

Enderby, B. C., August 5, 1909

AND WALKER'S WEEKLY

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## ENDERBY NEWS BOILED DOWN---WHAT'S DOING ALONG THE SPALLUMCHEEN

J. S. Johnstone received a big car of cement, plaster and lime this week.

W. Pound has imported a pen of prize winning Rhode Island Reds, for breeding purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bogart, of Upham, N. D., are visiting their son, J. E. Bogart, and family.

The lumber mill is feeling the car shortage. Ten cars a day is the order filed for the company.

A Sunday School excursion party numbering 400 left Armstrong Wednesday on a trip to Kelowna.

C. J. Whiten, the popular Vernon watchmaker, reports a very satisfactory repair business in Enderby.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Matthews and children, of Reston, Man., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Anor Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Polson are enjoying a visit from their daughter Mrs. J. A. Gilroy, and her son, Teddy, of Chicago.

W. T. Holby has received a stock of bamboo paper racks, corner stands, book cases, music stands and linen baskets.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Binch left Tuesday evening for the Coast, where they go in the hope of bettering the health of Mrs. Binch.

Mrs. Russel Thompson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. E. Strickland, for some weeks, returned to New Denver on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Banton returned from their wedding trip on Monday morning. They visited Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma.

Frank Moffet, Frank Prince and M. A. Stevens left for Seattle Wednesday. They are going to see if everything said about the Paystreak is true.

W. A. Oliver, wife and two children, of Victoria, arrived in Enderby this week. Mr. Oliver has taken the foremanship of the A. R. Rogers planing mill.

A meeting of the Curling Club will be held in Dr. Keith's office on Friday, Aug. 6th, at 8 p. m. to elect officers and arrange for getting rink in shape. H. W. Keith, secretary.

The scholars of Penticton and Summerland public schools made a splendid showing in the recent examinations. In Penticton, 12 tried and 8 passed; in Summerland 10 tried and 9 passed.

Potatoes and cabbage shipments are very heavy this week, Daykin & Jackson shipping eight cars of the former alone. We understand the cabbage crop this season will total some 60 cars. — Armstrong Advertiser.

A fire at Kelowna Monday forenoon destroyed the old opera house, used by Thos. Lawson as a warehouse. Loss, \$6,000 on contents; \$3,000 on building. Insurance, \$4,000 on stock; \$2,000 on building. A cigar stump did it.

The lawn social given by Mrs. Polson and the ladies of Enderby, last Thursday evening, was one

of the most successful events of the kind ever held here. Sixty-eight dollars was the amount raised thereby for the Vernon hospital.

The pathway along the Salmon Arm wagon road to Mr. Gibbs' home is a vast improvement and here is the making of the finest suburb walk in the city. It was a splendid move of the city and is much appreciated by the residents of that locality.

The charge of assault against D. W. Newberry, laid by Thos. Brash, was dismissed by Magistrate Barnes and Heggie in the police court last Saturday. The court ordered the road to be opened, and it will be traveled until officially closed by the government.

Smith, Davidson & Wright, the popular wholesale stationers and paper dealers of Vancouver, have issued a very handsome view book on the Okanagan. It is a work that should receive wide circulation. Mr. Reeves will let you see a copy at the drug store.

It pays to have repairing done by experts who have spent years in work and study, to give you the benefit of those years. If your watch refuses to give satisfaction, or jewelry requires mending, leave it at Mr. Reeves' drug store where, on Thursday, Mr. C. J. Whiten, Vernon's expert watchmaker will call and collect. Repair work delivered each week.

Thos. Elliott made his first exhibit of birds at the Calgary fair several days ago. He showed two s. c. brown Leghorn cockerels, of the Waby pens, and won first and second prizes. This is not so bad for Enderby at Calgary. But at Winnipeg, the Waby birds were fairly in the top row. Mr. Waby sent six birds and carried off one first, one second and three fourth prizes—five prizes with six birds. And it was no scrub show, either. Judge Butterfield said it was the best showing of birds ever seen in Winnipeg—1800 entries! Hats off to Mr. Waby!

The A. R. Rogers Lumber Co. will have the last of the season's drive in the booms at the mill this week. It amounts to about 12 million feet. The lumber mill has never run smoother than it has this season. It has been short-handed at times, but the daily output has varied but very little since the start was made on the season's cut. There have been no accidents, no stops, and the stream of lumber from the yards to the cars has never ceased. Manager Stevens has made many changes in the system of handling, and the whole movement from the log track to the cars is like a big piece of mechanism, driven by one shaft.

Postmaster Harvey has some good news for Enderby. The Department at Ottawa has made Enderby a postal revenue office, and hereafter all postal packages subject to import duty addressed to Enderby or Mara, will be cleared here instead of being sent to the Vernon office. The un-

avoidable delay which has been experienced in getting postal packages through the Customs office at Vernon has been a source of complaint for several years, and Mr. Harvey is to be congratulated on securing this valuable concession from the Department. Mr. Harvey has always made it his business to give good service in the postoffice, and the patrons of the office will appreciate the customs window.

## Something to Be Done.

Unless some concerted action is taken Enderby is going to lose two of her best bandsmen. Mr. Richardson, who has so faithfully led the band from its infancy, and to whose unselfish efforts much of the progress of the band is due, is about to leave for the coast, and Mr. Griffin, cornet soloist, is also going away. It is up to the city to make some move to hold the band together. The handboys have afforded no end of pleasure to all, on the occasion of socials, concerts, etc., and deserve more recognition than we give them.

Friday evening another of their open-air concerts will be given, when the following program will be rendered:

March, The Craftsmen	Taubert
Overture, Golden West	Mackie-Beyer
Medley, Waltz, Florrie	Marks
March, Day Off	Loosey
Overture, Southern Melodies	Mackie-Beyer
March, Chicago Belles	Warren
Waltz, Be Mine	Nicholas
Serenade, Sweet Memories	Mackie-Beyer
March, Steel King	St. Clair
March, Salute to Dalby	Dubie
Overture, Lyrie	Mackie-Beyer
March, New London	Bulats
March, Newton	Dalby
Selection, Melodies from Faust	Gund
God Save the King	

## Fruit-Union-Getting-Busy

A meeting of fruit growers was held in the Enderby hotel Tuesday evening to hear Chas. H. Cordy and Manager E. Samson, of the Okanagan Fruit Union Ltd., explain the objects and purposes of the company. Mr. Cordy concisely put it. The organization is incorporated under the Companies Act, with a capitalization of \$250,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$50 each. Its directors are, Messrs. Ricardo, Kidston, Agur, Carruthers, Shatford, Pooley, McDonald, Palmer, and Barnet, with E. E. Samson, for six years manager of the North Yakima fruit Union. The company has raised \$10,000 to carry on the first season's business and is prepared to pay cash for fruit, or handle it on consignment. Mr. Samson brought an experienced packer with him, and it is the object of the Union to establish "the Okanagan pack" in the markets of the world. It is the Union's intention to have a cooling and packing plant at every point in the Okanagan, and also a cold-storage plant at Calgary. It is not the Union's present intention, Mr. Samson stated, to handle produce. Fruit sold on consignment will be paid for, 50 per cent. on the 15th of the month following delivery; 25 per cent. 30 days later and 25 per cent. in 60 days. Stock in the company is now for sale: \$10 on

call, 20 per cent. in 90 days. A committee consisting of Geo. Heggie, Geo. R. Lawes and Jas. Mowat was named to solicit the fruit growers of Enderby district for business for the company.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO

(Correspondents will please be brief and avoid personalities. The Editor reserves the right to reject any correspondence or part of correspondence that does not bear on the question at issue, or treats the subject in a personal interest rather than in the interest of the public. Be brief. Words do not make thought. Write over a non-deplume if you wish, but sign your name also.)

## Another Version

Editor The Enderby Press:

Dear Sir:—I see by the last issue of the Armstrong "Advertiser" that "E. V. C." who occupies a place of honor in the editorial columns, says that my letter of the 26th dealing with certain letters which appeared in the "Times", is a fabrication and the product of my own diseased imagination. Good.

I did not say nor infer that religion pure and simple fosters sensuality, and when he says that I would force religion to masquerade in sensuality's petticoats he adds indecency and irreverence to falsehood.

E. V. C. describes himself as one who while without any claim to be regarded as being very religious, has a very great respect for the real thing. Had he described himself as a man who could lay no claim to be either truthful or decent he would have been nearer the mark.

I assure you Mr. Editor that I did not abuse your columns by writing lies. The letters did appear in the Times. The occasion was this: A religious revival was sweeping all before it in Wales four or five years ago. It was a nine days wonder at the time and attracted widespread attention. And the question came up as to whether any real good would result therefrom. Judging by the letters I should say that those who took part in the discussion were intelligent, decent men, at least they treated the whole matter in a decent, reverent and intelligent manner, as indeed they were bound to do or they would not have had access to the columns of the Times. It was during this discussion that the statistics mentioned by me were submitted, and as far as I could see they settled the matter, at least as far as the discussion in the Times was concerned. Doubtless there are many readers of the Times in this province who recollect the circumstances.

Now in my letter I did not express any opinion on the point at issue. I merely submitted certain facts which had come to my knowledge. The only opinion I expressed was that the "Advertiser" and the Rev. Mr. Gifford were not warranted in dismissing the proposition or allegation as being absurd for the reason that the majority of those who have given it intelligent consideration

believe it to be a fact. Now if these facts which were submitted for consideration by me are at variance with the views held by the Advertiser and the Rev. Mr. Gifford, the quarrel should be with the facts and not with me.

But may I ask what has now become of this wonderful religious revival that was at one time a nine days wonder? Why is it not still sweeping all before it? Doubtless the people of Wales believed when it started that the day of their spiritual emancipation had come. But it all ended in smoke. And no doubt the people there are just as anxious as ever to be rid of their sin and misery, and live lives made sunny and bright by a conscience void of offense towards their Creator and their fellow man. The world is sick and tired of religious revivals, with all their noise and clamour and the arousing of passions which are as far from true religion as one pole is from another. It seems to me there is something wrong somewhere. The clergy should either make good or they should be less intolerant towards those who differ from them.

That much might be done to relieve men and women of their sin and misery by inducing them to lead healthy, natural lives, lives of constant and close intercourse with Mother Nature herself; lives wherein by the study and contemplation of the phenomena of nature a better knowledge will be gained of the Divine Being who created it all, thereby infinitely increasing their mental, moral and spiritual growth and strength, is a fact I firmly believe.

In this direction lies religion pure and undefiled. And in this direction lie influences and conditions which will make it just as easy for the most wicked men and women in the world to render up services of love and obedience to their Creator as it is for a child to render love and obedience to its mother as it lies happy and contented in her lap. This is not rant or froth, but a bald statement of my own conviction. I may be wrong, but whether wrong or right, I do not feel that I am an outcast.

And, Mr. Editor, as long as you are trying to induce people to follow a better way of thinking and of living you can well afford to ignore the foul abuse of a fatuous scribe like E. V. C.

He thinks the letters never appeared in the Times. Now, if he will put up with you \$500.00 and disclose his proper name, I will put up a like amount (you have my name) and he or I will take the money if I fail or otherwise within six months to produce the copies of the Times containing those letters and prove that what I said is substantially correct. REDUX.

Enderby, Aug. 2.

[It will take more than rant and ridicule to answer this man. Whether we like his statements or not, he speaks them honestly and not irreverently, and he approaches the subject with more intelligence and decency than those who have heaped abuse upon him. As all communications bearing on this controversy are to be refused after August 10th, we have crowded this letter onto this page, so as to enable anyone wishing to be heard in reply to have the opportunity. Make them shorter, friends. —Ed.]

## Tennis on Enderby Court

A return series of games was played on the Enderby court Wednesday afternoon between the Armstrong and Enderby clubs. The result of the first series, played at Armstrong, was 6-2 in Armstrong's favor. The result of yesterday's games was not known at the time of going to press. Details next week.

Percy Ruttan is delivering in Enderby for the Glen Gerrack dairy.



## Danger of Circumstantial Evidence--Some Cases

The value of circumstantial evidence in determining the guilt or innocence of accused persons is a topic of great interest from time to time. There can be no doubt that from time to time great injustice has been done by the taking of circumstantial evidence, and in the following article two historic examples are given. Either would supply a fitting theme for the author of "Sherlock Holmes."

In France, in January, 1530, one Martin Guerre was married, at the age of eleven, to Mademoiselle Bertrande des Riols of Artigues. A settlement was made for the pair and in the ninth year of their marriage a child was born to them. Shortly afterward the newly-made father got into trouble. He took some wheat out of his father's bins and appropriated it to his own use. Fearing the old man's wrath he ran away. His wife thought that her husband would only remain separated long enough for his father's displeasure to soften and eight days were set apart as the probable time for this. But the eight days, the weeks and months went by and it was eight years before tidings came from the runaway.

One winter's evening a man claiming to be Martin Guerre presented himself and told a long story of penitence. As to his identity, it was accepted without question by his four sisters, his uncle and every member of his wife's family. And it is not so much wonder, since the traveller bore the identical marks of the person of Martin Guerre and moreover was familiar with bits of family history such as only the genuine Martin could have, apparently, known. At any rate the deserted wife accepted the newcomer with all fondness and in the course of three years presented the supposed Martin Guerre with two children.

As to whether Madame Guerre ever had suspicions concerning her alleged returned husband can of course never be known. It would seem as if those almost imperceptible differences between man and man must have been observed by her, but it may be that the stranger showing her a tenderness and consideration which her real husband had not, she was somewhat willing to put up with the new order of things. She may also have thought that her own peace of life would be best conserved by the keeping of her own counsel. Be this as it may, it was not long until rumors arose. It was said that the man who claimed to have returned to his wife,

### MADAME GUERRE,

was a fraud. The excitement finally became such that at the instigation of Pierre Guerre, an uncle of the missing man, Madame Bertrande was forced to have her alleged husband arrested. The accused made an eloquent defence and explained in a minute and extended account the causes of his long absence. He claimed to have been a soldier in Spain until, consumed by the desire to see his wife and child, he had resolved to return. He also gave apparently overwhelming evidence, through his accounts of secret family history, of matters pertaining to the Guerres, that he was the bona-fide husband of Madame Bertrande. His replies to sharp questionings concerning this were ready and invariably accurate. The wife corroborated his statements, but now denied positively that the accused was her husband. One hundred and fifty witnesses were summoned and of these, forty swore that the prisoner was beyond doubt the missing Martin Guerre. On the other hand, a great body claimed the man was no other than Arnaud du Tilh, called "Pansette," whom they had known since a child. The other witnesses, sixty in number, declared the resemblance between the two was so close that they could not render an opinion.

The trial resulted, to the general surprise, in a conviction. The man was pronounced to be Arnaud du Tilh and sentenced to decapitation. Appeal to the higher court brought an order for a new trial; it appeared that thirty new witnesses had come forth. Of these, ten declared him to be the true Martin Guerre, seven or eight decided in favor of

### ARNAUD DU TILH,

and the rest were uncertain. Most of the witnesses agreed in describing Martin Guerre as taller and darker than the accused, slenderer in body and limb, round-shouldered, with a high, divided nose, pendant lower lip and squat nose, having the trace of an ulcer on the cheek and a scar on the right eyebrow. Arnaud, the accused, was short and stout, having neither humpy shoulders nor squat nose. But all those marks referred to as belonging to Martin Guerre were present on the face of the accused! A shoemaker also deposed that the dimensions of Martin Guerre's foot exceeded by one-quarter that of the accused! It was further sworn to that Martin Guerre was an expert swordsman and wrestler. The prisoner was neither. About forty persons swore that the accused actually was Martin Guerre. Among them were his four sisters, with the husbands of two of them. A great number asserted that Guerre had two teeth in the left lower jaw broken, a deep patch of extravasated blood in the left eye, the nail of the left forefinger missing, and three warts on the left hand, one being on the little finger. All these marks existed in the accused! It was also proven that the prisoner, ar-

living at Artigues, recognized and saluted as old friends all those who had been intimate with Martin Guerre; that in conversation with the wife he had recalled to her certain incidents known only to herself and husband, and it was stated, in illustration, that Madame Guerre, having mentioned that she had preserved certain chests unopened, he directed her to fetch from one a pair of white pantaloons folded in tuffeta. The garments were found as he had described!

With regard to dissimilarity in height and stature, it was urged that there was nothing remarkable in the boy of disappearance returning in many years a stocky man, that the matter of height was something witnesses might easily be mistaken in, and that of necessity great changes had taken place in the appearance of Guerre during his long absence. Lastly, the prisoner's apparently inexhaustible familiarity with family history which might affect the life of a relative. The elder sister of Guerre early records seemed to show that it was absurd to claim him to be an imposter. The new trial would have undoubtedly resulted in an acquittal had not a remarkable incident taken place.

The veritable Martin Guerre himself suddenly came into the court room and demanded to be heard!

He proceeded to denounce the imposter and gave his history. Then he demanded to be confronted by him. This being done, the accused did not appear to be in the least abashed or frightened, but began to arrogantly cross-examine the

### NEWLY ARRIVED CLAIMANT

and put questions to which the newcomer could not answer with nearly the readiness of the prisoner, the imposter, if such he was. But, examining the newcomer, it was ascertained that he bore also all the marks ascribed to the genuine Martin Guerre. He was next questioned alone by the Judges. To these questions he replied with absolute accuracy. But the accused being brought in also answered the same questions as readily and exactly.

The court was dumfounded. In despair it was decided that the only course was to bring in the relatives of Martin Guerre, the four sisters, the uncle and the brothers of Arnaud du Tilh, and let them decide once for all which was the real man. All did so, with the exception of the brothers, whom the court considerably allowed freedom from testimony first, paused a moment, as if thunderstruck, and then fell weeping upon the breast of the newcomer and acknowledged him to be her brother. The other witnesses, one by one, followed suit. Finally the wife came in, and the instant her eyes lighted on Guerre she threw herself down beside him, weeping and trembling, and begged his compassion on her for the deceit that she had been led into by artifice. She averred that no sooner had she discovered her error than, but for the fear of God's wrath, she would have concealed her dishonor in the grave. In place of this she had determined on revenge, and resolved, through the courts, to pursue the man who had dishonored her to his deserved punishment.

The trial ended in a conviction of the accused as Arnaud du Tilh, for the crimes of imposture, falsehood, substitution of name and person, adultery, rape, sacrilege and detention. He was sentenced to execution. While under condemnation in the prison at Artigues, Arnaud made a confession in which he stated that the idea of impersonating Martin Guerre first came to him on being mistaken by a number of intimate friends of Martin Guerre for that individual.

In the year 1841, at Gibraltar, the rock-bound fortress which England holds as the key to the Mediterranean, there was tried a case that has all the elements for a Stevenson or Haggard yarn. James Baxwell was a wealthy merchant, living in a small house near the base of Mont St. Michael, so famous for its caves. He had a daughter, a girl of remarkable beauty. Naturally she had many suitors, but she treated all with firm indifference. Finally, while at church one day, she glanced up and saw a handsome stranger looking at her. The stranger was

### WILLIAM KATT,

a young Englishman. He found means of securing presentation to the beautiful Elezia, the daughter of merchant Baxwell. It was a case of mutual love. Soon the young man was before the merchant for the purpose of asking his daughter's hand in marriage.

The father was bitterly opposed to the marriage. "It shall never be!" he declared. "You belong to the prevailing religion of England, by which my family has suffered long and terribly. You are a Lutheran. She is a Catholic. It shall never be!" The lovers implored the old man's consent, but he was obdurate. The daughter finally asserted the blood that was in her, and declared she would marry Katt at all hazards. The father was enraged and was heard to say he would kill her before she should do so.

A few days later neighbors heard shrieks and cries coming from a cave back of Baxwell's house and which was used by him for some household purposes. The moans and cries finally died down. Elezia, the beautiful daughter, was soon missed. As she did not appear after a few days, the neighbors, fearful of foul play, set about an investigation. The cave was searched and therein was found a skirt and other portions of female wearing apparel known to have belonged to the missing girl. This clothing was covered with clotted blood. There were also bits of hair to which

flecks of blood adhered and which were identified as from the head of Elezia.

Baxwell was arrested. The evidence against him seemed clear, and he was convicted of the murder of his daughter and sentenced to death. While being led to the scaffold he saw William Katt in the crowd. Declaring his innocence, Baxwell stepped over toward Katt and said: "My friend, in one minute I shall be in eternity. I wish to die in peace with all men. Give me your hand. I pardon you freely for the terrible injury your evidence has done me."

Baxwell said this with some composure, but the effect on Katt was striking. He became pale as death, and could not conceal his agitation.

The merchant mounted the scaffold, and the last details were attended to by the executioner.

### CONCERNING CIGAR BANDS.

Which May Now Have a Far Different Significance from the Old.

"Speaking of things that have fallen from their once high estate," said Mr. Seoffington, "you take now, for instance, cigar bands. I am a man somewhat advanced in years if not in wisdom, and I can remember a time when a band on a cigar was a sign of quality, when only fine cigars were thus adorned."

"That was in the days before the war—no, not the revolutionary war, nor the war of 1812, nor the Mexican war, but just the civil war, a matter of something less than fifty years ago. In those days you could buy a very fair sort of Havana cigar for 5 cents and a very good Havana for 10, and when among imported cigars you got up to 15 and over you were getting up among the choice smokes."

"Likewise in those days a standard price for a domestic cigar was 3 cents, as 5 cents is now, and when you rose to a five-cent cigar—why, that was then what a ten-center is now."

"Those were the days when a band on a cigar meant something, when it was truly a sign of rank, a decoration of real significance, a mark of high quality, for in those days bands were placed only on imported cigars, and even among them only on those of specially fine quality, produced by makers of repute, perhaps of world wide fame, who, putting their names on these cigars, thus stood back of them with all their reputation."

"Cigars, those were, of which their makers were proud—cigars that those able to afford them smoked with pride, the aristocrats among cigars, and nobody then questioned their aristocracy. True, even in those days manufacturers of three-cent cigars might have put bands on their cigars too if they had wanted to, but they didn't; they forbore perhaps out of a traditional respect for aristocrats, perhaps out of their admiration for these choice high products of their own professional confreres."

"But things are somewhat different in these days, what, Lorenzo—these days of a fierce democracy, when traditions are cast to the winds in many ways, when we'd put cigar bands around stogies if we wanted to."

"Indeed, for years now we have been putting bands around all sorts of cigars, so that this mark has now no longer its old time significance. Once it meant a rare cigar, a cigar to be cherished, to be smoked deliberately and in peace and comfort indoors, out of the wind, where it could be most enjoyed, and where it could yield its fullest measure of satisfaction. Now you meet myriads of men rushing along the streets smoking cigars with bands on, biting and chewing and puffing on banded cigars that—"

"Well, Lorenzo, once the cigar band was a sure mark of rank, now it may be but a sign of rankness. Alas, and alas, how has the cigar band fallen!"—New York Sun.

### ST. JOHN OF KANSAS BLEED.

Former Governor of Kansas Falls an Easy Prey to a Sharper.

John P. St. John, former Governor of Kansas, won the brand of the "easy mark" yesterday when he "fell" for the game of confidence man on the Rock Island train between Wichita and Topeka. As a result he is \$40 poorer in real perfectly good money, and much richer in actual experience.

Mr. St. John was seated in the chair car watching the landscape when a much perturbed and hatless man entered. The hatless man dropped into a seat beside the Governor.

"I was told," he said, "that I could buy a money order on the train. Now I find that I cannot. I don't know what I am going to do. I must send this money to my sister, and I have only a big bunch of small bills. It won't do to put them in an envelope."

Gov. St. John rose to the bait just as if he had never braved the dangers of such great cities as Topeka or Wichita. "I can let you have two twenties," he said.

The offer was accepted. Mr. St. John produced the two twenties and the stranger handed over a roll in return. Seeing that he was dealing with a stranger Mr. St. John carefully counted the contents of the roll. He found that it contained seven \$1 bills and one \$5 bill.

"You have made a mistake," he said. "There is not enough money here."

The stranger, who in the meantime had placed the two twenties in an envelope and sealed it, was all apologies. "That's a joke on my wife," he explained. "She gave me that roll and told me that there was \$40 in it. Here, you just hold this envelope while I go back and get the rest of the money."

The Governor put the envelope in his pocket and resumed his study of the landscape. Finally he bethought him that the stranger had never come back. Then Mr. St. John opened the envelope. It contained only two pieces of tissue paper.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Public Schools Man Who Can Tell You How to Measure Them.

### SOME FACTS ABOUT PUPILS WHO DO NOT PASS GRADES.

In 55 American cities there are 1,907,000 school children. Of these 312,500 didn't pass, either 1907 or 1908, and are taking their grade over again. It costs \$13,719,000 to keep these repeaters in school. Can these children who don't pass be blamed? It looks as if the blame rested on the school systems. It costs \$88,966,717 to run these 55 school systems. Yet they spend 15 per cent. of this money to do over again work which they ought to have done in the first place. Any business enterprise, run on this basis, would be wrong and a failure.

About the hardest thing to measure is the efficiency of the public schools. Are our public schools any good? is a question that is hard to answer, in a convincing way. Can they be made any better? is another serious question.

When is a school good? When is it bad?

Leonard P. Ayres, expert of the Russell Sage foundation, is at last find-



LEONARD P. AYRES.

ing a measure for public schools. He has studied the schools of 63 American cities, and a report will shortly be made to educators all over the country.

One of Ayres' tests is: How strongly do the schools draw the children and how long do they hold them?

The average American city carries all its children to the sixth grade, half of them through the eighth grade, and one-tenth through the high school.

This means that the average American school is not doing all that it is assumed to do.

The number of pupils who drop out before they finish the eighth grade, is a fair test of any school system. But how high do they go before they begin to drop out, is another important question. In the southern cities many colored children drop out in the fourth grade. In Baltimore, Camden, N.J., and Newark, N.J., many drop out in the fifth grade. The Ohio cities lost most in the sixth grade.

Minneapolis, Boston and Grand Rapids keep most of their pupils until they are through with the seventh grade.

In Quincy and Haverhill, Mass., the children don't stop until they are in the eighth grade.

Another test of school efficiency is: "How many children have to repeat their grades?"

In Somerville, Mass., only 6.5 per cent. of the children have to go through a grade more than once; Camden, N.J., sends 30 per cent. of her children through her grades twice. This means that her schools cost her 30 per cent. more than they ought to.

In the average city only 15 per cent. of the children are repeaters.

Attendance at school is another test. There are very few cities in which as many as three-fourths of the children go to school three-fourths of the time.

In fifty American cities, Mr. Ayres says, it was found that the schools of 35 cities were improving and of 15 cities were going backward.

Many schools were found that were crowded in the low grades and contained few pupils in the upper grades. In these schools many repeaters were found in the lower grades, which choked admission to the school.

Mr. Ayres says it is wrong to blame school inefficiency to foreigners. He says that his figures show that the presence of a large foreign element always goes with a high efficiency.

### OIL WELL PUSH.

California Gusher Breaks Through Eight Foot Cap of Cement.

The breaking out of the great Palmer well in Cat Canon, Santa Maria, after being shut in for some two weeks while the great sumpholes and tanks were being emptied, again draws attention to that great wonder of California.

So big is this gusher that the Eastern oil man's mind seems incapable of grasping it. The well was capped by an enormous block of solid cement eight feet in height placed right over the top of the pipe. The pressure upon this was reckoned at some 400 pounds to the inch.

The well broke loose on Friday evening, according to the despatches. That it should have lifted the huge block seems incredible. It was anticipated on Thursday that this would be removed in a day or two, and preparations were then on for that event, which was looked forward to with anticipation all over the vast field. Quite a few in the oil district and in town were keeping posted with a view to going in automobiles eighteen to twenty miles to see it start again.

The Oil City Derrick, the organ of Pennsylvania oil, that lays claim to being a special authority on the industry but which never reaches beyond Oklahoma, recently declared flatly that it was impossible for statements published about this well to be true, as, for instance, it insists that a flow of 4,000 barrels daily through a four-inch pipe is beyond belief. The Derrick's statement simply arouses derision among those who know the facts, for what it declares impossible is known to all to be actually short of literal truth.

The Palmer has earthen sumpholes for some 40,000 barrels, two completed steel tanks of 10,000 capacity each and two others of like size nearly finished. The quantity of sand that comes with the oil fills the storage in a few minutes to depths of ten to twelve feet. The shutdown was to get an opportunity of

cleaning the sumpholes so they could be utilized as well as to get rid of the oil.—From the Los Angeles Times.

### Hello, Glasgow.

(Buffalo News.)

Six years ago Glasgow and five other towns in Great Britain went into the telephone business and each of them has made a dismal failure in that department of municipal ownership, Glasgow closing out the scheme last year.

Glasgow authorities insisted on installing an obsolete system, the law battery, and in running the plant according to the notions of the coterie of pretended experts who were permitted to have it in charge. The business was conducted for five years under one kind of management after another, but of the public ownership sort, until the city could stand it no longer and the end came with a loss of over \$200,000.

Swansea is the last to sell out of the important cities that went into the telephone business under the act of 1899. It is selling out and retires from the experiment at such a loss as to have ended debate on the subject.

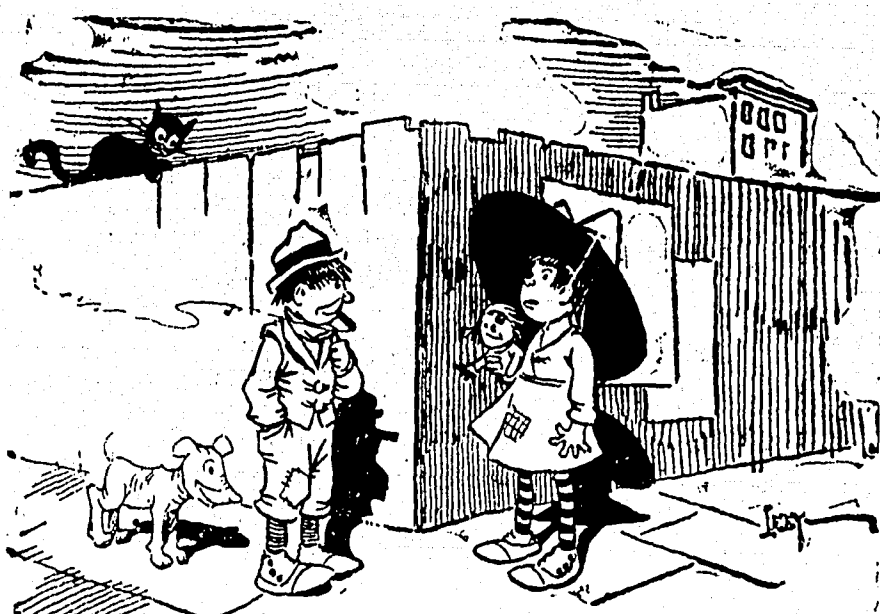
Courtenay Crocker relates in International the experience of fifty British cities in public ownership ventures and shows that the rate of growth of those cities has been retarded in close ratio with the extent of a city's investment in business enterprises.

### Women of Other Days.

"When mother felt morbid and—downcast and punk, away to the garret she'd steal and snuggle down close by an old leather trunk and read a few yards of 'Lucile.'—From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Anoyed.

"Mrs. Brown is terribly worried. Her husband came home sick the other day." "Is she afraid he is going to die?" "No, it isn't that. You see, she's afraid he won't get well before Friday, when she's due to entertain the afternoon card club."



FEARED MISREPRESENTATION.

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



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

(N. Y. Herald.)

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

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

### "REPEATERS" POOR START.

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

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

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

### HOW TO GET JOBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

talk. His opinion ran something like this:

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

### NO CHANCE OF WORK.

In conclusion this old veteran—for he bore the burden of years—said with grave dignity and a humanitarian spirit, indicative of a willingness to help his fellow: "Boy, if I were you I'd get out of this town. There's no work. I've tried every way. And even if you have to sleep on the streets keep outen the municipal lodging house for 'hey treat yer like a dog there and won't let yer out till ten or eleven o'clock in the mornin', so yer can't look for a job."

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes, Granulation, Pink Eye and Eye Strain. Murine doesn't smart; soothes eye pain. Is compounded by experienced physicians; contains no injurious or prohibited drugs. Try Murine for your eye troubles. You will like Murine. Try it in baby's eyes for scaly eyelids. Drug-gists sell Murine at 50c. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, will send you interesting Eye Books free.

### The Burning Question.

A Baltimore teacher was trying to explain the meaning of the word "recuperate."

"Charley," she said, "when night comes your father returns home tired and worn out, doesn't he?"

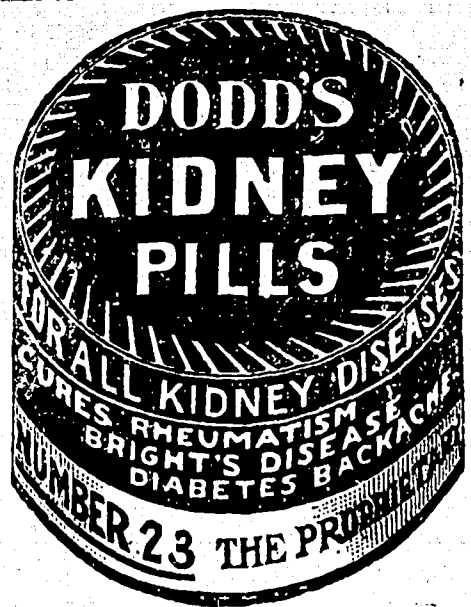
"Yes, ma'am," assented Charley.

"Then," continued the teacher, "it being night, and he being tired, what does he do?"

"That's what ma wants to know," said Charley.

A girl is almost as much afraid of caterpillars as a boy is of getting his ears washed.

There is a time for everything, but some of us never seem to have time for anything.



## DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. LETITIA BLAIR, Canifton, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to suffering women.

### A Legal Calamity.

Many stories are current in legal circles regarding former Judge W. T. Wallace, one of the best known jurists in the history of San Francisco, but here is a new story vouched for by Billy Barnes, at one time District Attorney. It runs thus:

"Wallace was examining a candidate for admission to the bar. All questions had been satisfactorily answered and the lawyer to be had passed so brilliantly that Wallace decided to put a simple question to terminate the ordeal. Gazing benignly at the young man he asked:

"What is the liability of a common carrier?"

"Although lawyers the world over and from time immemorial have wrestled with this problem, though millions of words have been taken into the record of various cases in which this unanswerable question was involved, the fledgling calmly eyed the Judge and at last solemnly replied:

"Your honor, I must beg you to withdraw the question. I did know the answer, but unfortunately I have forgotten."

"For a minute Wallace eyed the young man, then turning to the lawyers who were grouped around him, remarked:

"Gentlemen, this is a sad case, in fact a calamity. The only living man who ever knew the liability of a common carrier has forgotten."

### The Only Kind Left.

The guest glanced up and down the bill of fare without enthusiasm.

"Oh, well," he decided, finally, "you may bring me a dozen friend oysters." The colored waiter became all apologies.

"Ah's verry sorry, sah, but we's out ob all shellfish 'ceptin' aigs."—Everybody's Magazine.

After making a most careful study of the matter, U. S. Government scientists state definitely that the common house fly is the principal means of distributing typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Wilson's Fly Pads kill the flies and the disease germs, too.

### Forebodings.

The stork was despondent.

"If I've got to spend all my time," she said, "in looking after the babies of the human race, I shall have to neglect my own little bipeds, and the stork family will become extinct."

Still, she extracted some consolation from the fact that in the exclusive residence districts and in the first class apartment houses she had almost nothing to do.

### Reporter Falls Down.

The Gazette had a representative last week at the closing of Fletcher and Camp Creek schools, but regret the good people of those communities fed him so well that he has as yet been unable to write of the exercises. Perhaps he will be sufficiently recovered to write about them by next week.—Tifton Gazette.

The true spirit of Christianity comes from the individual human heart, not so much from the pulpit, merely.—Florida Times-Union.

## PEOPLE MISSING.

THE SECRET OF THOSE WHO WANDER AWAY.

Fight Too Thick for Them—Real Tragedy is Often Found in the Fate of Those Who Are Left Behind.

One can hardly scan through a paper now without reading a notice about some man or woman who has suddenly disappeared.

Yet many of these cases do not find their way into the newspapers, which have so many facts of life to chronicle day by day. If the man or woman be well-known, or if he or she has disappeared in a way which suggests foul play or some mysterious romance, the case obtains publicity, and becomes a sensation, which lasts a few days and is then forgotten.

The police know more than the public about the numbers of people who are reported missing by their relatives and friends. And it is no new phase of social life. It is not an epidemic, due to any new form of hysteria or mental disease, caused by the increasing worries of the world. For years people have gone wandering away from their home circles, and most of them have never come back.

What is the secret of these missing people? What are the hidden causes which prompt them to steal away from all that should be dear to them in life, from their own little world of duty and pleasure, family and friends?

The answer is not to be found in the cynical assumption that most of them have excellent reasons for disappearing—that they have falsified their books, and made free use of other people's money, or been too familiar with other people's wives.

The remarkable thing about many of these missing men and women is that they have been, as far as general knowledge goes, entirely respectable, that they have not been deeply embarrassed financially, and that they have been leading quiet, steady lives, outwardly happy, and not burdened with more of those cares than most of us carry in our pack.

It is this which makes their cases so baffling and mysterious. The public and the police demand a motive. "What has he been up to?" they say, and await squalid revelations. They look for a clue, and when they find a hat and coat by a river-side or on the sea beach the clue seems clear enough, though no body is found.

The wife is examined, and she, poor soul, can only say, "My husband had nothing to worry him. He was always good to me and devoted to the children," or a distracted father says, "My daughter was of the happiest disposition. I am sure she had no secret love affairs. Some terrible accident must have happened to her."

But the truth is that in many of these cases of missing people there is no motive recognized in the philosophy of a policeman. The secret is psychological.

If we do but think a little, we must admit that in all our hearts there is at times a strange restlessness, which we do not understand, and could not explain. We have a longing to "get away," anywhere and anyhow. It is this natural instinct which has made our travelers and explorers. It is this "wander-geist" which makes many men of to-day—sporting men, journalists, fiddling fellows, music-hall "turns," the tramps on the highways of life—go wandering always, from one city to another, or from one country to another, unable to settle down, or to stay long in one place. They want to get away from the familiar things of life to the unfamiliar. They want, still more, to escape from themselves.

That is one of the strongest instincts in nature, or at least in human psychology—the desire of escape. It is the secret of much of the fretfulness and restlessness of modern life, for with many of us it is a thwarted instinct. It is so difficult to get away, so difficult to escape from the self of which we are very tired.

To this is due some amount of crime, and more tragedy. The instinct of escape, breaks out sometimes in surprising ways, and among people most content, as it seemed, with the hum-drum routine. I know, for instance, of a domestic servant who had lived in model respectability for twenty years with an old maiden lady. Suddenly this prim person, who seemed to be the figure of propriety in cap and apron, rebelled against her narrow life, and escaped with the grocer's young man.

Most people escape from the narrow groove in other and less dangerous ways. Many get away from their own lives by reading about other people's lives in works of fiction or history. Their "wander-geist" has ample room to roam in the world of letters, and if flesh and blood be not too strong they are satisfied with their ghosts and dreams. Others find a way of escape from the small self in religious study and meditation. These people have found the key to the open gate, and though they may be in the back parlor of a mean street they are thrilled with the excitement of great spiritual conflicts, and their soul goes wandering farther and farther upon illimitable seas.

But there are some people, poets, perhaps, though they have never written verse, and philosophers, though they have not read Herbert Spencer, who become too introspective by brooding in the secret chamber of their own heart. Their family and friends do not know of their ceaseless self-communings. Outwardly they live an ordinary life; inwardly they are morbidly excited and profoundly troubled.

They have made a failure of life, perhaps. Their ambitions have been scat-

## CORNS CURED

IN 24 HOURS You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids, is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balsams. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

tered and their dreams dissolved. Religion gives no answer to their questionings. There is nothing new for them or satisfying in literature. The world has been too hard on them, and their life is wearisome, and they are sick of that self with which they have lived too much.

They want to wipe the slate clean, and begin all over again. They want to get away. It becomes a morbid, haunting thought. It grows stronger and more obsessing, but they hide it as a guilty thing from those who sit opposite at table or from their bed-fellows. The little things of life are done mechanically. They seem quite sane and level-headed. But all the while there is a voice calling them to come away—somewhere, anyhow. They must escape, escape!

And so one day the respectable and respected husband, the good father, the quiet daughter, steal away, without a word, and go wandering. Sometimes they are very cunning, with the cunning of madness. Sometimes they just walk out into the streets, and take a railway ticket or a steamer ticket, not careful to hide their traces, but careless of everything except that one terrible, resistless desire which drives them away.

It is a tragedy for those who have been left behind. There are wives who have been waiting day after day, and year after year, for a knock on the door and the sound of their husband's footsteps and his voice saying, "I have come back again, my dear." There are mothers who have been waiting for the missing son and daughter, who have never been found, though half a lifetime has gone by.

What has happened to those missing people? Some of them have built up new lives in new places, hiding that old life and self like the secret of a crime. Others have escaped through the great gate which is closed after all who enter in. They have taken the easiest and the saddest way.—Philip Gibbs in London Chronicle.

## INDIGESTION CURED EVIDENCE IN PLENTY

Your Neighbors Can Tell You of Cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every case of indigestion, no matter how bad, can be cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Not only cured, but cured for good. That's a sweeping statement and you are quite right in demanding evidence to back it. And it is backed by evidence in plenty—living evidence among your own neighbors, no matter in what part of Canada you live. Ask your neighbors and they will tell you of people in your own district who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of dizziness, palpitation, sour stomach, sick headaches, and the internal pains of indigestion. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure because they strike straight at the root of all stomach troubles. They make new, rich blood, and new blood is just what the stomach needs to set it right and give it strength for its work. Mrs. Geo. E. Whiteneck, Hatfield Point, N. B., says: "I am glad to have an opportunity to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they deserve all the praise that can be given them. I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which was often accompanied by nausea, sick headache and backache. As a result my complexion was very bad and I had black rings under the eyes. I took a great deal of doctor's medicine, but it never did more than give me the most temporary relief. About a year ago I was advised to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. Before I had taken a couple of boxes I found relief, and by the time I had used a half dozen boxes I found myself feeling like a new woman, with a good appetite, good digestion, and a clear complexion. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this trouble and advise similar sufferers to lose no time in taking them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the troubles which have their origin in bad blood. That is why they cure anemia, indigestion, rheumatism, eczema, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the many ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or two boxes for \$2.50 by writing. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Optimistic.

"My wife is a very optimistic woman."

"Indeed she is."

"Noticed it, have you?"

"Yes; when I was talking with her yesterday she said that if you ever did she would marry again because she felt sure that she could do better next time."—From the Houston Post.

### THE BRITISH FLAG.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

The Antarctic Circle is to be further explored in a search for islands on which to plant the British flag. The airship ought to be sufficiently developed to be serviceable in this quest.

If a man is the architect of his own fortune he shouldn't restrict himself to the building of air castles.



## ENDERBY PRESS

Published every Thursday at Enderby, B.C. at \$2 per year, by the Walker Press.

AUGUST 5, 1909

## Misunderstanding to the End

It has been well said that "explanations do not explain." With regard to religious questions this is particularly true. Men can and do reason sanely one with the other on all questions but those affecting religious belief. It has ever been so, and no doubt will continue to be. The controversy that has filled the columns of this paper for the past month has accomplished little. It has now got away from the real point at issue and is degenerating into a general melange of ridicule and vituperation on long-fought religious differences, the settlement of which, one way or the other, would mean but little. The editor will therefore refuse to accept communications from either side after next week. It is not our wish to curtail discussion on any question where there is a real point of difference, but when it is simply a matter of definition of words and construction of sentences, we can see no good to come out of it. Contributors will govern themselves accordingly.

## Stepping Backward

A PETITION from Mr. F. V. Moffet and others, asking the city to construct a wagon road to give access to their property in the Lawes addition was turned down by the City Council at the last meeting. However wise this action may be in view of the city's present financial condition, it seems to be a step backward in the line of progress. There is not the least doubt in the minds of the men who know the value of hill property for residential purposes that the Lawes-Barnes additions embrace the most valuable land for home-makers that the city or the Valley can boast of, and if it were opened by a road, it would quickly be settled upon and developed. In view of this acknowledged fact, it does seem that some arrangement could be made with the owners of these tracts whereby such a road could be built by the city and the properties made accessible. Otherwise they will have to remain in the condition of wild lands for years to come, and yet be included in the city limits, and subject to city taxation. It is not strange that men accustomed to seeing opportunities taken advantage of should pass such remarks as this: "Enderby is beautiful; it has magnificent possibilities; the only trouble is, she is asleep." This was said by a Vernon real estate man on a visit to Enderby this week. And he meant it kindly, too.

## Dad is All Upset!

POOR Daddy Chambers, of the Armstrong Advertiser, is overcome completely by his religious passion. He

just spit fire at this editor last week and didn't give us a chance, at all, at all, to dodge the tobacco expectorations. Uh! but Dad Chambers is a hot one! Hear him sizzle:

"It is because of the broad toleration of the people of our day and generation that gives to such men as Walker a chance to thrust their dirty, unclean productions on the public and enable them to thrive and gain notoriety."

Oh, Daddy! Daddy! And then Daddy says some more:

"But what is the use of arguing, if words are twisted out of their proper meaning and made to do false duty?"

"In the dictionary before us, religion is defined as 'piety; the performance of our duties of love and obedience towards God.'"

Say, girls; isn't Daddy getting wise! And then he says some more:

"To return to Walker again: The nailing of Christ to the Cross; the days of the Inquisition, etc., was not due to religion, but rather the lack of religion!"

We wonder if Daddy Chambers has not forgotten his Sunday School lesson. The Good Book tells us that "when the chief priests saw Jesus they cried out 'crucify him, crucify him.' And when Jesus was released unto them they crucified Him. Those high priests were religious—as religious as they knew how to be in their day and age. In crucifying the Man of Sorrow, they believed they were doing their duty to God, and when it was all over they went to church and said their prayers. Looking at it from this distance we can see their cruelty, but they did not see it then.

Of course, Daddy Chambers knows, because he has it, but men who write history are not as passionately religious as he and they tell us that "from the earliest times Christians looked with horror upon all heresy," and that the Inquisition was "a tribunal of the church for the discovery, repression, and punishment of heresy, unbelief, and other offenses against religion." We look upon the cruelties of the Inquisition with horror today, but then these cruelties were justified by the religious people.

When the great man John Calvin, whom the Christian world has ever honored for his profound intellect and religious fervor, banished his former friend Castellio, and sent Servetus to the stake, because they refused to accept his doctrine of election, he no doubt believed he was doing a very necessary and pious act. His religious passion ran away with him. So it has been with the persecutors of all ages, Daddy Chambers to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Dad Chambers means well enough, and we like him, but when he lets his religion make the wheels go round so fast we feel like asking him to soak his head. At all events, he should cool off.

## Notice

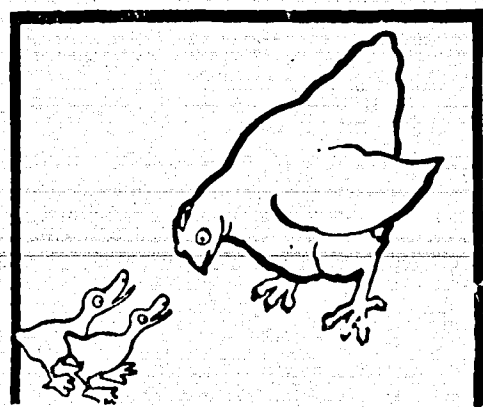
WE hereby give notice that application will be made under Part 5 of the Water Act, 1909, to obtain a licence in the Kamloops Division of the Yale District, for 3 cubic feet of water per second from a small creek tributary to the Shuswap river (point of diversion approximately one mile up creek from river) for domestic and agricultural purposes on 117 acres, comprising west half of northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 19, Range 8, west of 6th Meridian. Notice was posted on June 1st, and application will be made on July 1st, 1909.

S. C. RUCK,  
V. T. RUCK.

## Dr. Moody's Celebrated Remedies

Royal Medicated Stock Food Co.  
Vancouver, B. C.

## For Horses, Stock and Poultry



## Following is a List of our Cures &amp; Remedies:

Stock Food,	Poultry Food,	Condition Powders,	Hoof Ointment,
Salve,	Liniment,	Wash,	Heave Remedy,
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Dr. Moody's Great Discovery Spavin Cure			Blister Finish,

Local Agent, J. W. EVANS, Harness Maker, Enderby.

Royal Medicated Stock Food Co., Registered in England, United States and Canada.

## PROTECT YOUR TREES

These destroyers cannot live where trees have been treated with

## WARNOCK'S TREE PAINT

Pear Blight, Rabbits, Mice, Borers, Canker Worm, San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell, Bark Louse and Sun Scald. THE COST IS VERY SMALL. It will not wash off. One application protects for two years. Warnock's Tree Paint is not an experiment. It has stood the test for 6 years in all parts of the United States. It is an absolute Preventative and Cure for Pear Blight. We invite investigation. The Arkansas Experimental Station has used this tree paint for three years. November, 1907, they purchased 50 gallons for free distribution among leading orchards. Send for 16-page free booklet to

G. R. LAWES, Enderby, B. C.

Agents Wanted.

Sole Manufacturer for B.C.

## Reasons Why

## You Should Select your new Suit from Our Lines



Because they are made of absolutely pure wool fabrics only.

Because interlinings as well as woollens are double shrunken.

Because they have all the distinctive characteristics of fine custom tailoring.

Because they are cut over individual patterns and are guaranteed to fit.

Because they have more handwork than any other clothing of equal cost.

## Have you inspected our choice grades of Summer Underwear, for Men, Women and Children?

## Summer Dress Goods---nice line;

## Summer Hats---all shades, grades, shapes and color.

## Shoes for ALL---best on the Market

Come in and let us fit you out in Summer wearing apparel. The Best.

## Enderby Trading Co. Ltd.

Leaders in General Merchandise and Supplies

## Have you

VISITED the furniture store and inspected my stock of new goods?

In every line you will find something new and novel, and everything practical.

If you failed to take advantage of our July sale, come in now and let us show you what we can do for you in the way of price. Bargains in dining room sets, bedroom sets, single pieces, linoleums, and window shades.

## W. T. HOLTBY

Furniture Dealer and Undertaker  
BRADLEY BLK. ENDERBY

## F. T. TURNER

Plumbing and Steam Fitting

All kinds of Tin and Zinc Articles Repaired  
Rear Evans Blk Enderby

Buy and Boost Home Products. It pays—BIG.

## M A R A

## North of Enderby District

Is par excellence adapted to Dairying, Vegetables, Hay and Mixed Farming; there is also a large quantity of the very best sandy loam, and light clay loam for non-irrigated apples, pears, plums, etc. Ask for my booklet of photographs of the District. This list of properties is not complete, as I am always adding to it. If you do not see what you want, write to

## Chas. W. Little

Eldernell Orchard Mara, B. C.

## John S. Johnstone

Contractor and Builder, Enderby

Cement Blocks and Exshaw Portland Cement on hand—the best on the market. All kinds of cement work and masonry promptly attended to.



# Robinson's

Every-Day Price List

Handy Ammonia, per pk,	15c
Baking Powder, Magic (tin)	20c
" " Dr. Prices,	35c
Biscuit (Soda) tin,	30c
Tomatoes, tins, 2 for	25c
Soups, Van Camps, 1-lb tins	25c
Pineapple, tins, 2 for	25c
Malta Vita, per pkg,	15c
Grape Nut, "	15c
St. Charles Cream, 2 for	25c
Reindeer Milk, per tin,	15c
Essences (any flavor)	15c
Fruit Jars, pints, per doz,	90c
" " qts, "	\$1.20
" " half-gals	1.30
Soap, 7 full bars for	25c

Walter Robinson, Cash Grocer

## WHY Pay Rent?

When you can build a home to Suit Yourself

??

Seasoned Lumber Always on Hand

also a full line of building material. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

A. R. Rogers Lumber Co. Limited Enderby B. C.

We can still show the Goods

Some prime stall-fed beef on cut at the present time

Our Sausage is still a Leader

Fish and Poultry

G. R. Sharpe, Enderby, B. C.

## ENDERBY Hotel

The Home of the Old-Timer and the abode of the New-Comer. All will find a warm welcome at the pioneer house and you'll be made to feel at home, no matter when you hang up your hat.

H. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor Enderby

## HENRY'S

Garden Tools

Spraying Materials Bee Supplies

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

154-Page Catalogue FREE

M. J. HENRY, Vancouver, B.C.

NURSERIES

## Examination Papers

Some surprise was felt by the parents of Enderby when it was known that out of 13 pupils taking the entrance examinations only three passed. But this percentage is not much below that of some of the other towns. In Armstrong 18 tried and six passed; in Kelowna 30 tried and one passed; Vernon 26 tried and 15 passed.

The fault is not entirely on the part of the pupils, according to a letter from Mr. E. Wilson, principal of the Armstrong High School. He says: "The B. C. course of study is the best in Canada, but the examiner is destroying its usefulness and discouraging both pupils and teachers. We may sum up these faults as follows: The examiner seems to wish to show his knowledge rather than to discover the knowledge of the pupil. The papers are set to guide the teachers as well as to test the pupils, which is unfair. If the department wishes to guide the teachers let it spend a little money and do it in the proper way by Model Schools and other training methods. The papers are very often modeled from the university specialist papers, thus requiring the special and particular knowledge of experience and genius, which is impossible to the average pupil below twenty. The preliminary arithmetic paper of this year is an example of this as well as other faults. Nearly all the questions required special knowledge and ability; four had unusual catches which caused confusion; two were faulty in statement, so without meaning to the ordinary pupil; the time was also too short by at least one hour. The department these last two years has thrown the arithmetic of two years into one, which is a blunder. If the standard is to be kept up two years must be taken for the work.

"The literature was a huge blunder, showing extreme carelessness in some person. Three of the questions were outside of the course, and most of the others required memory work alone.

"There will not likely many pass on the preliminary examination, but as it is not required for promotion, the teachers may permit those they consider fit to advance to the junior work."

## National Apple Show

We are in receipt of a copy of the National Apple Show Bulletin. This is the first issue of the bulletin for 1909, and it contains the premium list of the National Apple Show to be held at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 15th to 20th, with prizes valued at \$25,000.

The premiums are arranged to cover the greatest possible variety of exhibits, from carload lot displays down to a single plate of five apples. It is the desire of the management to encourage exhibitors in every class. The National Apple Show seeks to establish a standard for commercial apples and to arouse interest in all sections in this King of Fruits.

For commercial contests they have adopted the scoring rules of the American Pomological Society. These are considered the broadest and fairest published. It is their desire to encourage quality rather than size and show fruit against fruit and package against package.

No entrance fee will be charged, but each exhibitor entering for premiums will be required to purchase an exhibitor's ticket, costing one dollar, at the time of making entry. These tickets are not transferable, but good for admission to the grounds at all times during the show. Parties taking out an exhibitor's ticket may file application for entries in any or all classes and make additional entries until time arrives for closing of same.

Many enquiries have been received requesting information on how much Michael Horan of Wenatchee received for his car of apples which won the grand prize in the carload class last season. Mr. Horan received \$1000 from the National Apple Show, \$200 from W. T. Clark of Wenatchee, \$300 from W. T. Clark for 30 boxes of apples, \$225 worth of Rex Lime and Sulphur Solution, and the exhibit was sold through D. Crossley & Sons of Liverpool, New York and Boston for \$2393.50. Thus the total received by Mr. Horan was \$4118.50.

## How to Irrigate

"I am going to irrigate lightly this week, and that is all for this year," says W. J. Stover. "A mistake was made all round last year in putting on water too late in the season. I believe that was the chief cause of the winter injury." Mr. Stover's practice is to run the water in trenches at a low level so that it will get under the trees without soaking the surface and to keep the surface finely cultivated, a system which he believes is best not only for the growing season but for winter protection as well when the growth is halted by withholding water late in the season. — Keremeos Chronicle.

The Enderby Brick & Tile Co. is receiving orders faster than it can fill them. Mr. Gibbs hopes soon to be in a position to take care of double the business he is now handling.

## City Meat Market

THOS. E. WOODS, Proprietor

Having purchased the butcher business of R. Blackburn, I solicit a share of your business and guarantee good service. I will continue the Mara service every Wednesday. Fresh Fish every Tuesday and Thursday.

## Orders by Mail

receive our prompt attention.

Store, Cliff St., next to Wheeler & Evans.

# The Fire Sale IS OVER

BUT I am prepared to do business on the smallest possible margin consistent with business principles. Estimates cheerfully furnished on all classes of—

General Hardware

Plumbing Systems

Hot Water & Hot Air

Heating Plants

Gasoline Pumping Plants

All Classes of Tin &

Sheet Metal work

FULTON'S HARDWARE, TIN & PLUMBING WORKS, ENDERBY, B.C.

# Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Capital, \$14,400,000 Rest, \$12,000,000 Undivided Profits, \$699,969.88

Honorary President, Rt. Hon. LORD STRATHCONA, MOUNT ROYAL, C. C. M. G. President, Hon. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, C. C. M. G. Vice-President and General Manager, SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, Bart.

Head Office, Montreal. London Office, 46-47 Threadneedle St. E. C.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from \$1, with interest allowed at current rate. Branches in Okanagan District: Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna and Summerland. G. A. HENDERSON, Esq., Manager. A. E. TAYLOR, Sub-Agent Enderby.

# Finest in the Country

"Enderby is a charming village with city airs. When Paddy Murphy shook the snow of Sandon off his feet he came here, and now owns one of finest brick hotels in the country. Although Paddy is an Irishman from Michigan, he calls his hotel the King Edward. In addition to the excellence of the meals, breakfast is served up to 10 o'clock, which is an added attraction for tourists."

(Extract from Lowery's Ledger.)

King Edward Hotel, BELL & MURPHY Enderby Proprietors

# JAMES MOWAT

Fire, Life, Accident Insurance Agencies

A Life Insurance policy in the Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool, Eng., is a valuable asset. A plain, straightforward contract, leaving no room for doubt as to its value.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. The Phoenix Insurance Co. of London. British America Assurance Co. Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool (Life dept) The London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co. of Canada.

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY

# Carroll & Co. Plumbing and Furnace Work

Have Troughing and all kinds of Sheet Tin and Copper work. Repairing and Jobbing Work given prompt attention. Corner Hudson and Alexander Sts. SALMON ARM

# Livery AND Feed Stables

Remember your horse: Feed him well and he'll serve you right. Leave him with us when you come to town.

EVANS & MACK

ENDERBY

# Enderby Brick

THE BEST BRICK IN THE PROVINCE. Specified in C. P. R. contract for facing Revelstoke station. A large stock now on hand. Reasonable prices for large or small quantities.

By far the cheapest material for a substantial house. Cool in summer; warm in winter. Saves most of your painting and about half your insurance.

The Enderby Brick & Tile Co., Enderby

WANTED—At Enderby, a resident Dentist. Good town, surrounded by splendid agricultural country and timber lands.

The People Back of Sunshine Furnace



Sunshine Furnace is the triumph of sixty-one years' experience—growth from a small tinshop to 16½ acres of floor space, from a half dozen artisans to 1,500, from an annual wage sheet of \$4,000 to one of \$670,000, from a capital of energy to one of \$3,000,000, from obscurity to recognition as Largest Makers of Furnaces in the British Empire.

## SUNSHINE FURNACE

was placed on the market the first furnace to be wholly and solely designed by a Canadian Company.

We employ a consulting staff of furnace experts, who are continually experimenting with new ideas in order that Sunshine Furnace shall not have to travel on its past reputation for goodness.

We buy materials in such large quantities that its quality is guaranteed to us. We have our own testing rooms, so that supervision of construction is exercised down to the finest detail.

## McClary's

For sale by A. FULTON, Enderby





## SUNLIGHT SOAP

No trouble with Sunlight Soap. Just follow the directions on the wrapper and Sunlight does the rest. Costs little—goes far—never injures hands or clothes.

### White Flowers Easy to Dye.

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

If allowed to roam over your house those few innocent-looking house flies may cause a real tragedy any day, as they are known to be the principal agents for the spread of those deadly diseases, typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox.

### PREVENTIVE METHODS.

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

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

**C. N.** A new discovery. Has more rejuvenating, vitalizing force than has ever before been offered. Sufferers from lack of vigor and vital weakness which sap the pleasures of life should take C. N. One box will show wonderful results. Sent by mail in plain package only on receipt of this advertisement and one dollar. Address: The Nervine Co., Windsor, Ont.

**FREE \$1 Box.** To quickly introduce and make known, will with first order mail two boxes for one dollar and five 2 cent stamps. Order at once as this offer is for a short time only.

### On His Journey.

The great American traveller was looking through his gleaming eyeglasses at the shores of the Red Sea.

"It might have been somewhere along here," he reflected, "that Moses held out his big stick over the waters and Pharaoh, the Egyptian malefactor of great wealth, came to grief."

With a momentary pang of regret that he had not lived during those strenuous days, he resumed his ten mile walk up and down the deck of the ship.

## THE DOSE IN TIME THAT SAVED NINE

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Dan. McGee's Backache.

He Used the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy, and Found a Speedy and Complete Cure for His Trouble.

James River, Antigonish Co., N. S., June 14.—(Special).—It has again been proven in the case of Mr. Dan McGee, a well-known farmer, living near here, that backache is only a symptom of kidney trouble, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure it quickly and completely.

"I suffered from backache for two months," Mr. McGee states. "It started from a strain and grew steadily worse. I also had occasional attacks of lumbago. I was always tired and at times my eyes were puffed and swollen. In the mornings I had a bitter taste in my mouth.

"Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and the result is that to-day I am a well man. I advise all persons suffering from backache or lumbago to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. McGee caught his kidney disease in its early stages, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it almost at once. Neglected kidney disease develops into Rheumatism, Dropsy, Bright's Disease or Heart Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any and all of these.

### NOVEL USE OF LIGHT.

Electric Lamps Employed to Stimulate Animals' Appetites.

Stimulating the appetite is one of the strangest uses to which artificial lighting is put. At the London Zoological Gardens small birds are called to breakfast two hours ahead of their usual time by the turning on of the electric light, and quails are fattened for the London market in underground cellars, which are lighted up many times a day to induce the birds to feed often and abundantly. At the Berlin Zoological Gardens a similar plan is adopted to make certain bears hibernate. For several weeks in fall their dens are brightly illuminated, they have a plentiful supply of their favorite food, and they eat and grow very fat, so that, when winter comes and their dens are barricaded, they quietly go to sleep for two or three months, just as in their native haunts. In spring they awaken, lean, hungry and healthy.

### A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL.

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

### Not if He Knew It.

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

"What for?" asked Mr. Pneuritch.

"Well, to look after the wine cellar."

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

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

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

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tuskett Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,  
General Secretary.

### Flossie's Choice.

Flossie had been presented with a box of French candy.

"Now, Flossie," said her mother, "you have eaten all that you ought to. You can have one piece more and then we will put the box away until to-morrow."

"May I have any piece I like?" asked Flossie.

"Yes, take the kind you like best."

Flossie hesitated. "Well, mamma," she said, finally, "I take the kind I don't like best may I have two pieces?"—Chicago News.

No other fly killer compares with Wilson's Fly Pads.

### GENERAL BOOTH.

Few men have accomplished as much for mankind as General Booth, and fewer still have lived to see their work, begun in a small way, grow to world-wide proportions.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

### TREE PLANTING.

A New Method That Induces Fresh Root Formation.

It is an article of faith among fruit growers that a fruit tree must be planted in properly prepared soil, a large, wide, shallow hole, the roots carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface with a slight upward bearing at the ends.

Small quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by archings in the stouter roots are filled up, the remainder of the soil is put in, trodden carefully down and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The tree is supported by stakes until it is firmly established.

Spencer U. Pickering, with his recent researches, declares that proper tree planting means a small hole, roots doubled up anyhow, the trees stuck in the soil thrown in and rammed down as for a gate post. With extensive experiments 59 per cent. show in favor of the new simple method, 27 show no difference, and 14 per cent. show against the new way. By whatever criterion the trees are gauged the new method is said to give better results than the orthodox. Although an antagonistic cry has been raised against the revolution theory no practical man has been able to give any reason for the old faith that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanctioned by established custom.

Examination proves that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots. In planting the important thing is to induce fresh root formation, and ramming does this more rapidly than the old way.—From the Chicago Tribune.

## SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET

Everybody now admits. Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

**Zam-Buk**



### Simply Great.

Nix—Do you believe in vaccination every seven years?

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

### A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but I learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burden. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatise. MRS. F. B. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

### BATTLE WITH WILD SWAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Nothing In It.

Bartender—Say, what do you think of this idea of rummin' cities on the commission plan?

Alderman (from the 'Steenth ward)—I don't know much about it, but I'm again it. The cr—commissions are mighty small and they don't go to the right people

### Red, Weak, Weary. Watery Eyes

Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by experienced physicians, Murine doesn't smart; soothes eye pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for illustrated Eye Book. At druggists.

### The Parental Pessimist.

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

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

### BEDWETTING

Through the Graphophone. "Ragtime music, you know, according to Sousa, is dead."

"Perhaps so, but it yet squeaketh."

### The Beaver's Tail is a Trowel.

Then there is the beaver, whose tail, I am convinced, is a trowel. I know of no naturalist who has mentioned this, but such negative evidence is of little weight. The beaver, as everybody knows, is a builder, who cuts down trees and piles log upon log until he has raised a solid, domed cabin from seven to twenty feet in diameter, which he then plasters over with clay and straw. If he does not turn round and beat the work smooth with his tail, then I require to know for what purpose he carries that broad, heavy, and hard tool behind him.—From "Tails," in the June Strand.

### KEEPING CHILDREN WELL.

Every mother should be able to recognize and cure the minor ills that attack her little ones. Prompt action may prevent serious illness—perhaps save a little life. A simple, safe remedy in the home is therefore a necessity, and for this purpose there is nothing else so good as Baby's Own Tablets. They promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds, make teething easy, and keep children healthy and cheerful. Mrs. Jos. Levesque, Casselman, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have always found them satisfactory. My child has grown splendidly and is always good natured since I began using this medicine." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Possibly Might Work.

Franklyn—"You have a plan for increasing the revenue? Let's hear it."

Furniss—"Double tax every family that has no babies."

### Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

### The Unfortunate Buffer.

Reporter—"Was anybody hurt when the two automobiles collided?"

Bystander—"Nobody in the automobiles was hurt. The fat man who happened to be standing between the two machines, I believe, is in the hospital."

## Let Us Help You To Solve The Heating Problem

Our advice—our recommendations—and our estimates of the cost of a complete heating system—are given absolutely free of charge.

Simply send us a rough diagram of your home—giving dimensions of rooms etc.

We will put our experts to work. They will plan the entire heating arrangement—size of furnace, size and location of pipes—and tell you just what it will cost for the completed job. All without cost to you.

We will also send you catalogue of

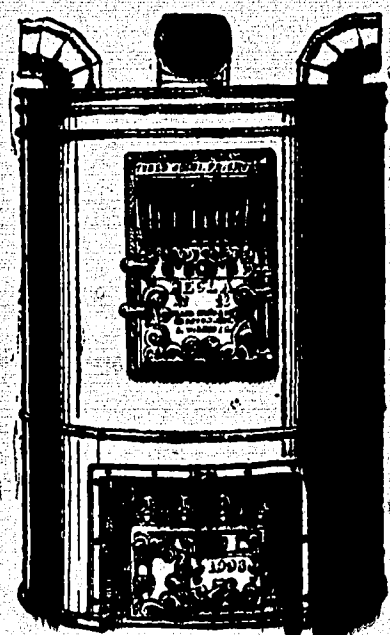
## The "Hecla" Furnace

illustrating and describing the many admirable features of this most popular furnace.

Write us now, so we can devote ample time to drawing up the plans for your heating system.

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

73

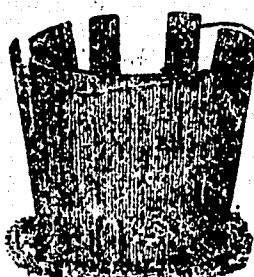


## School of Mining

A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Affiliated to Queen's University, KINGSTON, ONT.

For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

The following Courses are offered:  
I.—Four Years' Course for Degree of B.Sc.  
II.—Three Years' Course for Diploma.  
a.—Mining Engineering.  
b.—Chemistry and Mineralogy.  
c.—Mineralogy and Geology.  
d.—Chemical Engineering.  
e.—Civil Engineering.  
f.—Mechanical Engineering.  
g.—Electrical Engineering.  
h.—Biology and Public Health.  
j.—Power Development.



## THE BEST WOODEN PAIL

Can't Help But Lose Its Hoops and Fall to Pieces. You Want Something Better Don't You? Then Ask for Pails and Tubs Made of

## EDDY'S FIBREWARE

Each One a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass Without a Hoop or Seam Just as Good as

Eddy's Matches



## The Methodist Brotherhood at Work by 1911

(Montreal Star.)

A new movement which aims at the establishment of a Methodist brotherhood throughout the British Empire was launched here on Saturday by Sir Robert Perks, Bart., M. P., contractor, civil engineer and financier, the founder of the Methodist Twentieth Century Million Guinea Fund and of the great palatial central home for Methodism on the site of the Westminster Aquarium, and the chief promoter of the latest scheme for the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

The versatility of Sir Robert's mind is shown by his capacity to carry through successfully a Brazil or Argentine railway or harbor scheme and a great religious movement which made a million golden guineas to fairly jump from the pockets of the people into the coffers of Methodism.

Sir Robert's latest scheme was explained with great completeness at a gathering of Methodist ministers and laymen which met him by invitation at a luncheon at the Windsor Hotel on Saturday.

Sir Robert, who was supported at the principal table by the Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. Principal Shaw, Rev. Mr. Timberlake, president of the Methodist Conference; Rev. J. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Goodwin, Mr. J. W. Knox and Mr. A. O. Darwin, unfolded his scheme in an able speech. In its more ideal aspect it is a co-operative movement making for international peace and industrial concord, the promotion of temperance, the protection of women and the humane treatment of native races in the wild portions of the world, but on its more immediately practical side it has for its purpose an immigration project which would form a most important auxiliary to the existing agencies that have been established by the Canadian Government in the Mother Country. On this side of the Atlantic it means the receiving in a healthful and brotherly spirit of emigrants of the Methodist faith from Great Britain, helping them to secure positions and to establish a congenial home life. On the other side it means the encouragement of emigrants of a desirable character, persons of good reputation, whose antecedents would be vouched for and who would be physically and mentally fit for Canadian life. The scheme was received with obvious favor by the speakers who followed Sir Robert, and was endorsed by the audience on a show of hands.

### ELASTICITY OF METHODISM.

In explaining his scheme Sir Robert observed it had been his good fortune in the past few days to address audiences of a diverse character. A few days ago he had to speak to a company of politicians concerned in a great industrial enterprise which must in a very practical way affect the fortunes of the Dominion in years to come, and on the previous day he was asked to speak at Toronto, on a subject which was a somewhat perplexing one to explain to a Canadian audience—the relation of Liberalism in England to the colonies and more particularly to the Dominion. At both these gatherings he felt he must tread very warily and be on his best behavior; but upon the present occasion, speaking to a company of Methodist preachers and laymen on a subject that appealed to Methodists he felt more at home and could discuss it with greater freedom.

It might be asked, said Sir Robert, what business the Methodist Church had to concern itself with political and industrial problems, but he would reply that it had been the glory of the Methodist Church far and near, at home and beyond the seas, since the days of Wesley to our own time, that it was marked by a glorious irregularity and marvellous elasticity. Wesley himself, in addition to establishing dispensaries, had set up an industrial establishment, the profits of which were partly shared by the employees.

"The time has now come," added Sir Robert, "when the Methodists throughout the world should utilize their bond of connectional unity—that mysterious, fraternity of spirit which binds us like some powerful religious freemasonry for advancing the interests of Methodist people throughout the world."

The Methodist Church, he went on to say, stood second numerically to the Church of England, the mother church, yet it had no endowments or social advantages—no adventitious aids of any kind, in proof of which he mentioned they had but one peer in the House of Lords. A great brotherhood of Methodists would, Sir Robert said, be able to bring a powerful influence to bear on statesmen in dealing with some of the humanitarian and national questions that confronted us. It would be a great factor in making for international peace and concord in the relations between employers and employed.

Sir Robert dwelt at great length on the immigration aspect of his scheme. Last year twelve thousand Methodists left England for Canada, and of that number he felt sure that eight thousand had no definite or certain idea of what they were going to do when they came here. What he proposed in this direction was to organize immigration so that it would be comparatively easy for their own people to get employment when they came here. This they would do by the establishment of register of Methodists who emigrated. By this means they would be brought in contact with employers who were in need of workmen. He hoped those present would form themselves into a committee that would establish in Montreal one of the opening centres of the brotherhood.

the initial start, and the hand of good fellowship and welcome among their own people, Methodists would be sure to succeed when they came to Canada, they did not drink, at all events to excess, and did not as a rule smoke or put their money on races. The Methodist organization might be relied upon not to send to Canada persons who were undesirable.

The scheme received cordial endorsement from the Rev. Dr. Young, Ald. Carter, Mr. J. W. Knox, Rev. W. A. Radley, Mr. A. O. Dawson and Rev. Dr. Shaw, who all offered practical suggestions as to how the sorting process might be carried out and the necessity for co-operation between the clergy and laity in the matter.

After a show of hands had been taken in favor of the scheme, Sir Robert said that in July next he would let the Methodist Conference in London know how heartily the brotherhood scheme has been supported in Montreal. It would take some time to get the details in shape, but he hoped the organization would be in full operation when the Central Methodist premises at Westminster were completed in 1911. Speaking of the signs of unity throughout the church he intimated that probably the next acumenical Methodist conference would be held in Toronto.

### Be Not Discouraged.

Many Christians are depressed and disquieted because they are not, as they fear, growing in grace. The following considerations should give them comfort:

To see and lament our decrease in grace indicates not only the life of grace, but its growth. As it is a sign a man is recovering and getting strength when he feels his weakness, so it is a step forward in grace to see our imperfections. The more the Spirit shines in the heart, the more evil it discovers. A Christian thinks it worse with him than it was; whereas, his grace may not have declined, but only his light have become greater.

If a Christian does not increase in one grace, he may in another; if not in knowledge, he may in humility. If a tree does not grow so much in the branches it may in the root; and to grow downwards in the root is a good growth.

A Christian may grow less in affection when he grows more in judgment. As the musician, when he is old, though his fingers are stiff, plays on the instrument with more art and judgment than in his youth, so a Christian may not have so much affection in duty as at the time of his conversion; but he is more solid in religion, and more settled in his judgment than he was before.

A Christian may think he does not increase in gifts; whereas, there may be a decay of natural powers, the memory and other faculties, when there is not a decay of grace. Powers may be impaired when grace is improved.

A Christian may increase in grace, yet not be sensible of it. The seed may grow in the earth when we do not perceive it to spring up, and grace may grow, during our spiritual gloom, and not be perceived.

Christians, therefore, should not yield to despondency because they are not conscious of making advance in the divine life. The sun is reaching his meridian, even when clouds intercept his beams, and it is the assurance of a faithful God, that the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

### Eclipsed.

I sat behind her in the pew,  
I saw no choir or preacher;  
A monstrous hat eclipsed my view,  
Worn by a tender creature.

The speaker's speech I faintly heard  
In somewhat broken measure;  
The broad brim flared before me beared  
And blotted out all pleasure.

I heard the music of the choir,  
Perhaps it was a sonnet—  
Don't know; but thought I heard a lyre  
Behind the blasted bonnet.

It's been our regular rule of life  
To go to church each Sunday,  
As regular as it is for wife  
To do her washin' Monday.

Now we've concluded, let what come,  
We'll have our prayers and sonnets  
Each holy Sabbath day at home,  
Where there's no bloomin' bonnets.

To hide us from the face of Him  
Whom we love, though not seeing;  
Who knows each secret thought within  
The temple of our being.

And at the gate, if we get there,  
We'll trust to good St. Peter,  
To see that folks with such headgear  
Remove before they enter.

### Hygienic Car Straps.

One of the objectionable features of the ordinary street cars in large cities is the fact that they are provided with leather hand straps, which are liable to accumulate dirt and disease. As a substitute for these unsanitary straps a steel hanger has recently been devised, which is covered with porcelain enamel, so that it may be kept absolutely clean. These straps are being tried by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York city.

### Impeaching Him.

The attorney for the defence proceeded to cross examine the witness.  
"Mr. Chucksley," he asked, "what is your occupation?"  
"I am a grocer."  
"Do you sell any real Mocha or Java coffee?"  
"Why—er—"  
"That is all, Mr. Chucksley. You may step aside."



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## AMONG THE JEWS

Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorialist Organization, addressed a large mass meeting of East Ends Jews in London, where he disclosed the future plans of his organization. He said that Mesopotamia would require \$40,000,000 for irrigation purposes.

Colonel Sir Frederic Nathan, Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, and the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, is about to retire on full pension, in order to take up a position at Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Factory in Scotland. The appointment carries with it a salary of £2,500 per annum.

Lord Swaythling has given to the Southampton Corporation, for the use of the public, a large tract of land which he purchased from the corporation some years ago for £3,000.

Dr. Wiegand, Director-General of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who introduced kosher kitchens aboard his line, died in Berlin.

A number of Canadian Zionists residing in Winnipeg, Manitoba, acting in conjunction with Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, of Montreal, president of the Canadian Zionist Federation, have decided on embarking upon an enterprise which will assist the realization of the Zionist programme in a practical and material form. They have pledged themselves to contribute, individually, a fixed sum every month, and in this way to make up a fund for buying land in Palestine on which to settle colonists. Already this little association of earnest workers has raised sufficient money to be able to buy about one thousand dunam of land, and they are now negotiating for its purchase. Mr. de Sola is consulting Palestinian authorities as to the best place in which to make the purchase. He is furthermore issuing an appeal to all Canadian Zionists, asking them to follow the example of the Winnipeg association, and he is elaborating a plan by which he hopes to get all Canadian Zionists to join in an enterprise for purchasing land for Jewish settlers in Palestine.

Mrs. Sofia Loebinger has been chosen president of the suffragette organization formed by wage earning women in New York.

The Russian emigration movement to Palestine shows no signs of abatement. From all parts of the Palestine continues to arrive of wealthy people with the object of purchasing land in Palestine and settling there. A number of Zionists from the south of Russia have left for Turkey with the object of joining the Young Turk army.

There have been collected \$25,000 so far toward the building fund of the new Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives at Eagleville, Pa., which will open for the reception of patients June 1. There will be accommodation for forty patients.

A Home for Aged Hebrew women will soon be started in New Haven, Conn.

It is reported from Palestine that ever since ground was broken for the building of the new Technological Institute that is to be established in Haifa there has been a considerable increase in the value of the land of that city. Haifa will soon be connected by railway with Jerusalem, and this, together with the proposition of the Turkish Government to build a large harbor in that city, has greatly stimulated the market for land in Haifa.

The Jewish physicians of Palestine held a meeting in Jaffa for the purpose of forming an organization among themselves. About twenty-five physicians were present.

On the occasion of his seventieth birthday Isaac Gluchstadt, director of the Landsmanbank of Copenhagen, received the Cross of the Order of the Danebrog from the King of Denmark.

Preparations are actively under way for the twelfth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, to be held in New York City, June 12 to 15. The convention will open with a mass meeting.

The next Zionist Congress will be held in December. The place of meeting has not been decided.

By the recent death of Max Hirsch, the author of "Democracy versus Socialism," and ex-member of the Victorian State Parliament, the Ito has lost one of its chief Australian supporters.

With the provision that they shall never be obliged to pay a marriage fee for services performed at the Aha-

bath Achim Synagogue, New Bedford, Mass., fourteen young ladies, all of them members of the Clover Leaf Club, presented the synagogue with a handsome canopy, which hereafter will be used at all of the weddings.

Three Detroit boys, charged with abusing Jewish pedlars, who were found guilty before Judge Phelan in the ordinance session, were fined twenty-five dollars each with various alternatives.

At the recent municipal election held at Odessa on May 8, the whole of the eighty Black Hundred candidates were returned, and the Jews were entirely excluded. Pursuant to an order from the Minister of the Interior, however, the six members who received the fewest votes have now been disqualified, and replaced on the municipal council by the six Jewish candidates who received the largest number of votes.

### Question of Scoring in Bridge Whist.

It is the duty of every player to keep the score for both sides, and to keep it correctly. If he knows that his opponents have three aces in a "no trump" game, he is bound to score them thirty points above the line, whether they claim it or not, or whether they score it or not. At the end of the rubber the scores are added up, and the winners generally announce how much they make it. If one of the opponents makes it more or less, he should say at once, "I do not agree," and the scores will then be compared and put right. For a player to accept his opponents' score without saying anything, when he himself makes it more, is perilously akin to cheating.

The question has once more arisen as to whether a player at bridge is bound to correct his opponents' score, if they do not claim as much as they are entitled to, either for honors or for tricks. It is generally in the "no trump" game that the point occurs. Perhaps the dealer and his partner have three aces between them, but they do not claim any for honors, or the dealer wins four by cards but only claims three; are his opponents bound to put him right? There can be only one answer to this question. Certainly they are bound to do so—in ordinary fairness, if not according to the strict letter of the law. There is no mention of the case in the laws, because it was not considered necessary to state anything so obvious.—W. Dalton in the June Strand Magazine.



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## PRO BONO PUBLICO

(Correspondents will please be brief and avoid  
personalities. The Editor reserves the right to  
reject any correspondence or part of correspon-  
dence that does not bear on the question at issue,  
or treats the subject in a personal interest rather  
than in the interest of the public. Be brief.  
Words do not make thought. Write over a nom  
de plume if you wish, but sign your name also.)

Mr. Campbell's Version

Editor The Enderby Press:

Dear Sir:—As the discussion in  
your columns has become one of  
things in general allow me a lit-  
tle comment. I shall not discuss  
your original article further than  
to give my own humble opinion  
of it. Evidently what you meant  
to say, and what you did say are  
two different things. By reading  
between the lines one may guess  
that what you meant to say was  
right and wise. But if language  
is to be taken in any ordinary  
sense, what you did say was un-  
true alike to fact and philosophy  
and in its form of expression,  
vulgar, and pitted to do injury to  
the mutual confidence of people  
in one another.

Some of your correspondents  
were evidently missed when the  
government was deporting unde-  
sirable immigrants. To call up  
some unknown correspondent in  
the dusty files of the London  
'Times', to ask us to believe that  
the work of D. L. Moody, Henry  
Drummond and General Booth  
has its fruit in an increase of  
vice is to take the people of En-  
derby to be idiots. He may set-  
tle his argument with the tens of  
thousands who have by the same  
work been lifted out of perdition  
to manhood and womanhood. I  
differ from the editor as to what  
constitutes "candid, open discussion."  
I am surprised also to find "the man  
who won't stop his paper" yoking up  
with this kind of rubbish. And yet it  
is the divisions and faults of the church  
which make young people skeptics! If  
he were consistent he would do all he  
can to help the bar-room, just for the  
sake of "tolerance" and "the true  
Christian spirit," "If thine enemy hun-  
ger feed him." He does not like the  
drink business and refuses to buy, an-  
other does not like objectionable literature  
and he refuses to buy. The one is as  
intolerant as the other only more con-  
sistent.

One's hope rises when he sees this  
correspondent sweeping away theories,  
dogmas, creeds and church faults, but  
alas for human weakness. The icono-  
clast becomes an idolator, the prophet  
of the practical becomes a mere  
theoriser, the destroyer of creeds and  
dogmas, the setter forth of other creed  
and dogma. Listen! "The Divine is in  
every man notwithstanding the asser-  
tions of man-made creeds and dogmas  
to the contrary." It is the 'I' within the  
man which, when listened to, lifted up  
and looked up to, and trusted and obeyed  
will bring all men to the Father  
principle of truth. What is expected  
of us is just to be real. All this, what-  
ever it may mean, to take the place of  
the formulas gleaned by the faith and  
experience and toil of ages. Truly he  
who does not reverence the past is not  
fit for the kingdom of God, nor for the  
kingdoms of this world. "The divine is  
in every man" notwithstanding Jesus  
looking some men boldly in the face  
and saying "Ye are of your father the

devil." "The Divine is in every man,"  
but the man does not know it, and the  
Divinity is too impotent to get out. He  
must be "educated", "drawn out." Poor  
Divinity! Jesus taught that the worst  
man might receive the Divine Spirit  
and be led by Him into all truth and  
perfection of life and service. Now we  
just look to the capital 'I' and be a real,  
self-made man. Wonderfully profound!

To come to books, sermons, etc. The  
aged principal under whom I had the  
privilege to study urged as his part-  
ing advice to students entering  
the ministry, "Gentleman, tie your-  
selves to your study table." He knew  
what we have all learned since, the dis-  
tractions in a minister's life to lead him  
to abandon student habits. He knew  
that almost all men who fail in the  
ministry fail for want of attention to  
books and sermons. The burden of  
almost every minister's life in the west  
is that he cannot get the time he needs  
for books and sermons. Also it is false  
to make books and action antagonistic.  
Almost every great movement has its  
origin with books and men of books.  
Moses was a man of action but learned  
in all the learning of his day. St. Paul  
was the best scholar of his day and  
carried his books and "especially the  
parchments," like a poor Methodist  
preacher. To the student research of  
Luke we owe two of the most important  
books of the New Testament. The  
Apostles refused to do practical charity  
in order to "give themselves to the  
ministry of the Word." The reformers  
were men of books to a man. And  
there is hardly a statesman worthy the  
name who is not also a man of books.  
Those that think that men of books are  
not students of men and things and  
practice have still something to learn.  
Practice without theory is madness.

I need not try to defend the church  
and missionaries; I owe too much to the  
church and the pulpit to speak dispar-  
agingly of them. I should imagine that  
every one of Anglo-Saxon blood might  
be the same. The church and her mis-  
sionaries alone care whether the gospel  
is given to the world or not. It is easy  
to talk about Christ and the Christ spi-  
rit. But for the church and her mis-  
sionaries we should know nothing of  
them. I expect our race might still be  
worshipping under the oaks. And you  
and "the man who won't stop his paper"  
would not be honored with martyr stake  
and fagots, you would just be smoking  
on the altar of sacrifice beneath the an-  
cient oaks. What a feast for gods!

Yours sincerely,  
DUNCAN CAMPBELL  
Armstrong, Aug 2, 1909.

[Seldom in an ordinary news-  
paper controversy do we see as  
good a letter as this of Mr. Camp-  
bell's. In saying this we do not admit that Mr.  
Campbell has shown a thorough understanding of  
what he ridicules in others, and there are those  
who will smile at his shallow reference to the Di-  
vine Ego in man, but when he strikes it is  
without animus, and his sarcasm is devoid of the  
sting of bitterness.—Ed.]

## Another Version

Editor The Enderby Press:

Dear Sir: In all that has been  
said in the controversy going on  
in the columns of your paper, I  
notice the great need of just one  
thing, and it is this: It would do  
us all good to re-read the 7th  
chapter of Matthew, again and  
again, and remember who spoke  
it. Yours sincerely, S. P.

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is not and has not for some time past been in  
the employ of the Astoria Investment and Trust  
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Company in any capacity whatsoever is hereby re-  
voked, notwithstanding the possession by the  
said A. R. Slaughter of any of the property of the  
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Dated at Vancouver this 30th day of July, 1909.  
(Sgd) HERBERT P. MAY, Secretary.

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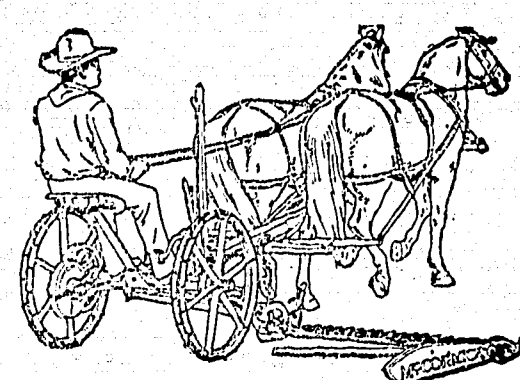
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