NOV 23

125

THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 45 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

Farmers' Institute monthly meeting tonight in the Auditorium.

Birth—At Duck Creek, on Nov. 16th to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Andestad, a son.

Houde's tobacco and cigarettes at the City Bakery. None better. Try them.

Thanksgiving Day in the United States will be observed on Thursday next, Nov. 26.

Mrs. Kellock and children of Vancouver, arrived in Creston on Monday on a visit to friends.

W. A. McBean leaves on Sunday for Cranbrook to select the Christmas stock for the drugstore.

Winter is surely here. Shipments of dressed hogs commenced last week most of it going to Nelson,

R. Lamont left the early part of the week on a business trip to Calgary and other Alberta centers.

Wm. Lawrence was an Old Country passenger from Creston on Saturday. His ticket reads London, England.

The snow is still with us. As it put the pasture out of business there is a healthy demand for hay these days.

Frank Callander, game warden, left on Monday on a ten-day official look over the lake points in his territory.

Contribution boxes to raise funds for Red Cross work have been placed in all the business places in town this week.

Christmas is in the offing. Two bazaars announced already: Christ Church on Dec.3and the Presbyterian Dec. 15.

D. Wadds, Crawford Bay had a photo studio open here from Friday until Wednesday. He reports business fair.

Mrs. Geo. Heald and Miss Bradley are spending a few days in Spokane visiting friends and taking in the Apple Show.

Ted Malone of the Creston House staff, has been humoring an ulcerated tooth that has kept him off work the past few days.

Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo, who took the morning service at Christ Church, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ebbutt during his stay in Creston.

Ben Mary, who has been employed with Rev. J. Healey on his ranch at Erickson, was taken to Cranbrook hospital on Tuesday, suffering from pleurisy.

The Spokane Apple Show opened this week. We have not heard of any exhibits going from Creston. Less than 125 boxes were sent from the Okanagan.

Friday's snowfall does not seem to have been uniform. Sirdar got none at all. There was six inches of it at Alice Siding while Creston got off with about three.

Miss L. C. Dalton of London, England, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Hilton, leaving the latter part of the week for Onoway, Alta. where she will be engaged in hospital work.

J. B. Moran of the Creston House was at Nelson on Monday, a county court witness in the case of Powell v. Watson. W. S. Watson and Capt. Forrester were also there on the same business.

The town flag was at half mast Sunday and Monday out of respect for Lord Roberts, Britains most famous military commander, who died on Saturday while on a visit to the troops in France.

There was a great demand for tickets for Nelson on Sunday. Nine of our citizens were required there either as plaintiffs, defendants or witnesses at the County Court sittings the early part of the week.

Kaslo Kootenaian: A Creston rancher, who is probably a member of the Annanias Club, claims to have carrots so big this year that they have to be loosened with a charge of dynamite before a team can pull them out.

SIRDAR

Snow is reported at Creston and all points east as well as at Nelson, but up to Monday we have not been favored with the white mantle.

Mrs. W. Tuohey and Mrs. Cam were visitors at Creston on Monday.

Mrs. Swanson and children were calling on Creston friends Saturday. Mr. Swanson returned from his vacation early last week.

Passenger traffic on the railway is exceedingly light—not a solitary person in the sleeper on Sunday's express from the east.

There are rumors of a change in landlords at the boarding house this month.

The usual English church service will be held on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Loasby spent a day or two at Kitchener the early part of last week

Mrs. Aspey and Mrs. Dennes were at Creston on Wednesday.

Mrs. Cam is this week in receipt of postal from her husband, postmarked Calais, France, stating that he has been wounded and is being taken back to England. There is nothing definite as to whether the injuries are serious or not.

CRANBROOK

The Sunshine Society is feeding about sixteen people each day besides providing clothing and groceries for a few families

The police payroll for October was $365, while the fireman got $275.

Nearly 400 men attended the annual meeting of the Conservative Association last week. W. B. McFarlane is the new president.

T. S. Gill has been re-elected president of the Liberal Association. All the other last year officers were also re-appointed.

The curling club has been re-organized with F. J. Campbell at its head.

Four of the residents of the "red light" district lost their happy homes by fire on Tuesday night of last week.

The first snowfall of the season—nearly a foot deep—arrived on Thursday last.

Ripe raspberries were picked in a local garden on October 31, and the Herald man dined on raspberries and cream the same date.

Cupid was very busy here last week three marriage ceremonies being performed.

Christ Church Bazaar

The Ladies' Guild of Christ Church will hold their annual bazaar on Thursday, Dec. 3rd. There will be quite a display of useful and pretty articles suitable for Christmas gifts. The dolls will compose one of the leading booths this year. Every effort has been put forth to dress them in many different modes to please the children, and the prices to suit everyone.

There will be the usual lines of aprons children's dresses, caps, hoods, fancy goods and toys of all descriptions. One of the new features this year will be a Walking Grab Bag at 10c. per grab—and every grab worth the money. The Hoop-La Table having proved so popular at previous bazaars it has been decided to have it once more. There will also be the Candy Booth, which will be bigger and better and sweeter than ever. Afternoon tea will be served for the small sum of 10 cents. Admission free in the afternoon.

There will be a social time held in the evening when an admission of 25c. will be charged. Games, dancing and amusements will be indulged in and refreshments served, and a right good time assured to everyone.

The services of Madame Za Za, the famous Egyptian fortune teller, have been secured for afternoon and evening. Doors open at 2 p.m. Come.

Patriotic Fund Will Reach $300

Beyond adopting the treasurer's statement of receipts and expenses in connection with the Patriotic Concert and Dance, and discussing Patriotic Fund matters in general, there is little for publication in connection with the meeting of the Patriotic Fund general committee on Friday night, which was presided over by Capt. Mallandaine. The financial statement up to and including Nov. 13 shows:

PATRIOTIC CONCERT—RECEIPTS:		
Sale of tickets	$54.25	
Sale of tickets at door	60.25	
Cash received at door	53.75	
		$168.25
Donated on Postoffice list		72.00
" Mercantile Co. list		17.50
" Bank Com'erce list		10.00
Gross proceeds of dance		34.00
Total gross receipts		$301.75

Sundry accounts are to be paid—incidental expenses in connection with dance, etc.

Before proceeding with any distribution of finances it was decided to write the B.C. headquarters of the Patriotic Association and learn just what powers are vested in the branch associations. As soon as this information is available another meeting will be called.

It is not likely any further concerts on behalf of the fund will be undertaken until January, as it was felt the month of December should be left clear for the different church or Sunday School Yuletide entertainments.

E. C. Gibbs was appointed to the general committee.

RED CROSS NOTES

Socks with 10-inch foot have six rows of red wool in the ribbing about 1 inch from the top of the socks.

Socks with a 10½-inch foot have similar stripe in bright blue wool.

Socks with 11-inch foot have similar stripe in white wool.

All cotton garments, also socks and belts, must be laundered before they are sent in.

Every Wednesday from 3 to 4.30, at Lancaster's Hall, material will be given out and finished work received.

RANCH WANTED

Wanted, a Fruit and Cattle Ranch at or near Creston. Describe what you have. Address L. G. MAYHEW, KELOWENA, B.C.

Thursdays 11 a.m.

The last forms of THE REVIEW close at noon on Thursday of each week.

Reading notices of any and every description must reach us before 11 a.m. Thursday to ensure insertion.

Changes of advertisements must reach us by Tuesday noon.

ALICE SIDING

The first of the season's at homes given by the Social Club was held on Saturday night at the home of Scotty Todd. Dancing, of course, was the main feature, and with a good floor, swell music by Messrs. Carl Carlson, Carl Wigen and others, and with Earl Pease master of ceremonies, there was a good time going for all present. The ladies provided a splendid lunch.

Mr. Churchill of Vancouver, who is here on a visit to his parents, and Miss Elsie Stinson of Erickson, were among the outsiders at the dance.

Friday morning snow was somewhat plentiful for so early in the season. Six inches of it fell here.

Still another of the tribe of bruin has fallen a victim to the prowess of an Alice Siding hunter. P. Deykin shot quite a fine sample of a brown bear while hunting about four miles from the Bartholomew ranch on Friday. We have not heard whether the "melts" gave evidence of a cold winter or not.

Friday's snow has put the pasture out of business and ranchers are already hauling hay to feed their stock.

The next Social Club dance has been arranged for Friday night, November 27. If the weather is favorable Creston young people will be well represented.

The Alice Siding Social Club has been reorganized for the present season with Mr. Mason as president. J. Moore is the secretary-treasurer, and the executive committee is composed of Messrs. Albert Stewart, Dick Smith and John Johnson (Duck Creek.) The membership was fixed at $1, with a monthly assessment of 25c. It is proposed to hold meetings once every two weeks.

KITCHENER

Mrs. Chas. Nelson of Yahk, spent a couple of days with Mrs. Andeen.

Mrs. J. T. Burgess went to Winnipeg to see her son, Leith, before he starts for the front. He has enlisted at the Manitoba capital.

Klingensmith Bros. of Erickson spent several days on Kid Creek after the elusive deer, but returned without any venison for the larder.

M. Josephson made a business trip to Cranbrook last week.

Jack Gayford of Burton City arrived in Kitchener last Saturday. He is the same old Jack.

Messrs. Rymell and Burgess made a trip to Yahk on Sunday.

Nick Cuchurean left last Sunday for Edmonton to visit his sister.

Geo. Ponige left on Monday for his old home on the prairies.

Hilton-Dalton Nuptials

Cranbrook Herald: The marriage was solemnized in Christ Church on Nov. 7 of Elizabeth Beatrice Dalton, of Forest Gate, London, England, to Wm. H. Hilton of Creston, Rev. E. P. Flewelling officiating. Miss Nina Atwood of Moyie was bridesmaid and James Martin was best man. Mrs. Wellman presided at the organ, playing "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." A wedding supper was served at the home of Mrs. J. J. Kennedy. The young couple left on Sunday for their home at Creston. The bride travelled all the way from the Old Country to wed Mr. Hilton, who is a successful rancher in the Creston Valley.

The trout fishing season closed on Sunday.

Golden raised $18 for the Overseas Tobacco Fund.

Railroad traffic in and out of Vernon is the slackest on record.

Kaslo council turned down an offer of $20 for a season's lease of the skating rink.

Wild Louis' Death

The remains of "Wild" Louis, the local Indian, who was found dead on Wednesday of last week in the country between Yahk and Ryan, reached Creston on Friday, interment taking place on Saturday morning in the Indian cemetery.

From the information extractable from his fellow redskins it would appear that death was due to a combination of over-exertion, stomach trouble and exposure. During the day's hunting he got separated from the rest of the party and when he failed to put in an appearance later on a search party went out to hunt him up, finding his dead body some miles away from the point he was last seen alive by his companions on the hunt, and the only supposition is that in his long trip back to camp through the wet snow produced a violent attack of his internal troubles, and that before the other Indians reached him the exposure to the weather had hastened his end.

The deceased, whose registered name is Louis Antoine, was not honored with the prefix "Wild" because he was inclined to cut loose on occasions. In Siwash 'wild' takes on an entirely different meaning, and was applied to him to distinguish him from Hay Louis, White Louis, Duck Creek Louis, Louis George, Louis, etc., etc.

From all accounts deceased was one of the better-off members of the local tribe, at least his executors were busy Saturday afternoon paying his debts with local merchants.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Latter Day Saints

EDITOR REVIEW:

SIR,—To the citizens of Creston and vicinity, permit me to solicit your attention to the correction of an error that has evidently been indulged in by you, due, I hope, to a misunderstanding.

We, the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are charged as being Mormons.

We are not. Our headquarters are in Iowa. The Mormons in Utah.

We believe in God. The Mormons don't. We believe Christ the son of God. The Mormons don't; they believe Adam is God. We believe and practice monogamy. The Mormons believe and practice polygamy.

We challenge any attempt to prove the contrary. We hereby challenge all statements referring to us as being identified with the Mormons false; we only ask for what Britain stands for—fair play.

Appealed case in Canada (Niagara Falls), Chief Justice Armour, and other judges concurring, said: "I have read the evidence over and find nothing contrary to the doctrine of Christ in the teaching of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. . . . The great trouble is, the Latter Day Saints doctrine is Christian in the highest sense, and the rest of the religious world is opposed to them because they (the Saints) cling so closely to the Bible. . . . It seems as though it is jealousy, not justice, that moves the action in this case. . . . These people teach that one man should have one wife only and they stand by that. . . The doctrine of this church is surely according to the Bible. . . I am surprised to see this trial; it seems as if some of the Christians are wanting to go back to the dark ages; they would have us try heresy here. This is not prosecution but persecution."

Yours for fair play and truth.

ELDER WM. JOHNSON.

ROYAL
Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR
IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

Never Idle

An old Scotch woman was famous for speaking kindly. No sheep was so dark but she could discover some white spot to point out to those who could see only blackness. One day a gossiping neighbor lost patience with her and said angrily:

"Wumman, ye'll hae a guid word to say for the deevil himself."

Instantly came the prely:

"Weel, he's a verra industrious body!"

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone.—Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

"I reckon," said Farmer Corntossel, "as how mebbe barbed wire ought to be counted as one of the most useful inventions of the age."

"For what reason?"

"When there's a lot o' work to be done, barbed wire makes it impossible fur a feller to sit on the fence an' look on."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

He—Going home through a dark street last night I saw a man setting fire to his property.

She—Mercy! Didn't you call the police?

He—Certainly not! It's no crime for a man to light his cigar.

"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your articles?"

"Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self-protection. In case anybody takes offense I want to sound as much as possible like a crowd."

Tess—Why were you weeping in the picture show?

Jess—It was a moving picture.—Judge.

"What is Owens worrying about, his debts?"

"No; because he is unable to contract new ones."—Boston Transcript.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

Finds Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all know what a wreck I was.

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health."—Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of women—ills that deal out despair. It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you need such a medicine?

Capt. Grenfell's Gallant Deed

A gallant deed was that of Captain F. O. Grenfell, of the 9th Lancers. He was hit in both legs, and had two fingers shot off at the same time.

Almost as he received these wounds a couple of guns posted near were deprived of their servers, all of whom save one man were struck by bursting shrapnel. The horses for the guns had been placed under cover.

"We'll get the guns back," cried Captain Grenfell, and, at the head of a number of his men and in spite of his wounds, he did manage to harness the guns up and get them away. He was then taken to the hospital.

A splendid personal action, was that of the major of I Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, who, in a rapid retirement while hostile cavalry horses threatening and the battery horses disabled, pushed the battery into poistion with his own hands, aided by his officers and men, along a road to a point of vantage.

The fire the battery was thence able to open counteracted the enemy's offensive.

He Was Deaf

Astonishing Improvement in Hearing, Edward Gregory, Engineer, Gives Information Free

A Canadian engineer who had ear trouble for years finally became so deaf he could not hear the sound of a steam engine, bells or voices. After vainly seeking relief he was compelled to give up his position. His case seemed hopeless. His deafness was aggravated by head disturbances, dry catarrh, nervousness and despondency.

To the surprise of all, he began to hear and continued improving until he could listen to conversations, could hear a train at a distance and even the singing of the birds in the trees. His head and nerves became tranquil. He got his position back again. This was no miracle; no surgery, no artificial hearing devices, no electric apparatus, no loss of time.

Anyone can obtain particulars free by writing to Edward Gregory, 255A Forbes St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Pound a Week For Disabled Men

Every man permamently disabled in the war and unable to follow his occupation ought to be paid $5 a week during his life, in the opinion of Geo. Nicholl Barnes, the labor leader and member of parliament for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow.

Mr. Barnes advocated this in speaking at a mass meeting. Heretofore, he said, the disabled had been allowed to beg in the streets. Now, however, the government was giving serious considertaion to the subject of these unfortunate ones and a like situation would not again exist. He estimated that the sum which the government would be called on to pay the dependants of bread-winners in the field would reach $25,000,000. Accordingly, he added, the government had not erred on the side of generosity.

The Retort Courteous

The late Joseph Chamberlain once said that the most courteous election retort he ever heard of dated from the time when elections were far more rough-and-tumble than they are now.

Thackeray was one of the candidates and a few days before the polling began he met his opponent on the street and stopped to talk. After a few minutes' conversation the opponent prepared to depart, saying as he moved off:

"Well, may the best man win!"

"Oh, I hope not!" replied Thackeray courteously.

"Did you and your wife ever agree?"

"Yes, once when the house caught fire and both tried to get out of the burning house at the same time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cripples Who Have Won Renown

Many persons, crippled in early age, have, notwithstanding their infirmity, made a name for themselves in the history of the world.

The notorious, or famous, according to the point of view, French statesman Talleyrand, the friend of Napoleon, and for a time French Ambassador at the English court, was through an accident when one year old, rendered a cripple for life. His cunning, cleverness, political penetration, adroit intrigues, and ingenious subterfuges were vehemently opposed by the emperor's wife Josephine, who energetically denounced him as a "cursed cripple."

Both Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott were lame. Sir Walter's lameness was caused by a kick from a horse when acting as quartermaster of the Edinburgh Light Cavalry.

Mrs. Browning, the distinguished English poetess, was of a delicate constitution, and never enjoyed robust health. Her sufferings were due to an accident which happened in her sixteenth year. She was one day trying to saddle her pony in a field when she fell with the saddle upon her, incurring an injury to the spine. The after affects were so serious that for years she had to recline on her back.

In every walk of life, crippled persons have won renown, and proved that their infirmity has by no means hindered their rise up the ladder of fame.

Seize Bags of Flour

The Canadian trade commissioner in Holland reports that 2,500 bags of flour, shipped from Canada via New York for Rotterdam, were seized with other goods on the steamer New Amsterdam, of the Holland-American line, by the French, on the ground that they were conditional contraband. The flour was unloaded at the French port of Brest. A protest has been lodged because the goods were not shipped to an enemy's port.

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately and will drive the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

Stevenson's Grave Again In Empire

To many the greatest interest in the capture of Samoa is the fact that it brings the grave of R.L.S. into the British empire again. It is curious to recall that when he first touched the island during the South Sea cruise in 1889, Stevenson was by no means favorably impressed with place or people, and intended to stay there only a couple of weeks to collect material for the chapter on Samoa in his book on the South Seas. The fascination of the island grew, however, as the days went by, and, abandoning the project of a winter home in Madeira in favor of Samoa, he bought land three miles from Apia, and, except for occasional trips to Sydney, never left the island again.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

"Greenbacks"

"Greenbacks" received their name in 1859. The naming took place in the spacious stone building now the home of La Chambre de Commerce, facing the Champ de Mars, in Montreal. Fifty-five years ago our printers of bank notes shared the dismay of their American brethren as photographic counterfeits appeared. The British American Bank Note Company, perplexed by this new hazard, consulted Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada. He suggested the use as a pigment of sesquioxide of chromium. From that day to this it has been a safegurad against fraud because, for all the vividness of its green tint, it refuses to be copied by a camera.

Of Special Interest to Ladies

Unsightly Warts can be removed in a few hours, by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Reliable, safe and sure. Try "Putnam's."

Observe the blotter, how it soaks
Up words and deeds of other folks.
Then shows them up to me and you
In all details, but wrong side to.
—Judge.

A wily young widow named Weed,
As graceful and slim as a reed,
Sighed, "For poor darling Jack
I shall always wear black
(For it's very becoming, indeed)."
—Judge.

A certain little girl is very fond of her bath, but she objects vigorously to the drying process.

One day, while her mother was remonstrating with her, she said, Why, what would happen, mamma, if you didn't wipe me dry? Would I get rusty?

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes, 25c. For Book of the Eye free, address Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Clean Bath Tubs Quicker Better

"Old Dutch" quickly removes all scum and sediment from bath tubs and wash bowls. Stains and tarnish on metal fixtures disappear with half the effort and in half the time.

Saves Your Energy Large Sifter Can—10cts.

Making a Soldier

Kitchener's war school uses a twenty-six weeks' course to prepare a man to be shot over. This causes impatience among the patriots and at the same time cures it. Every young man that enlisted for the Spanish war expected that he would be snapping at the foe as fast as a steamer could take him to Cuba, and undoubtedly the same spirit prevails in England. But Kitchener knows the folly of sending untrained men into the field against such a machine as the Kaiser's. The English clerk, rushing to the colors, is getting at Aldershot a taste of the discipline which made the Sirdar master of Egypt.—New York Press.

RHEUMATIC MISERY

Can Only Be Cured Through the Blood —Liniments of No Use

In no disease does the blood become thin so rapidly as in rheumatism. Not only does it become thin but it is loaded with impurities—rheumatic poisons. Without the proper treatment these poisons increase, the inflamed joints swell and the patient becomes a cripple. There are a number of methods of treating rheumatism, most of them aiming to keep down the rheumatic poisons until nature can build up the blood sufficiently to overcome them. But unfavorable conditions of cold or dampness may give the disease the advantage and a relapse or renewed attack follows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up the blood and enable it to cast out the rheumatic poisons with the natural secretions of the body. Thousands have tried this treatment with the most beneficial results. That every sufferer who does not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is neglecting the most helpful means of recovery is shown by the following statement. Mrs. Emeline Smith, St. Jerome, Que., says: "I was attacked with what the doctor said was inflammatory rheumatism. The joints of my hands, feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I suffered the most excruciating pain. Notwithstanding medical treatment the trouble became so bad that I could not go about. My appetite began to fail me and I was growing physically weak. A neighbor who had been benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advised me to try them and I decided to do so. In the course of a few weeks I noted some improvement, and my appetite began to return. Then the swelling in my joint began to disappear, and it was not long until I was perfectly cured and I have had no return of the trouble."

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

Good Salaries in the Army and Navy

A British field-marshal never retires from the army. He may be placed on half pay, but is still borne on the active list. By the regulations there must not be more than eight field-marshals receiving pay as such; that is, exclusive of honorary field-marshals, such as foreign kings, emperors and princes. Of the eight regular field-marshals two must be selected from the Indian army. The position of field-marshal is a great one. The F.M. commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean gets $25,000 a year. Probably a field-marshal actively employed will get at least $15,000 a year. This is better than the pay of an admiral of the fleet, who may be said to be a naval field-marshal, and gets only a little over $10,000 a year, exclusive of allowances.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

"My husband's very po'ly, mum, very po'ly," said the washerwoman. "He's got the exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory means to cry out."

"Yas,'m," replied Martha with conviction. "Dat's what it is. He hollers all de time."—Houston Chronicle.

Customer—How are your salted almonds?

Clerk—No'm; salted.—Judge.

Biggest Coin Ever Struck

One of the largest coins ever struck, 23½ in. by 13 in., has come into the possession of the American Numismatic Society. The piece is copper. It was coined in Sweden in 1659 and had an intrinsic value of about $5.25. As a numismatic rarity it is said to be worth at present at least $500.

It is a rectangular ingot with five large round stamps punched in it. Each corner stamp carries the Swedish crown, with the date. Around the edge is the inscription of Carolus Gustavus X., the reigning king.

This coin was struck at Avesta, Sweden. When fresh from the mint it fell overboard in the harbor of Riga, Russia, from which a dredge brought it up ten years ago. Coins of the kind were called "plate money." Sweden turned them out almost continuously for 110 years.

Once 116 bronze cannon were melted down and turned into 86,760 coins, but the main purpose in minting the pieces was to find an outlet for the Swedish copper mines without depreciating the value of the metal.

A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your traveler is here today and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment on the market making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

W. A. HAGERMAN.

"What nationality would a baby be if it were born on the ocean?"

"Well, that, dear, would depend on the country from which its mother and father came."

"Oh," said little Mary, "but s'posing it wasn't traveling with its mother and father; s'posing it was just traveling with its auntie?"—Canadian Courier.

Employer—Did you put that note where it will be sure to attract the foreman's attention when he comes in?

Office Boy—Yes, sir, I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair.—Tit-Bits.

Breakfasts of "Other Days"

ran something like this:

Ham, bacon or sausage; fried potatoes; doughnuts and coffee — prepared by overworked mothers.

Today's and Tomorrow's Breakfasts

run about like this:

Post Toasties

—with cream or fruits; a poached egg or two; crisp toast; and a cup of Postum—a royal starter for any day.

Quick, easy to serve, appetizing, and—

"Mother" has it easier!

—sold by grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

FIENDISH CRUELTIES PERPETRATED BY THE ATROCIOUS GERMANS

HARROWING TALES TOLD OF INHUMAN TORTURE

Report of the Belgium Commission of Inquiry Gives Details of the Outrages Committed by the German Troops in Louvain—Unthinkable Deeds of Barbarians

The following is a translation communicated by the Belgian Legation of the second report of the Belgian commission of inquiry on the violation of the rights of nations and of the laws and customs of war:

To M. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, Antwerp:

The commission of inquiry have the honor to make the following report on acts of which the town of Louvain, the neighborhood and the district of Malines have been the scene:

The German army entered Louvain on Wednesday, August 19, after having burnt down the villages through which it had passed.

As soon as they had entered the town of Louvain the Germans requisitioned food and lodging for their troops. They went to all the banks of the town and took possession of the cash in hand. German soldiers burst open the doors of houses which had been abandoned by their inhabitants, pillaged them, and committed other excesses.

The German authorities took as hostages the mayor of the city, Senator Van der Kelen, the vice-rector of the Catholic University, and the senior priest of the city, besides certain magistrates and aldermen. All the weapons possessed by the inhabitants, even fencing swords, had already been given up to the municipal authorities and placed by them in the Church of Saint Pierre.

In a neighboring village, Corbeek-Loo, on Wednesday, August 19, a young woman aged twenty-two, whose husband was with the army, and some of her relations were surprised by a band of German soldiers. The persons who were with her were locked up in a deserted house, while she herself was dragged into another cottage, where she was raped by five soldiers successively.

In the same village, on Thursday, August 20, German soldiers fetched from their house a young girl about sixteen years old and her parents. They conducted them to a small deserted country house, and while some of them held back the father and mother others entered the house, and finding the cellar open forced the girl to drink. They then brought her on to the lawn in front of the house and raped her successively. Finally they stabbed her in the breast with their bayonets. When this young girl had been abandoned by them after these abominable deeds she was brought back to her parents' house, and the following day, in view of the extreme gravity of her condition, she received extreme unction from the parish priest and was taken to the hospital of Louvain, as her life was despaired of.

On August 24 and 25 Belgian troops made a sortie from the entrenched camp at Antwerp and attacked the German army before Malines.

The Germans were thrown back on Louvain and Vilvorde.

On entering the villages which had been occupied by the enemy the Belgian army found them devastated. The Germans, as they retired, had pillaged and burned the villages, taking with them the male inhabitants, whom they forced to march in front of them.

Belgian soldiers entering Hofstade on August 25 found the body of an old woman who had been killed by bayonet thrusts. She still held in her hands the needle with which she was sewing when she was killed. A woman and her fifteen or sixteen-year-old son lay on the ground pierced by bayonets. A man had been hanged.

At Sempst, a neighboring village, were found the bodies of two men, partly carbonised. One of them had his legs cut off at the knees, the other had the arms and legs cut off. A workman, whose burnt body has been seen by several witnesses, has been struck several times with bayonets and then, while still alive, the Germans had poured petroleum over him and thrown him into a house to which they set fire. A woman who came out of her house was killed in the same way.

A witness, whose evidence has been taken by a reliable British subject, declares that he saw on August 26, not far from Malines, during the last Belgain attack, an old man tied by the arms to one of the rafters in the ceiling of his farm. The body was completely carbonized, but the head, arms and feet were unburnt. Further on a child of about fifteen was tied up, the hands behind the back, and the body was completely torn open with bayonet wounds. Numerous corpses of peasants lay on the ground in positions of supplication, their arms lifted and their hands clasped.

The Belgian consul in Uganda, who is now a volunteer in the Belgian army, reports that wherever the Germans passed the country has been devastated. The few inhabitants who remain in the villages tell of the atrocities committed by the enemy. Thus, at Wackerzeel, seven Germans are said to have successively violated a woman, and then to have killed her. In the same village they stripped a young boy to the waist, threatened him with death, holding a revolver to his chest, pricked him with lances, and then chased him into a field and shot at him without, however, hitting him.

Everywhere there is ruin and devastation. At Buecken many inhabitants were killed, including the priest, who was over eighty years old.

Between Impde and Wolverthem two wounded Belgian soldiers lay near a house which was on fire. The Germans threw these two unfortunate men into the flames.

At nightfall on August 26 the German troops, repulsed by our soldiers, entered Louvain panic-struck. Several witnesses affirm that the German garrison which occupied Louvain was erroneously informed that the enemy were entering the town. Men of the garrison immediately marched to the station, shooting haphazard the while, and there met the German troops who had been repulsed by the Belgians, the latter having just ceased the pursuit.

Everything tends to prove that the German regiments fired on one another. At once the Germans began bombarding the town, pretending that civilians had fired on the troops, a suggestion which is contradicted by all the witnesses and could scarcely have been possible, because the inhabitants of Louvain had had to give up their arms to the municipal authorities several days before. The bombardment lasted till about ten o'clock at night.

The Germans then set fire to the town. Whenever the fire had not spread the German soldiers entered the houses and threw fire-grenades, with which some of them seem to be provided. The greater part of the town of Louvain was thus a prey to the flames, particularly the quarters of the upper town, comprising the modern cathedral of St. Pierre, the university buildings, together with the university library, its manuscripts and collections, and the Municipal theatre.

The commission considers it its duty to insist, in the midst of all these horrors, on the crime committed against civilization by the deliberate destruction of an academic library which was one of the treasures of Europe.

The corpses of many civilians encumbered the streets and squares. On the road from Tirlemont to Louvain alone a witness counted more than fifty. On the doorsteps of houses could be seen carbonized bodies of inhabitants, who, hiding in their cellars, were driven out by the fire, tried to escape and fell into the flames. The suburbs of Louvain suffered the same fate. We can affirm that the houses in all the districts between Louvain and Malines, and most of the suburbs of Louvain itself, have practically been destroyed.

On Wednesday morning, August 26, the Germans brought to the station squares of Louvain a group of more than seventy-five persons, including several prominent citizens of the town, among whom were Father Coloboet and another Spanish priest, and also an American priest. The men were brutally separated from their wives and children, and after having been subjected to the most abominable treatment by the Germans, who several times threatened to shoot them, they were forced to march to the village of Camperhont in front of the German troops. They were shut up in the village church, where they passed the night.

About four o'clock the next morning a German officer told them they had better go to confession as they would be shot half an hour later. Shortly afterwards they were again arrested by a German brigade, which forced them to march before them in the direction of Malines. In reply to a question ofone of the prisoners a German officer said they were going to give them a taste of the Belgian quick-firers before Antwerp. They were at last released on the Thursday afternoon at the gates of Malines.

It appears from other witnesses that several thousand male inhabitants of Louvain who had escaped the shooting and the fire were sent to Germany for a purpose which is still unknown to us.

The German procedure is everywhere the same. They advance along a road, shooting inoffensive passers-by—particularly bicyclists—as well as peasants working in the fields.

In the towns or villages where they stop they begin by requisitioning food and drink, which they consume till intoxicated.

Sometimes from the interior of deserted houses they let off their rifles at random, and declare that it was the inhabitants who fired. Then the scenes of fire, murder, and especially pillage begin, accompanied by acts of deliberate cruelty, without respect to sex or age. Even where they pretend to know the actual person guilty of the acts they allege they do not content themselves with executing him summarily, but they seize the opportunity to decimate the population, pillage the houses, and then set them on fire.

After a preliminary attack and massacre they shut up the men in the church, and then order the women to return to their houses and to leave their doors open all night.

From several places the male population has been sent to Germany, there to be forced, it appears, to work at the harvest, as in the old days of slavery. There are many cases of the inhabitants being forced to act as guides and to dig trenches and entrenchments for the Germans. Numerous witnesses assert that during their marches, and even when attacking, the Germans place civilians, men and women, in their front ranks, in order to prevent our soldiers firing.

The Nations' Defences

The Rhine is Germany's Natural Boundary

The country that can boast of a natural frontier has a huge advantage in time of war.

Britain's greatest asset is that it is a tight little island "set in the silver sea," which makes it so secure from foreign invasion.

The true boundary of Germany on the west is the Rhine, that mighty river which has been crossed oftener by armies than any other river in the world.

Germany really forsook her ancient frontier when she annexed Alsace and Lorraine in 1871.

The river of romance and beauty is the natural frontier of that empire, and if no foe may cross it the Fatherland is really safe.

The sea takes the first place in the category of natural boundaries, a big mountain range comes second, and a big river third.

An object lesson in the value of all three is presented by India. Why is India the jewel of Asia? Because it is contained in a casket, the base of which is the ocean, the lid of which is the biggest range in the world, and the key of which is the River Indus.

At the present time Italy, the former ally of Germany and Austria, is no doubt greatly influenced in maintaining her neutrality in the big war by the fact that the Alps, that mighty mountain barrier built by nature, make Northern Italy almost impregnable.

Italy is a peninsula, and as long as she keeps out of the conflict her coasts are as safe as if protected by the British and French fleets.

Nevertheless, even a mighty rock bastion like the Alps is not such a good natural boundary as the sea.

Almost all the countries which have good natural frontiers have at one time or another been foremost among the world's powers.

Although today Spain has fallen from her high estate, yet it may still be taken as a truism that there is not another country on the Continent—except, perhaps, Italy—which is more naturally adapted for attack or defence.

Japan has a great advantage in being surrounded by sea.

As a rule frontiers are heavily fortified, as we have seen recently in Europe, but a most remarkable exception is the frontier between Canada and the United States, where over a stretch of country nearly four thousand miles in length not a single fort is to be found and not a single gun is mounted.

The two North American nations, dwelling side by side under separate flags and different laws in the bond of brotherhood, form an object-lesson to the nations of Europe, from which they might, if they only would, profit in the future.

Wife Was Killed Before His Eyes

Amid the multitude of people pouring into the northern and eastern stations of Paris was a highly intelligent Belgian, Mr. Brugmann, of Estinnes, who has been in the heart of the fighting zone on the frontier. His little child was with him.

"German horsemen," he said, "walked into my house without knocking, and one of them, an officer, demanded food. My wife began to cook some food for them. While it was cooking, our little child, who is only seven months old, started crying. My wife then commenced feeding the child from the breast.

"This seems to aggravate the officer, for he got up from his chair in a temper, and knocked both my wife and the child to the floor, and went to see about the cooking of the meat himself.

"I was mad with fury, and started to get at him, when the other men stopped me, and, after knocking me senseless, threw me into the garden, where I lay. I could not tell you how long I had been lying there, but when I came to my senses, I heard the sound of horsemen approaching. To my delight I saw they were French.

"The Germans, on seeing them, galloped off, not, however, without losing one of their number, who was killed.

"Then Frenchmen told me to come along immediately with them. I then went into the house to fetch my wife and child and sister-in-law, but to my horror I found my wife dead. She had been killed by a blow on the side of the head. The child was crying, and seemed none the worse. Seeing that I could do no good by staying, I left with the child, leaving my wife's sister, and here I am in Paris, hardly realizing that it is not a nightmare.

"Never mind, I shall avenge her. I shall avenge her."

Ferdinand a Relative of Our Royalty

Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, who will become the ruler of Roumania in the event of the abdication of King Charles—a step which is stated to be imminent, and which may alter the attitude of the country towards the war—is a distant member of our own Royal family. His royal highness is a grandson of a cousin of Queen Victoria, Prince Ferdinand, Regent of Portugal, and he married a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

Will Stick It Out

We and the French have got the wolf by one ear and the Russians by the other, and though he may use his teeth with terrible effect, if we have the hardihood and patience to hold on we shall finish him in the end. And we shall have the hardihood and the patience. We shall "stick it out," though no doubt it will be for us, as for the rest of the world a process of great misery—a rending of the heart-strings.—London Eng. Spectator.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE CALM AND RESOLUTE IN ACTION

PRODIGIES OF VALOR WORTHY OF HISTORY

French War Correspondent Describes the Work of the British Troops—Deal Terrible Blows in Battle, but do not Exult Over the Enemy's Sufferings

In the official despatches describing the fighting in Europe, one misses that personal note which can only be brought to light by the war correspondent.

Although newspaper representatives have not been permitted to accompany the troops, some have managed to evade the authorities and their accounts give us an idea of what our soldiers are doing at the front in upholding the British flag.

A French war correspondent, Fleury Lamure, relates the splendid work of the British troops at Mons, when the Allies won a glorious victory. He says:

"It was at Mons on Sunday, August 28. The first outpost engagements were beginning and the British troops, who had only arrived on the scene the same morning, immediately entered the battle without even a moment's rest. In a few hours Mons was put in a state of defence and you should have seen these fellows working. Trenches were dug and the bridges barricaded by eager hands. In sight of such willingness and such irresistible gaiety you would never have thought that these men were on the eve of a terrible battle. Personally I could not help feeling that I was only watching a manoeuvre scene, for the phlegm and the nonchalance of these soldiers would never have permitted one to suppose that the enemy were there only a few miles away.

"Gallant little soldiers! What immense confidence they inspired! At the sight of them, so calm and so resolute, the people of Mons, panic-stricken only a few hours before, suddenly seemed to gain a fresh store of courage and almost a sense of security.

"The battle went on for four days, and throughout this period the British Army, as I am proud to declare, performed prodigies of heroism to check the German advance. On the Monday, August, 24, the Germans, who were infinitely superior in numbers, made vigorous efforts to prevent the British from retiring in good order and tried to drive them back on the Maubeuge. The firmness and skill with which the British retreat was conducted foiled this attempt and inflicted considerable losses, far higher than ours, on the enemy, whose compact and enormous masses hurled at the British troops were repeatedly driven back.

"The fighting on the 26th, near Cambrai, was dogged and desperate. There again the British troops made the most splendid and the most solid resistance in their terrible situation of having to make up for their inferiority in numbers by the rapidity of their movements. Several regiments charged six times running. Nevertheless they extricated themselves from their fix and eventually fell back in good order though with heavy losses from the most terrible artillery fire I have been seen.

"During this memorable day, on which I learnt to appreciate at their full worth the admirable qualities of the British soldier, one incident which may be cited among hundreds of others is the charge of the German cavalry division of the Guards against the Twelfth British Infantry Brigade. It was a terrible charge. After a desperate bout of hand-to-hand fighting, men and horses mixed up together in a seething, compact mass, the German cavalry was repulsed and fled in utter disorder, the lads of the Twelfth Brigade behind them giving them the bayonet in the back.

"Then there was that brilliant fight put up by the Fifth British Cavalry commanded by General Chetwode against the German cavalry. The Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scots Greys distinguished themselves particularly and routed the Germans, thanks to prodigies of valor worthy of ancient history, making a large number of prisoners after a brilliant pursuit.

"These are but a few notable instances of what was done almost all along the battle front during these engagements. Dearly the Germans paid for their advance.

"What impressed me above all was the coolness and dash of the British soldier. His utter indifference to danger and his general air of 'Don't Care' simply carried me away. At moments of critical danger I have seen him worrying as to when he was to get his cup of tea from his little traveling kitchen.

"I shall never forget the admirable reply given by a little English soldier wounded in the hand whom I found sitting by the roadside outside Mons, wearing an air of consternation. I began to talk to him and asked him if his wound was hurting him. 'It's not that,' he said, with a doleful shake of his head, 'but I'm blessed if I haven't been and lost my pipe in that last charge.' I gave him mine and he was promptly comforted.

"I asked another what he thought of the Germans, and he said: 'They are like flies; the more you kill the more there seem to be.' That was the extent of the impressions he had received during that awful fight, and he gave me his answer with a merry laugh, showing a glint of very white teeth. I saw others going under fire with a football attached to their knapsacks.

"There is another thing which struck me enormously, and that is the humanity of the British soldier when the fighting is done. In battle he is superb. He puts into the fight all his energy, all his indomitable pluck. He deals terrible blows at the enemy. But when the battle is done his first thought is of humanity. The British do not exult over the enemy's losses. They try to snatch from death as many as possible of their enemies. After the battle the men with whom they have just crossed blades are no longer enemies; they are in their eyes, just poor wounded fellows. This solicitude, great-hearted as it is after hard fighting, will always redound to the honor of the British army.

"While the Germans burn undefended villages, massacre non-combatants, and finish the wounded—even their own—the British army's first thought when the fighting is done is to save as many lives as possible.

"No; with such soldiers beside us, we Allies have no reason to doubt the final crushing of the German hordes."

"Attila's Visiting Card"

The exploit of the German airman, Lieut. von Heidanen, alarmed no one but the three families which suffered directly. The daring visitor appeared between noon and one o'clock on Sunday, flying very high over the northern part of the city. The message calling upon Paris to surrender, which the airman dropped in his letter-case, is openly ridiculed as 'Attila's visiting card.'

"Go back to your Pomerian grenadiers," writes Henri Beregner, addressing the German aviator. "Mimi Pinson is not for you. We don't want your Kaiser nor your Kultur, nor your Kolossal nor * * * your Capital. You are not even original, wretched Prussian cuckoo. Where did you get your wings, your motor? Who invented aviation, Germany or France? Who first crossed the Channel or the Alps, a German or a Frenchman?

What did you bring under your wings that we should surrender to you—intelligence or liberty or justice, truth or love? Nothing of the kind. You brought death—a bomb—that is all. That is why you will never have Paris. Paris is civilization in its ugliness. Possibly you may bombard us—burn our city—but we shall never surrender. Paris will be wherever the French flag floats, and in the end Chanticleer will crow over the bloody nest of your crushed tyrants."

Peerless British Infantry

It is at times like this when an army is hammered by overpowering forces that discipline gives way and retreat becomes a rout. It may be that no other troops in the world except these seasoned British regulars, heroes of many battles in many lands, could have fallen back slowly and unbrokenly for a hundred hours and a hundred miles until they were too close to the fortified line behind them to be flanked and the allied army was for the moment safe.—Rochester Post-Express.

Guarding the North Atlantic

The Invisible Patrol that is Making Travel Safe

A writer in the New York Sun, in describing how the trade route across the Atlantic is guarded by British warships, says the guarding is done by an invisible fleet and this is all through the use of the wireless. The most important lane for vessels running from this country to Great Britain is across the North Atlantic, and the navy of England has made the travel on that lane as safe as it is on Broadway through a very simple and systematic method.

There are nine British warships patrolling this North Atlantic lane, and they are working in a method very similar to that of sentries at an army post. These nine warships are the battleship Glory and the cruisers Good Hope, Drake, Blake, Essex, Suffolk, Lancaster, Bristol and Berwick. Each one of these vessels has a section to patrol, and between Halifax and the Irish coast each has about 300 miles to protect. They are in touch with one another all the time, and the vessels of commerce that are crossing the ocean are in touch with these warships one after the other. The captains of the commercial vessels take instructions from the warships where they are to go.

"It is an uncanny way of travel," said one skipper who had made the trip across the ocean recently. "We go on day and night and are constantly in touch with one or another warship and yet we seldom see one of them. They keep out of sight, but they are telling us just on what line to steam, where we will meet some other vessel and what we are to do."

Barbar—Your hair's very thin on the top, sir.

Customer—Ah, I'm glad of that; I hate fat hair.—The Tatler.

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, NOV. 20

The Patriotic Allowance

Now that Creston has raised in the neighborhood of of $300 for the Patriotic Fund it will not be out of place to devote a little space in explaining how the money is distributed.

Under the scale of payments arranged in accordance with the order-in-council, the amount of relief which dependents of soldiers in the province may receive is limited.

A wife on her own account shall receive not exceeding $37.50 per month with 25 cents per day each for children between the ages of 10 and 15 years, and 15 cents per day each for children under 10 years of age. From this must be deducted $20, the amount of the separation allowance paid by the Dominion government as part of the soldier's salary, the wages, if any, paid by the former employer of the husband, the earnings of the other members of the family, and all other sources of income.

If the income from these sources amounts to $37.50 plus the amounts allowed for children, if any, no relief will be provided from the Canadian Patriotic Fund, but if the other sources of income do not provide the requisite scale as provided under the order-in-council that amount will be made up out of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

For example, if a woman without children receives $20 from the government as part of the soldier's salary and $10 per month from the former employer of her husband or from some other source, the sum that she will receive from the Patriotic Fund is $7.50 per month.

In the case of British reservists the separation allowance is $17.50 per month. This, of course, is deducted from the total of $37.50 in the same way as is deducted the $20 paid by the Dominion government, together with other sources of income.

For the present the fund, as it applies to those entitled to share in it from the Creston Valley, is being administered from Nelson. So far only two parties are participating in its benefits.

The Church and the War

On Sunday Creston was favored with a visit from Archdeacon Beer of Kaslo, who preached in Christ Church at the morning service.

The archdeacon's fame as a pulpiteer had not preceded him, consequently the turnout was not in keeping with his ability, nor with the subject that he chose for his address.

"Take heed to yourselves that "your heart be not deceived, and ye "turn aside and serve other gods, "and worship them," was the basis for a more-than-interesting discourse which, boiled down, was to the effect that the Creator, through the present European struggle, was "moving in a mysterious way his wonders to perform"—that the present war was a visitation upon the nations for their ungodliness; a punishment of the people of today for their disobedience: the same sort of treatment as was meted out to the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness on their march to the promised land.

The churches, he pointed out, were empty, and things were apparently going from bad to worse in spite of all the Church could do, and for this worship of the almighty dollar rather than the Almighty God we were receiving punishment.

We do not wish to argue this feature of the question, but it seems to us that the archdeacon is placing a whole lot of blame on the people, some of which belongs to the clergy—of all the denominations.

The Christian ideal of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man as it touched the individual the Church conceived clearly and pressed home with power, but the ideal of brotherhood and the greatness of service, as far as nations are concerned, were maintained in word and defied in deed.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is an obligation as binding for nations as it is for individuals, and as one writer has said, "In the white light of that law of love the wild and wholesale slaughter in the cockpit of Europe, done by day in the frenzy of nations, is murder immeasurably more damning than is the stealthy shot of the footpad in the shadow of night."

Had the Church in Germany, and in France, and in Britain been loyal to its national obligations and true to its Christian evangel during these past forty years the ideals of mediaevalism would not have survived and this twentieth century mockery of Nazareth and Galilee and Calvary never would have been.

While the archdeacon did not lead one to the conclusion, it may not be far wide of the mark to assume that the awful struggle now waging is a pregnant message to the Church that it is high time it faced the international situation in the name of its Christ and to preach the international gospel of His world policy.

A Buy-at-Home Xmas.

Owing to the prevailing stringency in finance the prevalent notion that the catalogue houses can make a dollar go farther than if expended in Creston is reasonably sure to be uppermost in many minds, particularly in connection with Christmas shopping.

Under existing conditions, to tell our readers to shun department store catalogues would be almost as useless as hoping to escape hospital treatment if venturesome enough to propose three cheers for the Kaiser at a patriotic concert.

But we maintain that none of us can call ourselves citizens of Creston in the truest sense of the word if we send away money to distant department stores for goods this Christmas, or at any other time, before looking carefully over the stocks the local merchants are carrying and giving them a chance to talk prices and qualities.

With Christmas goods, particularly, it is essential that you see what you are getting before parting with your money, to say nothing of being able to take the goods home with you and thus avoid the possibility of the out-of-town store being cleaned out of the particular article you want and sending along "something just as good," maybe.

This is the year Creston merchants need all the trade there is going in the Valley. They are carrying a nice assortment in the various lines they handle, and prices are at the within-the-reach-of-all standard.

Citizens have responded nobly to the patriotic duty of contributing to the upkeep of the dependents of the boys on the firing line. The business men at home are surely worthy of considering, at least to the extent of looking over their goods and prices before sending your money out of the country.

Give them the courtesy of a visit. You are under no obligation to buy because you look, nor to keep the goods if they are not satisfactory.

Peace Terms

"We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium recovers in full measure more than all she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secure against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nations of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation; until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed."

These are the words of Premier Asquith, at the lord mayor's inaugural banquet in London one day last week.

Britain's premier says in effect that there will be no sheathing of the British sword until the military despotism of Germany is fully and finally destroyed.

And the spirit of justice-loving, liberty-demanding Britons the world over is the same. It insists upon even justice for everyone, and cannot be quenched until the last Britisher has been slain.

The summing-up by the British premier was vociferously applauded. Concisely and absolutely the statement makes plain to the world, and to Germany in particular, where Great Britain stands in this world-conflict, and where she proposes to stand at its finish, and having put her hands to the plow there will be no turning back.

News of Kootenay

Kaslo's patriotic fund contribution is over $1500.

Deer are reported plentiful in the Blairmore country.

The C.P.R. has closed its down town office in Greenwood.

The pussy willows at Grand Forks are blooming again.

Nakusp has a volunteer company with thirty-seven members.

Kaslo has no representatives on the Second Canadian Contingent.

Sixty cases of clothing for the Belgians have been sent from Nelson.

Kaslo ranchers are agitating for the establishment of a canning factory.

Kaslo council has given a first reading to a bylaw to license bartenders.

Michel Rosse is applying for a wholesale liquor license for Blairmore.

To date forty-two carloads of apples have been shipped from Grand Forks.

Cranbrook's thirty volunteers were each given $5 from the town treasury.

Nelson's patriotic fund is close to $2000, and still the money is coming in.

Blairmore hockey enthusiasts are agitating for the erection of a skating rink.

Fresh eggs were bringing seventy cents a dozen on Nelson market Saturday.

Revelstoke ladies have forwarded two tons of clothes to the Belgian refugees.

It is reported the Moyie mines are to again resume operations in the spring.

Chas. Danir, a Coal Creek chicken thief, has been given a six months jail sentence.

Henry Hicks of Howser has just dug 60 potatoes from one hill. They weigh 26 pounds.

W. E. Cline, chief train despatcher at Cranbrook, has been transferred to Edmonton.

Sixty dollars was the amount realized at a patriotic fund dance held in Slocan City.

The Queen's Hotel at Golden has installed a pumping plant of its own for fire protection purposes.

Two of the school teachers from Michel have left for England to join the Hampshire regiment.

To date 53 men have been given relief work at Fernie, which entitles them to draw from $18 to $20.

Last week Malakwa shipped a carload of celery to Minneapolis. The price on that market is 35c. per lb.

A night school for Chinese boys has been started by two of the senior students of the Penticton High School.

Rossland's eight volunteers to the second Canadian Contingent were each presented with a $10 gold piece.

King George Hotel

THE HOME OF THE TRANSIENT

COMMODIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL IN THE KOOTENAYS

Run on strictly up-to-date lines. Unexcelled service in all departments. Kitchen staff (including cook) all white ladies. Every comfort and attention given to guests. The bar is supplied with only the best brand of goods.

Porters Meet Trains

J. H. DOYLE Manager

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very Low Fares

IN CONNECTION WITH

Excursions

TO THE

Old Country

Daily NOV. 7 to DEC. 31 incl.

Limit, Five Months.

Stop-over and Extension privileges.

Full information re Rail and Steamship Tickets from

R. M. REID, Ticket Agent, Creston, or

R. DAWSON, Dist. Pass. Agt., Calgary

Shop Early this Xmas.

AND

Spend your Money in Creston

A. Mirabelli

DEALER IN

High class Boots and Shoes

Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

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

SMALL DEBT ACT.

SUMMONS

Plaint No. 35

In the Small Debts Court of Creston, holden at the Police Court:

Between WM. H. KEMP, Plaintiff; And DENNIS B. HOWARD, trading as D. B. Howard or Howard Bros., Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to appear at a Small Debts Court to be holden at the Police Court, Creston, on the Twelfth Day of December, 1914, at the hour of 8 o'clock of the afternoon, to answer the Plaintiff to a claim, the particulars of which are hereunto annexed.

Dated this 11th of December, 1914.

GUY LOWENBURG
W. S. WATSON
Magistrates.

Debt or Claim	$100.00
Cost of Plaint	8.00
	$108.00

To the Defendant Dennis B. Howard, trading as D. B. Howard or Howard Bros.

DENNIS B. HOWARD, trading as Dennis B. Howard or Howard Bros., in Account with W. H. KEMP

Oct. 1, 1914—To Rent - - $100.00

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 REST, $13,500,000

MONEY ORDERS

Issued by The Canadian Bank of Commerce, are a safe, convenient and inexpensive method of remitting small sums of money. These Orders, payable without charge at any bank in Canada (except in the Yukon Territory) and in the principal cities of the United States, are issued at the following rates:

Not under	3 cents
Over $5 and not exceeding $10	6 "
" 10 " " 30	10 "
" 30 " " 50	15 "

REMITTANCES ABROAD

should be made by means of our SPECIAL FOREIGN DRAFTS and MONEY ORDERS. Issued without delay at reasonable rates. S28

C. G. BENNETT Manager Creston Branch

Get Your Fruit Trees, Bushes, and Ornamentals of Every Description from the

Largest and Best Nursery in the West

1000 Acres Under Cultivation

Buy From **THE**

BRITISH COLUMBIA NURSERIES CO.

Limited

Our Specialty: "One year trees on 3-year whole roots"

Grown and Packed by Men of Lifelong Experience

NO IRRIGATION NO WINTER INJURY

Write for 80-page Illustrated Catalogue to

DAVID D. HORNE,
Nakusp, P. O., or A. MILLER,
Arrow Lakes CRESTON, B. C.

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.

Phone 56 Sirdar Avenue Box 14

MONEY TO LOAN

6% MONEY MONEY 6%

Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable Real Estate security; liberal privileges

Correspondence solicited

A.C. AGENCY COMPANY
53 Gas Electric Bldg. DENVER, Colo.

Our B. C. Budget

The Nelson police force is being reorganized.

There will soon be 5000 miles of railway in B.C.

The mayor of Fernie gets a salary of $500 per year.

Potatoes are selling at $35 a ton in Boundary country.

Nelson police will stop bob sleighing on the city sidewalks.

The Doukhobors are opening a wood and coal yard at Trail.

There are about one hundred bee keepers in the Kootenays.

Revelstoke reports a drop in sugar of 50 cents per hundred pounds.

$55,500 of bitulithic pavement has been laid at Revelstoke this year.

The C.P.R. has closed its downtown telegraph office at Greenwood.

Natal wants the post office department to place letter boxes at C.P.R. depot.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. will supply the city of Spokane with coal for 1915.

A sturgeon weighing 218 pounds was recently caught in the Fraser, near Lillooet.

Fernie was favored with eight inches of snow during Friday's downfall of the beautiful.

Revelstoke has contributed 4,000 articles of wearing apparel to the Belgian relief work.

Fall wheat throughout Vernon district is in fine shape and never looked better than this season.

The New Denver Meat Market killed two steers this week one weighing 1400 and the other 1350.

The Dominion Government has started building a telephone line between Revelstoke and Sicamons.

Relief work has been started in Nelson by the municipal authorities for the benefit of those in need.

All of the twelve hotels within the Kaslo license district are having their retail liquor licenses renewed.

The Pioneer says that 300 people in Phoenix will require assistance to exist through the coming winter.

T. H. Long, for many years chief of police at Rossland, has resigned to accept the position of chief at Nelson.

Kamloops is having its first poultry show Nov. 25-27. The gate receipts will be given to the Patriotic Fund.

Fernie mines are nearly all working on a one-shift-a-day basis, but the cold weather should brighten things up.

The Jewish colony at Republic is building a barn that will cost $3,000. It will house 150 cows and 120 tons of hay.

The Eureka Lumber Co. is erecting a $150,000 sawmill at Tobacco Plains. Its capacity will be 300,000 feet every 24 hours.

A rise of at least a foot has been noticed in the lake level at Kaslo during the past week, due to the continued fall of rain.

The growers in the Okanagan have not shown much interest in the Spokane Apple show this year. Only 113 boxes have gone for exhibit.

Mr. Wetherall of the Empress Theater, Grand Forks, will give a picture show at the Star Theater, Greenwood, once a week during the winter.

A six-foot snow plough designed as an attachment for one horse, to be used in clearing Fernie sidewalks this winter, is in process of manufacture.

The sum of $80,646.02 was expended in various provincial government public works throughout Kaslo district during the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1913.

One thousand boxes of Okanagan apples will be shown at the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco next year. The fruit is being put in cold storage at 'Frisco this month.

Gazette: To eat large freshly picked raspberries in November is one of the luxuries of being an editor in Grand Forks. Last Saturday A. E. Kipping brought The Gazette a box of raspberries which he had just picked on his ranch and he said his second crop of strawberries were just ripening.

City Constable Thomas made an important discovery last week at Kelowna which led to the arrest of Quong Lee Yuen, who was shipping a sofa per Dominion Express to Hong Kong, in which was concealed 700 rounds of ammunition, two new 44 calibre Winchester carbines and a .32 Browning automatic pistol.

Catalogue House Prices

Our offer to duplicate any mail order house prices on goods of equal Quality is certainly a winner

We would like you to see our sample line of

Tilley Shoes for Babies

LOW PRICES GOOD WEAR

Made-to-Measure SUITS FOR MEN
$13—$15—$17

Special for Xmas. Large range of samples

LANCASTER & CO.

THE QUALITY STORE

The raffle of a Belgian hare added $10 to Vernon's patriotic fund.

The real fresh articles in eggs commands 70 cents a dozen at Nelson.

Fernie has given employment to sixty-eight men since relief work started.

Okanagan growers increased their output of fruit and vegetables 30% this year.

Dr. Averil of Grand Forks is exhibiting a 4-pound American Wonder potato.

Penticton shipped 96 cars of fresh fruit this season—2,000 boxes more than last year.

Grand Forks merchants are closing their stores every day, except Saturday at 5 o'clock.

F. Dekeyser of Fairview is these days smoking tobacco grown in his own garden this season.

The farmers in the Fraser Valley have been advised to hold their potatoes until they get $20 a ton.

Roller skating and moving pictures are again in evidence on alternate nights at the Natal Opera House.

There is more acreage plowed up on Tobacco Plains this fall than ever before, and lots of new land broke up.

Not a single pound of beef was offered for sale at the Saturday market at Grand Forks. Pork was plentiful.

The roads were so heavy in Fernie a few days last week that it took three horses to haul the brewery wagon.

Grand Forks is supplying the families of the soldiers who have gone to the front with water and light free of charge.

Vernon merchants are discussing the question of closing their stores every Thursday afternoon the year round, barring December.

At a meeting of the volunteer fund committee, held this week, it was decided to send Christmas gifts to each of the men who left Trail.

A flock of about nine good sized game birds believed to be quail has been seen in the vicinity of the ranch of Clarence Ogilvie at Harrop.

S. and E. Haywood fruit dealers at Kaslo have presented R. F. Green, M. P., with the swellest box of Winter Banana apples ever grown at Kaslo.

Ledge: W. C. Arthurs has sweet peas blooming in his garden this month. Another proof that Greenwood has the most glorious climate in the world.

While putting down test pits to determine the character of the excavation and foundation footings for the new armory at Fernie water was struck at a depth of 8 feet.

At Chilliwack, James McBaine was fined $15 for shooting at a hen pheasant on October 15. He was also fined $20 for using a pump gun holding more than one shell in the magazine.

Natal Reporter: Application should be made to the government for permission to kill a certain number of elk, of which there are large numbers running in the district. This would materially assist in supplying the meat shortage and relieving the hunger of many out of work.

Many cases of destitution are reported from around Fernie and applications for relief are numerous.

Liquor License Act

Section 48

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the King George Hotel, situate at Creston, British Columbia, from W. A. Heron of Creston British Columbia.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1914.

W. A. HERON, Holder of License for the Creston Trading Co., Ltd.
J. H. DOYLE, Applicant for Transfer for the Creston Trading Co., Ltd.

CRESTON and SKYLARK MINERAL CLAIMS

Situate in the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay. Where located, near Wynndel, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Guy Lowenburg, acting as the duly authorized agent of G. A. Becker, Free Miner's Certificate No. 85711E, and the Estate of Mary Walsh (deceased), Free Miners Certificate No. 85703B, intend sixty days after the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under Section 85 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1914.

GUY LOWENBURG.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING 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. —30690.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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

(Continued)

"Well, by Jove!" he muttered as he found to his astonishment that each one of his pockets was hanging empty, turned inside out. "Why, I've been robbed," he exclaimed, and then paused in fresh bewilderment as he discovered that his watch had not been taken, and next that everything taken out of his pockets, his penknife, his fountain pen, his keys, and so on, were all piled together in the middle of the road.

"Where is papa?" asked Delia, feeling her bruised cheek.

Hugh looked round. There was no sign of anyone else anywhere about, and Mr. Hetherington appeared to have vanished from the face of the earth.

"Oh, lord," said Hugh helplessly. Then he took a drink from the brandy flask, which hitherto he had disdained but now felt he required. "Well, he's gone," he said faintly.

"Nonsense," snapped Delia, "where can he have gone?"

"Hugh! Delia!" called a voice softly.

"Papa," cried Delia, looking round her.

"But where is he?" said Hugh, gazing helplessly up at the sky as he saw no sign of his uncle upon the earth.

"Hugh, Hugh," called the voice again, this time more loudly.

"Why, he is behind the hedge," exclaimed Delia.

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, moving towards it.

"Don't let Delia look," called the voice agitatedly.

"But what are you doing behind there, uncle?" Why don't you come through?" asked Hugh.

"Can't you see it's a holly hedge?" demanded the voice impatiently.

"What about that?" asked Hugh, reaching the hedge and peering over it. "Oh, my," he said in awed tones as he saw.

"What is it?" asked Delia, approaching.

"You keep away," screamed Mr. Hetherington excitedly, through the hedge.

"Good lord!" said Hugh in a loud whisper, "he has got nothing on."

It was true. Mr. Hetherington was crouching and shivering behind the hedge without so much as a stitch of clothing to cover his portly person.

"They've stripped me," he said, almost with tears. "Two big, bullying niggers—they picked me up and threw me over here, and one of them set on my head while the other ripped my clothes off me."

"Whatever for?" said Hugh, bewilderedly.

"Poor papa!" said Delia.

"It's very cold,' said Mr. Hetherington, sneezing violently twice over.

"But what can they have wanted with your clothes?" asked Hugh.

"Let us be thankful," said Delia meditatively, "that they left us ours."

"It is beginning to rain," said Mr. Hetherington shivering, "and the ground is very rough, and I have just stepped on a worm, and the wind is like ice, and flies are biting me all over, especially where I can't reach. Hugh!"

"You know I am your uncle," said Mr. Hetherington coaxingly; "you might lend me your trousers, Hugh."

"But I want 'em myself," said Hugh. "I can't do without 'em."

"And your coat, Hugh, urged" Mr. Hetherington. "I shan't want them for long, my dear boy. Surely you wouldn't grudge your old uncle a coat when he needs one—ugh, ugh," and he burst into a violent fit of coughing. "Delia," he called as he recovered, "speak to your cousin for me, won't you?"

"Really," said Delia, blushing. "I don't think this is a matter I can interfere in," and she retired behind the overturned car, where she seemed to be attacked suddenly by a violent fit of choking.

"It is not much to ask, Hugh," pleaded Mr. Hetherington; "it'll be the death of me—and the way these flies are biting just where I can't reach—and raining, too," he added with a groan.

"Well, I'm awfully sorry about it," said Hugh, "and I'll tell you what I will do—I will loan you my coat, vest, and trousers, contenting myself with my shirt and under things, in return for a loan of £5,000. That is fair enough, surely."

"You young Shylock!" screamed Mr. Hetherington, "I'll die first—I won't be done like that—how dare you attempt to swindle me like that?"

"I'm only proposing a bargain," said Hugh in a very injured voice. "You are perfectly free to reject it if you wish. I am sure I am being as lenient as is compatible with sound business principles. You told me just now never to miss an opportunity."

"Confound you!" howled Mr. Hetherington.

"I'll—I'll throw my boots in without extra charge," said Hugh. "Blood is thicker than water, as you said to me just now."

"I'll never, never—" cried Mr. Hetherington, beginning to dance in his excitement and rage when he put his right foot down in the very middle of a thick clump of nettles. He stopped abruptly. "Oh, all right," he said in quite different tones, standing on one leg and rubbing the other. "I know when I'm beat. I accept your terms."

"Then I'll come across to you," said Hugh, and pushing through the hedge he proceeded to divest himself of the upper part of his clothing, and presently stood in nothing but his linen shirt and his under clothing and socks; while Mr. Hetherington covered his shivering person with Hugh's coat and trousers and gladly thrust his feet into Hugh's boots.

"It is better than nothing," he observed as he turned up the trouser ends about six inches and buttoned the coat across his bare chest.

"Are you still going on to London?" asked Hugh.

"Certainly," returned Mr. Hetherington; "do you think I am going to let an outrage like this affect my plans?"

"What was the object?" asked Hugh in a low voice; "that cipher?"

Mr. Hetherington nodded.

"I suppose so," he said; "I suppose they thought it was on my person, and, not finding it, thought it might be hidden in my clothes."

"Just as well you burnt it," said Hugh; "they turned my pockets out as well, I suppose on the chance of my having it. But who are they?"

"If I knew that," said Mr. Hetherington with a very grim look, "they should all be in goal within twenty-four hours; as it is, I must settle with 'em." He pushed his way through the hedge. "Delia," he called, "where are you? We must get back to Glenfair and get another car, and I'll get some decent clothes, and on the way back we can pick up Hugh, who had better wait here."

So it was arranged, Hugh being a good deal relieved to find that his uncle seemed to bear so little malice. Mr. Hetherington and Delia accordingly set off together, and when they were out of sight, Hugh, beginning to feel a trifle chilly in his somewhat scanty attire, emerged from behind the hedge and wrapped round him one of the motor car rugs, which Mr. Hetherington in his excitement had never thought of. Then he gathered up the little heap of his small belongings, taken out of his pockets, and in doing so he made a singular discovery.

He was very certain, for he remembered the incident perfectly, that when that afternoon Mr. Logan had returned to the office after lunch, he, Hugh, had thrust into his pocket an envelope on which he had been idly scribbling. Hugh was certain this envelope had still been in his pocket when he reached Glenfair, but now it was nowhere to be seen. Had it been just carelessly lost or thrown away as something of no value, or had it been deliberately taken?

And if it had been taken, had it been taken for some trivial reason or for no reason at all? Or had it been taken because scribbled across it were the words:

"If one were to discover the secret of making diamonds."

Wondering much whether this incident were quite trivial, or whether on the other hand it possessed an immense significance, Hugh wrapped his rug more closely around him, and sitting down by the wayside became plunged into profound meditation.

CHAPTER V.

Lord Ambrose Boustead

To Hugh, deep in thoughts which seemed to himself so wild he would hardly give them shape or name, it appeared a comparatively short interval before Mr. Hetherington and Delia appeared again in another of the millionaire's half-dozen motor cars. Mr. Hetherington was once more arrayed in his own apparel, and he handed back to Hugh those of his he had borrowed; with the remark that he thought that was the most expensive suit of clothes that had ever existed. Hugh smiled rather faintly, for he was by no means sure how his bold stroke to secure his loan would turn out, and with his rug gathered closely round him, he retired behind the hedge, whence he soon emerged fully clothed again.

Motioning to him to take his seat beside Delia, Mr. Hetherington started off at a pace to make up for lost time.

"We did startle them at the house," Delia remarked; "and they were all so astonished that we were going to start off again, without even taking one of the men servants with us."

"And you," Hugh asked, "do you not feel frightened of another accident?"

"Not I," she answered laughing, "this is what I like—only next time I hope papa will be the one to charge." Then she lowered her voice to a whisper: "Hugh," she said, "what was it done for?"

"I do not know," he answered, "but I think there is some paper connected with some invention that uncle had in his possession, and that these people, whoever they may be, wanted to get hold of."

"Did they get it, do you think?" she asked.

"I think uncle burnt it," Hugh replied, "but I don't know anything at all. He has not told me anything and I am only guessing."

Delia said no more and Hugh, glancing at the broad, strong back of his uncle, bending over the steering wheel and looking resolutely ahead, felt himself thrilling almost in his own despair to think of that unimaginable secret he half believed his uncle had had in his hands. To be able to make diamonds at all, where was the Aladdin's lamp to match with that? And these other people must believe in something, whether this secret of diamond manufacturing or something else, pretty strongly when they were ready to resort to such extreme measures. "If one were to discover the secret of making diamonds." Hugh shook himself impatiently; at any rate the secret, whatever it was and whether it had any real existence or no, had nothing at all to do with him.

The swung into a little country town, where Mr. Hetherington drew up at the police station to lodge his complaint. The sergeant, who knew Mr. Hetherington, was all obsequious attention, and promised to do his best to trace the car.

"I know the one you mean, sir," he declared, "it has been noticed hanging about here this last week, but I have not seen it today. There has been only one car passed today, and that went through about an hour ago."

"That would be the one," exclaimed Hugh.

But the sergeant shook his head.

"It was a different color," he said, "and the chauffeur was a white man, and there was only a very handsome young lady inside the car, quite young and not wrapped up at all."

Mr. Hetherington grunted ill-temperedly, and, promising a liberal reward for tracing the delinquent car, he drove on.

The rest of the road to London was covered without incident; and just as Mr. Hetherington drew up at the door of his great house in Kensington Palace Square, a perky little messenger boy carrying a large brown paper came along and was just about to ascend the steps of the house when the millionaire called out to him sharply to know what he had got there.

The boy answered that it was a parcel for Mr. Hetherington. Scowling darkly, as if he already suspected the contents, Mr. Hetherington took the parcel and opened it. Sure enough, it contained the clothes of which he had been robbed, as well as everything that had been in the pockets. With an air darker and more angry every moment, Mr. Hetherington examined the things and showed how each separate article of attire had been cut and ripped about, as if to make certain, absolutely certain, that nothing was concealed in them.

"Where did you get these?" he asked the boy.

"A nigger brought it, sir," the lad answered; "he just handed it in, and and said it was to go express, and went off in a hurry."

(To be Continued)

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER
YOU'LL SO EASY

WHY BRITAIN IS AT WAR

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, From the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(By Sir Edward Cook)

(Continued From Last Week)

"In this solemn hour I wish," said the Tsar, "to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war." This assurance is borne out by the diplomatic correspondence. It shows, as the Russian foreign minister said, that "no suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia; but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether."

"If war were prevented," the Russian foreign secretary had said just before the German ultimatum was received, "it would be largely due to the British government." The foregoing resume shows how persistently Sir Edward Grey had worked for peace. What he deliberately abstained from doing, no less than what he did, was governed by a desire for peace. At an early stage in the negotiations the British government was urged both by France and by Russia to make an immediate declaration of complete solidarity with them (July 24). The president of the French Republic repeated the request very strongly on July 30. Sir Edward Grey thought that he was more likely to be useful as peace-maker if this country maintained as long as possible an attitude of detachment. Moreover, the government had no desire to intervene unless the honor and interests of the country made it unavoidable. At the same time intimations were given that it should not be assumed that under all conceivable circumstances England would stand aside.

The official documents thus show how unremitting were the efforts made by Sir Edward Grey to maintain the peace of Europe and by whom those efforts were frustrated.

They show also how slow the British government was to commit Britain to any share in the war. That she ultimately became involved was due to causes which had nothing to do with the Balkans.

The decisive day was the 29th of July, 1914. On that day the German Chancellor, who had just returned from the Emperor at Potsdam, sent for Sir E. Goschen, the British ambassador at Berlin, and had a conversation with him which will always be memorable in history. The chancellor's words revealed that Germany was preparing to attack France through Belgium, and he proceeded to propose a bargain whereby Germany was to secure the neutrality of England in the impending war. The terms of this proposed bargain were these: (1) First, England was to stand aside while France was crushed, on the understanding that Germany "aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France." Sir E. Goschen "questioned his excellency about the French Colonies, and he said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking in that respect." England was, behind the back of France, to be a consenting party to Germany's acquisition of the French Colonies, should France be defeated in the war. (2) Secondly, England, behind the back of Belgium, was to consent to Germany's violation of the neutrality of that country—a neutrality which both Germany and England had pledged themselves by treaty to respect. In return Germany gave a promise that "when the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany." "The promise was given, be it observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be placed on record—by a power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty obligations and inviting us to do the same" (Mr. Asquith). (3) Lastly, the bargains above described were to form the basis of good relations between England and Germany.

This "infamous proposal" might, said the prime minister, "have been thrown aside without consideration and almost without answer;" but in the interests of peace, as already explained, the British government answered it in language of restraint; "His majesty's government cannot for a moment entertain the chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us is, in effect, to stand by while French Colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the Colonies. From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable; for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a great power and become subordinate to German policy. Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover. The chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either." Sir Edward Grey went on, as already stated, to suggest other terms on which good relations between England and Germany might be secured.

The historic interview between the German chancellor and the British ambassador, and the British government's reply to the chancellor's proposal, show how Britain was driven to take part in the war by honor, by obligation, and by the interests of self-defence. The case falls under two heads—France and Belgium, with which we will deal in turn. In the case of our relation to France, there was the call of honor and self-interest, but no direct obligation; in that of our relation to Belgium, honor, obligation and self-defence all combined.

In 1904, the Conservative government concluded an agreement with France, settling all outstanding questions between her and this country. In 1907, the Liberal government concluded a similar agreement with Russia. What is called the "Triple Entente" thus grew up between England, France and Russia. It was often regarded as a balance against the "Triple Alliance" (Austria, Germany, and Italy). But so far as England was concerned, it was a friendly relationship, not a formal alliance. Except in the specific matters dealt with by the two agreements, England was under no obligation to support either France or Russia. In 1906, when Germany was giving trouble to France on account of Morocco, Sir Edward Grey expressed the personal view to the French government that if war were forced upon France in consequence of the Anglo-French agreement, public opinion in this country would favor the giving of material as well as diplomatic support. In 1908, when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria caused an international crisis (Russia protesting against the annexation and Germany "in shining armor" supporting her Austrian ally), Sir Edward Grey told the Russian government that this being a Balkan affair, in which England had no direct interest or concern, nothing more than diplomatic support would be given by her. Thus each case was left to be decided on its own merits.

What, then, was the case as it existed in the critical days at the end of July and beginning of August? France, having no longer anything to fear from England, had concentrated her fleet in the Mediterranean. Her northern coasts were unprotected. Sir Edward Grey's opinion was, "that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel, and bombarded and battered the unprotected coasts of France," we could not honorably "stand aside and see this going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded." British interests pointed in the same direction. If England had declared her intention of remaining neutral, France might have withdrawn her fleet from the Mediterranean; and as we do not now keep a fleet there strong enough to deal alone with possible combinations, our trades-routes and inter-imperial communications through that sea would have been in danger.

Accordingly, on August 3, Sir Edward Grey was authorized by the cabinet to give an assurance to France "that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

This was not a declaration of war, but a contingent obligation to make war. The further and final decision was caused by the action of Germany towards Belgium.

Belgium was constituted "an independent and perfectly neutral state" by treaties of 1831-2 and 1839. To those treaties Germany as well as Great Britain was a party. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the government of Mr. Gladstone proposed a treaty to Prussia and to France, providing that if the armies of either violated the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other for its defence. Both countries assented. To this action "Mr. Gladstone then and always attached high importance." "We do not think it would be right," he said, "even if it were safe, to announce that we would in any case stand by with folded arms, and see actions done which would amount to a total extinction of public right in Europe." "I do not think we could look on while the sacrifice of freedom and independence was in course of consummation." "There is also this further consideration, the force of which we must all feel most deeply, and that is the common interests against the unmeasurable aggrandizement of any power whatever."

The same question confronted Mr. Asquith's government in 1914, and they took the same view of it. On July 31, Sir Edward Grey—in view of existing treaties, asked both France and Germany, "whether they were prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium as long as no other power violates it." On the same day he "assumed," in a communication to Belgium, "that the Belgian government will maintain to the utmost its her power her neutrality." Belgium in reply "expects and desires that other powers will observe and uphold her neutrality which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power." France immediately gave Sir Edward Grey the desired assurance. Germany gave no answer.

(To Be Continued)

American and English boys whose parents reside in Paris have been forming into a company of boy scouts. They wear uniforms and will carry messages for the American and British embassies and also for the American and British ambulance organizations.

"What doctor do you prefer, allopath or homeopath?

"It makes no difference; all paths lead to the grave."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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.

FARMERS
Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by
THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS
ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Good Spirits
can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly. The best corrective and preventive yet discovered for irregular or faulty action of stomach, liver or bowels, is known the world over to be
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents

Food Supplies in WAR TIME
Rumors are in circulation that we are unable to supply orders owing to war demand. This statement is absolutely incorrect. We are filling our orders as usual. Insist on getting what you ask for—Clark's.
W. CLARK, LIMITED

ZAM-BUK

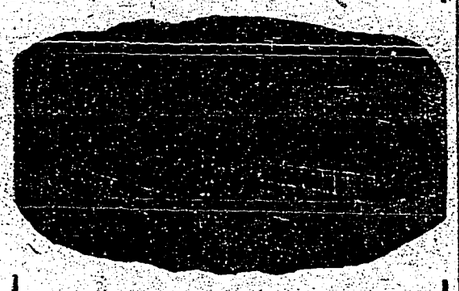
MRS. A. SAICH, of Cannington Manor, Sask., Writes:—"My brother suffered severely from eczema. The sores were very extensive, and burned like coals into his flesh. Zam-Buk took out all the fire, and quickly gave him ease. Within three weeks of commencing with Zam-Buk treatment, every sore had been cured."

This is but one of the many letters we are constantly receiving from people who have proved the healing powers of Zam-Buk. For eczema, piles, sores, burns, cuts and all skin troubles there is nothing like this wonderful balm. No skin disease should be considered incurable until Zam-Buk has been tried.

All Druggists, 50c. per Box.
Refuse Substitutes.

ECZEMA

THE JOHN INGLIS CO.,
LIMITED
ENGINEERS & BOILERMAKERS



Engines of all kinds, Boilers of all kinds, Plumbing Machinery, Tanks, Heavy Plate Work, etc.—Write for prices.

14 STRACHAN AVE.,
TORONTO, - CANADA

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel "OUT of SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT the BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO., HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

PATENTS
Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Less Costly Alternative

You should take three or four eggs daily for a month to build you up.

But doctor, I cannot afford that.

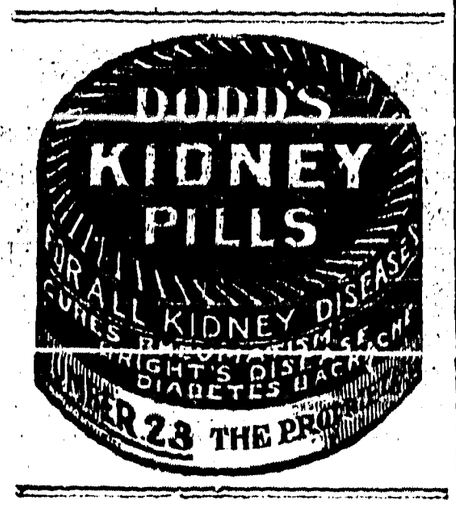
Well, then, you must take a trip to Europe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest north population, there are some six hundred Eskimos in Ungava. On the east coast of Hudson Bay, and on the west coast and in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,588, of whom 1,360 are Eskimos, 180 Indians, 27 half-breeds and 22 whites.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.



Regarding Trade With the Enemy

Some doubts have arisen as to the meaning and application of the proclamation against trading with the enemy, the British government has authorized the following explanation to be published:

1. For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted the important thing is to consider where the foreign trade resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

2. Consequently there is as a rule no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firms established in hostile territory.

3. If a firm with headquarters in hostile territory has a branch in neutral or British territory, trade with the branch is—apart from prohibitions in special cases—permissable as long as the trade is bona fide with the branch and no transaction with the head office is involved.

4. Commercial contracts entered into before war broke out with firms established in hostile territory cannot be performed during the war, and payments under them ought not to be made to such firms during the war. Where, however, nothing remains to be done save to pay for goods already delivered or for services already rendered there is no objection to making the payment. Whether contracts entered into before the war are suspended or terminated is a question of law which may depend upon circumstances, and in cases of doubt, British firms must consult their own legal advisers.

This explanation is issued in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions, but it must be understood that in case of need the government will still be free to impose stricter regulations or special prohibitions in the national interest.

Mothers Value This Oil.—Mothers who know how suddenly croup may seize their children and how necessary prompt action is in applying relief, always keep at hand a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because experience has taught them that there is no better preparation to be had for the treatment of this ailment. And they are wise, for its various uses render it a valuable medicine.

Government to Pay Transportation

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, has made arrangements whereby the government will pay the cost of transportation on all small contributions of oats, etc., given by Canadian farmers to the war office. These gifts have been made more particularly by the farmers of Ontario. The government has been advised that they are very much appreciated by the imperial authorities.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

What is Coming to Him

"English persistence and French dash together have given the German War Lord a set back. He has had a taste in the last few days of what is coming to him even more completely at some future time. He will learn then that his military arm is just as much of a broken reed as his diplomatic arm already has proved itself to be."—New York Press.

Discretion

"Do you always acknowledge it when you know you are wrong?"

"No; only when other people know it."

BABY'S OWN TABLETS
USED FOR YEARS

When a mother uses only one medicine as long as there are little ones in the home it certainly bears grand testimony to the value of that particular remedy. Thousands of mothers use nothing else but Baby's Own Tablets. Concerning them Mrs. M. Leblanc, Memramcook West, N.B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones for the past ten years and know of nothing to equal them during teething time or for colic, constipation and indigestion. All my neighbors who have used them think as I do." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Panama Canal

"The political importance of the Panama Canal," says a German writer, "is greater than its economic value; it was built not primarily as a trade route, but as an instrument of war. Without the canal the United States could only arrange for adequate protection to both its Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of two fleets; upon the completion of the canal a transfer of one fleet or a part of it from one ocean to the other will be a matter of but a few hours, whereas it formerly took many weeks.

Boarder—Mrs. Smithers, if you are unpatriotic enough to hoard your foodstuffs, that is a matter for your own conscience, but please remember in future not to give me a hoarded egg for breakfast.—Punch.

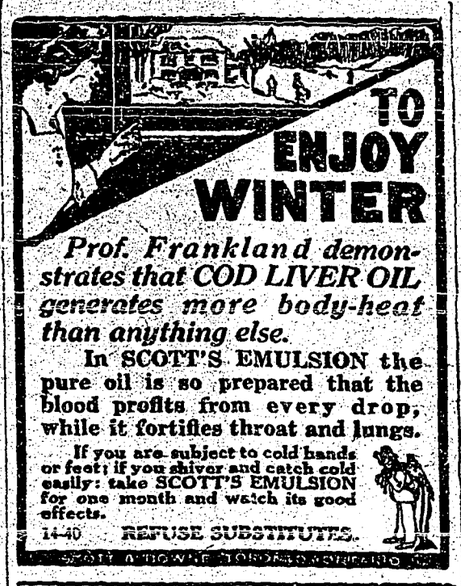
"There is one thing paradoxical about this life."

"What is that?"

"We never discover what a cold world this is until we get into hot water."

"Now, Archie," asked a schoolmistress, dilating on the virtue of politeness, "if you were seated in a tramcar, every seat of which was occupied and a lady entered, what would you do?"

"Pretend I was asleep."



Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else.

In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.

If you are subject to cold hands or feet; if you shiver and catch cold easily: take SCOTT'S EMULSION for one month and watch its good effects.

14-40 REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONTARIO

A French Hero's Death

Eighteen-year-old Corporal Lupin, who served in the regiment of Major Jeanne, wounded during the heroic defense of Liege, will henceforth hold a place in Belgian history as high as that accorded any individual. Corporal Lupin gave his life to his country. The Germans to whom he gave his life paid for it with the annihilation of a battery of field artillery, horses and men, and the decisive defeat of an attacking column of infantry. Major Jeanne tells the following story of Corporal Lupin's heroism:

"We were on the right bank of the Meuse at Bellaire, in close touch with the German battery. The musketry on both sides was terrible. All at once the Germans adopted new tactics, they seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as if in great confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery, which had been rushing from behind. The move was smartly executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us. But now, again, young Lupin had seen his chance looming, and what he did altogether changed the face of things. Like a flash of lightning the boy dashed off under cover of a ditch to the left of the German battery. At 300 metres distance he found shelter behind a wall. He took aim at the battery in enfilade, and his Mauser brought down in quick succession the chief officer, the under officers and the artillerymen. This time real confusion took place at the German battery, which was nearly silenced. The Germans thinking that a whole platoon was now attacking them, directed their last piece of artillery on the wall, and with a terrific crash the wall came down, burying the brave Corporal Lupin. The boy's bravery had weakened the German position, and it did not take us long to scatter them and put another victory on our list."

Regimental Dog Saved Soldier

The Petit Journal publishes a story from a Le Mans correspondent telling how an infantry soldier from that town was saved by the rigemental dog.

Wounded thrice in the battle of the Marne, the soldier lay in a faint on a heap of corpses when Tom, the regimental pet, revived him by licking his face.

The animal had been trained to carry caps, and the soldier, having lost his cap, tried to persuade the dog to take his knapsack to the encampment. After a while Tom seemed to realize what was wanted. He ran to the camp, seized the coat of the nearest man, and tried to drag him to the battlefield.

Finally they followed the dog and found their wounded comrade.

"Say, Chimmie, what yer suppose dat guy Aladdin did when he rubbed his lamp and er palace sprung up?"

"He rubbed his lamps ter see if he wasn't dreamin', of course."—Boston Transcript.

NOT DRUGS
Food Did It

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were weakened and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested easily from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

New Infantry Training

In military circles the conviction prevails that the new infantry training now being used in England for the second army and said to be in force among the British troops on the continent of Europe also, is to be commenced in Canada this winter. It embodies a number of changes, the principal of which is the doubling of the strength of the companies and turning the company drill into a miniature of what is now battalion drill.

A company of the Canadian militia, on peace footing, consist of about 60 men, and 125 at war strength. The new regulations increase this to 250, new company of 250 to be divided into 4 platoons of 60 men each, these being commanded by captains with the usual complement of subalterns. The companies of 250 will be commanded by majors.

Reparation

Judge (to prisoner at the bar)—So you confess that you robbed the savings bank. Have you anything to urge in the way of extenuating circumstances?

The Prisoner—I have, y' honor. I deposited all the money in the savings bank the very next day.

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.

The Strassburg Prophecy

The Prophecy of Strassburg is well known both in Germany and France. The victories of 1870 which it foretold, made it popular across the Rhine, but it is equally dread since it asserts that "the German empire will come to an end under its third kaiser, after a generation and a half from its foundation."

Now a generation and a half is forty-five years, we are therefore within a few months of the fatal date, 1915. Moreover, the prophecy clearly declares that the last battle and complete collapse of the empire of Hohenzollern will take place in Westphalia between Hamm and Unna.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set it Right

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 248 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are exactly suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, of Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"I've just had a queer telegram from my daughter."

"What's wrong with it?"

"I don't know. Here it is. I'll read it to you: 'Zimersogoliamnovdfhjkptuwxy?'"

"What on earth do you s'pose it means?"

"Why, it either means that the wires are crossed or else she's engaged to a Russian nobleman."

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Equality of Sex

There is a little girl in Springfield, Massachusetts, who, like many of her sex, resents the imputation that the feminine mind is not so strong as the masculine.

One day her mother remarked on the apparent lack of intelligence in a hen.

"You can't teach a hen anything," she said. "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of cattle would do. You can teach a cat, a dog or a pig something, but a hen—never."

"H'm!" exclaimed the child, indignantly. "I think they know just as much as the roosters."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Knick—Are they a musical family?

Knack—Yes. The father blows his own horn, his wife harps on the same old string, the daughter is always singing her own praises, and the boy plays hookey.

She—Did you have trouble with your French when you were in Paris?

He—I didn't, but the Parisians did!

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—*Have no Appetite.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure *Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS.

WIRE us your Grain is coming, and we'll sell the carloads at the day's price. No elevator charges—honest grading—highest net returns. Liberal Advances. 2

Write us for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter.

LEITCH BROS.
FLOUR MILLS
240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

MRS. NEWLYWED SAYS—

"I can't imagine how you manage to be dressed by the time your husband comes home on a washday."

Mrs. Wiseneighbor Says—

"I use an Eddy "Globe" Washboard and an Eddy Indurated Fibreware Tub which keeps the water warm a long time."—No fear of rust.

BUT BE SURE THEY'RE

EDDY'S

Appropriate

"I want to send some flowers to a reigning belle. What would you advise?"

"If she's reigning why not send her a shower bouquet?"

Bacheldore—Is Miss Brown clever?

Howard—Yes; nothing escapes her.

Bacheldore—Heavens, man! Don't introduce me.—Judge.

A lady I met in Cologne
Was the fairest I ever have knogne
When I asked her to wed,
You can guess what she sed
When I tell you I'm living alogne.
—Boston Transcript.

BABY RESTS AFTER BATH

With CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its extreme purity, delicate emollient properties and refreshing fragrance. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment it is equally effective in the treatment of heat rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

Xmas. Toys and Fancy Goods

Our stock of Toys, Books and Fancy Goods will be as complete this year as usual and we solicit your trade.

Do not send your money to the Catalogue Houses, but patronize your home store. You will find our prices reasonable.

Help build up YOUR OWN town.

Creston Drug & Book Co.

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C.
Head Offices
CALGARY; VANCOUVER; EDMONTON.

Dealers in
MEAT
Wholesale and Retail

Fish. Game, Poultry, and Oysters in Season

We have the goods, and our prices are reasonable

Good Morning
We are Introducing
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton Lisle
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 without 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.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOSIERY CO.
P. O. Box 211
DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

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

Local and Personal

Eggs are up to 50c a dozen—and far from plentiful even at that price.

The honey crop in the Creston Valley is the best ever. The dry summer was ideal for the apiarists.

Dr. Starrschmidt of Victoria, the Conservative party organizer for B.C. was a Creston visitor on Friday last.

Mrs. Nathorst of Pincher Creek, Alta., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Smith, returned home on Monday,

The valley's bear population was reduced by one on Friday when P. Deykin of Alice Siding killed a brown one out beyond Bartholomeu ranch.

Passenger traffic in and out and through Creston has not been so slack for years as at present. On Sunday not a single passenger was noticed in the sleeping car going west.

Great weather for the deer hunters, though as yet the editor has not been remembered with any roasts (or boiling pieces) of venison, but hope springs eternal in the human anatomy.

Creston had an unwelcome week-end visitor—a spell of wintry weather setting in Saturday morning. Monday a.m. showed 16 degrees of frost. It was 8 below zero at Fernie the same morning.

Lord Roberts, the noted English general, who passed away on Saturday was a first cousin to the late Mrs. Parlby of Erickson—and a third cousin to Dennis and Eric Howard of the same place.

R. Sinclair Smith writes that the Canadian troops have splendid quarters at Salisbury Plains—with straw ticks in the sleeping quarters. The mounted men, he says, expect to go to the front any day.

We have just heard that Alex Hubie one of the Creston delegation to the Second Contingent, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant, and his appointment is a popular one. He saw active service in the Boer war.

Today is your last chance to contribute to the Creston Valley Patriotic Fund. The lists close tonight. Up to noon Thursday $114 had been subscribed. This, of course, does not include the proceeds of the concert and dance.

Creston Indians complain of much sickness among their horses this year. Some authorities claim this due to the animals, owing to poor pasture this year, eating rushes. These do not affect cattle but are decidedly bad feed for horses.

Monday, Nov. 30, there will be the long-looked for Pumpkin Pie Social under the auspices of the Methodist Ladies Aid, with illustrated lantern lecture by Rev. W. E. Dunham, entitled "The Land of Gold," and several vocal and instrumental selections. Adults 25c., children 15c, Mercantile Nov. 30, don't forget.

THE REVIEW has been asked how many miles of telephone line the government would need to build to give Creston through 'phone connection both east and west. We are told some 12 miles of wires would be required to connect up at Kootenay Landing and there is a 23-mile stretch to provide for on the east.

The Red Cross Auxiliary meets on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. McCarthy, Alice Mine Road. This is a very important meeting, and all members and all ladies interested in the work are invited to attend. A depot for receiving work and giving out material has been arranged for, to be open every Wednesday afternoon at Lancasters Hall.

Cranbrook Herald: J. H. Doyle, a former resident of this city, and a regular monthly visitor, will take over the management of the King George Hotel at Creston. Mr. Doyle has had wide experience as a hotelman in this district, being for years connected with hotels at Marysville and Moyie. In addition to being a good hotelman he is an excellent story-teller, and guests at the King George will be assured of a good time.

A. Lindley and W. B. Embree (Socialist), K.M. Kent and J. Dow (Liberal), Capt. Mallandaine and G. Lowenburg, (Conservative) and W. Crawford and C. O. Rodgers (Board of Trade), constitute the committee to draft recommendations to be submitted to the legislative committee that will have charge of the redistribution of the province at the next session of the legislature. The opinion in well-informed circles is that Creston will be placed in the Kaslo riding unless strong and united action is taken to get Creston's views before the redistribution committee of the house.

Birth—At Canyon City, on Nov. 17 to Mr. and Mrs. A. Wesling, a daughter.

Greenwood Ledge:—The residents of Duck Creek do not have duck soup every day.

W. Logan is a Nelson visitor this week—for County Court. Mrs. Logan accompanied him.

When Creston's contribution arrives the Canadian Patriotic Fund will be well over the $5,000,000 mark.

The increase in the Valley's population for October, according to the registrar of vital statistics, was three.

Ledger keeper Allan returned to duty at the bank today after a 10-day holiday, most of which was spent on a hunting trip at Arrow Creek.

Elder Johnson, who conducted Latter Day Saints' service here on Saturday and Sunday will lecture at Canyon City, Sunday evening his topic being "Mormonism."

A bishop for the new Diocese of Kootenay in which Creston is situated will be chosen at Nelson on Wednesday. Christ Church will send one clerical and three lay delegates.

The eight anniversary of the Creston Methodist church will be celebrated on Sunday, Nov. 29. The pastor will preach at 10.30 a.m. and Rev. W. E. Dunham of Cranbrook will preach at 7.30 p.m.

The Adult Bible Class of the Methodist church held a very pleasant at-home in the church on Friday night. This was the first of the season. They expect to hold one each month during the winter.

John Fraser, who recently purchased 160 acres in the Canyon City section, and is going extensively into dairying, is this week unloading a car of lime and brick for a new residence he is building on the place.

Shooting matches for poultry are to the fore this week. On Wednesday afternoon A. J. Cameron held one, ducks being the reward for the marksmen. On Saturday R. M. Reid will be on the job with a school for geese.

Latest news from Victoria states that the Creston recruits for the Second Contingent have now got their uniforms and equipment and have been placed in the same company. Drill and field manoeuvres will commence in earnest this week.

The address of the Creston boys with the second Kootenay-Boundary detachment of the Canadian overseas expeditionary forces which is now stationed at Victoria has been changed and letters to the men should now be addressed care of Kootenay Company, 30th battalion, Willow Park, Victoria, B.C.

The first shipment of clothing for the Belgian refugees leaves today. It is being forwarded by the ladies of Canyon City, who have been busy for some weeks past making new clothing and remaking clothes donated for the cause. There are some fifty new garments in the shipment. In addition a cash contribution is being sent the Belgian consul at vancouver.

A. L. Dundas, junior at the Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to Greenwood and leaves for the Boundary metropolis today. His uniform courtesy with the bank's patrons and his activities in musical circles and the social life of Creston brought him merited popularity, and his departure will be regretted by all. Here's wishing him all the good luck going.

Next Tuesday night's debate under the auspices of the Presbyterian Literary and Debating Society will be a popular one in that four ladies will compose the debating forces and the subject is: Resolved, "That the present European war will strengthen woman's claim for the suffrage." Miss Massey and Mrs. St. Jean, affirmative; Mrs. Geo. Young and Mrs. Crompton, negative.

Two cases of interest to the people of the Valley were tried at the County Court at Nelson this week. Powell v. Watson was an appeal from a judgment of Magistrate Watson who some weeks ago fined Powell, who hails from Cranbrook, for soliciting orders for clothing in Crestod without taking out a transient traders' license. Magistrate Watson's decision was sustained, Powell failing to put in an appearance when the case was called. The other case was John Middleton v. Dan English, an action for $65 damage done by some pigs owned by the latter on plaintiff's premises. Damages to that amount had been awarded by an Arbitration Board but defendant refused to accept the award, claiming the board was not legally constituted. Judgment was given in favor of Middleton with costs.

The Following DISCOUNTS Will be given on IMMEDIATE ORDERS

25 per cent on Apple Trees
10 per cent on All Other Nursery Stock Except Rose Bushes

Do not place your order before getting our quotations

The Riverside Nurseries
Comprising 125 Acres *GRAND FORKS, B. C.*
Frank V. Staples, Agent, Erickson, B. C.

Old-Style HATS Remodeled

Ladies' Felt, Beaver or Buckram Hats may be made into the new Sailor or High-Side Shapes.
Catalogue or magazine designs copied.

Gentlemen's Hats Cleaned and Blocked. Parcel post orders solicited

L. M. SMITH, PHONE 204 **Cranbrook, B.C.** P.O. BOX 294

Prepare for the Fall and Winter

BY BUYING YOUR

Wool Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery

Etc. (all British-made). All our Hosiery and Underwear were bought from reliable manufacturers and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Keep your feet dry with a Pair of Our RUBBERS

Manufactured by the Canadian Gutta Percha Rubber Co. Prices are right.

The Creston Mercantile Co.
LIMITED

WE SELL A

Drag Saw Outfit at a Snap

will cut 30 Cords of Wood per day

Second-hand Sewing Machines from $10 up

SPRAY OUTFITS, both hand and power, fully equipped, ready to spray.

Stickney, Massey-Harris and Olds Gas Engines.

150 feet 1½-inch Fire Hose at a snap.

Farm Implements of every description.

High grade Kerosene, Gasolene Oils and Greases

Creston Auto & Supply Co.
CRESTON - - B. C.
R. S. BEVAN, Manager