THE CRESTON REVIEW

No. 42 CRESTON, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBBER 30, 1914 6TH YEAR

Local and Personal

More Local and Personal on Page 8.

Thursday next is Guy Fawke's Day.

Two patriotic dances tonight—at Canyon City and Sirdar.

Paste this on the face of your watch or the kitchen clock: Patriotic Concert Friday, Nov. 6.

Fortune telling will be a feature of the Hallowe'en social in Mercantile Hall tomorrow night.

C. W. Lester, a Nelson drover, is looking the valley over, in quest of a car of butchers' cattle and other live stock.

Herald: Otto Wisner, superintendent of the C. N. P. L. Co.'s planing mill at Wardener is doinr some expert work for the Canyon City Lumber Co. at Canyon City this week.

Lest any Creston hunters should be tempted to "take a crack" at the pheasants, which are quite thick in these parts, we note the maximum penalty for killing them is $100.

Creston had a fresh egg famine last week that even as high as 50 cents a dozen could not relieve. The stringency is not so noticeable this week and the price is down to 40 cents per dozen.

Father John is one of the most deeply interested readers of the war news. He has three brothers on the firing line with the French army, but so far has had no bad news concerning them.

Winter is at hand—on the prairies—apparently. C. P. R. agent Reid has been notified that from now on, unless otherwise instructed by the shipper, all perishable goods are to go out in heated cars.

The First Canadian Contingent must be about ready to go to the front. Postmaster Gibbs is informed that all correspondence addressed to members of the force should be sent to them without delay.

McPeaks' store building has been rented and fitted up as a temporary armory for the Creston company of the West Kootenay Regiment and the volunteers are being drilled there almost every night.

Under the heading "Letters to the Editor" will be found an article on "A Bonus for Seeds" from the pen of Guy Lowenburg. It may look a trifle long for some of our readers, but it is worthy a very careful perusal.

The sewing and knitting needles of Creston ladies will be busy from this time on making shirts, sox, wristlets, kit-bags ,cholera belts, etc. for the soldiers at the front. The Political Equality League of which Mrs. George Young is president and Mrs. St. Jean, secretary, at their meeting at Mrs. Ebbutt' on Tuesday, commenced the work. There was an attendance of twenty-one on this occasion. Funds to buy the necessary materials are raised at the 10-cent teas given whenever a meeting is held, but of course, there will be no objection to those so disposed donating materials or the necessary cash to purchase the same. The next meeting is on Nov. 10 at the home of Mrs. Arrowsmith, to which all ladies willing to help along the good work are invited.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

They Cannot Resign

EDITOR THE REVIEW:

SIR,—Permit me to draw attention to a very serious misstatement which appeared in your issue of Oct. 16.

I am surprised, sir, that you would give editorial countenance to a statement of this kind. In your editorial you state, "Neither is there anything in the regulations governing the terms of service to prevent any man resigning, except in case of danger of attack locally from a foreign power."

As I cannot think such a misconstruction would originate with you, I would challenge the motive of your informant; certainly it puts the editor in a very tight place.

Now, Mr. Editor, either of two things: either this statement is not true, or this home defence company (in embryo) has no official standing. It is a fact, I know from my own experience, and from that of others, that when a recruit has volunteered and been accepted he becomes a servant of the state and as such is amenable to state control, and in these strenuous times, think you the state has time to play at the recruiting business, hardly.

In defence of your own integrity in the matter it will be necessary to publish a correction of this statement. I am also informed that volunteers to the second contingent have been lead to believe that they should drill with this company of home defense. It is not so, and whereas some of these volunteers may accept instruction in this way it is not at all obligatory and is not according to military usage.

Thanking you for the courtesy of giving this matter attention, I remain yours, MILITARISM

A Bonus for Seeds

EDITOR THE REVIEW:

SIR,—I notice in a recent issue of the Nelson News an announcement that the Dominion Government is to bonus the production of seeds in the dominion in order to start this industry and maiutain the supply of root and garden seeds which at present is cut off by reason of the war.

It seems to me that our agricultural departments have neglected this too long, and the average gardener or farmer has not stopped to think from whence came his supply of seed.

It was a considerable surprise to me several days ago when on a visit to Bonner's Ferry to learn this from W. H. Heidermen, inspector of the Kootenai Valley Seed Growers Association of Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, in company with W. J. Biker of Nelson I paid a visit to this gentleman's farm situated a few miles down the valley toward Creston. There every kind of seed is grown and the revelation to us all was at once simple and wonderful. This seed growers' association consists of 27 members, all of them devoting their entire energies to the growth of seeds. Millions of dollars worth of seeds are imported annually into the United States and of these millions sixty-six million dollars' worth can be grown in the most prolific manner in the Kootenay Valley. For an example, Mr. Heidermen took from his collection a seed known as "Proso," of the millet family. This seed is one of the bases of all chicken feeds, has four times the value af corn and may be fed to any stock to which corn is fed. Four pounds of "Proso" to the hundredweight of roots makes a perfect hog ration. 30,000,000 bushels of this seed is imported from Russia into the United States every year, and of this eight ship cargo loads are imported every year into Spokane for use in the inland empire. The seed has a ready sale at 50 cents per pound and can be grown for 1 cent per pound. The yield on average land is from 60 to 75 bushels per acre and three pounds per acre is requried to produce this. The example I have given illustrates the possibilities of seed culture in Kootenay,

I have before me at the moment of writing a catalogue of one of our best-known seed houses. On page 1 I find, "There are so many conditions over which we have no control that we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants sold by us, and we will not be responsible in any way for the crop." A similar condition may be found on the first page of every other seed catalogue. On account of our seeds being grown largely in continental Europe there are, as the seedmen truthfully say, so many conditions over which they have no control that they cannot guarantee them in any respect. The retelt is that today millions of seed are sown about which we have no knowledge. Millions of seeds are planted which never germinate. Why do we sow certain seeds broadcast and later thin out? Simply because we know from experience that not all of them will come up, all will not germinate as well. But on taking up a packet of seeds put up by the Kootenai Valley Seed Growers' Association I find a totally different state of affairs. Each packet is sealed on the back with a warranty that she seeds contained therein are grown in the Kootenai Valley, that they are pedigree seeds, and that in every respect the Kootenai Valley Seed Growers' Association is behind them. Now consider the difference. As Mr. Heidermen says, here are seeds grown year after year from pedigree stock, grown in and acclimated to this territory, practically every seed of which is guaranteed to germinate if sown under conditions, seed which is true to name in quality and productiveness, and if the contrary should be proven to be the case a responsible and organized body is ready to face the music. Next year sugar beet seed will be almost unobtainable. The profits which will accrue from seed culture will run into enormous figures. I am informed by Mr. Heidermen from $35,000 to $150,000 per acre. Every farmer with experience in in intensive farming knows the fallacy of basing his returns on the principle if one-tenth of an acre nets to him so much therefore one acre will net him ten times as much, but let any man figure his returns ever so conservatively and I think he will be satisfied. The market seems to be huge. Thousands upon thousands of tomatoes lay rotting on the ground this year and none of us seemed to think of their value in seed. Mr. Heidermen clinched his whole afternoon's illustrative talk by producing an ordinary squash. In answer to his query I stated that I would be glad to get ten or fifteen cents for it. With a look of pity, almost of disgust, he tossed it away from him and said, "I know it; and yet there is inside that squash a dollar's worth of seed."

Should our agricultural department or any of our local unions see any merit in seed culture an invitation to lecture before them on this subject will at almost any time be accepted gladly by Mr. Heidermen, who has made seed culture the subject of years of study and a commercial success in his own district at the southern limit of our glorious Kootenay Valley.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am Yours respectfully,

GUY LOWENBURG

Boys Leave Sunday

We stop the press to announce that Creston's delegation to the Second Canadian Contingent will leave here on Sunday for Victoria where the B.C. volunteers are to be mobilized.

Although 17 have enlisted here only 10 can be taken. so great is the rush to the colors all over the province.

Medical examination and the swearing-in of recruits starts today with Capt. Mallandaine in charge.

DUCK CREEK

Monrad Wigen has his mill running again and is finishing sawing logs.

The war scare seems to be having a beneficial effect upon Duck Creek. Three more deals in real estate have been put through. Messrs. E. and R. Uri have purchased 7½ acres from Monrad Wigen, and C. Carlson has bought 2 acres from C. Wigen. We shall soon have so many homes in Duck Creek that we will not be able to move.

Miss Gladys Mason, of Alice Siding, spent the week end at Duck Crack the guest of Miss Anna Hagen.

A C.P.R. extra gang has been at work here for several days straightening up the telegraph poles and putting in new ones where necessary.

Don't forget Saturday night; it's hallowe'en.

On Sunday the congregation at the Presbyterian church was treated to a musical service for the first time in the church history of Duck Creek. The music was from a piano owned by our school teacher, Mrs. Sparkes. It helped out the singing a whole lot.

ALICE SIDING

Walter Corbet and family have moved to Cranbrook for the winter. Bob Davis will hold down the ranch during their absence.

John Miller has just finished digging a bumper potato crop. When it comes to raising the big spuds O. J. Wigen of Duck Creek has nothing on Mr. Miller.

The apple crop in this section is pretty well all harvested and has not panned out up to expectations. For a young orchard, however, W. A. Pease had a dandy yield.

Alice Siding hunters complain of a general scarcity of all kinds of game this fall, except pheasants—but, of course, this is a close season for them.

Alice Siding parents are hoping Principal Dougherty will favor The Review with monthly school reports. The pupils are equally interested.

A. L. Matthews' root crop is larger than anticipated and he is building a new roothouse to accomodate the heavy yield.

Given a fine night Alice Siding will be out in full force for the Creston Patriotic Concert on November 6th.

NELSON

City school teachers with a salary of $50 are asked to donate 5 per cent to a local relief fund. Those getting over $100 are asked for 10 per cent.

The Hume school is overcrowded and the board is securing temporary quarters for the housing of a class apart from the present school building.

Nelson ranchers are discussing shipping a donated car of apples to England, where they will be sold, and the net profits given to the Patriotic Fund.

The Gem moving picture theatre donated the entire receipts for Friday last, amounting to $73.45 to the Patriotic Fund.

The Sons of Scotland concert and dance produced $226 for the Patriotic Fund.

The Overseas club has organized a tobacco fund to provide tobacco for the soldiers at the front.

Nelsons first cattle market, at which will be featured the sale of live stock, will be held on Saturday, Oct. 31.

Butter and eggs were scarce on the market Saturday and as high as 65 cents a dozen was paid for the latter. The price of fresh meats took a drop about closing time.

Vice-President Bury of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a visitor here on Sunday.

Leghorns Win

Creston poultry fanciers—and the valley is full of them—who are long on White Leghorns or White Wyandottes, are doing the "I told you so" act these days. The cause of it all is the report just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, covering the recent international egg-laying contest.

The contest started at Victoria, October 28, 1013, and concluded September 27, 1014. Results have been issued.

The prize winning pen in the non-weight varieties was that of the Ranguiru Egg Ranch, Otaki, New Zealand. This pen of six birds was composed of White Leghorns, which laid 1330 eggs during 11 months. This was the highest egg yield in either weight or non-weight varieties. A. Easton, of Duncan B.C., was second with White Leghorns laying 1232 eggs, and R. W. Chalmers, Thrums, West Kootenay, was third with White Leghorns, laying 1164 eggs. In fact, the White Leghorns seemed to have laid everything in sight, as fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth places went to them. The average number of eggs laid per bird for all the pens of the non-weight varieties was 756.2.

Other varieties competing in this class included Anconas, and Silver Campines.

Bought A Ticket?

"It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know!
Good-bye, Piccadilly!
Farewell, Leicester Square!
It's a long, long way to Tipperary.
But my heart's right there!

Tickets for the Patriotic Concert are on sale at the Mercantile Co., Lancaster's, Creston Drug Co., Hatfield's barber shop, Postoffice, the Creston House and King George Hotel and the advance sale indicates a capacity house when the curtain goes up at 8.30 prompt on Friday evening, Nov. 6.

The programme is varied and can hardly fail to please the most chronic I-didn't-get-my-moneys-worth customer between Sirdar and Kitchener and the regions round about.

The school children'a choruses and drills will be features of the evening and their patriotic songs are sure to score a great big hit. There will be solos, duetts, the orchestra and the band as well on the musical end of the evening's offerings. Miss Hurry will recite, and sprinkled through the programme will be three not-over-ten-minute war talks by Revs. Blake, Carpenter and Father John.

The artistic setting necessary for such a gathering will be in evidence in the handiwork of Mesdames Cherrington, Jackson Crompton and Carpenter and Miss Gibbs, who, along with Dr. Henderson and R. M. Reid, constitute the decorating committee.

A more worthy cause has never been in evidence in creston, and at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children a beats-all-previous-records attendance should result.

The soldiers of the king are on the firing line; the subjects of the king are in the giving line, and Britain expects that every man will do his duty.

The White Wyandottes "cleaned up" the weight varieties competition competition. In fact, in some respects they did better in their class than the White Leghorns did in the non-weight class. The first two White Wyandotte pens beat all the White Leghorns, except tnose from Nsw Zealand

E. D. Read of Duncan, was first with his White Wyandottes, laying 1258 eggs. Those of Tom Barron, Catforth near Preston, Lancashire, England, came second with 1236 eggs. Dean Bros., Keating's P.O., Vancouver Island, also White Wyandottes were third with 1185. A White Orpington pen was fourth and the White Wyandottes fifth, a Buff Wyandotte being sixth, and Barred Rocks seventh and eighth. The remaining positions were held by White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds. The average yield per hen during the competition period was 157.9 eggs.

In each of the two classes the prizes ranged from $100 down. About forty pens finished, including entries from England, New Zealand, Many points in British Columbia.

Nakusp hospital tag day netted $60.

Trail is the next town to get in line for a public market.

Revelstoke hospital treated 365 patients during the year.

Revelstoke has spent $12,500 on new cement sidewalks this year.

Dr. McDiarmid of Robson is displaying a potato weighing 2 lbs. 9 oz.

F. W. Reuter of Cheney, Wash., is to start a creamery at Bonner's Ferry.

Moyie is prospering. Two new pianos were delivered in the town last week.

The big bell has been swung on Grand Forks post office and the clock now strikes the hours.

The Proctor Red Cross society has sent seven pairs of blankets and four dozen pairs of woolen socks.

Trail is charging a fee of $2 a year for the privilege of soliciting for outside newspapers in that town.

The editor of the Grand Forks Gazette has been shown four large potatoes grown from seed planted early in August.

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 145), 60, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

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.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Sir Edward Clark's Shorthand

Many people who have struggled with the mysteries of shorthand have reason to be grateful to Sir Edward Clarke, B.C., a former solicitor-general of England, who is retiring from the bar.

Many years ago Sir Edward Clarke, with memories of the shorthand learned in his school days, and of his own experiences as a reporter, devised a system of stenography that had none of the maddening complications of those generally in use. He found it so useful in his own practice that he eventually revealed its secrets in a cheap book, and thereby earned the gratitude of many who, like Charles Dickens, had learned to their sorrow what havoc might be worked by a misplaced dot.

Later, Sir Edward Clarke evolved a system of rapid writing that came between shorthand and longhand. He christened it "Swifthand;" it looked to the uninitiated something like the Morse Code on its head, but it never became really popular.

There may be corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

In the Swamps

You don't know me, eh? Polly. Well, I've known you ever since you were a polly-wog.

Kindly speak of me as Lillian Wog, please. Only my intimate acquaintances ever call me Polly.

"You should take more pains with your eating," advised the doctor.

"More?" exclaimed the dyspeptic. "Don't I suffer quite enough now when I eat anything?"

Higher Praise

"Mabel, you are simply perfect."

"That isn't much of a compliment, Henry. George tells me I'm pluperfect."—Kansas City Journal.

PIMPLES NEARLY COVERED FACE

Especially on Forehead and Chin. Ashamed to Go Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured in Month and a Half.

McMillan St., Oil City, Ont.—"My face was nearly covered with pimples, especially on my forehead and chin. The trouble began with pimples and blackheads and there were times I felt ashamed to go out. They were little red lumps and then festered and I squeezed the matter out.

"I rubbed on different remedies, ——— Salve and ——— Cream but they did no good. Then I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. I got it and began using them and in a week's time I noticed a change. I used the sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and one box of Cuticura Ointment from the drug store with the Cuticura Soap. In a month and a half the pimples and blackheads were gone and I am completely cured." (Signed) Miss Lydia McIlwain, May 23, '13.

A generation of mothers has found no soap so well suited for cleansing and purifying the skin and hair of infants and children as Cuticura Soap. Its absolute purity and refreshing fragrance alone are enough to recommend it above ordinary skin soaps; but there are added to these qualities delicate yet effective emollient properties, derived from Cuticura Ointment, which render it most valuable in overcoming a tendency to distressing eruptions and promoting a normal condition of skin and hair health. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

DISCOVERS MOUNTAIN

Miss Mary L. Jobe Makes Find in British Columbia

A mountain, 11,000 feet high, which Miss Mary L. Jobe, explorer-instructor in history at Hunter college, New York, believes has never been mapped, was discovered by her in the wilds of British Columbia and a report concerning it will be made to the Canadian government and to the National Geographical society.

Miss Jobe located the mountain, to which she will give a Cree Indian name, as about 150 miles north of Mt. Robson. The topographical survey of Canada extends to a point only a few miles north on Mount Robson.

Miss Jobe and several companions arrived at the foot of the newly-discovered mountain on Aug. 22, and began the ascent in a heavy snowstorm. After covering six miles they were forced to return to camp for food. A flock of grouse enabled them to provision and the ascent was begun once more. On Aug. 25 they reached with in 800 feet of the summit. Here great ice caves, with icicles 60 feet in length at their mouths, blocked progress.

The trip was Miss Jobe's seventh into the Canadian northwest.

The little boy was evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Of two evils choose the less." Turning a corner at full speed he collided with the minister.

"Where are you running to, my little man?" asked the minister, when he had gained his breath.

"Home!" panted the boy. "Ma's going to spank me."

"What!" gasped the astonished minister. "Are you eager to have your mother spank you that you run home so fast?"

"No," shouted the boy over his shoulder as he resumed his homeward flight, "but if I don't get there before pa, he'll do it!"

Carterhall, Nfld.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disfigured for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W.A.V.R.

Change Affects Animals

Many otherwise profitable animals are ruined by a change of environment and management. All animals that dwell long under certain conditions become homesick when their home is changed. While time erases all outward signs of dissatisfaction and discontentment among such stock many never produce as liberally in their new situation. To obviate the possibilities of these occurrenecs better treatment must be accorded the animals in their new home than was afforded them before the change.

Cows are very susceptible to these changes and when new stock is purchased give them much individual attention. Better quarters, more palatable foods, greater care and some of the luxuries of life will do much to overcome the detrimental effects to bring them back to liberal yielding again. Animals that are taken from congenial quarters and placed in a humble home among stock that is poorly kept seem to lose their pride and power of production. There is little difference between the feelings of man and animals and the more humanely the animals are treated the greater will be the profits derived from them.

Shakespeare's Birth

The exact date of Shakespeare's birth is not known, and the accepted date of April 23 is based on circumstantial evidence. There is record evidence that he was baptized on April 27, 1564, but no record evidence of the date of his birth. He died April 23, 1616 and the inscription upon his monument is evidence that he had already begun his forty-third year, but does not give any further information. Antiquaries in the eighteenth century, one hundred years after his death, fixed the date of his birth as April 23, 1564, three days before his baptism. Though not proved beyond doubt that date is universally accepted.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Benton tasted the savory morsel she had carefully compounded in the chafing dish and looked at her husband somewhat apprehensively. Then she said:

"Somehow, it don't taste just as Mrs. Mink's did the other night. Yet I thought I remembered the recipe all right. I suppose I must have left some thing out."

Mr. Benton tasted reflectively.

"I don't think so," he remarked.

Mrs. Benton's face brightened visibly. Then her husband continued:

"There's nothing you could leave out," he said, "that would make it taste like this. It's something you've put in!"

"Please, Hdy, will you help a poor man who ain't done nothin' in the way o' work for more'n twelve munce?"

"Dear, dear; perhaps I could find you something. What can you do?"

"Thank y', Hdy, thank y' kindly, mum; ef y' could p'raps give me some washin' ter do, I could take it 'ome to me wife."—London Opinion.

Boy—Want to buy any frogs' legs?

Chef—What kind are they?

Boy [illegible]—Boston Globe.

The Right of Way

When traffic was at its height on one of New York's busiest thoroughfares recently and a long line of trucks on either side, moving continuously, made crossing dangerous for all passengers, a cat appeared from a produce store with a kitten dangling from her mouth, and tried to cross the street. Each time she started she had to turn back because of a truck, and her efforts quickly attracted a crowd.

Down from the corner came a policeman. He soon saw what was the matter, and while there was nothing in the traffic regulations to cover the point, it took him only a moment to decide what to do. Going into the street, he raised his hands in the way that truckmen have learned means "Stop." They stopped. The cat, seeing her opportunity, took a firmer hold on the neck of her kitten, and then, holding it high to keep even its curved tail out of the mud, she slowly and deliberately picked her way across and disappeared in a cellar.

The indications of worms are restlessness, grinding of the teeth, picking of the nose, extreme peevishness, often convulsions. Under these conditions the best remedy that can be got is Miller's Worm Powders. They will attack the worms as soon as administered and will grind them to atoms that pass away in the evacuations. The little sufferer will be immediately eased and a return of the attack will not be likely.

The Colonel's Boys

An affable book agent approached a prominent Texan.

"Colonel," said he, "those are might fine boys of yours."

"The finest ever, stranger," acquiesced the colonel. "The finest in Texas."

"I reckon you buy them anything they want!"

"Why, sure, stranger; I buy them anything they need, whether they want it or not."

"Then, colonel, let me sell you a cyclopaedia for them. There's nothing else that will benefit them so much."

The colonel looked at the agent in astonishment.

"Why, stranger," said he, "them boys of mine don't need no cyclopeadia. They ride mules."

Crippled With Rheumatism

And Skeptical After Trying Many Medicines—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Cured Him

When the kidneys fail to purify the blood the poisons left in the system cause pain and suffering, such as backache, lumbago, and rheumatism. Read how this skeptic was cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. F. W. Brown, Kingsbury, Que., writes: "I have been completely cured of backache and lame back by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I also recommended the pills to a man who was a cripple from rheumatism. He was skeptical, as he said that he had tried nearly everything on earth. Finally he consented to try them, and to his surprise was greatly benefited in the first week, and the pains left his legs until he was so supple he could walk without pain or difficulty. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders in this place, and we think there is no medicine like them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

English farm hand (excitedly entering village inn)—What do you think, 'Enry? The bones of a prehistoric man' ave ben discovered on Jim White's farm.

Inn Keeper—You don't say! Well, I 'opes poor Jim will be able to clear 'isself at the crowner's inquest.

He—Was it a case of love at first sight?

She—No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress!

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"What has she done now?"

"The other evening when Mr. Jaggles who is notorious for not paying his debts, asked her to sing she went to the piano and sang "Trust Him Not!"

"How is your wife this morning, Uncle Henry?"

"Well, I dunno. She's fal in' dreadful slow. I do wish she'd get well, or somethin'."—Puck.

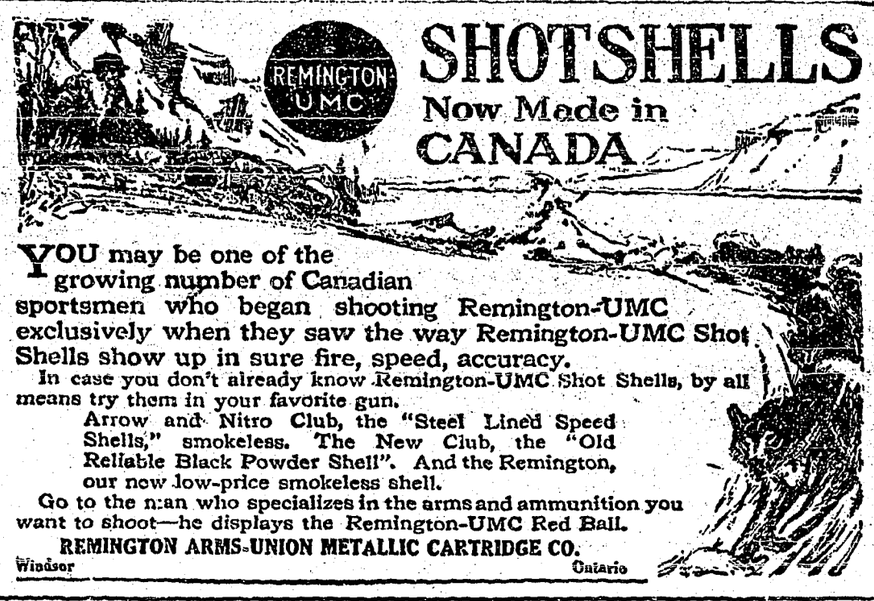
Bix (with newspapper)—Here's a man died from a pat on the back.

Dix—He must have been very frail.

Bix—Not at all; a hod carrier named Pat Casey fell on him from the third floor of a new building.—Boston Transcript.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

exactly meet the need which so often arises in every family for a medicine to open up and regulate the bowels. Not only are they effective in all cases of Constipation, but they help greatly in breaking up a Cold or La Grippe by cleaning out the system and purifying the blood. In the same way they relieve or cure Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headaches, Rheumatism and other common ailments. In the fullest sense of the words Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are ... A Household Remedy



SHOTSHELLS Now Made in CANADA

YOU may be one of the growing number of Canadian sportsmen who began shooting Remington-UMC exclusively when they saw the way Remington-UMC Shot Shells show up in sure fire, speed, accuracy.

In case you don't already know Remington-UMC Shot Shells, by all means try them in your favorite gun.

Arrow and Nitro Club, the "Steel Lined Speed Shells," smokeless. The New Club, the "Old Reliable Black Powder Shell". And the Remington, our new low-price smokeless shell.

Go to the man who specializes in the arms and ammunition you want to shoot—he displays the Remington-UMC Red Ball.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.
Windsor Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

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

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

STOOPING EXERCISES

Carefully Practised They Are Conducive to Health and Grace

Stooping exercises are always conducive to grace. One must be careful, however, that the weight lifted from the floor is not too heavy. An old football or basketball is just the right weight. Take position by placing the heels together and the toes at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Before taking position the ball must be placed before you on the floor. Now bend, lifting one of the feet and stretching its leg straight out back of you without a bend of the knee, and pick up the ball. The knee upon which you are standing is also kept perfectly straight, and there is no bending of its knee.

This is really the principal part of the exercise, bending the body to pick up the ball without bending the knees. You will find it hard work at first, but the muscles will soon limber up, and practised daily or every other day the exercise will keep the muscles flexible and in good trim. Pick up the ball ten times at one exercise, standing five times on each leg.

Dust Causes Asthma.—Even a little speck too small to see will lead to agonies which no words can describe. The walls of the breathing tubes contract and it seems as if the very life must pass. From this condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy brings the user to perfect rest and health. It relieves the passages and normal breathing is firmly established again. Hundreds of testimonials received annually prove its effectiveness.

John Bright's sublime figure of the Angel of Death has passed into a common-place of journalism, and the splendid passage of his other speech against the Crimean War is almost equally well known from the opening words: "I am not, nor did I ever pretend to be, a statesman," to the peroration: "And, even if I were alone, if my voice were the solitary one raised amid the din of arms and the clamors of a venal press, I should have the consolation I have tonight—and which I trust will be mine to the last moment of my existence—the priceless consolation that I have never uttered one word that could promote the squandering of my country's treasure or the spilling of one single drop of my country's blood."

Great Difference in Corn Cures

Many are destructive to the flesh and dangerous to use, but the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor removes Corns, Warts and Bunions, without pain in 24 hours. No pain, no failure. "Putnam's" cures.

It has been discovered that the Germans have for years been training pigeons to fly from England. Their government subsidizes lofts of pigeons, which are kept in various places, including the forts. These pigeons have no doubt been used by spies for many years. The British war office says that every effort must be made to kill a bird seen flying across the North Sea. It might be quite as important for the crew of a warship to bring it down as for them to hit an aeroplane. The ring on an English bird bears the letters "N.U." but these letters do not appears on foreign birds. Many birds are worth $50 each.

"I understand that you have called to ask for my daughter's hand?"

"Oh, no, nothing like that."

"Then—"

"She and I settled all that. What I have called for is to find out what part of the house you are going to turn over to use when we are married."—Houston Post.

She—Don't you think we would better go back through England again on the way home?

He—But we did England.

She—I know it. But since we were there think of all the lovely new rights the suffragettes have made.—Life.

Vegetables as Medicine

Spinach is rich in iron, and good for anaemic persons, though it should be avoided by those who have any tendency to liver troubles. Asparagus can scarcely be classed as a medicine, though it is said to be good in cases of palpitation and a sedative in affections of the heart. It seems to be rarely prescribed in the present day however.

The properties of French beans and carrots are well known, but much of the efficiency of the vegetables depends upon the way in which they are cooked. When they arrive in towns they have already lost a great deal of the vivifying salts they have derived from the earth, as well as a considerable portion of the life-giving electricity drawn from the sun. Consequently boiling in salt water deprives them of much of the strength left to them, whereas cooking by steam retains their essential qualities, and ameliorates and, in a measure, restores their primitive essences.

The Land of the Free

The Prince of Monaco, who, having had both an English and an American wife, knows whereof he speaks said of marriage at a dinner: "Through marriage a French woman gains her liberty, an English woman loses hers, and an American woman —" The prince paused and looked quizzically about him.

"Yes? The American woman?" said a debutante.

"The American woman," ended the prince, "continues to do as she likes."

Miss Soulsby has not a particle of tact."

Friend (gazing at new house)—So this is your last house?

Builder (sadly)—Yes, last, but not leased!—Pearson Weekly.

"There are just as big fish in the sea as ever were caught."

"Yes, and somebody will catch 'em day after tomorrow when I'm back at work."—Answers.

Here's a Happy Hunch---

Post Toasties

and cream

for breakfast, lunch or supper.

Choice white Indian Corn, rolled into thin flakes, and toasted to a rich golden brown —delicious!

This food comes in sealed packages, always fresh, crisp and sweet; and ready to serve at a moment's notice.

Post Toasties make a mighty satisfactory dish at any time.

---sold by grocers.

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

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KING OF BELGIUM IS MOST DEMOCRATIC

A MAN OF QUIET HABITS AND MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Has Brought His Country to a Wonderful State of Prosperity Through His Keen Insight and Executive Ability—Is Beloved by All Classes.

Standing supremely unique among the figures who are making history in the great wars which will mark a new era for Europe, is Albert, king of the Belgians, newspaperman, expert engineer, lover of mankind and most democratic of all rulers.

Nobody ever heard much of Albert Leopold Clement Maria Meinrad before that eventful day when he sent word to his soldiers at Liege to "hold out" against the Germans massing at Herbestal. The exhortation breathed such a dauntless, bombastic assurance that those who read smiled grimly and a little sadly as they reflected that tiny Belgium would prove a tidbit for the Teuton war hosts.

But Liege surprised them, and Albert, King of Belgium, which includes some sizable cities and is said to enjoy more prosperity per capita than any other European country, was soon riding at the head of his army of 200,000 men. While directing his valiant men he has found time to notify his representatives in this country that the credit of Belgium is unimpaired and that all wheat shippers may send their grain to Antwerp, with the guarantee of the government that they will not only be paid in gold, but that all their war risks will be covered.

Europe, last haven of "the divine right of kings," in the Occidental world, has long glared impotently at Albert, King of Belgium. His casual democracy, his undoubted business ability and his manner of dealing with the Socialists os that the Socialists, cursing most labor conditions, paused to praise their ruler, has worried them almost into prostration. The fact remains that he has brought the country to a wonderful state of prosperity and the state railroads, under his direct supervision, have become a little more profitable than any in this country.

There are few things that this accomplished king cannot do or hasn't done. He fights, rides, swims, shoots, and engages in aviation, engineering and writing with equal facility. He was an ordinary newspaperman for a long time, carrying a police card, visiting police stations and doing what would be known here as "ship news." As a reporter, it is said, he was a "snappy" worker, who scored many beats and obtained timely pictures. Possibly his stay in America in 1898, when he little dreamed of being king, gave him the training necessary to set a new standard for quick newspaper work in Brussels and Antwerp.

King Albert is more than six feet in height and has a fair complexion and golden hair. He is 39 years old, is unusually devoted and has three children. He is the son of the deaf Duke of Flanders, and it was the mysterious death of his brother, the Prince of Baudoin, which made his accession to the throne possible.

In 1898 he came to America, and spent much time in New York, Washington and the east, went west and stayed for months in St. Paul, Minn. While there he studied about every conceivable industry in the country. On his return he wrote a book about America, which evidenced the fact that this idea of an ideal government was the one his country had adopted.

Having been a reporter for a long time, he saw things keenly and clearly, and being the only reporter who is now a king, he has developed a sense of humor which is said to be the dread of his prosaic cabinet ministers and his enemies, none of whom ever acquired that trait to such a considerable extent.

The king, who is a great cyclist and an extraordinaryly brave man, went to the Congo and pierced that fever ridden country soon after his accession to the throne. The things he saw there caused him to sell all of his possessions of Belgium in that region after he had ameliorated the conditions under which the natives lived.

The one desire of the king was to establish a merchant marine and later a navy. After he had reviewed the "navy" of Belgium, in the first days of his reign he ordered all of the vessels dismantled. They were wooden hulks, and every time they appeared at foreign ports were the source of vast amusement.

The queen, his consort, is a full fledged physician. She was Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, the famous oculist. As the king is constantly seen about the piers of Antwerp, where he once gathered news for a newspaper, conversing with stevedores, so the queen evidences her democratic spirit by being seen working in the slums of Brussels. She has established hospitals in many places in Belgium, and is head of an association of women who strive to ameliorate conditions under which hard working folk live.

The king is an indefatigable worker. He rises at 6 in the morning and rarely ever ceases work until 5 in the afternoon. As a mechanical engineer he has personally supervised the operations of the great state railroads, installing American lounging cars and sleeping cars.

The simplicity in which the royal family lives is remarkable. They rarely occupy the great palace preferring to live in a villa near by. They are both lovers of music and occupy seats in the stalls of the Belgian opera house, rather than the royal box, so they may be nearer the orchestra.

The private life of the king is without a stain and he has long been called the "most respectable ruler." The royal couple have three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter being a great favorite with the people. In a country the size of Belgium the ruler becomes a quickly known personality to his subjects and there is hardly a spot in Belgium with which the royal couple is not familiar.

That is why Leon Vandarvelte, the Socialist leader, newly appointed minister of state in Belgium, most democratic of all kingdoms, said to his comrades the other day:

"Let us fight now for our king and country as we have always fought for the laboring man."

IDEA IS WELL RECEIVED

To Increase Crop Area and Produce More Employment

A proposal put forward by the Regina board of trade for very materially increasing the crop area and output in Western Canada has been very favorably commented on in Winnipeg's banking and financial circles. This proposal is embodied in an official circular which is being widely distributed and has for its immediate aim the calling of a meeting at some central point in the Canadian prairie west at which this object shall be discussed by representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments, the business and producing interests, as well as financial institutions and the railways.

It appears the Regina board of trade has had a definite plan under consideration for some time past. This circular points out that the world's greatest need in the near future must be food, that is the opportunity of Canada, which thus will be able to meet its obligations on the tremendous amounts of capital invested in the Dominion during recent years. But for the last couple of years the increase in area under crop in Western Canada has not been so great as it should be under normal conditions of immigration and cultivation. At the present time Canadian cities are full of unemployed thrown on their own resources through stoppage of railway construction, city building and the like. Thousands of these laborers were engaged in farming operations before coming to Canada. At the same time it is estimated that one hundred thousand heavy horses are now standing idle in Canada for a like reason.

The idea then is to get these people and horses on to the land and a rough estimate is that several million acres may rapidly be brought into crop by this means. Land values have fallen and especially some of the over-large land companies might be willing to part with some of their holdings on better terms to the farmer. The object, therefore, of the proposed movement is to turn to good use these unproductive agencies. In such a movement, the Regina board of trade is assured of the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of Winnipeg financial business interests.

France Stakes Fate on Her Artillery

The French army today claims the most deadly rapid field guns yet devised and the fate of France and the fortune of her arms in this war depend largely on her grey guns and her artillerymen in pantaloons of blue. Just as Germany has staked all on the men, so has France elected to trust to her fort and field artillery. Germany has wittingly shut her eyes to the awful carnage of which the French guns are capable, hoping to rush and capture them by infantry. France is gambling that her guns will be able to annihilate any force that comes within their range. And she is ready to sacrifice any number of her own infantry merely to protect her guns from capture, to keep them in action.

Which system will win? This is the question that military experts the world over are asking as they watch the mighty forces hurled at each other along the Franco-German frontiers. Both systems really date back to the time of the great Napoleon, after having been tried out with varying success in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and in the Russo-Japanese war of 1905. While the Germans have powerful cannon and the French have wonderful infantry, each army has been built up on directly diverging and highly specialized lines. The Germans have admittedly the best massed troops as the French have admittedly the best artillery.

The quick firing of massed cannon at close range into large bodies of troops, and particularly the firing of these cannon at unexpected points, made Napoleon master of Europe.—Leslie's.

Very Good Advice

The Soldier: To carry himself bravely and with honor in every circumstance, remembering that he is fighting for the British empire and for the betterment of humanity.

The Manufacturer: To keep his factories open, giving employment to as many as possible.

The Merchant: To sell at a fair margin of profit, not taking advantage of the hysteria of the moment.

The Employee: To serve his employer honestly and well and by his efforts keeping open the position left vacant by someone at the front.

Everybody: To be cheerful, hopeful and happy; to forget their own troubles in seeking to help the less fortunate; to prepare for every contingency, yet without losing any particle of faith in the magnificent future of Canada, and to be British, first, last and always.

The above advice is from the Vancouver Sunset. It is to the point.

Brevity is the whole of wit.

SOMBRE SOLDIERS WITH THE ALLIES

NATIVE TROOPS OF AFRICA ARE FIGHTING FOR THE FRENCH

Black and Yellow Soldiers Who Live Under the French Flag Are Now Rendering Valiant Service—Are Veterans of Previous Wars.

No troops fighting under the Tricolor have resisted more desperately the German advance than have the Turcos. On at least one occasion their charge put to utter rout an opposing body of Germans. On another occasion they were able to get close to the German lines before it was discovered that they were enemies, their khaki uniform having deceived the Germans, who thought it was the dull grey of their own men. In charging home they have exhibited an impetuosity that quite equals the best French traditions and there seems every reason to believe that when properly led they will be among the most valuable soldiers that can be employed against the common foe. The Turcos are the native black and yellow troops of Africa who live under the French flag. Many of them are of Arab blood and to fight is as natural for them as to eat. Moreover, France, like Britain, has employed native troops for two generations to put down risings of hostile natives and the Turcos will have more right to call themselves veterans than any of the soldiers fighting in the kaiser's army.

Nor is this the first time they have been employed on European soil. In the Franco-Prussian war, France called upon some of her legions from Algiers and if she had called upon more of them it is possible that the war would have had a different ending. At Wisenburg the Turcos drove back the German infantry with heavy loss, and under McMahon at Worth they hacked their way through the solid German ranks. Although they were not then fighting for their fatherland the French blacks displayed all the qualities necessary in a soldier. Since then they have been brought closer to France. The policy of the French government has been to impress the natives in her colonies with the magnificence and importance of the French nation. It is only a few months ago that, in pursuance of this wise policy, the French war office brought several companies of Senegambians to Paris. It was said that the idea was to show the citizens of France what magnificent specimens of manhood were to be found in the French colonies. The real reason for the visit was to impress the native troops with the magnificence of France.

Their appearance excited a tremendous furore. They became society pets, were taken everywhere, shown everything, and honors were showered upon them. Naturally enough, when they went home they loudly sounded the praises of the French people, and are said to have aroused great enthusiasm among the entire native population. It is partly as a result of this enthusiasm that from Dahomey, Algeria, Senegambia, Morocco, French-Guinea and the French Congo have come to the French war office requests from thousands and tens of thousands of natives who desire the privilege of going to France and repelling the German invader. Thinking, as most of us do, of the incomparable extent of British colonial possessions, we lose sight of the fact that in Africa alone the French flag flies over more than 30,000,000 people. This is a tremendous reservoir, upon which France may draw for years, should the war last that long.

How many thousands of drilled black and yellow troops France could place in the field is not konwn. The army decree of December, 1900, undoubtedly contemplated the use of the native troops in Europe. By that order the French colonial army was reorganized, and while it was stated that the organization was chiefly for the defence of the colonies, it was provided that these troops might as called upon for service in any part of the world where French interests were at stake. When the French brought the Turcos and Sphasi to Europe in 1870, there was very general criticism of the act, based upon the grounds that there was something barbarous in the idea of pitting black men against whites. It was pointed out that the success of the blacks was a disaster to be guarded against even more than their failure. If they were taught that they could defeat one race of white men, they might become seized of the idea that they could also defeat any other race, and might even turn against France.

This idea was put forward again and again in the course of the war between Russia and Japan and we were told that the victory of the Japs had fired all Asiatics with a spirit of militarism that boded ill for their European rulers. There is also the objection raised that nearly all the black and yellow troops that could be put in the field by France and Britain are Mohammedans and that to permit them to slaughter Christians of one race would be a mere incitement for them to slaughter those of another nation. Britain, however, who probably knows more about the problem of governing Mohammedans than all the rest of the nations put together, has come to the conclusion that the kaiser is a more dangerous foe at the present time than any Mahdi, and will place some of her Indian army in the field. The Sikhs and the Ghoorkas have already proved their valor and their devotion to the British flag and soon they will be fighting side by side with the French native[illegible]. After the problem constituted by the kaiser has been satisfactorily solved, it will be time to solve the problem created by the success of the Mohammedan troops.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

STRUCTURE HAS NO EQUAL

New Quebec Bridge a Marvel of Engineering Skill

The new bridge now in course of construction across the St. Lawrence River near Quebec City, to replace the immense cantilever bridge which collapsed on the 29th of August, 1907, when approaching completion, is 3,239 feet long between the faces of the abutment, has one 140-foot approach span at the south end, two spans aggregating 269 feet at the north end, and provides for two lines of railway and two footways. There is no provision made for highway traffic.

The bridge is 88 feet wide, and like the Forth Bridge in Scotland has a clear height above extreme highwater of 150 feet, so as not to interfere with the passage of steamers to and from the port of Montreal.

It consists of two immense pairs of cantilevers, borne on two piers, in the river, with a suspended span between them. According to the "British Engineer," it is as if two-thirds of the Forth Bridge were taken except that it is built of plates and bars instead of tubes. The vertical post over the piers is the largest single piece of this type ever constructed.

The fabrication of the different pieces of ironwork has been going on for the last year and a half at the shops of the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, Montreal, especially built for carrying out this work.

Some idea of the difficulty the contractors have had to contend with may be gained from the fact that, in addition to constructing an entirely new plant for the work, they had to face the problem of constructing a bridge which has no equal in bridge construction, with an untried equipment and a new organization. Under these circumstances the difficulties of constructing an ordinary bridge which would have been great, were considerably increased by the unusually stringent specifications governing the work and the unprecedented size of its members.

Until the bridge is completed in 1916, the railway traffic between the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence, is to be handled by a special car ferry vessel just completed in England.

To All Citizens

The Hereford Times, under the above heading, offers the following advice which might well be heeded by all loyal people throughout the empire. These words may well be cut out and kept in a prominent place in every home and business office:

First and foremost—Keep your head. Be calm. Go about your ordinary business quietly and soberly. Do not indulge in excitement or foolish demonstrations.

Secondly—Think of others more than you are wont to do. Think of your duty to your neighbor. Think of the common weal.

Try to contribute your share by doing your duty in your own place and your own sphere. Be abstemious and economical. Avoid waste.

Do not store goods and create an artificial scarcity to the hurt of others. Remember that it is an act of mean and selfish cowardice.

Do not hoard gold. Let it circulate. Try to make things easier, not more difficult.

Remember those who are worse off than yourself. Pay punctually what you owe, especially to your poorest creditors, such as washerwomen and charwomen.

If you are an employer, think of your employed. Give them work and wages as long as you can, and work short time rather than close down.

If you are employed, remember the difficulties of your employer. Instead of dwelling on your own privations, think of the indefinitely worse state of those who live at the seat of war and are not only thrown out of work, but deprived of all they possess.

Do what you can to cheer and encourage our soldiers. Gladly help any organization for their comfort and welfare.

Explain to the young and the ignorant what war is, and why we have been forced to wage it.

A Gigantic Creamery

Australia has the largest creamery in the world. It is "some pumpkin" if we may judge from the following description from the pen of an Australian writer:

"A few weeks ago the big Byron Bay Co-operative Butter Factory, in New South Wales, added another record to the many that it has put up in the past. It output no less than 200 tons of butter in seven days. The season has been late, owing to a dry summer, but the rains arriving at last characterized the autumn with a wonderful growth of grass, and the cows have apparently been trying to make up for lost time in the lactation period. Besides the turnover in butter, this factory handles more pigs per week than any other farmers' concern in Australia.

"It used to be said that there was a larger butter factory in America than the Byron Bay. But the writer a couple of years ago tried to get particulars for comparative purposes without success. Apparently the American factory was satisfied they did not come up to the colossal Australian.

"The double advantage of the Byron Bay factory is that the whole of the money in it belongs to the suppliers, who also see that the management is entirely in their own hands. An object lesson to farmers, this concern is unique."

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK OF TRADE CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC ILLS MORE IMAGINARY THAN REAL

This is a Time For Heroic Efforts to Keep the Business of the Country Going—Prospects Are Bright For All Kinds of Legitimate Business.

Canadians are showing symptoms of an acute attack of economic neurasthenia. No one can accuse us of being afraid to fight. Show us a German and we will tackle him without hesitation. What we are afraid to do is to go on living. Instead of composedly and cheerfully taking up each day a task as the day appears we are trembling in anticipation of unimaginable scarcity and poverty. It is not hard times that we expect, we have them already. It is not simply hard times made harder by war. We could understand that and meet it. It is times so stark and inflexible that iron is in comparison as a sponge and the traditional poker pliant as a thread. More prosaically, it is something formless, vast and ghostly, the more dreadful because our reason gives it no shape. If we were all to be doomed to death by slow starvation we should scarcely be more frightened.

We may admit that the war will disturb trade, remove bread-winners from their homes, pile up private and public debts, and generally mitigate the prosperity of the recent past. It is well to be prudent, to eschew luxury, to avoid over-production, and to provide means for helping the specially unfortunate. Having said this we have said it all. The sun will shine, the harvest will ripen, all the staple commodities will have to be produced and there will be just as much food and money in Canada next February as there was last February.

Fear is one of the greatest forces which operates in the human breast. In its two forms of worry and of terror it shapes much of the course of human conduct. Its chosen agent is the imagination. Its chief activity is crossing bridges before one comes to them.

If anything will precipitate financial disaster it is this mood of dread. President Wilson has vigorously pointed this truth out to our neighbors in the south. Our economic ills, like some of our physical aliments, are born and incubated in our thinking. When householders get panic-stricken and buy flour by the half dozen barrels instead of by the bag the price of flour must go up. The demand exceeds the supply and prices must rise. What seems to be a vindication of the forethought is only a consequence of the folly. When merchants, manufacturers, loan companies and banks run for shelter their flight transforms the wind into a whirlwind. When everybody predicts economic woe a false prudence is developed which defeats itself. People seek to save money and get no money to save.

Moreover, the shyster patriot finds his excuse for grinding the faces of the poor. The coal merchant, with his bunkers filled at last year's buying price, hangs a flag out of his upstairs window and adds a dollar to the selling price of each ton. Bread, meat, sugar, potatoes—the traffic in none of which has been affected—are racing up the scale. It is to defeat such scurrilous avarice, itself terrified yet preying on the terror of others, that the British government has taken over the flour mills of Britain.

Let it be repeated that this is a time for economy. It is also a time for heroic effort to keep the business of the country going. It is a time to shorten sail, or run the screw at half speed. It is not a time to put on a life-preserver and take to the rafts. If the industry and commerce of Canada are paralyzed this winter it will be because the people of Canada grew hysterical with fear of the unknown and unlikely.

Consider: the dearth is more likely to follow the war than to accompany it. And then it can be more advantageously met, when the stress and frenzy of the fighting is past. War makes work in many ways. Enormous sums of money are distributed to the producers of many articles. Farmers, manufacturers of boots and clothing, coal miners, and all the middlemen who handle these things will be uncommonly busy. The taking of so many men out of their jobs opens doors to the unemployed. It is when the war is closed and the disbanded troops come home that the trouble is expected. The great panic of the Napoleonic period was in 1813, when his power had been broken by the disastrous campaign in Russia. Let us be cheerful yet awhile.—Journal of Commerce.

Let us set about defining our intentions. Let us borrow a little from the rash vigor of the types that have contrived this disaster. Let us make a truce of our finer feelings and control our dissentient passions. Let us re-draw the map of Europe boldly, as we mean it to be re-drawn, and let us re-plan society as we mean it to be reconstructed. Let us go to work while there is still a little time left to us. Or, while our futile fine intelligences are busy, each with its particular exquisitely felt point, the Northcliffes and the diplomatists, the Welt-Politik whisperers, and the financiers, the militarists, the armament interests and the Cossack Tsar, terrified by the inevitable red dawn of leaderless social democracy, by the beginning of the stupendous stampede that will follow this great jar and displacement, will surely contrive some monstrous blundering settlement, and the latter state of the world will be worse than the former.—H. G. Wells in the Nation.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, OCT. 30

Where the Money Goes

In connection with the money raised for the Patriotic Fund there exists in some minds the idea that the money is to be handed over to the Borden government to disburse as seemeth best to the cabinet ministers.

THE REVIEW has heard of one prominent business man who took this view, and who wasn't a bit backward in saying what he thought of a government that could devise no better way of getting the necessary to provide relief for the soldiers' families and dependents.

Another somewhat prevalent notion is that the money collected is to disappear from the country altogether; that in fact it is being collected for distribution elsewhere.

The facts are that the object of the Canadian Patriotic fund is to provide assistance for the wives and other dependents of sailors and soldiers at the front residing in the Kootenay.

Out of the fund regular monthly allowances will be paid these dependents. The fund is not intended for the benefit of anyone outside of Canada. It is meant for the benefit of those entitled to it in British Columbia as much as in any other part of the Dominion.

In no case can the Canadian Patriotic fund be regarded as an institution intended to draw money out of the province, and anyone who so represents it is either unconsciously or deliberately misrepresenting the situation.

A German Invasion

While western papers and western people generally have given little or no thought to a possible German invasion from any direction, eastern Canada papers are seriously discussing the possibility of the Dominion being raided by German and Austrian sympathizers from south of the line.

One authority has it figured out that there are at present 300,000 German and Austrian reservists in the United States who cannot go to Europe to fight with their countries armies, and that 25,000,000 of the population of the United States is of German origin and to a very large extent in sympathy with the fatherland and Austria in the present struggle.

We trust the reading of this will not cause our readers to lie awake o' nights, with their trusty muzzle loaders or .32 long or short primed and ready to repel an attack from the Kaissr's countrymen residing under the protection of the stars and stripes. If the Germans and Austrians abiding in the United States are the same type as those we have in Canada there need be little fear of an invasion from our "alien enemies."

In a great many cases these people, or their parents or grandparents, left the fatherland largely on account of the cursed militarism that is part and parcel of German citizenship, and that now when they are many thousand miles away from the system and its foremost advocate that they should eagerly rush to arms on its behalf is beyond the belief of THE REVIEW.

To make any kind of a showing it would be necessary to outfit and mobilize many thousand troops at several different points. Just what action the United States authorities would take to prevent any such proceedings we leave our readers to decide. As for THE REVIEW we are sleeping just as sound and a little longer in the mornings—as when the war broke out.

Ymir, Cranbrook, Kaslo or—

Judging by the attention Ymir gets in any discussion of provincial redistribution, which we are assured will take place before another local election is held, the recasting of this constituency is about the most serious feature of the whole redistribution problem.

Sitting at Cranbrook the commissioners gave out the information that the Ymir boundaries would be materially altered, the Creston Valley being taken therefrom and possibly added to Cranbrook riding.

Now comes word, per the Kaslo Kootenaian, that "it is hinted that Kaslo riding may be extended southward down the main lake to a point beyond Creston and may even include the territory along both sides of the West Arm, as the residents along there, if any change is made at all from their present constituency, are said to favor being incorporated with Kaslo."

From "not-for-publication" talks with Creston political strategists we learn that any move to put Creston in the Cranbrook constituency would be decidedly unpopular. Creston and Cranbrook have nothing in common and it would be out of the question for any member elected to represent such a constituency to give general satisfaction in his legislative endeavors, even in the opinion of his own party followers.

The objections to being grouped with Cranbrook apply almost as forcibly to being placed in the same riding with Kaslo. If the latter constituency requires more population an amalgamation with Slocan would be a feasible method method of overcoming the difficulty and would have the advantage of combining two ridings with interests very much in common.

We have it on gilt edge authority that population and community of interests considered (along with a vote that has hitherto been favorable to the McBride Government) a compact ridiug with Creston Valley as the big centre can be created without working any material injustice on any other constituency.

In the interests of the valley this matter deserves the united action of all parties. And it isn't a bit too early to get busy. Redistribution of old and creating of new electoral districts are ticklish matters for any government and any suggested alterations in boundaries coming along after a plan of riding reconstruction has been fixed upon will get mighty scant—if any—consideration.

Two New Ministers

Premier Borden's recent shake-up in the cabinet is not attracting much criticism from the opposition press, nor are there many flowery references to the departing ministers in the Conservative papers.

The newcomers are Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, who replaces Hon. L. P. Pelletier as postmaster general, and P. E. Blondin, deputy speaker, succeeds Hon. W. B. Nantel as minister of inland revenue. Mr. Pelletier retires because of ill-health and Mr. Nantel goes on the Dominion railway commission.

As postmaster general Hon. Mr. Pelletier on the whole will compare favorably with any of his predecessors. He has given us the parcels post system and doubtless other postal conveniences, but in his last year and a half he was guilty of attempting some remarkably unfair regulations affecting particularly daily newspapers and newspaper postage and his mistaken zeal in these latter matters put the government in bad with the moulders of public opinion, both Tory and Grit. Mr. Blondin has been given a comparatively easy berth, which he should be able to fill.

The promotion of these two members to cabinet honors will necessitate their re-election, and it is more than likely they will be returned by acclamation, following the precedent set by the political powers in Great Britain. The parties there have agreed that in case of any vacancies occuring during the war a member of the same political faith as thr one retiring or deceased shall be returned unopposed.

All Feel the Pinch

While it affords no particular pleasure to point out that there is nothing sectional about this era of business depression and financial stringency, there is some satisfaction in calling attention to the fact for the benefit of the 'stand patters' who argue that Britain should have kept out of the fight so as to be in a position to share in the commercial advantages the war was to have swung the way of neutral nations.

Precisely what "advantages" these neutral nations enjoy over Canada, to bring the matter closer home, do not yet seem apparent.

In the matter of unemployed the labor unions of Victoria opened a registry office for the out-of-works and the published report shows that in the British Columbia capital there were 1,379 persons looking for jobs. In Seattle there are close to 15,000. Los Angeles 20,000 and San Francisco 30,000.

It is not supposed the Victoria registration included all the unemployed, but even if it did not contain half of them British Columbia cities seem to have decidedly the best of the argument in the matter of unemployed when compared with "neutral nation" centres.

In still another direction disaster looms up large. As a result of the war there was no marker for the Southern States cotton crop. Through a "buy a bale" campaign, in which people all over the United States patriotically came to the rescue of the planters and bought cotton for investment at 10 cents a pound, the immediate crisis has been averted, but now another one is in sight.

As there is no prospect of unloading this year's crop for some months yet, it is likely to overlap dangerously on the crop of 1915. To offset this the planters are being urged by the government to curtail the 1915 planting, using the ground for the year for other crops.

It is a little early to know how this plan will work, but if the planters are no more eager to change their agricultural ways than our prairie friends are to go in for mixed fofming, it will take something more shocking than this near crisis to turn them from their life-habit.

If Canada finds her revenues decreasing and her industrial situation alarming, she is merely keeping company with at least one "neutral" nation, who is hit harder than we are.

Sidelights on the War

It is reported at the Russian capital that Austria has lost seventy per cent of their total available troops 250,000 of whom have been taken prisoners by Russia and Servia.

The Czar has authorized the adoption of a new flag symbolizing the union of his majesty and the Russian people. It combines the imperial arms and the national colors.

Switzerland is almost completely ruined by the war. This was admitted when orders were issued retiring the army which has been kept mobilized since the outbreak of hostilities in order to prevent violation of Switzerland's neutrality.

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THE CRESTON REVIEW
CRESTON, B. C.

115

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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.

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J. B. Moran - - Prop.

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A.C. AGENCY COMPANY

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Our B. C. Budget

A choral society is being organized at Grand Forks.

Kaslo hunters report all kinds of game scarce this fall.

Large numbers of cattle are being shipped from Midway.

A choir is being organized for Blairmore Presbyterian church.

Penticton has cut civil salaries to the extent of $125 per month.

Trail council has made a donation of $25 for this years poultry fair,

A patriotic tea at Slocan City netted $21.50 for the Red Cross funds.

Natal opera house is to re-open shortly with a fine series of movies.

Cranbrook expects to supply sixty-one candidates for the second contingent.

Grand Forks will have at least thirty-five recruits for the second contingent.

Revelstoke has donated almost one thousand garments for the Belgian refugees.

Geo. Denison, a Rossland fruit farmer is displaying second growth King raspberries.

A King of Tompkins apple weiging two pounds three ounces is on display at Penticton.

Application for registration on the Kaslo voters' list fell off almost 200 per cent this year.

Revelstoke has raised the salary of the city hall stenographer from $60 to $65 per month.

A six-day open season for pheasants has been announced for the Similkameen district only.

Grand Forks is shipping 10,000 poles to Ontario for use on Hydro Electric Co. construction work.

Editor Lane of the Grand Forks Gazette, picked some ripe strawberries in his garden last week.

This season's crop of the Okanagan valley will far exceed in bulk the output of any previous year.

Petty thieving is prevalent at Movie. One raid included the taking of two beds, a carpet and a cook stove.

Kelowena's electric light plant suffers from a shortage of power and no further additions can be made to the system.

Gold nuggets running in value from $8 to $24, besides fine gold have been taken from Granite creek at Princeton this fall.

The mounted police barracks at Frank has been re-opened, with Constable Brown, formerly of Lundbreck, in charge.

The Grand Forks sharpshooters have captured six prisoners of war. They are Austrians and were endeavoring to leave the country.

Fernie unemployed are at work this week taking some mud off the streets and clearing the brush from the Park below the fenced portion.

Slocan City council Monday night requested the Dominion government to extend the government telephone system from Nelson to Slocan valley.

The Dominion Government is to exhibit one thousand boxes of British Columbia apples at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco next year.

The Western Lumber & Pole Co. is figuring on a contract for 100,000 poles to be taken out of the North Fork Country. The contract will run close to $500,000.

The Dangters of the Empire at Baynes and Waldo have raised a considerable fund for patriotic and Red Cross work and their contribution of hospital clothing, etc. will be a material gift for so small a community.

The number of telephone installations in Kamloops had increased by 114 during the twelve months ending at 31st December last, and during the first three-quarters of the present year there was a further increase of 24.

While walking along the railway track at Greenwood Friday night Hugh Murray met with a distressing accident. He tripped on one of the ties and fell down the embankment, breaking his leg. He was found the following morning.

The Cranbrook Prospector has ceased publication and has for a time amalgamated its interest with that of the Cranbrook Herald. The Prospector has been published since 1905, and owing to business depression occasioned by the war has been obliged to suspend.

Last Chance

On Saturday, the last day of our most successful Cash Emergency Sale we will

Give you an Extra Discount of 15 per cent. on all Travelers' Samples

less than the regular sale price.

We still have a few Skirts, Underskirts Waists, Blouses, Kimonas, Hoods Bonnets, Shawls. DON'T FORGET

We have received many lines of goods since the sale started, which are being placed on sale.

Don't forget our 10c.-15c.-25c. Tables loaded for fair Saturday

LANCASTER & CO.

THE POPULAR STORE

Some thirty-five girls from Grand Forks schools are receiving military drilling through courtesy of Capt. Kirk of the Sharpshooters.

Two Revelstoke hunters, Mr. Perry and R. B. Head, were in the Windermere country hunting for one week and bagged 26 ducks, 29 grouse and two geese.

The Civil Servants and constables in Greenwood district are contributing one day's pay each month towards the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society during the war.

Grand Forks has donated $21 to the Overseas Daily Mail Tobacco Fund. This amount will supply eighty four men at the front with a quarter-pound of tobacco, fifty cigarettes and a box of matches each.

Tom Sing Lung, a Chinese truck gardener recently brought a potato into Keremeos from his ranch weighing 3 lbs. 10 oz. Keremeos is regarded as an excellent potato country and single potatoes weighing 2½ lbs. are regarded as common.

Notwithstanding the dry season which nearly cut the production in half, 42 carloads of fruit have been shipped from Grand Forks this season to date and it is expected that about eight or ten more carloads will be shipped, making a total of at least 50 cars, with an approximate value of $33,000. Of the new fruit marketed, there were about 34 cars of apples, 4 cars of prunes, 2 cars of plums, and 2 cars of pears.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY

Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —30690

RANCH FOR SALE

For sale, my Fruit Ranch at a bargain, containing 8 acres; 3 acres cleared. 160 fruit trees, many bearing this season; good patch Raspberries, Strawberries, Black Currants and Gooseberries, also 65 trees in nursery row; rough frame house, stable, cow houses, pigsties, poultry houses and root house. Nearly all has been slashed out; wire fenced; Block 124 in Lot 9554, alongside Kootenay flats. ROBERT STEWART, Creston, B.C.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Kitchener Hotel, situated at Kitchrner in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

LENA ANDEEN, Owner and Administrator.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next application will qe made to the Superintendent of of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson, in the Provinee of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

W. W. HALL, Proprietor.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Creston Hotel, situate at Creston in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

J. B. MORAN, Prop.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the King George Hotel situate at Creston, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

Wm. A. HERON,

For the Creston Trading Co.

Renewal of License

Section 41

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Sirdar Hotel, situate at Sirdar, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

WM. MORRIS, Prop.

GET YOUR

Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work

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W. B. Embree

The satisfaction of work well done lingers long after the price is forgotten

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

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London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER II.

Delia

Just why this should appear so strange to Hugh, he could not for the life of him have told, but he stood and stared like a man moon struck, and the negro, munching his bread and cheese, stared solemnly back.

"Well, now," said the negro at last, "never seen a gentleman before, ain't you that you got to look at him that way when you do meet one?"

"I really beg your pardon," said Hugh.,

"Granted," asid the negro loftily.

"I wasn't thinking," said Hugh.

"Some folks find it difficult," agreed the negro amiably; "but you listen to me, young fellow, and don't you do your thinking while staring that way at a gentleman. Some gentlemen would take offence; it would seem personally insulting to some gentlemen; it would remind 'em of being identified, and witness-boxes, and things of that sort no gentleman cares to have called to his mind. You would not yourself now, would you?"

"Quite so, quite so," said Hugh. "I am sorry. There was a motor passed here just now?"

The negro paused in eating his bread and cheese, and looked hard at his questioner.

"Was there, though?" he said slowly; "a motor? Well, what about it?"

Hugh hesitated. Negroes are not so rare in England that the fact of two men of color having been seen close together implies necessarily that they are in collusion. Yet in this lonely country district, not near the sea, traversed by no great highway so that it was singularly free from tramps, Hugh could not understand having seen a negro before. He could not shake off the queer, illogical impression he had that somehow there was some connection between the colored chauffeur of the car that had so nearly killed him, and this other colored man sitting munching bread and cheese by the wayside.

"Ah, well," he said, "I noticed that car was driven by a colored man."

"What about it?" asked the negro. "Ain't a gentleman of color as good as a white man any day of the week?"

"Quite so, quite so," said Hugh, putting his hand in his pocket; "but if you will tell me to whom that car belongs and where it comes from I will give you a sovereign."

The negro rose to his feet. He had seemed big enough white sitting, but now that he was standing up he showed himself quite a giant, over-topping Hugh's great height by at least three inches, his chest and shoulders broad and massive in proportion.

"Why do you want to know that, sir?" he asked in tones whose very softness held a menance.

"Never mind why," said Hugh and threw him half-a-crown. "I'll give you a sovereign for what you can tell me."

The man picked up the half-crown and pocketed it.

"Come and sit by me," he said.

"Thank you," returned Hugh, on his guard, for though he was neither nervour nor suspicious he recognized something coldly threatening in the negro's tones. "I can stand very well. Do you want to earn my sovereign or not?"

The negro gave a swift look round to make certain there was no one in sight.

"Yes, I want it," he said, "and I'll cut your throat to get it!"

The clasp-knife open in his hand, he moved towards Hugh, big and threatening, his eyes rolling strangely with all the wild savagery of his African forbears. But Hugh had the true instinct for combat that marks the born fighting man, that quality by which bold swordsmen in days of old have carved their way to thrones. He neither stood still to await the negro's attack, as most men would have done, nor did he recoil as a quiet business man might have without shame, when faced by so formidable an antagonist. Instead he leaped forward himself, anticipating his assailant's attack, and before the negro could make any movement to defend himself he struck him a tremendous blow right on the point of the jaw.

The man went down with a crash, and Hugh stood over him, his hand clenched, his eyes flashing.

"Now, you dog!" he said, as he kicked into the ditch the knife the other had dropped.

"Oh! Oh!" groaned the negro; "oh, you have killed me, you have broken my mouth, you have! oh, oh, oh!"

It was plain there was no fight left in the fellow, and Hugh drew contemptuously aside, and stood watching him writhe and groan on the ground. He decided that as soon as he seemed in less pain he would force him to explain what he had meant by his sudden attack; if the man were obstinate, and refused to speak, then he would give him into custody. But it was a mistake on Hugh's part to stand so far away, especially as the negro, writhing in such agony on the ground, writhed ever further away from him.

"Oh, you have broken my mouth! you have broken my mouth!" he moaned over and over again.

"It will teach you better manners, my man," said Hugh. "Now, listen to me—"

But instead of listening the negro, who had ceased his groaning and writhing as Hugh spoke, suddenly jumped to his feet, cleared at a bound the low hedge here bordering the road, and disappeared like the wind in the trees behind, leaving Hugh for trophies of victory a big clasp knife and a hunch of bread and cheese.

"Well, I'm blessed," said Hugh, quite amazed at this sudden flight.

Then he laughed and shrugged his shoulders; and not feeling inclined to set off on a wild chase through the wood, he quietly resumed his way, though keeping a sharp look out to make sure his dark friend was not following him.

Another two miles brought him within sight of "Glenfair," as Mr. Hetherington had named his house.

It mas an imposing modern mansion, standing in extensive grounds. Before the advent of the motor car its situation had been rather too remote to be convenient, for not only was the nearest station six miles away, but the train service thereto was slow and irregular. But the motor car had changed all that, and put the house within ninety minutes of London at any hour of the day or night. Nowadays Mr. Hetherington hardly used the railway at all, while his half-dozen or so of motor-cars were continually on the road, to and from town.

Hugh was approaching Glenfair from the southwest while the principal entrance lay to the north-east, involving to reach it a circuit from where he was of nearly a mile by the park wall. As Hugh had by this time fairly satisfied his desire for exercise he availed himself of a short cut by a stile leading to a gamekeeper's cottage, to approach the house by a nearer way through the park and past the tennis-ground.

He was leaving this on his right, so as to reach the great avenue leading to the front entrance, when he heard someone calling out from behind a box-wood fence just on his right hand.

"Now, is that Delia in one of her tantrums again?" he muttered to himself, frowning, and pausing to listen.

"Oh, Miss Delia, don't, don't! I'll 'ave the law on 'ee!" screamed a voice, succeeded immediately by the sound of a heavy slap and a cry of pain.

"By Jove, that girl will be going too far one of these days!" exclaimed Hugh, beginning to run; and passing through a low gate that just a yard or two further on gave admittance through the box-wood hedge, he found himself in sight of a curious scene.

It was what was called the lower lawn, a shady spot bordered by bright flower-beds and surrounded by leafy trees. Here afternoon tea was often served, but on this occasion tea and table seemed to have been upset together, for the table was sprawling with its legs in the air, while cups, plates, bread and butter, cake, cream and so on were scattered all over the lawn. In the midst of the debris stood a fashionably-dressed, rather small and slight girl, her countenance distorted with fury, while before her crouched a big footman in livery whom this slender girl was actually shaking to and fro by the collar, as one might shake a toy dog.

"Good heavens, Delia, are you mad?" shouted Hugh.

Still keeping her hold upon the footman, the girl turned her head slowly round and showed Hugh a face disfigured with rage and eyes like a tigress.

"Delia," Hugh cried again, "leave hold of that man!"

The girl obeyed and sank back into her chair, still shaking with the wild extremity of her fury. She was quite young, of a pretty, fair type, with blue eyes, a perfect complexion, and light brown curly hair, and with absolutely nothing in her ordinary expression, unless it was a certain occasional dilation of the eye, to indicate the furious and uncontrolled temper that she possessed—or rather, that possessed her. She was fashionably and very expensively dressed, as became the only daughter and heir of the enormously wealthy Mr. Hetherington, and now she sat very still, except for her heavy breathing, watching Hugh as he came on with long strides.

"She slapped me right across the cheek!" gasped the footman, showing a cheek that was red enough in all conscience; "I'll have the law on 'er."

"Be off," said Delia, with a motion as if to rise from her chair.

The man went off at a trot without saying another word, and when he was some distance away Delia called him quite calmly:

"Oh, James! James!" she repeated as he stopped from sheer force of the habit of obedience, "send someone else out with some more tea—but don't bring it yourself. I am still annoyed with you."

The man went on without answering, and Delia began to smooth out very carefully her slightly crumpled dress. Looking at her, Hugh said boldly:

"You will be getting yourself into serious trouble some of these days, Delia."

"Is that any concern of yours, my dear cousin?" she murmured in the sweetest tones imaginable.

"I would rather it did not happen," he returned. "What had that man done?"

(To be Continued)

"How's vacation, Johnnie?"

"Bully! Fell off a shed, most got drowned, tipped over a beehive, was hooked by a cow, Jim Spindles licked me twice, and I got two stone bruises and a stiff neck."—Zion's Herald.

"Jips is a man of broad views."

"Exactly but in narrow circumstances."—Baltimore American.

TESTAMENTS OF SOLDIERS

When the Wills of Tommy Atkins and Jack Tar Are Legal

The Statutes of Wills in force in Great Britain provide that wills of soldiers in actual military service, and of sailors, are subject to special legislation, but this privilege applies only to wills of personal estate.

Wills of petty officers and seamen in the navy, and of marines, as far as relates to their pay or prize-money must be attested by an officer, and wills made by a seaman in the merchant service must, if made at sea, be attested by the master or mate, and if made on land, by a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, a minister of religion, justice of the peace, or consular or customs officer.

The effects of seamen, marines and soldiers killed or dying in the British service, are exempt from the regular duty; and if they amount to less than a hundred pounds, they are not probated. In the case of prisoners of war, wills are subject to special regulations.

Under the French law, oral wills are not recognized, but soldiers' and sailors' wills are subject to special rules as in most other countries. In Germany there is a provision that the formalities may be relaxed in certain cases, such as imminent death, a prevailing epidemic, a state of siege.

Just recently the officers of the German warships Goeben and Breslau filed their wills with the German consul at Messina, so that these might come under that classification. The cruisers were supposed to be preparing to run out through the English fleet, which was reported to be lying in wait for them off the harbor, but instead they fled with all speed to neutral waters, where they were sold to prevent fighting and capture.

In the United States nuncupative wills, the right to make which lies only with sailors at sea or soldiers in the field, are somewhat rare, but one was admitted to probate in Kings County in December, 1909. It was made by George O'Connor, chief engineer of the steamship Dorothy, when the vessel was in mid-ocean. All that he said was: "Everything that I have belongs to my daughter Lizzie." The will was proved with the aid of two witnesses, the captain and the first officer of the Dorothy.

Canada's Trade in the Argentine

The trade and commerce department has issued a comprehensive analysis of the trade of Brazil and Argentina with a view to showing opportunities which Canada now has of capturing some trade of which Germany has been deprived as a result of the war. Germany's total export trade to Argentina in 1912 amounted to nearly $62,000,000 as compared with about $116,000,000 for Great Britain and about $2,250,000 from Canada. Brazil bought from Germany in 1912 goods to the value of $160,000,000 as compared with $235,000,000 from Great Britain and $3,400,00 from Canada. The opening of Canada in securing markets in Argentina and Brazil to replace German goods are many. They include manufactured timber canned goods, paper and wood pulp, manufacturers of iron and steel, agricultural machinery, cement, furniture and preserved fish.

A True Story

Everybody knows that the quality of reliability is the most valuable asset that man can have, and how rare it is. The man who sticks to his job under all circumstances is the man who makes the nation. An illustration of this fact lies in the story that was told about a man who once owned a carrier pigeon—one of those pigeons which, no matter where it went, could always be relied upon to come back.

This gentleman was talking one day with a friend of his and he said:

"What do you suppose happened to that pigeon of mine? I was talking with a fellow the other day about him, and made the remark that this pigeon always came back no matter where he went, and he said that he did not believe it. He said that he could take that pigeon to Philadelphia and he would be willing to bet me $100 that the pigeon would not come back inside of twenty-four hours. I told him that I would take him up. Well, sir, he took the pigeons down to Philadelphia, and what do you suppose he did?"

"I can't imagine," said the friend. "Didn't he let him loose in Philadelphia?"

"Oh yes, he let him loose; but before he let him loose he clipped the pigeon's wings."

"Well, that was too bad," said the friend. "Then you lost your bet, and the pigeon didn't come back?"

The man smiled. "Oh, yes, the pigeon came back and I won my bet."

"He came back?" said the friend.

"Sure," said the man. "He came back, but he had awfully sore feet."

"No," said the old gentleman, sternly, "I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representations, and I will not begin now."

For a moment he was silent, and the clerk, who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.

"No," said the old man again, "I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe and I will never pass it off at anything better. Mark it 'A Shoe Fit For a Queen,' and put it in the window. A queen does not have to do much walking.

Counting Ten

Gibbs—What do you think of this idea of counting ten before you speak when angry?

Dibbs—Well, I know this, that counting out $10 when my wife is angry has a mighty soothing effect.

CANADIAN WOMEN AND THE WAR

Patriotic Organizations That Have Been Formed in the Dominion

When the call to arms for the defence of the British empire sounds from east to west of Canada, it is not the men only who are stirred by that appeal to patriotism, loyalty and gratitude for protection in the past. The women, in their own way, responded as quickly and as wholeheartedly.

When the South African war broke out and Canada responded nobly to the need of the mother country for men the women did their share not only by encouragement but by raising of money for the relief of the wives and others left behind, by visiting these other women and using influence in many cases to help them, and by sending medical and other supplies to the contingents in South Africa.

Almost immediately after Canada began to take an active part in the South African war the Montreal Herald made the suggestion that a patriotic fund should be started for those in need. It was the idea of the Herald, but it was adopted at once by the Montreal Star, and the larger and wealthier newspaper henceforth conducted the campaign for funds, to which great numbers of women and children contributed.

In October, 1899, Mrs. Hutton, wife of Major-General (now Sir Edward) Hutton, then commanding the Canadian militia, organized the Soldiers' Wives League, under the patronage of Lady Minto, wife of the then governor-general. The object of the league was to bring the wives of all soldiers in Canada, of every rank, into close touch and sympathy, for mutual aid and assistance in times of distress and difficulty. Systematised aid was arranged by the league for the families of the men who formed the Canadian contingents for active service in South Africa. The president of the league was Mrs. Drummond, wife of Major (now Brig.-Gen.) Lawrence Drummond, then military secretary to the governor-general, and the secretary was Mrs. Cotton. In Montreal, Mrs. W. D. Gordon, wife of Colonel Gordon, who himself saw service in South Africa, was at the head of affairs, and Mrs. Minden Cole was secretary. Quebec and Winnipeg also formed branches. It is exceedingly likely that when the Canadians go to the front the league will now be revived.

It was in February, 1900, that Mrs. Clark Murray, wife of Professor Clark Murray, of McGill University, founded the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, with juvenile branches called the Children of the Empire. From a small beginning, and after a time of eclipse, this society has grown to enormous proportions. There are chapters all over Canada, and in the United States there are 400,000 British women enrolled under its name.

A large number of women were deeply interested, also, in the Canadian branch of the British Red Cross Society. This was organized in 1897 by Lieut.-Col. George Sterling Ryerson, M.D., of Toronto, and was the first colonial branch of the society in any country. It will be remembered that during the war Dr. Ryerson acted as British Red Cross Commissioner in South Africa. A great many branches were formed in Canada, chiefly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Women's committees worked industriously, sending supplies to the soldiers, and the button with the badge of the society was to be seen worn by such well-known Montreal women as Mrs. H. B. Yates wife of Dr. H. B. Yates, and Miss Roddick, sister of Sir Thos. Roddick, who were active in the work of the society.

If the women of Canada were ready then, there is every evidence that the present emergency will find them even better equipped, and as enthusiastic—if not more so—in their loyal efforts to do their share, in their own way towards helping the empire.—Mary Macleod Moore (published in "Canada").

Two washerwomen were one day telling of the progress made by their various lads in their chosen work. "Tell me, Mrs. Casey," asked Mrs. Clancy, "what's your son John doing now?"

"John's on the stage—he's a light comedian," answered Mrs. Casey.

"Ye don't tell me!" exclaimed Mrs. Clancy. "An' would ye mind tellin' me what a 'light comedian' is?"

"Well," explained Mrs. Casey, "in me son's case it's this: He plays a silent part behind the black curtain with his mouth in a hole, and in front is a candle, and when Alkali Al shoots at the candle John blows it out."

"Marse Tom, please come to dinner early Sunday, cause I wants to git to go to a funeral."

"All right, Aunt Hannah. Which would you rather do, go to a funeral or a wedding?"

"Why, Marse Tom, cose I'd rather go to a funeral—if it wuz one of my friends."—Harper's Magazine.

"There is a machine that can be graduated to measure the millionth part of an inch."

"I know," said the railway passenger. "They use 'em in the refreshment rooms on this line when making ham sandwiches."

Would Want More

She—What would you do if someone should leave you a hundred thousand dollars?

He—I suppose I'd begin to realize how little a hundred thousand really is.

"What makes the beautiful brook bound from rock to rock, dearest?"

"The fact of spring and it leaping."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

CLOTHESPIN MACHINES

What Happens When a Log of Wood Starts Through Them

Making clothespins is an industry that nets handsome returns to many American factories. At Martinsville, Ind., there is a factory which has a capacity of more than 200,000 clothespins a day.

A rough log started through the mill comes out as hundreds of the shapely little wooden pins familiar to the back yard. The logs are cut into blocks about sixteen inches long, which a headlong saw cuts into boards about five-eighths of an inch thick. A gang of saws cuts these boards into strips five-eighths of an inch square and each long enough to make four pins. These strips are placed on an automatic trimmer and cut to the required length. They are then conveyed to the automatic lathes, seven in number, each with a capacity of four dozen a minute. From the lathes the pins drop to the slotting machines and from these to the dry-room, where all moisture is removed. Next they go to the polishing cylinders, which are filled about half full of pins, chips and sawdust. The cylinders revolve slowly for four hours, after which the pins drop into chutes to be conveyed to the packing room. Each lathe has a capacity of 2,400 dozen pins a day.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Antwerp, a City Rich In History

Antwerp, the city to which the Belgian royal family have removed to escape the German advance on Brussels, is not only one of the oldest cities in Europe, but has many times played an important part in the making of stirring history.

Antwerp appears in history as early as the seventh century. A century later it was an important port and market town. In the twelfth century it was commercially prosperous and under the rule of the dukes of Burgundy, who at times aspired not only to the throne of France but harbored designs on the crown of England. In the fifteenth century Antwerp was one of the most important marts in Europe, the entering point for English and continental trade. In the sixteenth century, under the rule of Charles V. it was the seat of the Hanseatic League and the money depot of Europe. In 1584-5 it was besieged, taken and ruined by the Duke of Alva. In 1794 the French took the city and restored its prosperity. Napoleon the Great attempted to make it rival London.

Antwerp, located on the Scheldt, having an outlet to the sea safeguarded by the British and French fleet and being strongly fortified on the landward side, is regarded as impregnable, hence its selection at this time by King Albert as a place of refuge from which to direct the Belgian resistance to the German forces. The city's transit and other commerce of late years has run well up over $1,000,000 a year. It has a large industrial quarter and is a diamond centre.

The government of Antwerp is administered by a burgomaster, assisted by five assessors and a municipal council of 39 members. The city's annual budget is about $7,000,000. Its debt is $60,000,000. Water and gas are supplied by private corporations.

The city has sixteen daily newspapers, six in French and ten in Flemish. There are many notable hospitals and educational institutions, two theatres and noteworthy ecclesiastical and secular buildings among them the Cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the sights of Europe, the Hotel de Ville and the museum of art, where are priceless paintings by Rubens, Winders, Van Dyck, Van Eyck, Memling, Matys and others. Many "old masters" among painters, notably Rubens, were natives or residents of Antwerp, long famous as an art centre.

Tears

It's tears that keep the human soul from freezing up. Have you ever stopped to think of the kind of world this would be without tears?

The tears of the babe, the tears of the mother, the tears of the strong man! As the dew on the clothes of the earth at morning time, so are tears scattered among people, as change is wrought and events step ahead, the beautifiers of the race.

No man or woman ever shed honest tears without seeing better and clearer afterwards.

Moments there be when the human heart becomes "too full for utterance." And it is at such a time that tears must flow that vision may become newly adjusted.

But woe be to him by whom unhappy tears must come—the tears of anger, of oppression, of poverty—of war.

Tears of joy, tears of thankfulness, tears of full expression. Well, these kind are worth while.

So don't be afraid of them when they abruptly appear.

Justin McCarthy used to tell a story of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher entered his church one day and found several letters awaiting him. He opened one and found it contained the single word "Fool." Quietly and with becoming seriousness he announced to the congregation the fact in these words:

"I have known many an instance of a man writing a letter and forgetting to sign his name, but this is the only instance I have ever known of a man signing his name and forgetting to write the letter."

He—Yes, the governor cut on my allowance, so I've had to cash my brains for a living.

She—I wondered why you were looking so thin.—Boston Transcript.

Vanity covers a multitude of skins with cosmetics.—Judge.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S SOUPS

Highly concentrated; one tin suffices a small family. Purest and best ingredients. Order today.

CHILDREN TEETHING

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

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

PATENTS

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

His Foot in It

"Well," said the hostess, bidding her guest good night, "you have a long drive home, but it's a lovely evening."

"Yes, isn't it a fine night?" answered the guest addressed.

"So you'll have a nice drive and won't wish you hadn't come to see me."

"On the contrary, I assure you, I always think that the drive home is the very best part of affairs like this."

Another one of the things that might have been put differently if one had had time to think it over.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fresh Supplies in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

Proving It

People nowadays don't know how to raise children. They let the youngsters have their own way too much.

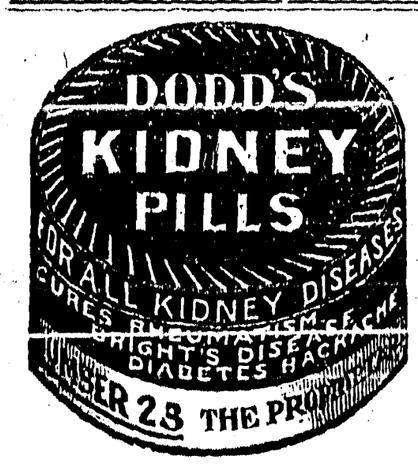
That's right. Now, look at these chicks of mine. They wouldn't have amounted to anything if they hadn't been sat upon.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The leopard maintains its existence alongside its far more powerful rivals the lion and tiger, by reason of its greater activity and power of climbing. Often it is driven from its well-earned prey by the brute force of these greater cats, but it has the wise habit of storing the remains of its meals in a tree, the weight of meat thus placed aloft in one effort being sometimes almost incredible

First Trooper, Imperial Yeomanry (discussing a new officer) Swears a bit, don't 'e, sometimes?

Second Trooper—'E's a masterpiece 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes.—Punch.



W. N. U. 1021

When Animals Sleep

Little people in the nature study class will be interested in knowing the interesting habits of sleep which are followed by different animals.

Elephants sleep standing up. When in a herd a certain number will always stand watch while the others sleep, for the big, powerful beasts are timid and cautious at night and will not go to sleep unguarded.

Horses have a special arrangement about their knees enabling them to sleep on their feet, though they also sleep lying down.

Bats sleep head downward, hanging by their hind claws.

Birds, with few exceptions, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back and the beak thrust beneath the wing.

Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg.

Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting ashore, they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tail.

Lions, tigers and cat animals stretch themselves out flat upon the side. Their muscles twitch and throb, indicating that they are light and restless sleepers.

Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have a screen, that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light for they sleep in the daytime.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Thoughts For the Thoughtless

The error of a minute may be the sorrow of a lifetime.

Impatience and human pride have destroyed or misled more souls than deliberate wickedness.

Selfishness puts away friends; idleness stops success in life; carelessness and indulgence break down health.

To do our work conscientiously and cleverly is not sufficient. We must do it with cheerfulness and vigor.

If we examined our own faults attentively we should have less time to detect and more inclination to pardon those of others.

It is impossible to live happily without prudence, goodness and justice.

Clarence—Do you wead that the deuced dyes they use to color clothing will no longer be obtainable because of the horrid wah?

Reggie—Dear, dear! What's a fellow to do?. Dwess in black?

Clarence—If we are to dwess in black, I shall feel almost sorry mother didn't insist upon making me a clergyman, don't you know?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Murder in 1870 Avenged in 1914

An exceedingly sad story comes from the front.

During the Franco-German war of 1870 the Germans, by their invasion of Alsace, spread untold miseries among the villagers, whose property they claimed. A certain well-to-do farmer named Hauff became so much enraged by the plunder of his well-stocked farm that he shot dead two German soldiers. He was immediately taken outside his house and executed. In vain his wife begged for his life. She afterwards found their little boy crying on the dead body of his father.

"Mother," the child said, "when I grow up I shall avenge father and shoot Germans."

The widow, finding further abode in Alsace under German rule unbearable, emigrated to Belgium and settled near Vise, where she took another farm.

Her boy became a man, the father of a family, including two boys, and for forty-two years his mother shared with him and her grandsons happy family life at Vise. Then came the present war, and the German troops arrived in Vise.

The Belgian inhabitants had just before destroyed a bridge over the Meuse. For this they were severely punished by destruction of their houses. Farmer Hauff witnessed these outrages, and beside himself with distress, and remembering his promise over his father's body, shot one German invader dead. At once a number of soldiers seized him and dragged also from his house his two sons.

All three were placed against a wall and summarily executed.

It was thus the fate of the poor widow to see her husband, her son, and her two grandsons shot before her eyes.

First Politician—Say, Bill, wot's this bloomin' mortuarium they be tarkin' so much about?

Second Politician—Well, ye see, it's like this. You don't pay nothin' to nobody and the government pays it for ye.

First Politician—Well, that sounds a bit of all right, doan't it?—Punch

"Captain."

"Yes, madam."

"If you should encounter one of those floating mines will you be sure to call me? I've always wanted to see one of those things."—Detroit Free Press.

DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

For Girls Who Would be Popular

Do not do those things which you know men dislike, such as dressing in a masculine fashion and behaving more like a well bred gentlewoman.

Do not consider it too much trouble to talk and be agreeable to a man. He wants drawing out and hates talking to a girl who evidently considers it entirely his place to do the entertaining.

Do not be above taking an interest in the sports and pursuits of men acquaintances. It is said that a man is never so happy as when talking of himself. Study the art of listening intelligently.

Do not commit the mistake of flirting. A man amuses himself with a flirt for a few weeks, but then he forgets her existence, whereas a girl who is frank and sincere is always sure of men friends.

Do not cultivate the habit of saying sharp, sarcastic things. Men hate sarcasm, partly because they don't know how to take it and because they are not always sharp enough to retaliate.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers by regulating the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. S. Shannon, Urney, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my two children and think they are just what little ones need. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Belling the Cat"

"Who will bell the cat?" is a curious old proverb, famous in parable and in history. The mice, says the parable, held a consultation how to secure themselves from the cat, and they resolved to hang a bell about the cat's neck to give warning when she approached, but after they had resolved on doing it they were as far off as ever, for who would do it?

Both parable and proverb have immortalized themselves in history. When the Scottish nobles met at Stirling in a body they proposed to take Spence, the obnoxious favorite of James II., and hang him and so get rid of him.

"Ah," said Lord Grey, "that's very well said, but who'll bell the cat?"

"That will I," said the black Earl Angus. He undertook the task, accomplished it and was called "Archibald Bell the Cat" until his dying day.—Glasgow Times.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does it work surely and promptly.

The lawyer was Scotch and the judge was English. The case in argument concerned certain water rights, and the lawyer had frequently to use the word "water," which he pronounced very broad.

"Mr. So-and-So," at last interrupted the judge, "do you spell 'water' with two 't's' in your country?"

"Na, na, my lord," quickly retorted the lawyer; "but we spell 'manners' wi' twa 'n's'!"—Tit-Bits.

Boy—Bin 'ere long, mister?

Angler—About an hour.

Boy—You ain't caught anything 'ave yer?

Angler—No, not yet.

Boy—Ah, I thought so, as there wasn't no water in that pond till all that rain last night.—London Opinion.

"Here, what's all this row about?" asked the copper, breathlessly.

"Why, this woman is collecting money for the peace society, and when I refused to contribute she knocked me down," explained the meek-looking man.—Buffalo Express.

"Yes, sir. Biggs is one man in a billion."

"I don't believe I follow you."

"Why he claims to be one of those Americans who were in Liege just before the siege."—Buffalo Express.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

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

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

Acquisition of Relics

The enterprising American who has pleaded guilty to the theft of a brass handle from an antique bureau in the Robert Burns cottage at Ayr had the less excuse for his indiscretion in that by merely waiting a few years he could probably have seen handle, bureau, and all as often as he liked by visiting some museum in his own country. When in a single day an American captures Master Humphrey's clock, a lock of Wolfe's hair, a first edition of "Endymion," a first edition of the "Faerie Queene," and autograph letters and original manuscripts of Stevenson, Browning, Andrew Lang and others, is it any wonder that a fellow-countryman who has been entertaining guests at the Tam O'Shanter Inn should yield to the delusion that any object of historic or artistic interest in the Old World was his for the taking? As the judge noted, in mild reproof, "apparently Americans have different ideas of such matters than prevail in this country. We would not criticisze his decision, but still, there are certain forms that should be observed in all our acquisition of relics. To violate them needlessly is to offend the very persons to whom we should be exceedingly grateful for caring for these things until the time comes when we want them.—New York Evening Post.

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

"Look here, waiter?" shouted the angry, hungry guest at the restaurant.

"Yessuh, yessuh!" answered the waiter, who appeared to be all out of breath, as from some sort of violent exertion.

"I ordered that turtle soup an hour ago and you haven't brought it yet."

"Yessuh, nosuh! Ah'm plum sorry, suh, but it jest couldn't be helped. When Ah done cotched dat turtle an' was atakin' him to de cook he done slipped outah mah hands an' ran out de back doah an' up de alley. Yessuh, Ah had to chase him foah blocks befo' Ah could catch him. Pow'ful hot wethah fo' runnin' suh. Yessuh, he'll be ready in er minute."

A rich, but exceedingly mean man, residing in upper New York, who had an excellent wine cellar, but poor wine, found that in spite of its quality, someone of his servants was always stealing it. He called his butler, who was in a chronic state of disguest at his employer's stingness, and said: "Thomas, this has got to stop! It is your business to attend to such matters. Now, what would you suggest as the most practical way to preserve the wine?"

"I don't know, sir," replied the butler, "unless you put something that's better worth drinking alongside of it."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A few days after the new farmer had purchased a horse from a thrifty Scot he returned in an agry mood.

"You told me this horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save himself. You lied to me!" he denounced.

"I didna lie. It was in plowing matches he took sax prizes," calmly replied Sandy.

An ambitious young man called upon a publisher and stated that he had decided to write a book.

"May I venture to inquire as to the nature of the book you propose to write?" asked the publisher, very politely.

"Oh," came in an offhand way from the aspirant to literary fame, "I think of doing something on the line of 'Les Miserables,' only livelier, you know."

It happened on a three-cent car line. The car was crowded. A man got on. He bought a quarter's worth of tickets (eight). The conductor took one and handed him the others. "Tickets," called the conductor as he came around for fares again. The unsophisticated one gave him another. Other calls, and finally the fellow handed over his last ticket, saying, "Py himmel, I puy no more tickets! I valk!" And he got off and walked.

Susie's grandmother had been scolding her. Susie felt indignant, but had been taught never to "answer back." However, she got even. Taking her kitten in her arms she thus soliloquized:

"Kitty, I wish one of us was dead this minute. Not you, Kitty, nor me, Kitty, but one of us three in this room."

Danger Not Imminent

"Better go home, Jimmy, your mother is looking for you."

"Has she got the hairbrush with her?"

"No."

"Then I guess I'll play awhile longer."—Pittsburgh Post

The mistress was complaining to the maid that the balustrade seemed always dusty. "I was at Mrs. Brown's yesterday and her stair rails are clean and as smooth as glass."

"Yes, mum," said Mary Jane, "but you forget that Mrs. Brown has three small boys."

Even the Laziest Liver and Bowels respond to the gentle action of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores.

Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves

The Hunting Spirit

Signs have already appeared—signs of the hunting season, which is near at hand. Signs of a good season, too.

Over the hills and mountains, at about this time of year, hovers a sort of mist visible only to the sons of Nimrod. It is not inert, but strangely beckons. By those who have the eyes to see and the gift and grace of understanding it is called "the spirit of hunting."

If you would smile at this fancy, remember the story that is told of Whistler. A tourist stood beside the famous artist in a country of lakes and mountains. One was seeing the same sunset that the other was only looking at.

"I don't see anything in a sunset," complained the tourist.

"But don't you wish you could?" said Whistler.

The spirit of hunting, perhaps, will some day be embodied in marble—the masterpiece of a Borglum.

The zest and exhilaration of the hunt are not to be known vicariously, by proxy. They are learned only through experience, but it doesn't take very long. After the first hunting trip there is no cure for the malady that results. Some friend of yours for example. He disappeared into the woods with a Remington and a camping kit, and when he came back he was a different man. His beard was shocking. He never acted the same again. Like Barkis, however, he was a willing victim; and every year when the fever comes and he takes to the hard miles and crooked trails, there is no holding him back. The best thing you can do is to go along with your hunter-friend. You can easily get your doctor to advise it.

A hunter is as old as he feels, and judged by that standard he has the advantage over old Ponce de Leon, who searched long and vainly for the Fountain of Youth; and though the gift of the trails and tramps and campfires is physical health and strength one always comes back with a sense that somehow an even richer legacy has been bestowed.

Tough Luck

He was a Yorkshireman, and, though he had risen in the world, was beginning to change into the sere and yellow leaf. To his neighbor at the dining table he began to complain about the state of his digestion.

"It's a queer thing," he went on, reminiscently. "When I wor young I could eat owt, but could got nowt. Now that I can get owt I can eat nowt."

"What is in the mail from daughter?" asked mother, eagerly.

"A thousand kisses," answered father, grimly, "and sixteen handkerchiefs, two waists and four batches of ribbons for you to wash and mend."—Kansas City Journal.

Properly Classified

In the census office at Washington acts against the law are recorded under a few main heads, such as murder, burglary, etc. A lady who was working there recently ran across the crime, "Running a blind tiger." After a puzzled moment she placed it under the list, "Cruelty to Animals."

SICK DOCTOR

Proper Food Put Him Right

The food experience of a physician in his own case when worn and weak from sickness and when needing nourishment the worst way, is valuable.

"An attack of grip, so severe it came near making an end of me, left my stomach in such condition I could not retain any ordinary food. I knew of course that I must have food nourishment or I could never recover.

"I began to take four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and for 2 weeks this was almost my only food. It tasted so delicious that I enjoyed it immensely and my stomach handled it perfectly from the first mouthful. It was so nourishing I was quickly built back to normal health and strength.

"Grape-Nuts is of great value as food to sustain life during serious attacks in which the stomach is so deranged it cannot digest and assimilate other foods.

"I am convinced that were Grape-Nuts more widely used by physicians, it would save many lives that are otherwise lost from lack of nourishment." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

The most perfect food in the world. Trial of Grape-Nuts and cream 10 days proves. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the 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.

TOILET ARTICLES

Below is given a list of some of the Toilet Preparations received this week

Rexall Florida Water
Crown Perfumery Soaps
Nyal's Toilet Waters
Palm Olive Soap and Cream
Woodbury Facial Cream
Seely's Parisian Balm
New Nail and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.

Creston Drug & Book Company

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

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Local and Personal

Lancaster & Co. advt. on page 5 is worthy of special attention.

G. M. Benney was a visitor at Nelson the latter part of the week.

Hunters complain of a general scarcity of all kinds of game this fall.

Roses are still blooming in the fine flower garden surrounding S. A. Speers' lawn.

Lest we forget—Patriotic Concert in the Mercantile Hall, Friday Nov. 6. Too good to miss.

"Duck Creek Dave" a local Siwash is just back from a hunting trip with two deer and a grizzly.

The Farmers' Institutute is unloading a car of coal oil this week. It contains about 3,000 gallons.

M. E. Davis arrived from Baynes last week to take charge of the office work of the Canyon City Lumber Co. here.

P. B. Fowler, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Fernie, who has been holidaying here for the past two weeks returned on Tuesday.

A dance is on the program for tonight at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hickey, Canyon City, the proceeds going to the Belgian refugees.

A car of potatoes and cabbages, destined for Natal, B. C., were shipped from Erickson this week by A. Lindley. He is now loading a car of apples for brairie points.

"Its a long way to Tipperary" at the Patriotic concert on Nov. 6. You are expected to join in the chorus. Sam Hatfield has it on his gramophone and will tune you up for the occasion without extra charge.

Among this week's donations to the Patriotic Fund is half a ton of potatoes—two local ranchers donating five sacks each, and Postmaster Gibbs has a buyer for them at a price that will net the fund at least $10.

If Creston is going to present the valley delegation to the second contingent with a line of souvenirs same as given the first squad it is high time some merchant was stocking up quite heavily with presentation meerschaums.

The valley's seven "alien enemies" (six Austrians and one German) put in their monthly appearance to Capt. Forrester last week. They appear to be pursuing the even tenor of their ways pretty much the same as before hostilities commenced.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the Methodist church on Sunday. There will also be a reception of new members. The pastor's topics are: 10.30 a.m.—"Called to deliver." At 7.30 p.m.—"The worth while of life." Sunday school and adult bible class at 11.30 a.m. You are welcome.

Counting as cash a half-ton contribution of potatoes the Creston Patriotic Fund is now over the $70 mark, with any number of live ones yet to be seen. A particularly fine response this week was that from J. B. Moran, of the Creston House, who is contributing $5 cash and $5 a month as long as the war lasts. It takes the Irish to beat the Dutch.

Christ Church Ladies' Guild are working overtime to provide a genuine old-time hallowe'en doings at their social in the Mercantile Hall on Saturday night. In addition to the games music, refreshments, etc. a well-known fortune teller will be in attendance. The admission is 25c. and 10c., and a good time is assured all who attend. Fun starts at 8 p.m. sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer were "at home" to a gathering of some fifteen or twenty of their Creston friends on Saturday, the occasion being Mr. Fulmer's birthday. After a sumptuous dinner games, music and dancing were in order and many were the regrets when the near approach of Sunday called a halt to their thoroughly enjoyable evening, with Auld Lang Syne and many happy returns of the day to both the host and hostess.

THE REVIEW has been asked to state for the benefit of any who contemplate enlisting for the second contingent that they should not leave for Nelson, Cranbrook, Fernie, or any other point for the purpose of being accepted until a recruiting officer has been appointed and has announced that he is ready to proceed with enlistment. The order for mobolization states that the men will be equipped and prepared locally, but whether that means with the Creston company, or at the headquarters of the regiment at Fernie, or of the district at Victoria, is not made clear.

Hallowe'en tomorrow night.

Old-style hats remodeled. See. L.M. Smith's advt. on page 8.

Haying operations—on a smaller scale—still continue on the flats.

Mrs. C. G. Bennett will receive on the first Thursday of every month.

J. M. Vaser of Creston was registered at the Madden House, Nelson, Wednesday.

Mrs. Tonnygyse of Cranbrook, spent last week visiting with Mrs. Egan, returning home Sunday.

Mrs. F. H. Price and daughter, Ethel, left Saturday on a visit to Sandpoint and other Idaho points.

The Farmers Institute is unloading a car of hay this week, some fourteen tons, which they bought in Alberta.

Mrs. Maxwell picked some fine large second crop strawberries in her garden last week, yes, she picked all there were!

The express from the east was 20 minutes late on Monday, owing to a break in a coupling, about a mile east of Creston.

Chas. Moore has added a fine Jersey cow to his herd. He bought it from the well-known Wright herd at Kuskanook last week.

W. A. Pease seems to hold the season's record for carrot production. He has just harvested 5,200 pounds of them from a patch of 18 rods.

During his visit here last week Fruit Pests Inspector Cunningham appointed Chas. Rykert of Port Hill as an assistant inspector for the valley.

H. A. Evans, who has been operating a garden on the flats this season left on Wednesday for Bellingham, Wash., where he will spend the winter.

H. A. Mudie of Medicine Hat, who recently bought quite a plot of the Huscroft homestead, arrived here this week with a carload of cattle and a car of settlers effect.

The good work of gathering together all available clothing for the Belgians has been resumed and parties wishing to contribute any wearables are asked to leave them at Mrs. Jackson's residence on Canyon Street.

Robb Sutherland, late manager of the New Westminster News, is taking over the management of the Nelson Daily News from W. Garland Foster, who expects to go to the front with the Canadian Contingent now being enlisted.

The Fruit Growers Union shipped two more cars of apples to Edmonton this week. All records for loading were broken on one of the cars, which was loaded between 24 k Sunday and 9.30 a.m. Monday when the east freight came along.

Capt. Mallandaine received a wire from Nelson on Friday asking how many recruits for the second contingent were in sight at Creston. He replied the same afternoon that sixteen privates and one officer (Lieut Crompton) had enlisted.

The young people friends of H. A. Evans, who left this week for Bellingham, Wash., treated him to a genuine surprise party on Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stanley. A royal time was spent by all in games and music with refreshments served about midnight.

Mr. Houston of Port Hill was brought into Creston on Tuesday with a rather nasty flesh wound in his left arm caused by the unexpected discharge of his rifle which he was carrying while on a hunting trip. He was attended by Dr. Henderson and no serious after-effects are looked for.

Sportsmen are warned that it is useless to go hunting for a few days in the Kitchener and Yahk districts. R. Walmsley, R. S. Bevan, R. M. Reid and Guy Lowenburg returned on Tuesday from a four days hunt in that country with pretty fair bags of grouse but never a sight of any big game.

Negotiations are now under way which when completed will give Creston telephone communication with Spokane and intermediate points. The connection of the Creston line with the Pacific States Telephone Co. wires is made at Port Hill. Already conversations have been held with Spokane, every word of which could be distinctly heard.

The Presbyterian Literary and Debating Society tackled the familiar topic, Resolved, "That two houses of parliament are unnecessary," and the popular vote was in favor of the affirmative which was handled by L. Mawson and Principal MacDonald; Messrs. Dougherty and Blanchard argued the negative side. Another debate is on the program for Nov. 10.

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