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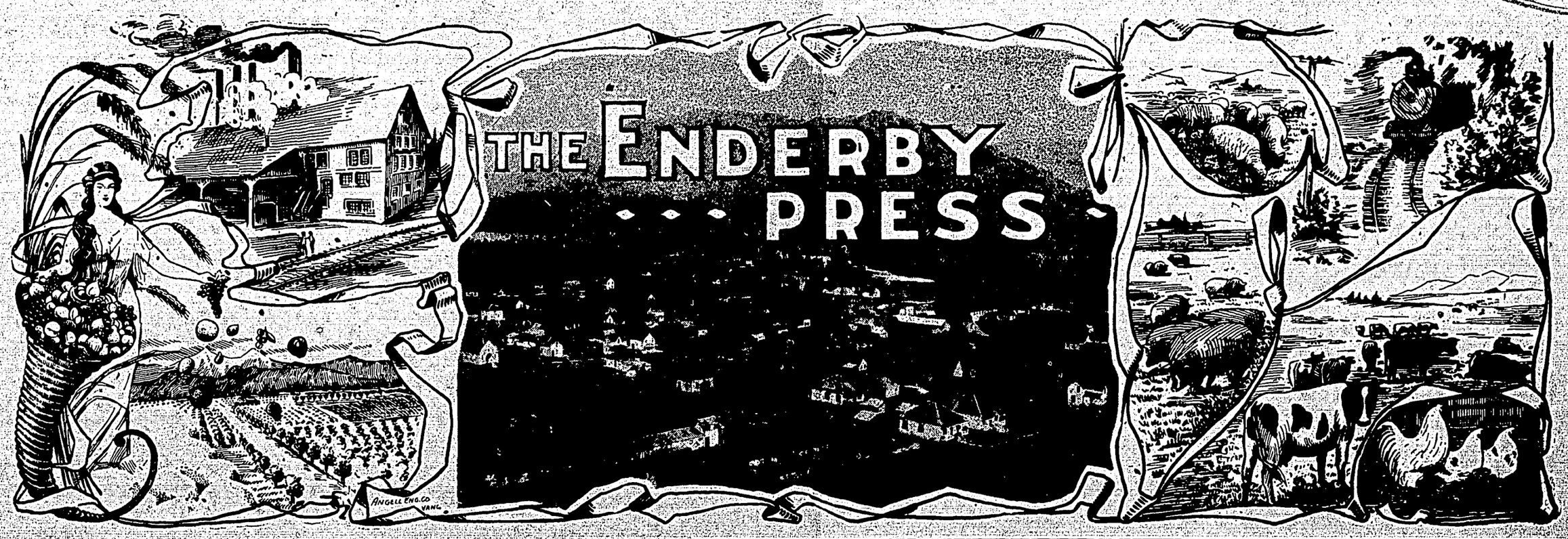



Enderby, B. C., May 18, 1911 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 4; No. 12; Whole No. 168

# The Town and District and the Moving of the People

Good morning!

Lest we forget—the gardens.

Mr. R. H. Binch left for the coast on Monday.

Born—At Enderby, May 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogle, a son.

Enderby's police force will be in uniform on and after May 24th.

Born—At the Enderby Hospital, on May 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. J Shanky, a daughter.

Mr. Walter Robinson will leave on the 25th for Edson, Alta., on a short business trip.

Mrs. Wm. H. Pride, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Lemke.

Mr. W. J. Lemke and Mr. Harry Krebs are building a boat house on the river shore.

Mr. F. V. Moffet is adding a motor cycle to enable him to handle his electrical business the better.

J. Gardner is kept moving these growing spring days, planting and caring for the gardens about town.

Dr. Keith was called to Vancouver on Tuesday, to the bedside of his baby daughter, 'Gene, who was seriously ill.

It is expected that work on the cement sidewalk on the south side of Cliff street will be underway before the 24th.

Mr. Geo. Parkinson, of Hullcar, owner of the pure-qred roadster stallion "Red Tom," reports the season opening very bright.

The new map of the city of Enderby recently completed by Surveyor Williams, showing the water mains and gates, is now open for reference at the office of the City Clerk.

Officer Bailey arrested a Bulgarian for being drunk and disorderly last Saturday evening, and on Monday morning the accused was taken before Magistrate Rosoman and fined $5 and costs.

Six hundred commercial men stopped at one of the Sicamous hotels on their way into the Okanagan Valley during the single month of March—and March is not one of the busy months, either.

The members of the Presbyterian choir went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fortune and gave them a surprise on Monday evening. One of the pleasantest of evenings was spent in instrumental music and singing.

Mrs. P. Burnet, left on Thursday's train for Vancouver, where she contemplated remaining for a short time and going thence to Penetanguishene, Ont., where she hopes to spend the remainder of her life with friends and relatives.

Mr. A. Reeves has started the work of laying out the grounds about his pretty home on Cliff street. A cement footwall rises from the sidewalk and from this footwall a stretch of lawn is laid out which will add very much to the beauty of the surroundings.

Mr. F. Waby, who knows the art of gardening at a profit from a to zed, and has watched the growth of gardens from east to west and under all suns, says he never saw anything to compare with the growth of garden truck in and about Enderby within the past week.

Mrs. Jas. Mack, of Forest, Ont., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Reeves, accompanied by her grandson, Master Walt, son of Mr. E. J. Mack. This is Mrs. Mack's first summer in Enderby, though she has spent the winters here, and she is delighted with the climatic conditions.

Mr. Robt. Johnstone was sent as delegate to the Grand Lodge, at Kamloops, last week, from Enderby Lodge No. 35, K. of P., and Mrs. Alex Campbell represented the local lodge of Pythian Sisters. Mr. Johnstone returned Friday morning; Mrs. Campbell returning on Monday.

Several narrow escapes of little children, from runaway horses, were reported the past week. Too much care cannot be taken to prevent the too-frequent occurrence of these runaways. It soon will be necessary for a by-law making it a penalty offense to leave a horse or team untied on the streets.

Mr. John Inch, a nephew of Mr. Geo. Inch, of Enderby, accompanied by Mr. W. Readner and Mr. John Allen, of Scotland, arrived this week. Mr. Inch will make his home here. His father and mother will follow in the near future. The young men are delighted with the country they have seen.

Are you blind, deaf or dumb; are you crazy, a lunatic, idiotic or silly? What's the color of your hair, and who combs it? These are some of the questions which will be asked you by the enumerators soon after June 1st. Keep a smiling face and a sane head and you will pull through the ordeal without a hitch when the census taker comes.

Mr. J. F. Byrnes, accompanied by Mrs. Byrnes and babies, stopped off at Enderby last week on their way from New Denver to the coast. A few days were spent with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Strickland and Mr. and Mrs. H. Byrnes. They proceeded by Saturday's train to Langley, B.C. where Mr. Byrnes has taken up the ownership of a 20-acre vegetable and fruit farm.

Mr. Geo. Murdock and family arrived in Enderby from Princeton this week. They drove over. They will take up their residence on the property recently purchased by Mr. Murdock from Messrs. Geo. and Jim Bell, adjoining the Hazelmere Farm. While perfecting arrangements to move out to the property, they are stopping with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pyman.

Mr. H. W. Wright, with Mrs. Wright and daughter, Mrs. E. McCormick, are visiting old Enderby friends from their home in Vancouver. Mr. Wright is pleased to see the safe, sound strides forward which have been made by Enderby, and he is confident that the tide of homeseekers has been turned into Enderby channels. They expect to remain in Enderby until after the 24th. Their host of Enderby friends are happy to see them back even if it be but for a few days.

Prof. Elford, of Macdonald College, Quebec, delivered a lecture in K. of P. Hall Tuesday evening, on the subject of poultry raising in all its phases. The attendance was not as large as it should have been to hear a speaker of Prof. Elford's ability; but the small audience did not in the least lessen the interest of those present in the lecture. Mr. Elford took up the question in a big, broad way and endeavored to show the common interest of the utility breeder and the fancier. Every advance made by the fancier was a step forward for the utility man, and one could not prosper without aiding in the prosperity of the other. The question of markets was also discussed, and much valuable information given on the question of making and holding a ready market.

Special in men's felt hats: $1.50 each, at J. W. Evans & Son's.

## MAKING A SPOTLESS TOWN

Summerland, on the shore of the great Okanagan Lake, is one of the biggest little cities on the map in the Dominion of Canada. It is made up of a type of men that the West cannot get along well without—and are a distinct loss to the East when they move West. Whatever they undertake they MAKE it succeed. There are no ifs and ands about it. They set out to do it—and DO IT—and that is all there is to it. To-day, May 18th Summerland is inaugurating an annual clean up day. A poster just received reads:

"Clean-up Day, Thursday, May 18. Schools closed, Stores closed, offices closed. Every man, woman and child cleaning up from 8 a.m. until the town IS CLEAN—till sunset if necessary. The plan: First, property owners will clean up their premises, unless they are rented, then the tenant should clean up. Then clean up the road in front of your property. Next, report to your captain. The captain will assign you to one of the companies cleaning up the public properties. If you are not a householder, or if your grounds are already cleaned up, report to your captain at 8 a. m. Burn all you can, pile the other refuse and it will be carted away. Teams leave at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. from the Summerland bandstand and West Summerland postoffice. Give the day to making Summerland the garden spot of the Okanagan. Death to dirt; down with the weeds; Starve the flies; the tin cans must go! Summerland a spotless town by sunset!"

That's the way the people of Summerland do things.

## MILL DOING GOOD WORK

Manager Stevens reports the lumber company's mill running smoothly and the season opening most promising. The new boiler recently added to the furnace room is now making steam, and gives one hundred additional horse power. A new planer has also been added to the planing mill. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting sufficient screen for the new burner dome, but this is now on hand, having arrived this week, and will be put in place so as to commence work on Monday next with the dome completely covered.

The driveway from the planers to the finishing lumber shed, and all the yard between the office and the loading platform has been newly planked and the yards in general put into condition to facilitate the handling of the lumber from the saws and planing sheds, it being Mr. Steven's intention to put on a night shift as soon as possible.

## LINGFORD, PHOTOGRAPHER

Mr. Lingford will be in Enderby all next week and possibly a week or two longer. A good picture of your home with family group will please your friends. The children wont always be young. You want their pictures now. They will be glad to see how Dad and Mother looked when they were little. Come early. At the stodio near the bridge.

POULTRY NETTING PRICES
At Fulton's Hardware.

3-ft high, $2.50 per roll of 150 ft.
4-ft high, $3.50 per roll of 150 ft.
5-ft high, $4.50 per roll of 150 ft.
6-ft high, $5.50 per roll of 150 ft.
We supply you with any quantity.
Barbed wire, $4.00 per 100 pounds.
FULTON'S HARDWARE

# Celebration Committee Urges Better Street and Home Decorations

A meeting of the Celebration Committee was held Tuesday evening in the City Hall. In the absence of the president, Mr. J. W. Evans was called to the chair.

The secretary reported having received replies from the secretaries of the various baseball and lacrosse teams and the bands of Vernon and Armstrong, each and all agreeing to be on hand May 24th, on the terms submitted by the Committee.

Vernon will send its Fire Brigade band and lacrosse team; Armstrong will send its military band and football team; Salmon Arm will send its baseball team; Revelstoke will send its lacrosse and baseball teams and the Y. M. C. A. relay team.

It was reported that owing to the number of events overrunning the time which could be put to recreation on the 24th, the executive committee deemed it advisable to cancel the athletic exhibition which was to have come from Revelstoke.

The committe on field sports had prepared to pull off a splendid programme of races for men, and for the children. These are to be found in the program printed on another page of this paper.

It was reported that the soliciting committee had collected $260 and that the Committee would have at its disposal $700 with which to carry off the day's events and entertain the various teams.

It was moved that the executive committe be empowered to forward the expense money, tickets, etc. to the secretaries of the teams.

The sum of $50.00 was appropriated for street and ground decorations, and Messrs. Harvey, Taylor, Blanchard and English were appointed a committee to carry out this work.

It was the expressed wish of the Committee to see the street and field decorations of the best compatible with the amount of money at the sub-committee's disposal, and it was further urged upon the business people and householders the necessity of energetic, liberal action in this respect. The town decorations will no doubt excel those of any previous occasion. To provide for this emergency the merchants have placed in stock a large assortment of flags and bunting.

Most favorable reports were received from the local teams, and it was the feeling of the meeting that this would be a celebration excelling that of any previous year.

## OLD-TIMER DEAD

The death occurred on Saturday evening last at his residence, 1720 Comox street, Vancouver, of Mr. John Murray, formerly timber ranger and one of the best-known of lumbering experts in the province. He was 52 years of age and was born at Lucknow, Ont., where members of his family still live. Mr. Murray first came west in 1891 and was connected with the construction of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, going to the coast soon after the completion of that line. In recent years he had made a quarter of a million dollars in timber and it is estimated that at the time of his death he was worth more than half a million in real estate and timber holdings. Mrs. Murray and daughter are living at Brandon, Man.

Men's suits at cost. See our window for prices. J. W. Evans & Son.

## LOTS IN BARNES ADDITION

Mr. Walter Robinson reports unusual activity in the Barnes' addition. Several lots have been sold to local buyers, and on Wednesday Mr. H. M. Meiker and Mr. Jno. A. Singer, late of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, purchased choice building sites. Mr. Birrell, who was one of the first to buy in this addition, selected the choicest of sites, and will at once proceed with the erection of a home thereon. On Wednesday Messrs. Blanchard & English started the foundation for a $2,000 residence for Mr. Birrell and will hurry the building to completion in a few weeks.

In discussing the general condition the realty market in the Valley, after a thorough investigation, Mr. Meiker and Mr. Singer said they believed the property values in Enderby were very much better, and the opportunities for safe investment were greater in Enderby than at any point visited by them in the Valley. They believe the town has a splendid future and are satisfied to back up their judgment with hard coin.

## THE LATEST CHEQUE SWINDLE

The latest swindle worked by a sharper in one of the cities is an apt illustration of the ability of deadbeats to catch not only the ignorant, but all others who are not constantly on guard. This swindler walked into a jewelery store and, selecting a $125 watch, left a cheque for $600 on an out-of-town bank with instructions that the watch be regulated and that he would come after it and his change a week later. On returning he was informed that his cheque was no good. "Well, that's strange," he said, "it's the second time the bank has done that on me. But here's your money for your watch." He counted out $125 in currency and started for the door. "Oh, yes," he said, turning around, "you had better give me that cheque." It was willingly handed over to him. On the back was the jeweler's endorsement. With this the man went to the bank, got it cashed, and was never heard of afterwards.

## GOOD BUSINESS

To watch the business streets of Enderby on Saturday night, and compare what is seen now with what was witnessed a few years ago, will give one a better idea of the immense growth of business in Enderby than anything else could. Last Saturday evening the business street was crowded nearly all the early evening hours, and our merchants were kept busy until nearly midnight. The spirit of optimism was most marked in all quarters, and every merchant was pushed to his utmost to supply the demands of customers.

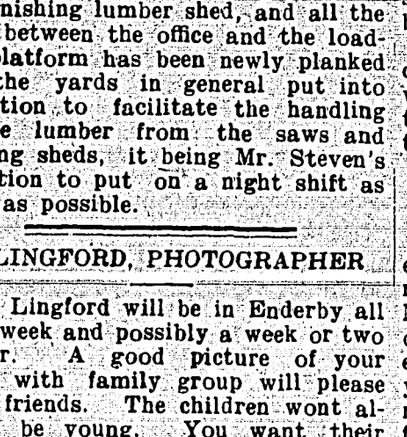
The City last week put some men and teams to work on the road to open up the Lawes addition which was laid over from last year. The work was soon finished, and now access is given to the Moffet acreage property on top of the hill. It is now Mr. Lawes' intention to build a connecting road from his home property at the head of Cliff street to meet the road just completed at Johnson street. This will make the circuit of the hills possible, and will open into one of the finest drives in the Valley.

Do not forget the Local Option Convention at Kelowna, B. C., all day Tuesday, June 27th, 1911. Great subjects will be discussed by prominent ministers and laymen. Local Option Leagues, Temperance Lodges and W. C. T. Unions will be represented. Every one interested in temperance reform requested to be present. Special rates arranged by boat and rail. Get standard certificates.

Everything points to some very fast and clean sport on the 24th at Enderby

Watch our windows for Saturday specials. J. W. Evans & Son.

May24



Don't forget it
Enderby
Invites You!

# The Innocent Murderers

## A MYSTERY STORY

(By WILLIAM JOHNSTON and PAUL WEST)

(Copyright, 1910, by Duffield & Company)

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued)

### Detective Sullivan's Shock

The setting of Thursday's sun found the three hardened conspirators in a desperate mood. As the great red ball sank behind the western hills they turned their gaze furtively in the direction of the cemetery, scarcely daring to breathe. Six thousand other eyes in Graydon were turned in the same direction, and the professors found themselves so brutal as to wish that blindness might strike the eyes of the entire population—except themselves—in case the glow was to appear again from the vault.

Not that they had changed their minds about their course in this event. They were ready, in the case of necessity, to stand forth in the village forum, which was in front of the drug store, and announce their perfect willingness to lead an investigating party to find out what was causing the puzzling illumination. But though they waited and waited, and it grew darker and darker, the light did not come.

"Are you sure you can see nothing?" asked Snyder of Rice, as they met on the street. "Your eyes are better than mine. Look closely."

"There is not a sign of it," said Rice, "not a sign. But wait."

Finally it became evident that the light would not appear to-night. They were not disappointed, naturally, though the rest of Graydon was and did not hesitate to express itself so. The town felt that it had been cheated, and went to bed early, grumbling.

"But what shall we do now?" asked Snyder, when it was decided that the opportunity for heading a searching party had vanished as completely as the light itself. "Are we going to leave the —leave it over there?"

Rice looked at Fischer, who, in his new capacity as leader, was deeply engaged in thought. The German professor did not like the way matters had turned out. His plan for ending the difficulty had seemed to him such a good one that he hated to see it proved ineffective. He was almost hoping that the light had repeated its performance of the previous night.

"Vell," he said, "der situation has changed. Evidently der peculiar properties of our friend vich caused it to glow dot vay haf exhausted demselves. But dot don't alter the fact dot it is still dere. It may not be seen, but it exists. Now, are ve to leaf it dere? It stands to reason dot of all der people in dis town, somebody is going to investigate sooner or later. Besides——"

"Look!" cried Snyder in a frightened whisper. They were passing Dean Quimby's house. Snyder had looked in that direction attracted by a light in the hall. What he saw made the blood freeze in his veins. In the hall, by the open door, stood the Dean, and with him, apparently about to come out, the mysterious stranger they had seen around the college so often on Tuesday, but who had disappeared during the day. Strangers were rare in Graydon, especially strangers who visited the Dean and spent an hour, unless they were other scholars from out of town. This man was not a scholar, judging from appearances. There was something about him that aroused the suspicions of all three. At Snyder's warning they stopped. The lilac bushes in the Dean's front yard, by the fence, hid them as they stepped back a few paces, and they could listen without being observed. The Dean and the stranger stepped out on the piazza.

"And how do I get there?" asked the stranger.

"Turn to the right and keep along as far as the street leads," said the Dean. "Then to the right again, and by the woods, until you come to two roads. Take the right again the one lined with hawthorn bushes, and it will lead you directly to the gate. A path leads right up to the top of the hill."

"Thanks," said the stranger. "Bye and bye, when there's less danger of being seen, I think I'll go up and make an investigation. Now, I'm going to look around."

"Good luck," said the Dean, "and don't forget to keep me informed of everything that happens. I shall not go to bed to-night, but will remain up and ready to lend you any assistance you may require."

"Good," said the stranger. "Oh, by the way, I left some of those papers in your library."

The Dean and the stranger re-entered the house and the door closed.

The trio in the shadow of the lilacs awoke.

"Did you hear what he said? Did you hear it?" snapped Snyder.

"I did," said Rice. "He's a detective."

"Yes," said Fischer, "and he's going over to der cemetery to-night to see vat made der light. He vill be too late. Come along!"

He buttoned his coat tightly around his stocky figure, pulled his slouch hat down over his eyes and set off at a pace that Rice and even the long-legged Snyder had difficulty in maintaining.

Nothing was said for some time until they had deviated from the main road and turned off toward the hawthorn path that they had once before travelled in company. Then the curious Snyder made bold to ask with what little breath he could spare from walking:

"Wha—what are we going to do now?"

"Ve are going to get it," said Fischer. "Ve are going to take der body back to der college building!"

"The college building!" Rice and Snyder sprang the words with surprised emphasis.

"Yes, of course," said Fischer. "It is now der only vay out of der mess. Listen. Der body must be found, mustn't it?"

"Unless——" said Rice.

"Oh, I haf t'ought of all dot. Quicklime, at the bottom of some pond—everyt'ing. It could not be safe. It might leave some traces. Let dem find der body since dey must, but under natural conditions. Der observatory of der college has not been used in several weeks. Ve vill put it dere, vid der pieces of dot graduating glass by its side—der von he broke ven he drank vot vas in it. Snyder, you vill go to the laboratory und pick up der pieces—all you can find."

"But," objected Rice, "the note Snyder put on the laboratory door."

"Nuttings at all," said Fischer. "Snyder wrote dot note because Hopkins asked him to. Hopkins vas disappointed in some experiment he has been making; he vished to commit suicide, of course." This was the German way of looking at it, for a fact! "Vell, he had not der courage to say so; he had to use deceit, concealment—it is all in line vid his usual vay of keeping t'ings to himself. So he told Snyder he vas going avay, got him to put der note on der door, crept up into der observatory, und—vell, dere dey vill find him."

"When?" asked Snyder.

"How can I tell?" asked Fischer. "It is not my lookout. It is der detective's!"

Probably, in their excited state of mind, Rice and Snyder would have assented to any plan less feasible than this one. Fischer's suggestion now seemed perfectly practical to them. They wondered why they had not thought of it themselves. In detail it was so complete, even to the manner of suicide. The discovery of the graduating glass by the side of the body; an analysis of its contents compared to the contents of the stomach—why, everything was so well worked out! It was masterful. Snyder alone had an objection. He did not like to go to the laboratory to get the pieces of glass.

The others, however, overruled him, so he finally assented.

They had no wheelbarrow with them this time. When they reached the vault in which lay the dangerous object that had caused them so much trouble, they realized that they must carry it back in their arms. They did not relish the idea. Not even the phlegmatic Fischer. But it had to be done. The trio assisted each other in lifting it out of the vault, and then the German flung it upon his shoulder and they resumed their homeward journey. They uttered not a word. There was no topic open for conversation, except once, when Fischer stumbled and said:

"Look out!"

Rice was just in time with a balancing touch to keep the German from dropping his ghastly bundle. Again, when the blankets became partially unwrapped and trailed on the ground, Fischer asked Snyder to tuck them in. He did so, but it was a dreadful task.

They all noted with satisfaction that the luminosity of the body seemed entirely to have vanished. It gave forth no tell-tale glow through the blankets. It was just like any other body now. But it was too late, they realized, for this to be of any benefit to them. If it had only happened before they put it in the ice-house! If it had only never glowed!

The burden was such a heavy one and Fischer groaned under it so toward the end that Rice volunteered to relieve him.

"No," said the German, "no; I am all right. Snyder, go ahead and get into der laboratory. Dat is all."

"I will leave you as we pass the laboratory, go in and find the fragments, and rejoin you in the observatory," suggested Snyder, unwilling to be left alone for any longer than was necessary.

"All right," grunted Fischer. Rice only sniffed at their companion's cowardice.

They took the course over the college hill behind the town by the ice-pond. They were too eager to be affected by the familiar spots they had to pass.

"Ve vill go round by der back vay," said Fischer; "it is safer, I guess."

At the rear of the college building was an open space, the building sheltering it on two sides. The door for which they were aiming was at the intersection of the two sides of the structure, and connected directly with the stairs leading to the second floor. They entered and, with much work, carried their burden upstairs, along the hall, past the laboratory door and up the short steps to the observatory. These steps were directly outside the laboratory, and Snyder left them at that moment, unlocking the room with the key which remained in the door.

He did not dare turn up the electric light but hunted about the floor for the pieces of glass. It took him a long time to find them. Once he thought he had enough and hurried upstairs to the observatory. But Fischer told him that he must find more—all he could. Otherwise it would not look like a complete glass. So Snyder went back to his task.

Finally it was done. He found practically all the glass. The few crumbs that were too small to carry he brushed out of sight on the floor of the laboratory. Taking it upstairs, he said Fischer and Rice scattered the bits about so that they would look as though they had been shattered by being dropped by the dead man. They arranged Hopkins, now shorn of his blankets and just as they had last seen him alive, in such a position as they imagined a man would assume who had taken a drink of poison and fallen to the ground, dead. They had an example to follow in this arrangement, it must be remembered—the memory of how he really had looked, that night in the laboratory.

All this took time. It was fully half an hour before they considered their task complete and stole downstairs into Snyder's classroom, to put their clothing in order and clean away any signs of their work.

"Vell," said Fischer, at last, standing before a mirror and brushing his scant hair by the light of a candle which they had dared use to give some slight illumination. "Vell, gentlemen, I t'ink it is over. If now dere should be any investigation I do not believe dat dere is anyt'ing to connect us vid der affair."

"How about Gordon?" asked Rice.

"Nobody believes a man who runs avay," said Fischer, "und besides, dey have not found Gordon."

"I hope they won't," said Snyder; "and now, as it is getting late, don't you think we had better be thinking about going home?"

"I am ready," said Fischer. "Come on!"

For the first time since their troubles had made them constant companions, Snyder took the lead. Now that the affair appeared to be nearing its end, he wished to be the first out of it. So, when Rice opened the door, Snyder, slipped through in advance.

But the affair was not over, for them. Detective Sullivan, on leaving the Dean's house, which he had done directly after Snyder, Fischer and Rice had started for the cemetery, had gone to Mrs. Hopkins', where he had had a short talk with the unhappy woman, begging her to cheer up, but trying by circumspect hints, to prepare her for the worst.

"If your husband is as bad a man as we have thought," he said, "he would be better dead than alive to you, I should think. Especially if he carried any insurance."

(To be continued)

**A Pill for Brain Workers.**—The man who works with his brain is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fag begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

### THE HARM DONE BY THE "HARMLESS" HOUSE-FLY

The common house-fly, the Musca domestica of Linnaeus, that insect which figures in fable and poetry, and is popularly regarded as a harmless, innocent, lively and interesting creature, which may be looked upon with indifference, or at most struck at with objurgation when too familiar, proves to be one of our worst enemies. Its relations to human life and sanitation are most important, and yet for years all efforts to ring the facts of its noxious existence properly to the attention of municipal authorities met with indifference or ridicule.

In a striking article published in the National Geographic Magazine by N. A. Cobb, accompanied by photographs made especially for that article by Mr. Cobb, the menace of the house-fly is instructively discussed.

"The fly's power to spread disease," says Mr. Cobb, "is a direct function of its powers of locomotion. It can fly considerable distances at a high rate of speed. It is quickly carried long distances on trains, boats, teams, animals, and man.

"It is possible to get a good idea of a fly's rate of flight in a number of ways. Flies come to ships newly arrived in port across considerable stretches of water. This we know, because a few hours earlier there were no flies on the ship. No communication has been had with land. The flies must have come on their own wings. Occasionally we see a fly follow a team or animal, easily keeping up a good pace. The wing muscles of a fly when weighed are found heavier in proportion than those of any bird so far examined. It is difficult to tire a fly out. Test this by trying to keep one constantly on the wing in a room and you will soon find you have no easy task. All this shows the fly to be no mean navigator of the air.

"Most of our diseases are caused by invisible germs. These germs may be brought to us from some sick person by whatever is large enough to carry them and has the opportunity. Combine this fact with what every one knows about flies, and we see at once the tremendous importance of flies as carriers of human disease germs.

"The result of this simple piece of reasoning is so startling that it is often sidetracked by its own importance. It looks so incredible that we hesitate, distrusting our own logic. It seems incredible that men have gone on doing as they have done, and as they are still doing, if the facts are as they seem. The consequences of our reasoning seem so tremendous, we fear there must have been a mistake somewhere. And so we dismiss the idea.

"One way to disturb this false security is to interest people in the habits and structure of flies. The more we know about flies, the more clear it will become that they are among our worst enemies.

"Take for instance the view of a fly resting on glass and viewed from below. Look at the feet, and observe that each of them has two claws and two light-colored pads. The fly clings to rough surfaces by means of the claws, and to smooth surfaces by a combined action of the claws and pads. The fly's pads are covered with thousands of minute short hairs, sticky at the end. There is no suction—merely adhesion.

"The action of a fly's pads may be illustrated by means of a piece of sticking plaster and a few threads and small weights. Take a piece of sticking plaster half an inch wide and sew through it some short pieces of thread at intervals of half an inch, and knot the threads on the sticky side so that they cannot pull through. Stick the plaster to a dinner plate or other smooth object, and it will be found that if a small weight is attached to each thread the plaster will sustain in this way a considerable weight—that is to say, the sum of all the small weights is considerable.

"Now, remove the weights and attach all of them to one or two of the threads at one end. The plaster will promptly be torn loose. Acting on a portion of the plaster at a time, the weights can accomplish what they cannot accomplish when distributed along the whole surface of the plaster.

"The experiment illustrates roughly how the fly uses and controls its feet.

"Wonderful as the fly's pads are, they have their disadvantages, for stickiness and locomotion are not always strictly compatible.

"All his grown-up life the fly has to manage with sticky feet. Imagine our plight if the soles of our feet were sticking plaster, perennially renewing its stickiness! Whoever has experienced the sticky mud of certain regions will recall how the boots ball up and what a conglomeration one drags home from a ramble under such circumstances.

"To such inconveniences the fly is constantly subject, and it is this that has bred in him a habit of frequently preening himself, particularly his feet. These are constantly becoming clogged with adhering substances, and this contamination the fly must assiduously remove if his feet are to act properly in supporting him on slippery places. If this contamination is too sticky to rub off the fly laps it off, and it then passes off in his excreta.

"Thus it is that all sorts of microscopic particles are moved from place to place on the feet of flies. These particles are rarely of sufficient size to be seen with the unaided eye. Nevertheless, they are constantly present, and the amount of matter thus transferred is relatively considerable on account of the fly's activity. When flies have access to diseased or rotten or foul matter, the transfers thus effected are dangerous. All sorts of minute organisms are spread in this way, including diseases of man, animals, and plants. It is impossible to go into details in this place, but it is only right to say that the imagination completely fails to grasp the far-reaching consequences of this transfer of germs and spores on the feet of flies."

### HANDLING DYNAMITE

The fact that boxes of dynamite were tossed about like chaff in the explosion at Communipaw, N.J., on February 1st, and the boxes splintered to pieces, without setting off the explosive inside, is not considered at all strange by the experts. Mr. Hudson Maxim, who probably knows as much about explosives as any man living, tells in an interview some remarkable instances of rough handling of dynamite without the results usually looked for. In the Communipaw explosion it is now believed that 10,000 pounds of black powder did the mischief, and that all or most of the many tons of dynamite in the cars, on the pier, and on the very boats where the powder exploded, remained as quiet as so much putty. Dr. Walter G. Hudson, a chemical expert of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, holds this view, and in his interview reported in the New York Evening Sun Mr. Maxim says:

"On an occasion like the Communipaw explosion, those who are likely to know what caused it are generally killed. Therefore, any conclusions as to what may have caused it must, of necessity, be entirely guesswork.

"Dynamite, as now made, is quite insensitive, and may be handled and transported with comparative safety—in fact, if properly handled, with perfect safety, unless there happens to be some external condition, such as a boiler explosion or a railroad collision, to explode the dynamite.

In gelatine dynamite the nitroglycerine is thickened or gelatinized by dissolving soluble nitro-cellulose in it. Then woodmeal and powdered nitrate of sodium and other ingredients are added to make a thick, heavy, tenacious paste, which is very insensitive to all forms of shock to which it is likely to be subjected. A tier of cases of this explosive may be piled on top of one another and toppled down without much danger of explosion. A wagon-load tipped over in the road would not be likely to explode.

"I know of instance, where, in a train wreck, the whole end of a car containing forcite, which is a form of gelatine dynamite, was smashed in and many cases of the dynamite broken open, with sticks of the explosive scattered about, some of them under the wheels and some even passed over by the wheels of the train without producing an explosion.

"Many dynamite explosions are produced by the shipment of black gunpowder with the dynamite; in such a case, by careless handling, some free powder may be scattered about and some careless workman set it off, either with a match or with a cigar or with gravel on his boots, and the explosion of this would explode the dynamite. Dynamite in all forms is much safer than black gunpowder. I had a man working for me once who fell down a shaft forty feet with a case of dynamite going down ahead of him. The dynamite was unhurt, but the man was nearly killed by the fall.

"The care that is now exercised in the manufacture of dynamite is such that no chemical instability may be taken as the remotest possible cause of the Communipaw explosion. Dynamite is now made so pure and stable that there is not any material likelihood of the explosion being produced by chemical decomposition.

"It is a very common fallacy that frozen dynamite is more sensitive than unfrozen dynamite. As a matter of fact, frozen dynamite is very difficult indeed to explode. It has happened that when a stick of dynamite is partly thawed a blow upon the thawed portion, with the frozen portion acting as an anvil, has caused an explosion. There was a man at Lake Hopatcong digging a well, who had one arm blown off, one eye blown out, and who was mutilated in very many respects and particulars by cutting a partially thawed stick of dynamite off with a hatchet.

"In the old days, before Nobel discovered dynamite, that is to say, before Nobel discovered that nitro-glycerine absorbed in infusorial earth would lessen its sensitiveness, nitroglycerine used to be frozen for safety's sake, before it was shipped.

"In regard to the employment of greater restrictions for the handling and transport of dynamite, it must be taken in consideration that dynamite is one of the greatest builders of the modern world. There is so much work depending upon cheap dynamite that anything which would enhance the cost of handling or the cost of production would be very seriously felt by the users of dynamite and would greatly increase the cost of the building of subways and foundations of buildings.

"The increase of the cost of building a subway one per cent. would pay very many times the damage of many such explosions as occurred yesterday. The amount of actual damage of an explosion like that at Communipaw is very largely apparent. There is probably not a building in New York whose foundations or walls are actually materially damaged. It takes but a slight variation of pressure to break a pane of glass. A variation of pressure of one-tenth of an ounce to the square inch would make about a pound variation in pressure per square foot on a pane of glass, and would be one hundred pounds' pressure on a pane of glass ten feet square, which would be enough to break it. Such a pressure would not injure the heavy walls of a building, even though the pressure were to be much greater than that.

"Dynamite explosions are generally due to defect in the human factor rather than in the explosive factor. It is impossible to prevent workmen from occasionally producing an explosion.

"I believe that the laws of to-day in regard to the shipment and handling of dynamite are altogether too strict as they are. Certainly they are strict enough. The only suggestion that I would make is that there be closer inspection to see that the laws as they exist are enforced, and not to increase the stringency of the laws themselves.

"In regard to the matter of freezing dynamite to make it safer to transport, as has been suggested, it would add to the cost of the dynamite somewhat, and would necessitate thawing. In the winter dynamite necessarily has to be thawed anyway, and if shipped frozen in summer it would have to be thawed as is now done, or thawed by laying it in the sun or some warm place long enough to allow it to thaw. All of these things mean extra handling, and more people have been killed in the thawing of dynamite than from any other cause connected with the handling of this explosive. It is not always possible to make men take the necessary care in the handling and thawing of dynamite.

### SENDING TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE

At the time when the Bell Telephone Company combined with the Western Union Telegraph Company it was decided to transmit telegraph messages by telephone, whenever possible, in order to provide quicker service and reduce the cost of using messengers. This plan has not proved as successful as was at first anticipated, owing to the fact that important telegrams were sometimes delivered to the wrong persons. For this reason, it is reported, the Western Union Company has decided to revert to the old system of transmission by messenger.

### TWO WAYS

He who finds he has something to sell,
And goes and whispers it down a well,
Is not so apt to collar the dollars,
As he who climbs a tree and hollers.

"I always look out for number one," said the selfish man; "don't you?"

"Well, hardly," said the person so addressed, who happened to be a widow. "You see, I am looking out for number two."

Mr. Cityman is hereby informed in response to his inquiry, that wrinkles on a cow's horn are not caused by trouble or worry.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured and it always maintains its reputation.

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

# FASHIONS AND FANCIES

A little more than a decade ago, when the vogue for mannish garments was being run into the ground by up-to-date girls, and while girls were selecting their shoes from the boy's departments for style's sake, not comfort, one of the exclusive custom shoemakers told one of his young girl customers how he had sold thin kid slippers to her grandmother that she had worn with silk stockings across Washington Square in the winter; and the girls credulity was strained. Bue she herself wore pumps and silk stockings all last winter; she did go to the length of putting on two pairs of thin silk hosiery in cold weather, for she retained, even in the thick of the present extravagant fashions, a glint of common sense from her home training. And this season she has gone out in suede and velvet and satin boots that are certainly better suited to the house than to the street, especially in cold weather.

Black Voile de Soie Gown with Guipure Lace

The trouble these days is the lack of discrimination between dress for indoor and outdoor use. A sharp distinction for very taste's sake should be made between street and house clothes. The limp, clinging robe that is at home in stately houses is out of place in public thoroughfares. Yet one sees more or less faithful semblances of it every day of the week, not only in public places like the theatre and concert hall, but even in the very shops; and the distinction between clothes for the carriage or private car and those that must be worn in public vehicles is not regarded. Persons who cannot afford a private car or carriage for any but the most conventional occasions should choose their wardrobe accordingly.—Some time, possibly as the millennium begins to dawn in the east, light on this particular phase of dressing will break on the average vision. Then hats so large that they block traffic and projecting hatpin points that threaten the eyes and faces of fellow passengers, and gowns so close-fitting that they cause comment, will be pronounced vulgar. And when that stigma attaches itself to a social custom, even to a pet style, that custom is sure to be discountenanced, and must soon depart, bag and baggage.

* * *

Nothing is quite so serviceable as net for a white waist, as it can be given considerable wear before it shows soil. Lovely ones are shown with lace insertion, a row of filet lace down either side of the front, and the same treatment in black. Net plaitings keep their freshness for a long time, and should be finished with a very narrow lace or a hem on the edge. Frills may be added at the top of the collar, but do not attempt to wear these unless they are really becoming, for nothing is more trying to certain types. Cream-tinted net is prettier than dead white, and with lace dipped to match it, makes a charming blouse. Line it in one layer of chiffon, or wear under it a slip of messaline or China silk—the latter preferably, as it washes so well.

* * *

One does not realize the excessive thinness and suppleness of everything connected with the wardrobe until one chances upon a garment made several years ago. Gradually body has been eliminated from materials and clumsiness from the finish of everything in the way of clothes until a step or two further would leave inadequate protection from actual weather, to say not a word about the very first principles of respectability.

Blouses are made of all sorts of soft materials, from woollen cashmere to "cachemere de soie." Meteor satins of every description, liberty silks, and for very dressy wear they are fashioned in lace, white or black, and strongly touched with gold in the way of lace or metal thread. The black mousseline slip that up to the present month has been put over everything certainly has a wonderfully softening effect. But it is so perishable, is so easily crushed and spoiled, that while it has been a very successful adjunct, it was an expensive folly in its way. Evening dresses have no shape about them, not even those made within the past few weeks. Materials are superb, and they are the only factors that redeem the gowns, for the large majority are hopeless failures. They are so ridiculous that the designers might have known long ago that they would never be accepted by sensible women.

Many of the evening coats and "sorties de bal" for debutantes are of velvet and brocade and have immense hoods as a part of the wrap. These are quite chic, and make the wearer look as if she had stepped out of an old-fashioned miniature. The hood is supposed to rest lightly on the head. Otherwise the coiffure would be spoiled. True, the majority of the evening hoods do not impart much warmth to the head, but that is perhaps not expected by the designer. With the heated carriages and autos a fashionable woman is not supposed to be in the cold air long enough to feel any change of temperature.

* * *

Were it not for the accessories and finishes of evening gowns, no woman would be pleased to look at them. Certainly never were details more magnificent. Brocades, gold tinsel, cloth of gold, old lace, fur, heavy embroidery—all these make a garment valuable. Many of the dinner gowns look like tea gowns, and many tea gowns are the exact shape of the evening dresses, and so on. Many of the tea gowns are of delicate brocade and velvet, but so are those for other occasions. All the lace designs for any purpose this winter are of ancient pattern. It is so with the white or cream laces, real or imitation, and it is so with gold and silver laces. Ribbons have followed in the wake, too. We do not see much velvet or satin ribbon on dresses or hats. The ancinet patterns are modish in gold and silver tissue. It is all very handsome, but one must be educated to a certain high degree to appreciate it.

* * *

Fur stoles are so long that in the wind they would wind themselves around about something or somebody, and it is not always the wearer, either. So to be careful to avoid contact, the fashionable has her scarf thrown over the shoulder that she may catch the ends at a moment's notice. These wraps are really more graceful than they are comfortable. The only part they protect is the neck and bust, and considering that they are at least two yards long, that is not saying much. A new black satin pump is cut higher than the ordinary one, and with a short tongue just showing above an oval buckle and a satin-covered heel.

* * *

Afternoon dresses, if they be of light stuffs, are almost any color, with a leaning to delicate tones. Pronounced colors have long ago passed by. But the lovely tones in parme, taupe, blue, greys, are all modish. For a gown that will receive solid wear, or that must last one well into spring, a good tone to order is grey. Taupe, if there is not too much brown in the composition, is useful, soft, and does not carry the mark of the season on its face. Blues are a trifle hard in satins that will wear, and though blue is a leader for all kinds of tailor suits, it does not seem appropriate for the afternoon frock unless one employs that lovely smoke-blue dye known as Beauvais. No matter what color afternoon frocks are made of, however, they are finished with different colored embroideries somewhere about the neck. Some of them have nothing but gold or silver in the guimpe. But unless the costume is a black one, that effect is a bit hard. Even in black, the faint touches of color give a decided relief, besides making the wearer more youthful looking. While these dresses are schoolgirlish and prim,

Silk Embroidered Voile Gown

they are not coquettish in the least. Almost the only part that is frivolous is the sleeves, and this is only the case where they are made elbow length, finished with a little touch of white in the way of a wristband. Fur always makes a pretty finish of these dressy afternoon frocks, and skunk, being soft and dark, has a way of making an "ensemble" harmonious. No matter how many colors be employed, the touch of skunk modifies and mediates all. Therefore skunk has first place this season in dresses for the day. Those for evening employ it too, even though many women prefer chinchilla or mink.

### THE ANCIENT GRECIANS

THREE-FIFTHS of the interest which the modern Greeks take in themselves—and that is much—comes from their worship of their assumed ancestors, the Greeks of the historic period from Homer to Honorius. Every year we discover new things about this vastly interesting people—some broken bit of art, some fragment of a literature which has nine-tenths perished, or sleeps in undiscovered crypts or Egyptian dustheaps—or else some new theory of origin and pilgrimage, invented and elucidated by ingenious scholarship in England, France, or Germany, and of late by excavators from America. Vase-painting, for instance, a Greek art coeval with Greek poetry—older perchance, but we know nothing accurately of the beginnings of either—and more persistent even in its fragments than the later art of the grand painters, Apelles, Polygnotus, Zeuxis, and the rest, of whose known work nothing remains.

### SEEING THINGS AT NIGHT

Many people have wondered why, in a dim light, familiar objects are apt to assume fantastic and frequently alarming appearances. The scientists say that the explanation is to be found in the special conditions of night vision. The pupils are widely dilated and, as in the photographic lens with a large diaphragm, the apparatus of accomodation can focus only for the plane. As the faculty of estimating distances is in great measure lost in the obscurity, we cannot focus with precision, and a blurred uncertain outline is thrown upon the retina.

Then, too, colors viewed in a fading light lose their distinguishing hue in a fixed sequence until a point is reached at which everything becomes of one uniform grey tint.

The images that are transmitted to the visual centres are, therefore, profoundly modified in color and outline; and as they enter the eye through the widely dilated pupil at an altogether unusual angle, the movement of locomotion gives them a peculiar mobility.

Now, one relies on experience for the interpretation of sensorial impressions, and when these present themselves suddenly in an unusual form, they create a feeling of insecurity that finds expression in mental perturbation and more or less violent motor impulsion. In fact, the subject finds himself in the position of a horse that sees a rapidly approaching automobile for the first time, and does not know what "to make of it."

Imagination aiding, these blurred, mobile, and uncertain images are susceptible of the most phantasmagoric interpretations, and in persons who are not accustomed to control sensorial impressions by the exercise of the intelligence, the impressions are accepted as realities, and acted upon accordingly.

Men who are accustomed to night work in the fields make allowances for phenomena of this class, and correct the visual deficiency by the aid of other senses, such as hearing, which are not dependent on light.

---

She: "It is a woman's lot to suffer in silence."

He: "I should put it differently."

She: "How, pray?"

He: "A silent woman suffers a lot."

There is no medicine on the market that can compare with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Bickle's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

## A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S STORY

From the light-house at Lobster land, Mrs. W. Young sends an experience of Zam Buk, which should certainly act as a true beacon light, guiding all sufferers from skin disease to a safe harbor of refuge.

Mrs. Young says: "I suffered with eczema for seven years, and to my great delight of Zam Buk has cured me. The disease started on my breast, and spread until it extended over my back. The itching and burning—especially when the affected parts were warm—was terrible; and yet when the eruption was scratched or rubbed, it turned to bad sores, and caused great pain. I went to a doctor, and tried various prescriptions, but seemed to get no benefit, so tried another doctor. Again I got no relief, so tried a third doctor, and then a fourth. Although they all did their best for me I got no relief from my pain.

"Seven years is a long time to suffer, and I had got used to the thought that I never would be cured when I saw a report in 'The Family Herald' telling how beneficial Zam Buk was in cases of skin disease. I thought there would be no harm in giving this balm a fair trial, and bought some.

"Well, from the use of the very first box I saw Zam Buk was going to do me good. I persevered with it, and the improvement it worked in my condition was really wonderful. It eased the irritation, stopped the pain, and the sores began to dry up and within a very short time it worked a complete cure in my case."

Not only for eczema, but for ulcers abscesses, varicose veins, bad leg, poisoned wounds, cuts, cold sores, chapped places, piles, ringworm, children's eruptions, burns, scalds, and all skin impurities and diseases, Zam-Buk will be found unequalled. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

---

WHAT'S the trouble in Plunkville?"

"We've tried a mayor and we've tried a commission."

"Well?"

"Now we're thinking of offering the management of our city to some good magazine."

**Shiloh's Cure**

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

**BRUCE'S SEEDS**

**BRUCE'S BIG FOUR FIELD ROOT SPECIALTIES**

BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. ¼ lb. 13c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT—The best of all field Carrots. ¼ lb. 23c, ½ lb. 39c, 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 13c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c, 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking: handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 18c, ½ lb. 24c, 1 lb. 40c, 4 lbs. $1.40, postpaid.

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**NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS**

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggist's or from 32

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

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NO BUTTON TROUBLES

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"THE BETTER KIND"

Just comfort and satisfaction. This is insured by the excellence of the plan on which they are built, the high grade quality of the material used, and the thoroughness with which they are made.

Don't scoff and think to yourself, "I have seen those ads. before," but try a pair for yourself. Every pair is guaranteed, so there's no risk on your part.

If your dealer doesn't keep our brand, write direct to

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WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS, WINNIPEG

# Bunting Flags, Etc. MAY 24

The demand this week for decorations will be the biggest ever. We have an abundant supply of Red, White and Blue and Union Jack Bunting, and Flags galore of all sizes. Get your supply early. We will be able to supply all demands.

**Enderby Trading Co. Ltd.**

Leaders in General Merchandise and Supplies



GRAND CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION

## MARCELLUS JUNIOR

14758

*The Property of the Stepney Ranch, Enderby*

PEDIGREE MARCELLUS JUNIOR (14758)

SIRE: MARCELLUS (4653) (11110)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dam—Melanie (16612) (14685) | by | Lord Stewart (5976) (10084) |
| Gr. Dam—Nina (16613) (8678) | by | Macgregor (4486) (1487) |
| Gr. Gr. Dam—Nance (4700) (573) | by | Farmer (3056) (286) |
| Gr. Gr. Gr. Dam—Lilley | by | Garibaldi (318) |

MARCELLUS is a big draughty horse, with lots of quality, and was champion at Victoria, and grand champion at the A.Y.P.A. Seattle fair in 1909, and he has proved to be a sure foal getter.

He will travel and stand for service this season as follows:
Monday noon at Enderby.
Monday night and until noon Tuesday, at Robert Waddell's ranch.
Tuesday night at Stepney Ranch.
Wednesday noon till Thursday morning at the Okanagan livery stable, Armstrong.
Thursday noon at Tom Clinton's.
Thursday night till Friday noon at the Belgian Syndicate, Vernon.
Friday night at Okanagan livery stable, Armstrong.
Saturday noon home till Monday morning.

TERMS—$20 to insure; money payable when mare is known to be in foal.
For further particulars apply to STEPNEY RANCH, ENDERBY



# LOANS

Applications received for Loans on improved Farming and City property.
Apply to—

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MAY 18, 1911


## PREMIER M'BRIDE AT OTTAWA

Judging from the reports from Ottawa, the impression created by the Hon. Richard McBride on his recent visit to the Dominion capital was distinctly favorable. Commenting on his appearance along side of the leaders at Ottawa, a writer in the Ottawa Evening Journal says in part:

"And this leads up to Richard McBride, prime minister of British Columbia, the Conservative "Man of Destiny," the unknown quantity of the Pacific Slope, the star of politics whose orbit has not yet been plotted by the reportorial astronomers of the azure field of Canadian Conservatism.

'I believe,' said an M. P. last night after the fine speech of the British Columbia statesman, 'that an appearance and personality such as his, will carry a man farther than a golden tongue like Foster's or a brain like Cartwright's.'

"Perhaps it was the Pommery and not the member for McKittrick that was talking. And yet as McBride spoke in his calm, boy-like voice, without a gesture, without any oratorical rise and fall of voice, simply, conversational and effortless, it achieved an effect, it rivited an attention that is the ultimate ambition and effort of oratory.

"The most wonderful thing about McBride is his hair. Gray and grizzled it covers his head in a wave so thick as seldom to be seen in an Anglo-Saxon. But in spite of the fact that Laurier's hair is chiefly a fringe—and a recollection—and McBride's is as described, it is this feature that causes two men out of three to comment upon the resemblance between the two men. Perhaps Sir Wilfrid makes the most of his remaining locks, or perhaps both of these gentlemen are partial to a statesman's cut; however it is, from profile or back view McBride might be Laurier's second self.

"Yet the faces are unlike. Laurier has the mouth of an artist, mobile, curved, and a chin that is sensitive rather than strong. McBride on the contrary has lips as straight and unexpressive as the stone-carved smile of the great Sphinx. And his chin is a surveyor's right angle. Strength, secrecy, driving power are there, but little of diplomacy, of art. Or putting it in another way, which may seem somewhat imaginative, the qualities which Laurier seems to express by the lower portion of his face, McBride conveys by eyes and forehead.

"It was an Italian philosopher who said, 'Look on the upper portion of a man's face and you will tell what he might have been, look on the lower portion and you will tell what he is.' It doesn't apply to these men, however, for measured to Laurier you would get a man who started out as an artist and was ending as a dreamer; and to McBride you would find a man who had started life as a mathematician and was ending it as a slave driver."

## DISCOURTESY MARKED

A despatch from Ottawa says that there is considerable surprise expressed there at the discourtesy shown Premier McBride by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It will be remembered that when Sir Wilfrid visited British Columbia last summer the McBride Government gave him the most splendid reception ever accorded him during his career. Over thirty thousand dollars was spent by the McBride Government in the demonstration of welcome.

Mr. Borden tendered the British Columbia premier a dinner the other evening and to it were invited all the Conservative members of parliament. Accordingly Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked to allow the house to adjourn at 6 o'clock so that all could attend. He refused. The house only sat for two hours, but that was sufficient to spoil the evening for some of the members. Also it is usual for the Premier to invite distinguished visitors to occupy a seat on the floor of the house. Sir Wilfrid neglected this courtesy in the case of Mr. McBride.


# E. J. Mack

Livery, Feed & Sale Stables
ENDERBY, B. C.

Good Rigs; Careful Drivers; Draying of all kinds.

Comfortable and Commodious Stabling for teams.

Prompt attention to all customers

Land-seekers and Tourists invited to give us a trial.


## IN MEMORY

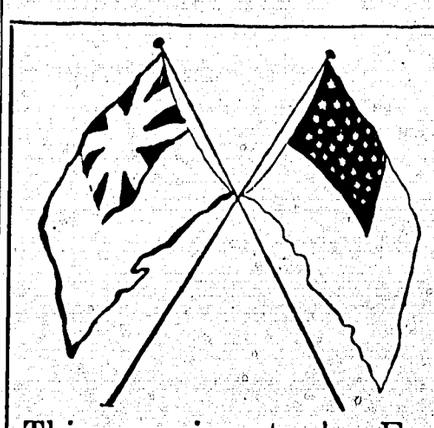
(Of the departed, Mrs. J. C. Kelly.)

Why should we shed this parting tear?
Oh we have lost a mother dear:
One so kind—a loving heart:
We know it's hard for us to part.
We shall miss her day by day,
Although our homes are far away.
We gaze upon those sightless eyes,
Now closed from all the family ties,
And wish that we could death implore
To see that smiling face once more.
But all our wishes now are vain.
But let us hope to meet again.
We must keep this hope in view,
And ever pray that we'll be true.
Then we shall meet our mother dear,
And have no cause to shed a tear.
There is one who did her comforts share;
We shall look upon that empty chair
Where oft at noon and evening tide
We all sat together, side by side:
We will think of you, dear mother,
Till our days on earth are o'er:
When we all will meet you,
Where parting is no more.

B. C., 1911. M. A. D.

The best time to use wood ashes on the lawn is during the spring or at any time during the growing season. Mix the sifted ashes with ground bone meal in equal parts by weight, and use it as a spring top-dressing, distributing it by weight over the surface of the lawn at the rate of one ton to the acre. This will give an even covering over the surface of the lawn, and leave it with a slightly grayish color. The top-dressing may be safely used in heavier doses than the uninitiated would imagine. It is best to select for the broadcasting a day when rain is anticipated so that the fertilizer may be at once washed down to the roots of the grass.

The person who plays pitch-and-toss with your good name is not necessarily your enemy.

This promises to be Enderby's biggest celebration and the street, store and home decorations are to be very fine. When you want to get your supply of Flags, remember that we have them in all sizes.

Smith's Grape Juice makes a refreshing summer drink

**A. REEVES**

Druggist & Stationer

Cliff St. Enderby



We have

# Prime Meats

on cut at all times, and our aim is to give good service.

**G. R. Sharpe,**

ENDERBY, B. C.

# IT'S THE LAST WORD

## CARLIN ORCHARDS

*Choicest Fruit and Vegetable Land in Okanagan Valley*

Railway runs through it. GRINDROD Station on the property.

Road to every block.

**10 and 20-Acre Tracts. $110 to $145 per Acre**

Easy Terms—1-4 cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

*Office on the Ground.*

**C. B. BLACK, Grindrod**

Rogers, Black & WcAlpine, 524 Pender St., Vancouver, B. C.

HARVEY & RODIE, 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, G. C. M. G.
President, Hon. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K. 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, Vernon A. E. TAYLOR, Manager Enderby.

# QUAINT TABLE MANNERS

## ETIQUETTE OF A CENTURY AGO IN ENGLAND.

### Host Commented Upon the Food and Offered It all the Time.

Manuals of etiquette are always amusing reading, but I have before me a little volume published in 1791, which is also interesting for the lights which it throws upon old-fashioned manners. It is called:

THE HONORS OF THE TABLE,
or
RULES FOR BEHAVIOR DURING MEALS
With the Whole
ART OF CARVING,
illustrated by a variety of cuts,
TOGETHER WITH
directions for going to market with the method of distinguishing good provisions from bad:
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A number of hints or concise lessons for the improvement of Youth, on all occasions in Life.

Dinner parties in those days must have been stiff, unsociable ceremonies. To begin with, all the ladies sat together; "the mistress of the house sits at the upper end, those of superior rank next her, right and left, those next in rank following, then the gentlemen, and the master at the lower end, and nothing is considered as a greater mark of ill-breeding than for a person to interrupt this order, or seat himself higher than he ought. However, a new fashion had recently set in, "a gentleman and a lady sitting alternately round the table, and this for the better convenience of a lady's being attended to, and served by the gentleman next her."

### A WEARYING PRACTICE.

One thing must have been very wearying was the habit of commenting upon the food and offering it all the time. "The mistress or person who presides should acquaint her guests with what is to come, or, if the whole is put on the table at once, should tell her friends that they see their dinner." If any of the company seem backward in asking for wine, it is the part of the master to ask or invite them to drink, or he will be thought to grudge his liquor. As it is unseemly in ladies to call for wine the gentlemen should ask them in turn whether it is agreeable to drink a glass of wine. As eating a great deal is deemed indelicate in a lady (for her manner should be rather divine than sensual), it will be ill manners to help her to a large slice of meat at once or fill her plate too full."

A strange form of politeness is also revealed: "The master or mistress of the table should continue eating whilst any of the company are so employed, and to enable them to do this, they should help themselves accordingly." This is surely carrying politeness to an extreme. Fancy having to go on munching something you did not want simply in order to keep a gluttonous guest in countenance. I suppose that the converse should equally apply, and that a hostess ought to stop eating so soon as she sees that her guests have finished.

The ladies, it seems, used to withdraw after dinner even in these old times. The reason for this is rather neatly expressed: "Habit having made a pint of wine after dinner almost necessary to a man who eats freely; which is not the case with women, and as their sitting and drinking with the men would be unseemly, it is customary, after the cloth and dessert are removed and two or three glasses of wine have gone round, for the ladies to retire and leave the men to themselves, and for this 'tis the part of the mistress of the house to make the motion for retiring, by privately consulting the ladies present whether they please to withdraw."

### GUESTS' BEHAVIOR.

After the whole duty of the host the author proceeds to give us information as to the behavior of the guests: "Eating quick or very slow at meals is characteristic of the vulgar; the first infers poverty, that you have not had a good meal for some time, the last, if abroad, that you dislike your entertainment; if at home, that you are rude enough to set before your friends what you cannot eat yourself. So again, eating your soup with your nose in your plate is vulgar. It has the appearance of being used to hard work, and having, of course, an unsteady hand. If it be necessary then to avoid this, it is much more so that of smelling to the meat whilst on the fork before you put it in your mouth. I have seen an ill-bred fellow do this, and have been so angry that I could have kicked him from the table. If you dislike what you have, leave it, but on no account, by smelling to or examining it, charge your friend with putting unwholesome provisions before you. To be well received you must always be circumspect at table, where it is exceedingly rude to eat greedily, to lean your elbows on the table, to sit too far from it, or to leave the table before grace is said."

Of course, we all know that it is bad manners to be late for dinner, but our author insists as a test of good breeding that we must "be always there a quarter of an hour before the appointed time," which would not make us very popular now-a-days.

The directions in this book about carving tell us very little that we do not know even in this degraded age. There are, however, a few names, such as the edge-bone, the ridge-bone, the each-bone, the ach-bone, the gentlemen's-bone, and other tit-bits, which have unfortunately been forgotten to-day.

## BLACK HUNDREDS ACTIVE.

### A Fresh Anti-Semitic Campaign Started in Russia.

Whether more blood must flow before the Jewish question is definitely settled in Russia is the question uppermost in the minds of the Hebrew communities in the empire. The anti-Semitic elements are joining forces to oppose the bill for the abolition of the pale of settlement in which the main hope of the Russian Jews is centered. That measure is held over until the Duma meets again in the Fall.

Petition on petition has been sent meanwhile to the Czar by the Union of True Russian Men (the notorious Black Hundreds) in which the Jews are charged with all the crimes on the calendar, including corruption of the press and of the police and with illicit cornering of trade. The pale of settlement, the perpetuation of which is desired by the anti-Semitic Black Hundreds, was designed to keep the Jews permanently herded together in a number of cities where they form from 40 to 70 per cent. of the population.

In villages the Jews are not permitted to reside. Within the pale of settlement Jews form, according to official statistics, eleven one one-half per cent. of the population. Outside the pale there are a quarter of a million Jews in Russia. They form 63 per cent. of the population in the Caucasus, 0.6 per cent. in Siberia, .25 per cent. in Central Russia and .16 per cent in Central Asia.

Part of the anti-Semitic campaign is the indictment by the Black Hundreds of the Liberal leader, Prof. Milinkoff, who visited America some time ago, for complaining in the Duma that the Black Hundreds were offensive to the dignity of the Imperial family and were merely a band of pogrom or massacre organizers. Simultaneously the 160 deputies who signed the bill for the abolition of the pale are to be prosecuted on the ground that the bill undermines the interests of the Orthodox Church.

The anti-Semitic combination is powerful and of it succeeds in stirring up the fanaticism of the rural population there is no knowing to what straits the persecuted race may be brought.

## "NO-TIP" HOTEL WINS.

### Guests Turned Away Prove Success of London's Venture.

The "No Tip" Hotel which started on the Strand, London, last year is enjoying great prosperity. The hotel has been open for 344 nights; the director says that not one room has been empty during all that time, while scores of would-be guests are turned away daily.

Guests who are discovered giving a tip are informed that their rooms have been let for the next night; any employe who accepts a tip is discharged promptly.

The hotel was established by Joseph Lyons, the caterer, who does the largest business in England, and who occupies his spare time by painting in oils and writing sensational stories and melodramas.

The eyes of the proprietors of rival hostelries have been opened by the public's eagerness to keep some of its money in its pocket.

# BAY OF FUNDY'S TIDES

### RISE FROM TWENTY TO SEVENTY FEET.

### Rushes Up the Petitcodiac in One Great Crested Wall of Water.

Twice a day the Atlantic Ocean pours its surplus water into the narrow Bay of Fundy, creating more varied tide effects than can be found in almost any similar water area in the world.

Fifty miles wide at the mouth, and only narrowing to thirty miles a hundred and fifty miles further up, the foggy bay has about the same area as Lake Ontaria, but at one time of day contains much more water than at another. Near its mouth the bay is freshened by the outpouring of real rivers; at its head on either side are estuaries which the ocean tide makes into broad and deep muddy rivers, to turn later, on its departure, into empty, slimy ditches. Several hours after ports like Halifax, lying out on the exposed Atlantic shore, have received their modest increase of five or six feet, the advance guard of this oncoming tide begins its struggle with the St. John River, and a little later rushes up the Petitcodiac in one great crested wall of water.

Five feet at Halifax, fifteen feet at Quebec, twenty-five feet at St. John, is about the average perpendicular rise of the tide, and at the head of the Bay of Fundy heaven knows what it is. Forty, fifty, seventy feet are the various figures given. Perhaps seventy feet is not extravagant.

### OCEANS OF SAND AND MUD.

One would not think so at any rate who had stood at high water mark in Shepody Bay and, looking over miles of mud and sand flats, failed to decry the merge of the receding water. Driving along the bank of the Petitcodiac River at Hopewell Cape, or along the Avon at Windsor, it is a common sight to see a schooner bound up river for a load of gypsum with a fair wind making good progress. Suddenly sails are furled and the anchor chains go rattling through the hawse hole. The tide has begun to ebb and soon will run out with such force that nothing short of a hurricane behind her would drive the schooner up river. In a short time she will lie in a narrow stream, high banks of red mud on either side, until once again the flood tide helps her another stage on her journey.

There is a certain weird interest attaching to these tidal estuaries and their surrounding marshes; there is excitement attending the arrival of the bore of the Petitcodiac at Moncton, rushing along as it does with the speed of a freight train.

But there is nothing in the tides of the head of the Bay of Fundy, except perhaps their extreme range that is not reproduced on the Solway or the Mersey.

At St. John, N. B., however, there is a tidal phenomeon, which the people there consider unique. There the tide contends with a river which is always a river. Four hundred and fifty miles long, and draining a basin of 20,000 square miles, the St. John River makes a big impression on the Bay of Fundy. Approaching a port, while still several miles out, a clear cut line can be traced, on the sea side the water is green, on the shore side brown. On the other hand, for twenty miles up the river, the water is salty, and there is a small tidal effect. The tide in the river would be much greater were it not that about four miles from its mouth, the river makes a sudden descent, falling in a distance of a quarter of a mile twenty to twenty-five feet.

### WHERE BRIDGES SPAN RIVER.

It is right at this point that the tidal conflict, known in St. John as the "Reversible Falls," takes place. In fact, there is nothing like a perpendicular fall, only swiftly flowing and dangerous rapids at low water, a swiftly but comparatively smooth stream, with its current at high water, and between tides a slack water condition, with water smooth as a millpond, when any craft, even a bark canoe, can pass through either way in perfect safety. A blind man from Boston, a learned and philosophical fellow, came to New Brunswick one summer to "see" the tides. He had selected a place further up the Bay of Fundy for his observation, but on his way thither stopped at St. John and took a drive about that town. His driver pulled up the team on the Suspension Bridge that crosses the narrow gorge where the river tumbles through, and told his fare, "Here is the only reversible waterfall in the world." "I know better than that," said the blind man, "there are reversible falls on the River Severn in England." The driver doubted this. "What I tell you is what the tourist association say," he replied. "Well, if you don't believe me," said the blind man, "read 'In Memoriam,' Tennyson ought to know." No doubt he had in mind the lines:

There twice a day the Severn fills;
The salt sea water passes by,
And hushes half the babbling Wye,
And makes a silence in the hills.
The tide flows down, the wave again
Is vocal in its wooded walls.

But therein little more is suggested than occurs where any river meets the ocean. What happens at St. John is that the Bay of Fundy flood jams and crams the little basin which serves as a harbor at St. John full of water and rises it ultimately to a level several feet higher than the surface of the river beyond. With no other outlet for several hours the harbor discharges into the river, and the current is up, and strongly up, even for an hour or two after the ocean has begun to ebb.

## A WILD BEAST'S LEAP.

### In Broad Jumping School Boys Can Beat Them.

A schoolboy who is a fair athlete can outjump, on the flat, a panther, a tiger or a lion. Not that there have ever been actual competitions between the boys in the schools of the country and these wild beasts, whose prowess has made them dreaded, but the records of the scholastic athletic meets and the records of the biggest and strongest animals in captivity have been compared.

When Herr Karl Hagenbeck, the famous animal-trainer, was building his zoological park at Stellingen, in Germany, he decided to employ a novel method to keep the carnivora within safe bounds and yet give them almost entire liberty. He therefore built for them what he called glens, where they would have plenty of shelter, but where also they would be free to roam about at their own will. So he surrounded his carnivora gorge with a trench or chasm, very deep, and too wide for any of these beasts to leap across. He also so screened the trench with bushes and plants that the visitors to the park would not see the chasm at all.

To ascertain how far these animals were able to leap, he devised the plan of fixing a stuffed pigeon to the projecting branch of a tree. Then in turn he released lions, tigers and panthers into the enclosure where stood the tree. The instant the animals saw the pigeon they exerted themselves to the utmost to reach it. Thus he found that the tigers and lions could barely jump six feet and six inches, while the panther could just reach the branch at a height of ten feet.

Now schoolboys cannot equal these records. The best jump made in scholastic competitions is six feet and two inches, but there are a great many boys in the high schools who can clear the bar at five feet six or seven or eight inches with ease. In broad jumping, however, these school lads can beat the animals.

Herr Hagenbeck tested the broad jumping powers of the beasts in a similar manner, but he used animals which had had some training, and which were more adept at jumping than other beasts of the same species. He found that panthers could barely cover ten feet in a standing jump, and that when they had a running start they could jump at most thirteen or fourteen feet. Tigers also jumped ten feet from a standing start, and on the running jump were able to make several feet more.

But none of these animals were able to come within many feet of the schoolboy record, made four years ago by an Ohio boy, of twenty-three feet, two inches, nor could they get near the mark of the ordinary school athlete, for there are many high-school lads who can make from seventeen to twenty feet.

In his great animal park, Hagenbeck considered it therefore to be entirely safe to surround the quarters of his carnivorous beasts with a trench twenty-eight feet wide. While the animals might take a long run before they leaped, any attempt to jump the trench would cause them to fall into the depths of the chasm.

What is the best fertilizer to use in raising objections?

# THEY RARELY COMPLAIN

### INVALIDS LESS TROUBLE THAN TRIVIAL COMPLAINTS

### Some Wait Too Long Before Securing Advice—Others Worry Constantly.

Two extreme classes of invalids are described in a note in the Lancet, namely, those who, though stricken with some serious, or even fatal malady, say nothing about it, and those who complain long and loudly about trivial ailments. Says the writer:—"The really sick patients who do not seek medical advice or complain may be divided into four classes. Firstly, there is the patient who suspects some very serious or fatal disorder—for instance, a woman who suspects she has a cancer. We say suspects, but she practically knows, and yet she dreads to be told the fact, with the result that she hesitates to submit herself to a medical verdict until she is past the reach of effective aid. Secondly, there is that class composed of people who take a somewhat fatalistic view of life or death and who tell themselves that it is no use worrying and that they will just go on

AS LONG AS THEY CAN.

Thirdly, there is the class composed of persons suffering from some very chronic complaint, such as, for instance, the business man suffering from granular kidney. He is conscious of feeling vaguely unwell, but having so much to attend to, and never bothering much about himself, as he expresses it, he goes on with his daily occupation until one day a cerebral hemorrhage or an acute pleural effusion strikes him unexpectedly down, or perhaps one morning he wakes to find himself partially blind. And lastly, there are those brave souls who, knowing that they are doomed within a few years at the most, take up their burden for the sake of those near and dear to them, or for very love of labor, and work with undiminished courage to the end. Robert Louis Stevenson was the type of this class of sufferers, and our own profession can afford other shining examples. The name of John Hunter comes at once to mind.

"Contrast with these that large class of persons who with nothing whatever definite the matter with them, or with nothing but some illness which is due to their own self-indulgence, fly from one medical man to another, while in the intervals of orthodox treatment they dose themselves with all the

VARIOUS QUACK REMEDIES

which figure so largely in the advertisement columns of the daily press and the popular monthly magazines. They always are complaining, never satisfied, and are a nuisance to themselves, to their friends, and to their medical man for the time being. The type of this class is the man who habitually overdistends his stomach and who translates the resulting frequent attacks of cardiac palpitation into the warnings of approaching death proceeding from a heart in a condition of hopeless disease. The contrast is a remarkable illustration of the complexity of human nature, and can only be paralleled by the way in which the really poor suffer in heroic silence, while the loafer parades the streets with banners inscribed 'Curse your Charity' at one end of the procession and a collecting-box at the other."—Literary Digest.

## CURING FATIGUE.

Discovery of an antitoxin for fatigue has been announced in Germany by Dr. W. Weichardt, lecturer at the University of Erlangen. He claims to have discovered the poison that is liberated in the human tissues by the breaking down resulting from effort, and that he has found the natural antidote for it, which the body itself provides. He has succeeded, in some remarkable experiments in producing both fatigue and restoration from fatigue, in animals inoculated, first with the fatigue toxin and afterward with his antitoxin. He noted that all animals show increase of endurance, following rest after work. He argued that this indicated an overproduction of an element in the blood, capable of neutralizing the fatigue poison. Deducting that this element could be isolated, and that the bodies of animals could be made to produce it in usable quantities, he experimented till he accomplished those results. His success has been so remarkable that it has attracted wide attention, and promising results have been attained in treatment of serious diseases by other scientists.

# COME TO ENDERBY!

# Victoria Day Celebration

A Day Filled with Interesting Sporting Events, Delightful Music, and Clean Festivities for Young and Old

## Three of the Best Valley Bands will be in Attendance

Vernon's Peerless Fire Brigade Band, Armstrong's Infantry Band, Enderby's City Band

## Two Games Baseball

Salmon Arm, Revelstoke, Enderby

1st Game, 10:00 a.m. 2nd Game 2:30 p.m.

**Lacrosse** Vernon vs. Revelstoke 1:30 p.m.

**Football** Armstrong vs. Enderby 5 p.m.

## Men's Races

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100-yd Dash, | open, | scratch, | $5 and $3 |
| 440-yd " | " | " | 6 and 4 |
| Half-mile " | " | " | 10 and 5 |

**880-yd Relay** each man to run 220 yds, prize, $20

ENDERBY vs. REVELSTOKE

**Entries must be in by the 22nd of May**

## Boys' and Girls' Races

10:00 a.m.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boys' Race, | 7 and under, | 1st 75c, | 2nd 50c, | 3rd 25c | | |
| Girls' Race, | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Boys' Race, | 12 and under, | | " | " | " | |
| Girls' Race, | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Boys' Race, | 15 and under, | 1st $1.00 | 2n 75c, | 3d 50c, | | |
| Girls' Race, | " | " | " | " | " | " |

**Boys' Obstacle Race,** any age, $1.00, 75c, 50c

**Girls' " "** any age, $1.00, 75c, 50c

# EVERYBODY COME!

**Every convenience looking to the comfort and pleasure of every visitor will be provided, at the Hotels and on the Recreation Grounds**

Special Train Service, and Excursion Rates: Train will leave Revelstoke at 5 a.m., arriving at Enderby at 7.30. Leave Vernon at 9 a.m., arrive Enderby, 10:30. Returning, leave Enderby for Revelstoke 6:30; for Vernon 9:30 p. m.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

H. M. WALKER, Secretary

# The Last Chance

Lots, $150 and up

to buy a cheap lot and build a home of your own.

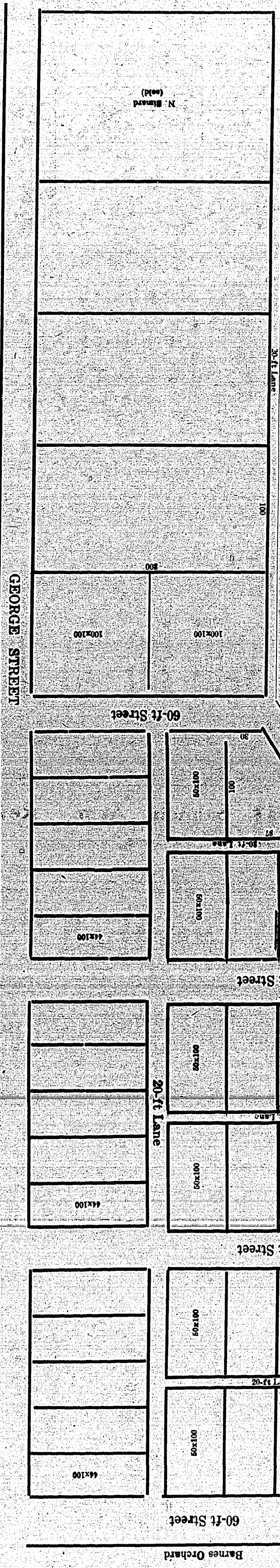
Lots, $10 down and $10 per month.

How does it strike you?

Prices and terms to suit every purse.

**WALTER OBINSON,**

Sales Agent, Cliff St., next to City Hall




# City Water Light Drainage

The only $150 lots in Enderby


## OBITUARY

The sudden death of William Sibbald on Monday last after a brief illness came as a shock to many in our town. Although 89 years of age he was enjoying comparatively good health, and took his usual out-door walk up to last Friday. An attack of phneumonia was the cause of his death.

The deceased was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1822. He was the second son of the late Capt. James Sibbald, of the Royal navy, who was serving on the Victory under Admiral Nelson, and was present at his death. Deceased emigrated to Canada in the year 1842, and after some years he settled on a farm near Owen Sound, Grey County, Ont.

After farming for about 25 years, during which time a large family of boys and girls grew up, he removed to Manitoba with his wife and family in 1878, enduring some of the hardships incidental to pioneer life, and spent his first summer near Kildonan. In the fall of the same year he moved to Rapid City, he and three sons having secured homesteads near to the town. A few years later he retired from farming and settled in the town, where he spent the remainder of his days, with the exception of some lengthy visits to his family at different points.

He was married in the year 1852 to Miss Charlotte Boles, of Devonshire, Eng., who survives him. He is also survived by five sons and five daughters, the sons being: James, of Vancouver, B. C.; John, of Winnipeg; Thomas, of Stonewall; William of Alexander, and Malcolm, of Rapid City The daughters are: Mrs. Polson, of Enderby, B. C.; Mrs. Garrett, of Elkhorn; Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Moore, of Brandon, and Mrs. Mutter, of Rapid City.

Mr. Sibbald was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and was rarely absent during divine services. —Rapid City Reporter.

## MARKET REPORTS

The Provincial Government is making arrangements to give a more comprehensive market service this year even than that of last year, and the fruit industry is sure to be very greatly benefitted. The past season, Mr. Metcalfe, the market commissioner, was alone in the field, and his reports to Victoria were distributed throughout the fruit districts by mail. This season, the government has promised to have agencies in the principal distributing markets of the prairie and from the telegraphic reports sent to Victoria, bulletins will be wired out to the affiliated associations. This will cut at least five days from the time required to get market information to the originating points and will, in fact, keep the association posted to within 24 hours of the actual market. In addition, one agent will be maintained in the competitive valleys south of the line to advise market conditions there, for with reciprocity looming up, it is important to become acquainted with American conditions, methods and organization.

For Sale—A few ewes of Leister's breed. Some with lambs, some without. D. Lindsay, Deep Creek, Enderby.

## PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

THE qualifying examinations for Third-class Clerks, Junior Clerks and Stenographers will be held at the following places, commencing on Monday the 3rd July next:—Armstrong, Chilliwack, Cumberland, Golden, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kaslo, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Peachland, Revelstoke, Rossland, Salmon Arm, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon, and Victoria.

Candidates must be British subjects between the ages of 21 and 30, if for Third-class Clerks; and between 16 and 21, if for Junior Clerks or Stenographers.

Applications will not be accepted if received later than the 15th June next

Further information, together with application forms, may be obtained from the undersigned.

P. WALKER,
Registrar, Public Service.
Victoria, B. C., 27th April, 1911.


**PACIFIC COAST TESTED SEEDS**

Arriving daily: our new and fresh stock of Seeds grown under contract by the best growers in all parts of the world; Seeds that will give the best results. One trial will convince you. Also a full line of Garden Requisites, Implements of all kinds, Bee Supplies, Sprayers, Spray. Also a full line of Chick Foods and Conkeys Remedies. Press the button, we will do the rest.

Catalogue Free.

The **M. J. Henry Nurseries**
2011 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.
A. R. MACDOUGALL, Mgr.


## CITY OF ENDERBY

### PROPOSED LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE that the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Enderby intends to construct works of Local Improvement on certain streets as set forth in the schedule appearing hereunder, and to assess a portion of the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon and to be benefited thereby; and that a statement showing the lands liable, and proposed to be specially assessed for the said proposed works, and the names of the owners thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained from the last-revised assessment roll and otherwise, is now filed at the City Hall, and is open for inspection during office hours.

The subjoined schedule shows the estimated cost of the said proposed works, and the proportion of such cost to be provided out of the general funds of the City.

Persons entitled and desiring to petition the Municipal Council against undertaking the said proposed works must do so on or before the 26th day of May, 1911.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

| No. | Street | Side of Street | Description and Location of Proposed Work | Est'd Total Cost | Est'd City's Proportion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Six-ft. Concrete Sidewalk** | | |
| 1 | Mill | Booth | From S. & O. Tracks to Belvidere St | $ 918.46 | $ 483.54 |
| | | | **Ten-ft. Concrete Sidewalk** | | |
| 2 | Cliff | North | From S. & O. Tracks to George St. | 1,425.60 | 814.00 |
| 3 | Cliff | South | From Vernon Road to George St. | 1,025.20 | 530.20 |
| | | | **Eight-ft. Concrete Sidewalk** | | |
| 4 | Maud | West | From Mill St. to Cliff St. | 505.44 | 252.72 |
| 5 | Belvidere | West | From Cliff St. to Mill St. | 440.00 | 239.36 |
| | | | **Macadamized Roads** | | |
| 6 | Mill | | From S. & O. Tracks to Belvidere St 38 lt., with 6-in. cement curb | 1,230.06 | 749.20 |
| 7 | Cliff | | From S. & O. Tracks to George St., 40 ft., with 6-in cement curb | 2,348.80 | 1,412.80 |
| 8 | Maud | | From Mill St. to Cliff St., 40 ft. with 6-in, cement curb on W. side | 874.80 | 461.70 |
| 9 | Belvidere | | Mill St. to Cliff St., 34 ft., with 6.in cement curb on W. side | 660.96 | 340.68 |
| | | | **Drain** | | |
| 10 | Mill | | From outlet at river bank to George St., 14-in. tile drain | 1,824.00 | 1,040.00 |
| 11 | Maud & Cliff | | From North end of Maud St. to junction Cliff and George Sts., 10-in. tile drain | 1,854.00 | 1,065.00 |

Dated at the City Hall, Enderby, this 11th day of May, 1911.

GRAHAM ROSOMAN,
City Clerk.

# HOME

## TASTY RECIPES.

Pot Roast.—A tasty dish for luncheon.—One can red salmon, one egg, juice of one lemon. Season with salt and pepper to suit. Bread crumbs about a cupful. Break the salmon apart with a fork and lightly mix with the other ingredients. Put this into a cake tin with a funnel centre and steam for twenty minutes. This will come out in the shape of a salmon loaf. While the salmon loaf is steaming prepare either fresh or canned peas by cooking fifteen or twenty minutes, and when done season with butter, pepper, and salt, and garnish the salmon loaf on the chop plate with the peas by filling the cavity formed by the funnel and spill generously over the loaf.

Sweet Salad Dressing.—Sweet salad dressing for apple, celery, walnuts, or any fruit or nuts desired. —Juice of two oranges, juice of three lemons, two eggs, one-half cup sugar, one cup of whipping cream. Beat juice of oranges and lemons with eggs, add sugar and boil till clear. Whip cream and stir thoroughly into mixture, but do not add cream till mixture is cool. Set away in a cool place. Just before ready to serve the salad cut the apple and celery into cubes and also cut the walnuts up fine and mix lightly with a fork and place on lettuce leaves and garnish with the above salad dressing. Half the recipe is sufficient to serve six.

Chicken in Peas.—Cut the chicken into joints, as for a fricassee or curry, and put into a saucepan with a quart of young shelled peas, one spoonful of butter, one small sliced onion, one spring of parsley, moisten with drippings, dusting with flour. Stew, covered, until done. Add a little salt and sugar just before serving.

Chili Sauce.—This chili sauce is made without boiling and will keep to the last bit. One peck ripe tomatoes chopped fine; sprinkle in 2 cups of salt and drain overnight. In the morning add 2 cupfuls of chopped celery, 4 small red pepperspers, chopped, 2 cupfuls chopped onions, 2 cupfuls brown sugar, 1 cupful of mustard seed, 1 teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, 1 1 teaspoonful of powdered cloves, 2 quarts of cider vinegar. Mix and set away. Ready to eat in three days.

## BREADS.

Nut Bread.—One cupful of sweet milk, one-half cupful of sugar, three-fourths cupful of English walnut meats, three cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one egg, pinch salt. Beat egg and sugar together, add flour in which baking powder has been sifted, then the milk and last the nut meats ground. Put in tins and let raise one hour and bake.

Oatmeal Bread.—Two cupfuls of sponge, two cupfuls of breakfast food over which pour one cupful of boiling water and let stand until lukewarm, one cupful of raisins, one-half cupful New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of lard; mix together with white flour and treat as white bread.

Baking Hint.—When your bread fails to rise, don't throw the dough away, and by all means don't attempt to bake it. Instead, take a teacupful of flour, two heaping teaspoons of baking powder, a scant teacupful of lard and enough warm milk to make a sticky dough. Work this in with the other dough; roll and cut into biscuits. Then bake quickly. The result will be biscuits so nice and light that they are superior to ordinary baking powder or soda biscuits. The proportions of dough are half of each kind.

## FISH.

Twenty Minute Codfish Balls.—Cut and pick dry codfish in small pieces, freed from bone and skin, and soak in cold water while you peel and dice potatoes. Take two cupfuls of codfish to four cupfuls of diced potatoes. Put in cold water and boil until potatoes are tender drain water off, and mash as for mashed potatoes; season with butter and pepper and beat in one egg well. Drop from spoon into hot fat and fry a delicate brown. Garnish with lettuce or parsley. They are nice and light and can be prepared in twenty minutes. This quantity will serve four persons.

Fish Hint.—In order to dispense with the disagreeable odors when baking fish the following method is suggested: After cleaning and washing the fish thoroughly, season well with salt and pepper and dredge it sparingly with flour, both inside and out, and roll in manilla paper of three thicknesses. Fold and pin together securely the edges of the paper in order to prevent the escape of the juices. Bake in moderate oven, but allow fifteen minutes longer than baking the same fish in a pan. When ready to serve remove the paper to which the skin of the fish will have adhered and place the fish upon a platter. In this way the fish is left juicy and delectable.


**Shiloh's Cure**

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



## Doomed to Suffering

RESCUED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES".

CHARLES BARRETT, Esq.

Harbor au Bouche, March 24, 1909.

"I suffered terribly from Biliousness and Dyspepsia for fifteen years, was treated by physicians and took many remedies but got no relief. Then I took "Fruit-a-tives", and this medicine completely cured me when everything else failed. To all sufferers from Indigestion, Biliousness and Constipation, I strongly advise them to try this fruit medicine". Charles Barrett.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50—or trial box, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## SOME USES FOR SALT.

It is well to wipe up floors with salt water.

Salt removes discolorations from the teapot.

Matting should be washed with salt water and wiped dry.

Clean willow furniture by a good scrubbing with salt water.

Sewer gas is counteracted if a handful of salt be placed in the basin.

Enamel may be cleaned by an application of salt moistened with vinegar.

Black and white goods may be safely washed if salt is added to the water.

A smouldering or dull fire may be cleared for broiling by a handful of salt.

Copper and glass may be cleaned by dipping half a lemon in fine salt and then rubbing the soiled article.

Odors of strong smelling foods may be removed from cooking utensils by placing them, bottom side up, over salt which has been put on a hot stove.

## CANDY.

Fruit Fudge.—Fruit fudge, something new and delicious: Three cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, onehalf cupful of nut meats, onehalf cupful of figs, dates, or raisins, and one-half cupful of shredded cocoanut. Boil sugar, butter, and milk until a soft ball forms when dropped into water. Remove from fire and set in a dish of cold water after vanilla has been added. Cool until almost cold, beat rapidly, adding nuts and fruit. Pour into platter and cut into squares.

Butter Fudge.—Boil six tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, and twelve of corn syrup in a pan till it forms a soft ball when tried in water. Take from fire and beat till creamy. Pour on a buttered platter and cut in squares. This makes just a small recipe, about one-half of usual fudge recipe.

Chocolate Fudge.—Take two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one cupful of milk, a quarter of a cake of unsweetened chocolate, and butter the size of a walnut. Let this boil until it will harden in cold water. Just as the flame has been turned out under the pan stir in a few drops of flavoring, lemon, vanilla, rose, or any favorite extract. Either beat with a fork until it begins to stiffen or pour immediately on a marble slab. When almost cool cut in squares with a buttered knife. A marble slab is preferred to a pan on account of the great ease in cutting and because it is absolutely flat, while a pan may be a trifle curved, and thus spoil the lines of the cake. One must watch and stir the preparation, as it is apt to burn.

## USEFUL HINTS.

Never ask a sick person what he will have to eat. Give him a surprise in the shape of some dainty, and the probability is that he will readily eat it.

When the mincing machine needs oiling use a drop of glycerine. This will prevent any risk of disagreeable taste or smell and will make the machine work easily.

The success of a meat pie or pudding depends on having the meat tender and well cooked, the gravy rich and properly seasoned, and the crust light and digestible.

To preserve meat take a quart of best vinegar, two ounces of salt and boil these together for a few minutes. When cold brush it on to the meat to be preserved.

If the bacon is too salt place a little water in the pan in which you intend frying it. Let the water come to a boil, then pour the water off and cook the bacon in the usual manner.

The great secret of a pleasant meal is to have everything that is required to eat it on the table. Nothing is so irritating as to have to be sending out of the room for odd forks and spoons.

For a minced meat pie take two tablespoonfuls each of chopped beef, suet, apples, raisins, currants and sugar, pastry. Mix the ingredients and put them in a pie-dish and cover with flaky crust.

Before cleaning brown boots rub over with milk—a little is sufficient. Wipe with a dry cloth and clean with polish as usual. This will clean and soften the leather; the grease in the milk keeps it moist. Stains can be removed by soaking the discolored parts with benzine and letting it dry.

Mashed turnips should be prepared this way:—Boil the turnips, drain and mash them thoroughly with a fork against the sides of the saucepan. Take care there are no lumps. Add pepper, salt and a little butter.

To prevent irons from rusting wrap them in brown paper and put them away in a dry place. If they have already become rusty they may be brightened again by rubbing them over a smooth board sprinkled with white sand.

A cheap disinfectant to use when scrubbing or washing utensils in a sick room is made by adding a teaspoonful of turpentine to every pailful of hot water. Turpentine is a powerful disinfectant, and will dispel all bad odors.

Sir Victor Horsley said alcohol was the commonest cause of disease. Long before the poisonous effect was developed in a man or woman alcohol had begun to undermine the morality of the home, and to cause disease and vice in many serious ways.

## SUMMER TIME A TIME OF DANGER

Summer time is a time of danger to all babies—but more especially to those living in the towns and cities where the heat is so excessive as to make it almost impossible to keep baby's food in proper condition. It is then that the little one suffers from those stomach and bowel troubles that carry off so many precious little lives. During the summer the mother must be especially careful to keep baby's stomach sweet and pure and his bowels moving regularly. No other medicine will be of such great aid to mothers in summer as Baby's Own Tablets. These little Tablets never fail to regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach and make baby well and happy. Mrs. D. Devlin, St. Sylvester East, Que., says: "I think Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones for stomach and bowel troubles and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## WHEN TO EAT FRUIT.

To obtain the most benefit from the succulent fruits they should be eaten at the end of the chief meal. Bananas are an exception and may be eaten with any meal. They are very acceptable cut in thin slices and eaten with bread and butter. Stewed fruits often have their virtues wasted through being eaten at the wrong time. Six or eight stewed prunes half an hour before breakfast are beneficial; so are stewed figs or stewed apples eaten before breakfast.

Peeled oranges cut into thin slices so that the juice is set free, with castor sugar strewn over the slices, are not unlike pineapple and form a highly efficacious aid to digestion. Grapes should never be eaten except after the chief meal of the day. Taken when the stomach is comparatively empty, they are a specially harmful fruit.

With a man happiness depends on himself; with a woman it depends on the dresses she can make her husband pay for.


# GILLETT'S

THE Standard Article

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Ready for use in any quantity.

Useful for five hundred purposes.

A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.

Use only the Best.

For Making Soap.

For Softening Water.

For Removing Paint.

For Disinfecting Sinks, Closets, Drains, etc.

# LYE


# Young Folks

## HOW WADI MADE NUMBERS.

One day in a primary school the children were making figures on the board. There was a little boy there who came from Egypt. He was only five years old, so all the others watched him to see what he would do. They wanted to see the funny numbers he would make. But Wadi went to the board and made our figures without any trouble—ten of them—without any help from the teacher!

She was so surprised and so pleased! And all the children wondered. For they could not make theirs half so well. It was true that he laid the figure one down flat on its back. And he made the hook of the figure five before he made the shaft. But they were a very nice set of figures for all that.

Nobody in this country had even taught him to write them, and this was the first time he had been to an English school. So the teacher was puzzled. She asked Wadi what language his teacher taught him to write in Egypt. Then he spoke up real loud, and said, "In Arabic, teacher." That explained it all. For ours are Arabian figures, too.

Then the teacher told them the story of how we came to get them. She said, "Years and years ago all the people who used to speak English and Latin and Greek made the figures we call Roman numerals. We do so still when we number our chapters or our paragraphs and some other things. And the Romans said they took them from the Greeks, their clever next-door neighbors.

"When men went to those Eastern countries, long, long ago, on pilgrimages and to war, they found many of the people who lived all round Arabia counting with the same nice, easy figures you are using to-day. When they asked the sheiks, or Arab chiefs, how they had first made up such nice numbers, these had to say, like the Romans with their letters, 'Next-door neighbor.' For they had borrowed them from the people who lived in India. The Chinese people who lived next door on the other side of India, had taken a few, too; but they did not take them all, only enough to multiply with, so that every big number as they wrote it was a little example in multiplication. If they wanted to say thirty, they would write the queer Chinese sign for ten and then put a tiny number three high up on the left side for the multiplier.

"So the men from Europe learned the number signs and practised writing them, too. Then they told the people of other countries about them on their long way home. But the people who painted and wrote the first books—for there was no printing then—said:

"'We like our own letter numbers the best. We are used to them. They are like nice old friends. We like our numbers all made up of lots of letters. You can use your queer number signs if you like for buying and selling. But we shall keep on using letter numbers for our books.' And if you will look at the beginning of the chapters of any book, you will see that somebody thinks so still.

"We have used the new numbers only three hundred years. It was only about the time that the Pilgrims came to America that the people of England began to use these Arabic figures.

"So this is the way we came to borrow Wadi's number signs. The first borrowing happened so very long ago that almost everybody has forgotten about it. And we didn't mean to steal either, you know. Nobody cared to keep their numbers all to themselves. This is why Wadi could surprise us all by just writing his own number work."—Youth's Companion.

# HEALTH

## MYALGIA.

If you have suffered from an attack of severe muscular pain in the small of the back which your physician has treated under the name of myalgia, and some friend speaks of your illness as lumbago, you need not feel insulted, as the two words apply to the same affliction. Myalgia simply means pain in the voluntary muscles. If it occurs in the back it is known as lumbago; if it affects the muscles of the neck it is called torticollis; and if the chest muscles are the sufferers the affection is known as pleurodynia.

Mylagia, although extremely uncomfortable while it lasts, is a temporary disorder, generally brought about by a slight strain or wrenching of the muscles, or by a local "catching cold," and in many cases by a combination of these two causes.

For the reason that an attack of myalgia cannot always be readily traced to its cause, it is not always easy to find the right drug to treat it. Naturally in the gouty subject treatment of the gout is called for, while in malaria remedies for malaria will help the lumbago, although they will be of no service at all to one suffering from intestinal indigestion. At the same time, whatever the cause, the local treatment will be about the same in all cases, because it is directed especially to the relief of the pain.

This local treatment may be summed up in two words—rest and warmth in the first place until the worst of the pain has been relieved.

In some cases the pain of lumbago is so severe that it calls for more radical measures, but pain-stilling or narcotic drugs should never be given for it except under the direction of a physician. Heat may be applied either in the dry or the moist form. Sometimes a hot flaxseed poultice, with a little mustard added, and a day's rest in bed will suffice for a cure. The old-fashioned practise of wrapping a flat-iron in flannel and applying it to the painful spot is a good way of getting dry heat.

After the acute pain has subsided, there is nothing better than massage to persuade the muscles back to their normal work again. A liniment may be rubbed in at the same time, and sufficient friction used to redden the surface of the skin. The affected muscle will recover much more rapidly if exercised, and when the acute pain has lessened, the patient should be encouraged to practise gentle movements of the parts. —Youth's Companion.

It's better to keep your face closed than to get into trouble by telling the truth.


**Shiloh's Cure**

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



# MICA AXLE GREASE

is the turning-point to economy in wear and tear of wagons. Try a box. Every dealer everywhere.

The Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.

Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.

# I know the best paint to use

*Says the Little Paint Man.*

For the man who is about to paint his home or other buildings there is the choice of three materials:

Cheap Mixed Paint  Hand-mixed Lead and Oil
Good Prepared Paint, such as SWP

There is so much controversy about which is the best to use that it is hard for anyone not a paint expert to arrive at a decision. Here it is in a nutshell.

Cheap mixed paint is a poor buy—it's cheap, it's shoddy, it won't wear or give satisfaction. So it isn't worth considering.

Hand-mixed lead and oil is good as far as it goes, but it is impossible for anyone with a paddle and bucket and working by rule of thumb to make as good a paint as that which is worked out on a strictly scientific formula and mixed and ground by powerful machinery.

Good prepared paint, such as Sherwin-Williams Paint (SWP), will give the best of results. It is made of Pure Lead, Pure Zinc, Pure Linseed Oil and the necessary coloring pigments and driers, all combined according to exact scientific formula, the result of over 40 years' experience in paint making, and mixed and ground by powerful machinery designed especially for the purpose. The result is a paint that covers most surface and wears longest.

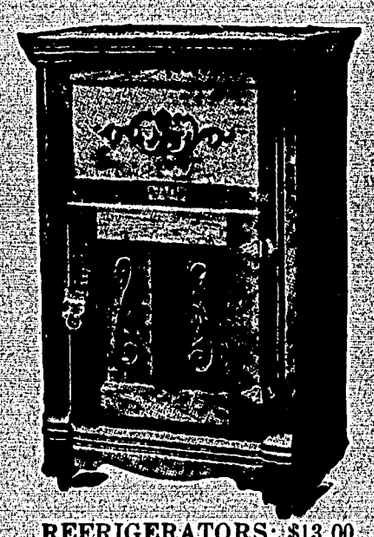
Just call and get color cards and all information. XY772

**Our Stock is the Most Complete to be Found in the Okanagan**

Canada's Best Range

**McClary Kootenay**

**Prices, $40 and up according to size.**



REFRIGERATORS: $13.00 and up

**FULTON'S HARDWARE** ENDERBY, B.C.


# City Council in Business Session

A meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening; Mayor Ruttan in the chair, and Aldermen Teece, Blanchard, Worthington and Murphy present.

The Grade by-law, establishing the street grade for the town on Cliff street, was read the third time and passed.

Tenders were opened for the sale of the debentures recently voted for the purchase of road making machinery.

The Dominion Securities Company, of Toronto, offered $5,610, for the $5,500 issue, a premium of $110.

R. C. Matthews & Co., Toronto, offered $5,390.

Campbell-Thompson Co., Toronto, offered $5,561.

The Canadian Debentures Corporation, Toronto, offered $5,555.55.

Brent, Knox & Co. Toronto, offered $5,736.

C. H. Burges & Co., Toronto, offered $5,738.

On motion of Aldermen Worthington and Teece the tender of C. H. Burges & Co., offering a premium of $238 on the issue, was accepted.

The resignation of Alderman Greyell to take effect May 16th was accepted.

The by-law to amend the billiard saloon was brought up for sealing.

Application for water service from N. Simard was referred to the Water and Light committee.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the following sums of money:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Montreal, to retire coupons, loan by-law No.6.. | $ 150.00 |
| Crown tailoring Co, constable uniform | 33.00 |
| Okanagan Telephone Co, rent | 4.00 |
| The Walker Press, printing | 32.00 |
| Arthur Reeves, stationery | 2.15 |
| A. R. Rogers Lumber Co., lumber | 13.56 |
| E. J. Mack, draying | 5.25 |
| Dominion Wood Pipe Co., waterworks supplies | 96.99 |
| C. P. R., freight | 2.61 |
| C. Dugdale, wages | 75.57 |
| W. H. Hutchison supplies | 2.75 |
| A. R. Rogers L. C., lighting | 22.74 |
| A. Fulton, supplies | 24.03 |
| Enderby Trading Co., supplies | 5.45 |
| F. V. Moffet, jr., street light | 1.00 |
| Tom Robinson, wages | 12.30 |

Prices were submitted by Evans, Coleman & Evans, Vancouver, on piping for drains, and cement: the latter at $3.55 per sack, and 55c per foot for 12-inch pipe, and 95c per foot for 14-inch. Quotations filed.

Communication was read from Mr. Frank Fravel asking for a light to be installed on Mill street, between George and Sicamous road. Referred to Water and Light Committee.

The Tax By-law for 1911, passed its 1st and 2nd reading. The total levy provided by the by-law is 21 mills.

A by-law to remove all doubt as to the disputed limits of the road be-Teece and Moffet properties passed its 1st reading. The by-law provides for a 66-foot roadway, with the centre of the travelled road as the dividing line and provides also for the payment of such compensation, if any, to the owners in accordance with the Municipal Clauses Act.

Mayor Ruttan reported that he had found a possible solution of the nuisance ground problem. In conversation with Mr. S. Polson, the latter had agreed to sell to the city at $300 an acre, four acres of land lying on the bank of the river, on the eastern boundary of the Marwood-Bass property, on the north outskirts of town where the Mayor believed a refuse burner could be erected and the dirt from the town could be disposed of without any objectionable feature arising. He had in mind also the purchase of 12 or 13 acres of this property by the city for a city park and recreation ground, and spoke in favor of going into the matter at a later date. If the city was to provide these things, the longer the purchase of the land is delayed the more expensive it will be. He was supported in this view by the aldermen present.

The matter of better drainage and changing the position of the outlet into the river, occupied some time, the opinion being general that the outlet should be placed at the foot of Regent street instead of Mill street.

## DAKE CASE POSTPONED

There was quite an influx of old-time Enderbyites from the coast to the Okanagan the past week. They were called as witnesses in the Dake case, and went through Friday to Vernon. The Crown asked for a postponement of the case owing to the absence of material witnesses and the minutes of the last trial, which had not been furnished him. Mr. McIntyre, for the accused, objected to the postponement, but Judge Morrison allowed it. In doing so he agreed with Mr. McIntyre in that it was a hardship on the accused, and added: "But the way of the transgressor is hard'—even if he is innocent."

He allowed Dake his liberty on his own cognizance and his promise to be on hand for trial when called by the Crown. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Wright, who have been his bondsmen, were freed by the Crown.

The following former Enderbyites were in attendance when the case was called: Mr. H. W. Wright, Mr. Bassil Gardom, Mr. W. T. Holtby, Mr. A. L. Matthews, all now of Vancouver and Victoria.


## PROFESSIONAL

WALTER ROBINSON
Notary Public
Conveyancer
Cliff St., next City Hall, Enderby

G. L. WILLIAMS
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
BELL BLOCK ENDERBY, B.C.

DR. H. W. KEITH,
Office hours: Forenoon, 11 to 12
Afternoon, 4 to 5
Evening, 7 to 8
Sunday, by appointment
Office: Cor. Cliff and George Sts. ENDERBY

W. E. BANTON,
Barrister, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Conveyancer,
etc.
Offices, Bell Block, Enderby, B.C.

## SECRET SOCIETIES

A.F.&A.M.
Enderby Lodge No. 40 Regular meetings first Thursday on or after the full moon at 8 p. m. in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
WALTER ROBINSON, W. M. S. H. SPEERS, Secretary

I.O.O.F.
Eureka Lodge, No. 50
Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. hall, Metcalf block. Visiting brothers always welcome.
R. BLACKBURN, N. G.
R. E. WHEELER, Sec'y.
W. DUNCAN, Treas.

ENDERBY LODGE
No. 35, K. of P.
Meets every Monday evening in K. of P. Hall. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
WM. ANDERSON, C.C.
C. E. STRICKLAND, K.R.S.
R. J. COLTART, M.F.
K. of P. Hall is the only hall in Enderby suitable for public entertainments. For rates, etc., apply to— R. F. JOHNSTONE, M. E., Enderby


## IN THE CHURCHES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, St. George's Church, Enderby—Service every Sunday 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. LATE celebration of Holy Communion 4th Sunday in month at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. N. Enderby Service at 3.15 p. m., 2nd Sunday in month. Hullcar—Service at 3 p.m. 4th Sunday in month. Mara—Service at 3:30 p. m. 1st & 3rd Sundays in month. Regular meeting of Women's Auxiliary last Friday in month at 3 p.m. in St. George's Hall. Rev. John Leech-Porter, Vicar.

METHODIST CHURCH—Service, Sunday 7:30 p. m. Junior Epworth League, Tuesday 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday 8 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m.
C. F. CONNOR, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.; Church service, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.
D. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday School, 10 a.m.; service, 7:30 p.m.; prayer meeting, Thursday; 30 p. m. REV. C. R. BLUNDEN, Pastor.


NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the "Land Act," a regulation has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first- and second-class lands at $10 and $5 per acre, respectively.

This regulation further provides that the prices fixed therein shall apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase is given favourable consideration after this date, notwithstanding the date of such application or any delay that may have occurred in the consideration of the same.

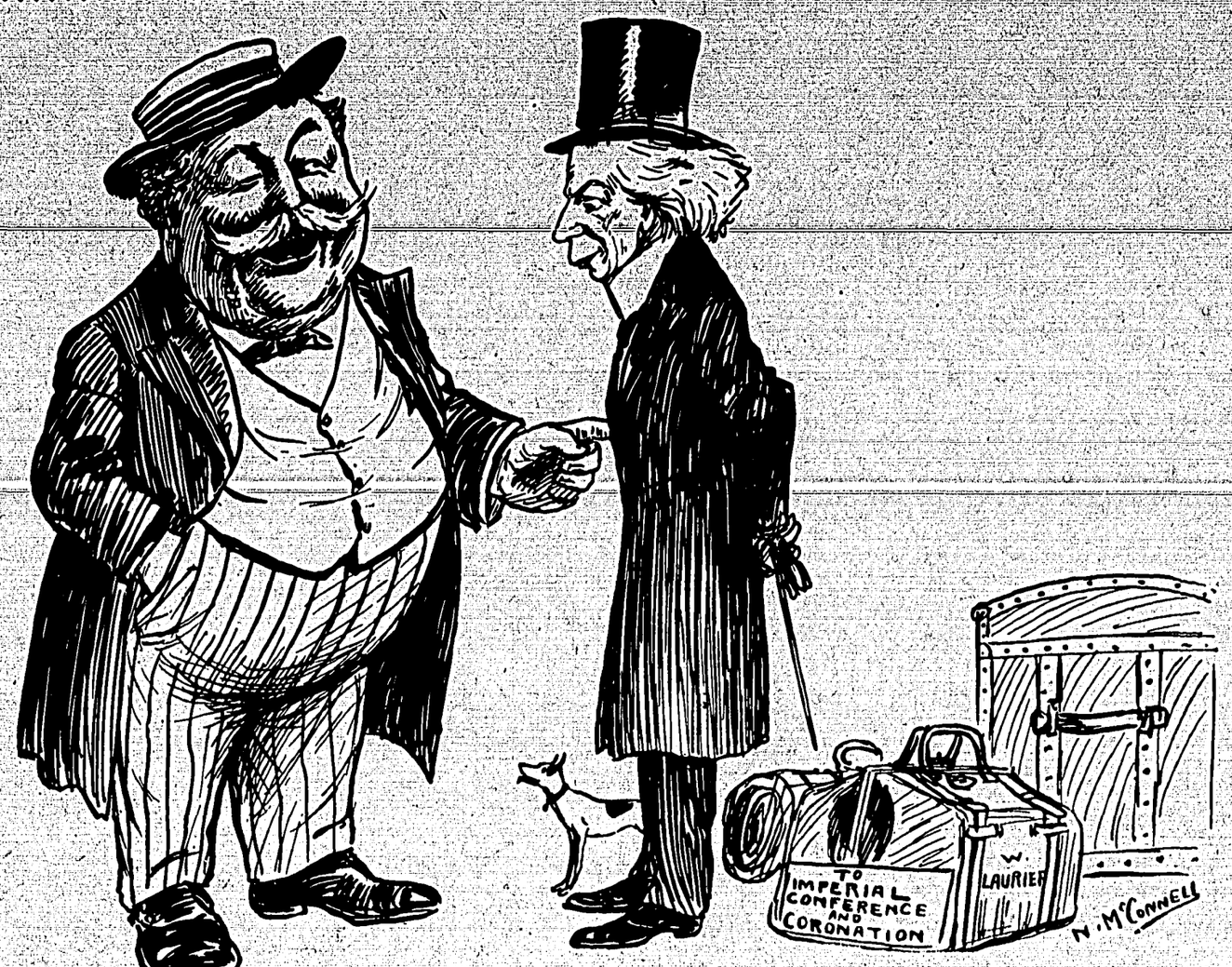
Further notice is hereby given that all persons who have pending applications to purchase lands under the provisions of sections 34 and 36 of the "Land Act," and who are not willing to complete such purchases under the prices fixed by the aforesaid regulation shall be at liberty to withdraw such applications and receive refund of the moneys deposited on account of such applications.

WILLIAM R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., April 3rd, 1911. a13-jn15

**BLANCHARD & ENGLISH**
Enderby, B. C.
**Contractors & Builders**
We have taken over the Undertaking and Picture Framing business of W. T. Holtby, and are prepared to give good service in these lines.
Corner George and Cliff Streets.

**F. T. TURNER**
**Plumbing and Steam Fitting**
All kinds of Tin and Zinc Articles Repaired
Rear Evans Blk Enderby

PLASTERING ORDERS
Plastering by contract or day. Address all enquiries to—
B. BRUNDISH,
Box 198, Enderby, B. C.


President Taft—"I almost imagine I can see you getting off that Imperialistic guff in London."
—From the Toronto News

## TESTING ORCHARD HEATERS

If any of our readers had been upon Pleasant Valley road on Saturday night, between 12 and 3 o'clock, they would have seen a pretty sight. Messrs. Freeze and Sharpe were out laying for Jack Frost, and when he came along about midnight to steal a kiss from the blushing early apple blossoms they got after him with fire. In less than five minutes they had nearly a hundred fires going. The thermometer went down five degrees and stayed there for 20 minutes, when it gradually lifted to two degrees, remaining at that point for about an hour, after which it lifted to above freezing. At three o'clock in the morning clouds gathered in the east and all danger was over for that night. The fires raised the temperature of the orchard 8 degrees.—Armstrong Advertiser.

## KAMLOOPS STEAM LAUNDRY

Parcels sent Monday, returned Saturday. Apply G. G. Campbell, agent, C. P. R. depot.

All knowledge is lost which ends in knowing, for every truth we know is a candle given us to work by. Gain all the knowledge you can—and then use it for the highest purpose.

## ATTACKED BY BRONCHIAL CATARRH

Bound Brooke P.O., Port Antonio, Ja., June 4, 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I have been suffering from dreadful attacks of Catarrh and Bronchitis for a period of one year and four months, during which time I spent most of my earnings in trying various remedies, but, alas! without any satisfaction. I was just about giving up hope of enjoying life for the future when in our Daily Telegraph papers of Jamaica I saw your advertisement for Catarrhozone, and tried one bottle. That was sufficient. I now know Catarrhozone is the best and only medicine for my trouble. It has made a thorough cure.

(Signed) T. C. WHITE.

Large size, sufficient for two months' use, guaranteed, price $1; smaller sizes 25 cents and 50 cents. Beware of imitations and substitutors, and insist on getting "Catarrhozone" only. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.


### HOW CLOUDS GET THEIR FRINGES

Tyndall used to explain to popular audiences, with the aid of a brilliant experiment, that the blue color of the sky is owing to floating particles of invisible dust that break up and scatter the short waves, which are the blue waves, of light. This, he has recently pointed out, occurs principally at a great elevation, where the atmospheric dust is extremely fine, while in the lower regions of the air, where the dust is coarser, the scattering affects all the rays, or colors, alike. The brilliant fringes of clouds, seen nearly in the direction of the sun, are largely due to dust, which especially accumulates in the neighborhood of clouds, and refracts the sunlight around their edges.

There is no surer way of getting snubbed than by offering advice to a woman on her choice of friends. Such is the perversit yof the sex that forbidden fruit becomes the most desirable article of diet.


**TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY**

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes AND GRANULATED LIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00.

EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

## Since John Quit Drinking

**By John's Wife**

**Used Golden Remedy, The Great Home Treatment For Drunkards.**

**Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly At Home In Tea, Coffee Or Food.**

**Costs Nothing To Try.**

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address on the coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE COUPON

Dr. J. W. Haines Company,
1130 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Please send me, absolutely free, by return mail, in plain wrapper, so that no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Remedy to prove that what you claim for it is true in every respect.

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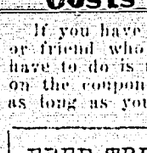
Street .....

City .....

Province .....


### HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Judging by the pain they cause they have roots, branches and stems. Easily cured, however, if you apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe, always prompt, and invariably satisfactory. Forty years of success stands behind Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**

The one remedy that positively cures

**VARICOSE VEINS**

and other diseases affecting the veins

Doctors told J. E. Oakes, of 85 Pearl St., Springfield Mass., that he must have an operation. He preferred using ABSORBINE, JR., and soon was completely cured—has had no return of the trouble. Mild antiseptic, external application; positively harmless. Removes Goitre, Wens, Tumors, Varicocele, Hydrocele, etc., in a pleasant manner. Book 4F and testimonials free. $1.00 4 oz., $2.00-12 oz. bottle at druggists or delivered W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass

LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

**PISO'S**

IS THE NAME OF THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS


## Storyettes

A LEADING barrister tells the story of a little girl who was in the witness box, and was examined to see whether she understood the meaning of an oath. The dialogue was:

"Do you know what an oath is?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know what will happen if you tell a lie?"

"Yes, sir."

"What will happen?"

"We'll win the case, sir."

* * *

NOT long ago there was held in a New England town an exhibition under the auspices of an "ancestral loan society," and among the proud exhibitors was a spinster who showed several fine portraits of her great-grandfather, an officer in the Revolutionary War. A friend was remarking to the spinster that she seemed proud, indeed, of her valiant ancestor. "A brave man!" exclaimed the friend.

"Brave!" repeated the spinster. "Why, he took part in over fifteen engagements, and there was hardly one in which he didn't lose an arm or a leg or something."

* * *

AN Irishman was once serving in a regiment in India. Not liking the climate, Pat tried to evolve a trick by which he could get home. Accordingly he went to the doctor and told him his eyesight was bad. The doctor looked at him for a while and then said:

"How can you prove to me that your eyesight is bad?"

Pat looked about the room and at last said: "Well, doctor, you see that nail on the wall?"

"Yes," replied the doctor.

"Well, then," replied Pat, "I can't."

* * *

A TRAVELLER, coming very late to an inn, was told that there were no rooms.

"But I must have a place to sleep," he told the landlord, "and there is no other place to go."

The landlord finally consented to allow him to occupy a garret. "But," said he, "there's a very nervous man in the room underneath and you must be sure to make no noise."

The traveller agreed to be very quiet, and retired; but in taking off one shoe, he dropped it heavily to the floor. He placed the other softly, though, and went to bed without any further sound. Just as he was going to sleep, however, there came a rap on the door: "Good Lord, man!" came a voice, "aren't you ever going to drop that other shoe?"

* * *

CHAMP CLARK was seated in his office in the capitol at Washington the other day, surrounded by Democratic friends, when a Republican admirer entered.

"I want to congratulate you on the Democratic victory," said the newcomer smilingly. "I have been around Washington for fifteen years and had got the idea in my mind that the constitution provided for a Republican victory every two years."

"Do you know," said Clark, "a lot of people had the idea that the probability of a Democratic victory was remote? This frame of mind is best illustrated by a story I heard not long ago. A teacher, addressing her pupils, said: 'Every boy present who would like to be President of the United States raise his hand.' Only one boy failed to respond.

"'Johnny,' said the teacher, 'wouldn't you like to be President?'

"'Oh, yes,' was the response, 'but what's the use? I'm a Democrat.'"

* * *

MISS LILLIAN TODD, the first woman to invent an aeroplane, was asked in an interview in New York to what she attributed her success.

"Success in aeronautics as in most things," said Miss Todd, "is achieved by patience and faith in oneself. Now, had I been a pessimist—"

Miss Todd smiled.

"Pessimists like my friend's new gardener on Long Island," she continued, "would not accomplish much in work like mine. This man was taking leaves off the lawn one fall day, when a neighbor passing by inquired of him:

"'Where's the gardener who used to work here?'

"'Dead, sir,' was the reply.

"'Dead!' said the astonished neighbor. Then, musing, he added: 'Joined the great majority, eh?'

"'Oh, sir,' the gardener interrupted in a shocked voice, 'I wouldn't like to say that. He was a good enough man as far as I know.'"

* * *

THE fall-of-the-season reform that swept over Coney Island might well have considered the welfare of the wretched horses which are used for the "dime-ride" business. When the season closes they are auctioned off, and are knocked down to the bidders at next to nothing. Generally they are so skeleton-like that they are practically useless.

At the end of last season a buyer bought an exceptionally attenuated specimen after he had been coaxed to bid on him by numerous promises made by the auctioneer, who wound up by saying:

"Now, look a'here, boss, if you buy this hawse, an' you ain't pleased with the animal, you just bring him back and get your money—see?"

"Yes," retorted the buyer, "but this is the last day of the sale, and the beast is so blamed thin he may die on my hands. Then, supposing I did bring him back, you probably would not be here to receive him."

"Oh, well," blandly replied the auctioneer, "if you do bring him back and we ain't here, you kin just shove it under the door."

The case with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.


### Five Years Dyspepsia Cured

"No one knows what I suffered from stomach trouble and dyspepsia," writes Mr. A. B. Agnew, of Bridgewater. "For the last five years I have been unable to digest and assimilate food. I had no color, my strength ran down and I felt miserable and nervous all the time. I always had a heavy feeling after meals and was much troubled with dizziness and specks before my eyes. Dr. Hamilton's Pills were just what I needed. They have cured every symptom of my old trouble. My health is now all that can de desired." By all means use Dr. Hamilton's Pills; 25c. per box at all dealers.


## The Horseman

The time to again commence preparation for the big events down the Grand Circuit next season is now fast approaching. Trainers and campaigning owners are anxiously awaiting an early spring, that they may give their heavily staked prospects a long and careful tuition. Many, already, have a good knowledge of the ability of those they purpose entering, having trialed them in fast time last fall, or, better still, some raced them all summer and were fortunate enough to escape a fast record.

One that was highly tried in the last manner mentioned is the five-year-old pacing stallion Branham Baughman, 2.24¼, trained and raced by Walter R. Cox, the New York Grand Circuit reinsman. Cox raced the little horse all season in very fast time and managed to escape a record. The fact that he was never unplaced and won the handsome sum of $7,000 has caused many to severely criticize driver Cox for the manner in which he campaigned this speedy sidewheeler. These critics may be correct in their versions, but it would seem rather unjust to censure him under the circumstances that prevailed. Branham Baughman was pitted against all the best class pacers of the year. Nearly every start he made he was up against a sensation. Several times he met that undefeated champion, The Abbe, 2.04, and such other pacers as Evelyn W., 2.02¾, Earl Jr., 2.03¼, and May Day, 2.03¼. Consequently, it is little wonder he always met defeat. He was good, but apparently not fast enough to win.

Branham Baughman, 2.24¼, was a fast colt. In his three-year-old form in the year 1908, he made two starts at Lexington, Kentucky, and although unplaced, he was close up in fast time. In 1909, as a four-year-old, he was purchased by Cox and started, but once at Detroit, where he was unplaced in a five-heat race, won in fast time by Walter Hal, 2.04. He was carried along the line, and at Syracues stepped a work-out mile in 2.05¼. A few minutes later he stepped the last half of a slow mile in 1.01, with a final quarter in 28½ seconds.

With these fast performances to his credit, and still carrying his slow two-year-old record of 2.24¼, he looked like "the goods" for the 1910 stakes down the big line, and was liberally entered.

He made his first appearance at Grand Rapids, and finished second to C. The Limit, Finishing a close second to that horse, the first and second heats in 2.06¼ and 2.07¼.

At Kalamazoo the next week C. The Limit went lame and Branham Baughman was made favorite by the enormous amount of money bet by Cox and his followers; but disappointment was again their lot. A new one turned up in that speedy mare, May Day, 2.03¼, and in one of the best and hardest struggles of three heats ever ran the mare was returned the winner in 2.03¾, 2.04¾, and 2.05¼. Baughman, out of his limit, finished 3-2-2 and won second money. His next start was in the Chamber of Commerce race at Detroit, and he was again heavily played to win. The first heat was so close between The Abbe, 2.04, Evelyn W., 2.02¾ and Baughman that only the judges could decide the winner. However, Evelyn W. was given the heat, and a record of 2.05¼, and The Abbe was placed second. Baughman finished second to The Abbe the next two heats, and stepped the final quarter of the second mile in 29¾ seconds. His positions were, 3-2-2-3 in 5¼, 4½, 5½, and 7¾, and his portion of the purse, third money. In the $3,000 pace at Cleveland, Branham Baughman again tried hard to beat The Abbe, but the best he could do was to finish third to that horse and Evelyn W. in fast time. The Grand Circuit following now moved on to Fort Erie and New York, and twice more Branham Baughman was defeated by the fleet The Abbe. The Abbe and Evelyn W. again both beat him at Readville in 2.05¼ and 2.06¼. In a $5.000 pace at Indianapolis, he was teamed by Dick McMahon and just saved his entrance. He was shipped to Columbus, and in his first race there once more finished third to his old rivals, The Abbe and Evelyn W.

The second week of the Columbus meeting he made his final start for the year and went a brilliant race, although defeated. He finished 9-4-2 to Ross K., 2.01½, Major Mallow 2.03¼, and Ella Ambulator, 2.04¼, in 2.03¼, 2.03¼, 2.04¼.

Branham Baughman is a son of the great Gambetta Wilkes, the leading son of George Wilkes, 2.22, and is out of a daughter of the good sire Nuthurst, a son of Nutwood, 2.18¾. He is royally bred, and when his usefulness as a racehorse is past, he should surely prove a successful sire, and thereby add additional fame to the great Wilkes family.


**Shiloh's Cure**

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


### THE WATER ELEPHANT

Some meagre data about this mysterious animal, said to inhabit the Central African lakes, are given by E. Trouessart in La Nature, a Parisian publication. He says:

"We have learned the following from Mr. Le Petit, one of the two explorers sent out by the Paris Museum of Natural History into these regions, which are still little known, especially from the standpoint of their fauna—witness the okapi.

"It was at Tomba-Mayi, on the north bank of Lake Leopold II., that Mr. Le Petit saw these animals. The lake is situated on the left bank of the upper Congo, in the region of Loukeni (Belgian Congo). The water-elephants formed a small herd of five animals, which stopped at a distance of about a third of a mile, so that Mr. Le Petit was able to observe them for several instants before they plunged into the water. The trunk and ears are remarkably short; the neck, on the contrary, is longer than that of the ordinary elephant, and the height does not exceed six and a half feet. They seem to have no means of defence. The imprint of the foot in the mud is very different from that of the elephant, and the natives easily tell them apart. The animals threw themselves into the water while the travellers were looking on, letting only the top of the head and the trunk remain visible, and swam out into the lake.

"These data, coming from a serious observer, are sufficiently definite to leave no doubt of the animal's existence, whatever its zoological relations may be."


## GREAT TRIALS ON TRANSCONTINENTAL

**ALPHONSE JONELLE TELLS TALE FILLED WITH HUMAN INTEREST**

**Hardships Attending Work Brought on Kidney Disease, which Threatened His Life — Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him**

Chicoutimi Ville, Chicoutimi Co., Que.—(Special)—The trials of those men who push the great railroads through the obstacles Nature thrusts in their way have been proclaimed in many a page of fiction. But no story ever told is of more absorbing interest or teaches a greater moral than the actual experiences of Alphonse Jonelle, foreman on the Transcontinental, and well known here.

"I contracted Kidney Disease working on the Transcontinental, where I am a foreman," Mr. Jonelle states. "My skin had a harsh, dry feeling, and it itched and burned at night. I was always tired. Then came the pangs of rheumatism, and I finally got so bad I could not attend to my work. For five years I suffered, and in the end Bright's Disease developed.

"Then I began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cured me completely. Dodd's Kidney Pills also cured my wife, who was suffering from Kidney Disease."

From all parts of Canada, and every day, reports come of Kidney Disease cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. There is never a case reported where Dodd's Kidney Pills have failed. They never fail.

## RHEUMATISM

### 13 MONTHS' SUFFERING CURED

"Dear Sir:

"I wish you to put my letter on record for the sake of suffering humanity. I have suffered 18 months with Muscular Rheumatism in my back. I have spent at least $20.00 on pills and liniments during that time, but nothing would ease me of the pain,—in fact it was a chronic pain. For those long 18 months it stayed right with me, sometimes convulsive and cramp-like, causing me to groan and cry aloud. Every moment was torture. I could not turn in bed without yelling out. Now I will always bless the day when I first started to rub in, and to take internally 'Nerviline.' After using four bottles, my pains have left me. I shall always take off my hat to 'Nerviline' and can honestly say it's the poor man's best friend, because it will always drive away from you the Demon—Pain.

"Yours truthfully,

"THOMAS GOSS.

"Paris, Ont."

Use only Nerviline. Sold in 25c and 50c bottles the world over.


### THE URUGUAYAN POTATO

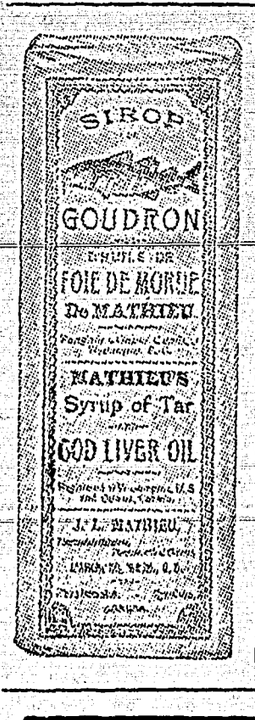
A new species of white potato has for some years past been cultivated in France from plants found in Uruguay.

Originally a very bitter tuber, the South American vegetable becomes after three or four years of cultivation an admirable food product. Its yield is enormous and it is exempt from the maladies that attack the ordinary potato. It grows best in moist soil, its native habitat being the marshy shores of the river Mercedes in Uruguay. Its flowers have a jasmine-like perfume and a delicate scent has already been extracted from them. After one planting the plant perpetuates itself from the broken roots left in the soil.

To any right-minded bachelor all girls are nice, and discrimination only sets in when the fact of his engagement makes it an act of disloyalty to his fiancee to think otherwise.

People never do themselves justice in London, where the feverish anxiety to have a good time and be "in the swim" at all costs, produces an effect of insincerity and heartlessness.


**The Beauty of a Clear Skin.**—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood. A disordered liver causes impurities in the blood and these show themselves in blemishes on the skin. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and a clear, healthy skin will follow intelligent use of this standard medicine. Ladies, who will fully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.




**COUGH INSURANCE**

Insure yourself against colds and coughs with a 35 cent bottle of

**MATHIEU'S SYRUP**

**of Tar and Cod Liver Oil**

This famous preparation is not only a cure, but a preventive of throat and lung troubles. Take it in time.

It is the most successful Cough Remedy in Canada. Large bottle, 35 cents; all dealers.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Proprietors SHERBROOKE, QUE.

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FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.
Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatoon

*There's Quality in*

**"CANAWELLA" TEA**

**FOR THAT NEW HOUSE**

**Sackett Plaster Board**

**The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster**

Manufactured only by

**The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.**

**Winnipeg, Man.**

# Three Heroes of the Piute War

Three heroes—an Indian who gave up chieftainship to minister to his enemies, a white miner who took command of soldiers and snatched victory out of defeat, a negro servant who gave up his life for his friends, loom large among the memories of a Californian, who went west in the golden days of '49. The deeds of these men, showing that heroism knows no distinction of color, are told in one remarkable chapter of Mr. S. D. Woods's recent book, "Lights and Shadows of Life on the Pacific Coast."

Joe Bowers, perfect specimen of Indian manhood at its best, was chief of the Inyo Piutes when they declared war against the whites in 1856. He voted for peace, and, when overruled, laid down his chieftainship until the war was over, a hot-headed sub-chief taking his place. He then determined to save the lives of as many whites as he could.

To lonely miners' cabins in far-off canyons he went, warning the miners to flee to the fort. He was asked by them what they should do with their possessions, and he said "Leave them as they are; I will protect them, and when the war is over, come back and you will find all as you leave them." At the door of each cabin he planted a long, slender reed upon which was fixed some mysterious symbol. This was notice to the Indians that the cabin and all about it were under his protection. Many a miner, whose life would have been sacrificed, was thus saved.

At one point on the mesas, that lay about the base of Waucoba Mountain, sixty miles from the fort, over a range of lofty mountains, two men had their camp where they were herding over two hundred head of cattle, fattening upon the white sage abundant there. These he warned to flee to the fort, telling them to leave their cattle to him, and that they would be safe. Grateful for their lives thus saved, the men told Bowers that his people during the winter might become hungry, and that for his services he was to kill as many cattle as he chose. This offer was accepted. The same mystic symbol of his protection and authority was posted at this camp; all was saved. Strange as it may seem, when the war was over, miners and cattlemen returned to find all as they had left it, except that the cattlemen found a pile of heads, twenty in number, carefully preserved as evidence of the number the Indians had killed and eaten. As the men examined these heads, they found that in every instance they were of inferior cattle, and they said to Bowers, "Why, Joe, you killed only the poorest cattle. Why didn't you pick out better ones?" With a winning smile, so common to him, he replied, "Oh, maybe so; poor steer plenty good for Injun."

When the war ended, Bowers, having been justified for his actions, rose again, by the grandeur of his character, to his chieftainship, never hereafter to be challenged. We remember the last time we saw him on a lonely trail crossing the desert mountain, between California and Nevada. We were both alone, and were surprised to see each other, and I said, "Where are you going, Bowers?" He replied, "Oh, some bad man make trouble between Piutes and I go fix him." It seems to us always afterward that we were glad of our last view of him as he was thus on a mission of mercy.

The white man, W. S. Greenly, was a warm friend of the Piute chief, "as each recognized in the other a man," though "they should have been enemies, for Greenly was the man who led the force that finally defeated the Piutes and destroyed them, broke their war spirit, and ended for ever their struggles against the supremacy of the whites." Greenly, who had come into the country to try his fortune, watched the events of the war, grew restless at the frequent defeats of the United States soldiers, saw something was wrong, and finally took up the matter with the commander of the nearby fort. A plan was formulated "by which he, as leader, and his associates, as his comrades, should offer to the commander of the fort their services as fighters, provided always that Greenly should direct the further campaign and that he should have supreme command." The Indian forces were encamped about half-way between the fort and Owens Lake, which was distant about sixteen miles. After arming his little band of independent fighters, Greenly determined to visit the Indian camp and try to persuade their chiefs to retire from the conflict.

Eight miles down the desert valley nightly the Indians held their war-dance—their method of keeping hot their hate and courage. Their fires were invisible from the fort, and here several hundred warriors danced themselves into the frenzy of battle.

One night, unarmed, Greenly mounted his horse and left the fort, alone and defenceless, except as he was defended by his own courageous and quenchless spirit. He rode through the darkness into the excited camp, and coolly dismounting, tied his horse, entered the council chamber, and called for the chiefs. The audacity of the act compelled their respect, for the Indians are great worshippers of heroes. Far into the night he urged upon the chiefs the hopelessness of their case, the certainty of defeat, and the consequent result. While they gave him respectful attention, they were unmoved, and he might as well have spoken to the dead. As the dawn began to break in the east, he mounted his horse for his return, but not before; as his final word, he had told the chiefs that he would drive them and their warriors into Owens Lake. On his return to the fort, he organized his men into fighting order, and supported by the soldiers, started forth to keep his word; and keep his word he did, for after desperate charges and almost hand-to-hand fighting, the Indians began to fall back toward the lake. By Greenly's command, the squaws and the papooses were allowed to escape into the protection of the sagebrush, where they crouched like quail, safe from the onslaught. Slowly the Indians, mile after mile, were pressed down the valley, until before them shone the waters of the sullen lake. But as steady as the march of the sun in the heavens, on and on and on they were pressed, until the shores were reached, and on into the lake. The Indian war was over, and the dead warriors of the tribe floated in the sullen waters.

The memory of this terrible day kept the peace ever afterward.

The *third heroic soul* disclosed by this war, says Mr. Woods, was "a simple black man—a negro servant who, in an hour of peril, to save those whom he had served, gave up his life, his body to mutilation and torture." This is the story of the baptism of the peculiar mound rising from the level plain, known as "Charley's Butte":

During one of the fiercest days of the Indian war, a family consisting of several men, women, and children were fleeing to the fort. In the party was an old negro servant, named Charley, who had been with the family for years. He was a patient, faithful old man, always recognizing the relation of a negro to the white man, even in his state of freedom. He was a typical Southern negro, with all the loyalty peculiar to those who lived with and served the Southerners. The party were mounted on horses, and were urging them to as great speed as possible, over the broken and rocky way toward the fort, still some six miles away.

Just as they forded Owens River, a war-whoop was heard in the distance, and soon there rode into view a band of painted warriors on the war-trail. They had discovered the fleeing family and were riding like fury to cut off their escape. The horses of the fleeing party were worn with long riding, and with whip and spur they failed to preserve the distance between the pursuers and the pursued. Charley, with a little girl in front of him, was riding in the rear. For several miles the life race was kept up, but slowly the warriors gained. At last Charley saw that unless something heroic was done, they would be overtaken and slaughtered. Then it was that his soul acted, and he determined to sacrifice himself for their salvation. Slipping from the horse, he told the little girl to ride as fast as she could and tell those ahead to keep up their run for the fort and lose not a moment. The little girl said, "What are you going to do?" To which he replied, "Never mind what I am going to do, but you ride and do as I tell you." He knew he was facing an awful death at the hands of the infuriated savages, whom he was robbing of their prey.

Armed with a rifle and two revolvers, he turned and faced his foes, calm and certain. His action was a notice to the Indians that they were in for a fight, and before that determined negro they halted for conference. These were golden moments, for every second of delay in the chase meant more chance of safety to those who were, as fast as jaded horses could run, fleeing for their lives. The conference over, on came the Indians, charging upon the lone and silent figure of defence and sacrifice. As soon as they were in range, Charley's rifle spoke with deadly aim. Again the Indians were staggered and other moments cut out of the distance to the fort before the flying fugitives. The Indians charged again and again, but Charley's revolvers met their charge, and thus, until his weapons were empty and he defenceless, he held at bay the charging demons. On their last charge there came no reply, and they rushed upon the defenceless hero, seized him, carried him to a little butte across the river, and after terrible torture and mutilation, burned him to death. And this is why the little mound is, to-day, known as "Charley's Butte." As his torture was producing a wail of unutterable agony, the family rode into the fort and were saved. Find for me, if you can, in any page of heroism a more lofty act of self-sacrifice than this from a poor member of a despised race.

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

## HOW THEY MADE THE KING JAMES VERSION

It has been said that no great enterprise at all commensurate with the authorized version of the Bible is so little known in the details of method and order of working as that one. As this year marks the tercentenary of its completion, interesting facts concerning the work appear in various public prints. One of the first surprises one meets is the fact that, as the New York Times points out, "it is extremely doubtful whether it was ever authorized." Earlier versions were licensed by the king or the convocation or "sanctioned by proclamation." This version, known as "King James's," owes its authority, not to the king or priesthood, but rather to public appreciation, the support of scholars and people alike. Professor Jowett, the famous Balliol scholar, once said that "in a certain sense the authorized is more inspired than the original." The forty-seven translators who produced this version worked from 1604 to 1611. The Times quotes from a preface usually—until recent years—included in all editions of the Bible, giving a "general account of the way in which the translators interpreted their mission and the object they had in view":

"Neither did we run over the work with that posting haste that the Septuagint did, if that be true which is reported of them, that they finished it in seventy-two days; neither were we barred or hindered from going over it again, having once done it, like St. Hierome, if that be true which himself reporteth, that he could no sooner write anything, but presently it was caught from him and published and that he could not have leave to mend it; neither, to be short, were we the first that fell in hand with translating the Scripture into English, and consequently destitute of former helps, as it written of Origen, that he was the first, in a manner, that put his hand to write commentaries upon the Scriptures, and therefore no marvel if he overshot himself many times.

"None of these things: the work hath not been huddled up in seventy-two days, but hath cost the workmen, as light as it seemeth, the pains of twice seven times seventy-two days, and more. Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity; for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient slackness.

"Neither did we think much to consult the translators or commentators, Latin; no, nor the Spanish, French, Italian, or Dutch; neither did we disdain to revise that which we had done, and to bring back to the anvil that which we had hammered; but having and using as great helps as were needful, and fearing no reproach for slowness, nor coveting praise for expedition, we have at length, through the good hand of the Lord upon us, brought the work to that pass which you see."

The history of the project begins with the meeting of the famous Hampton Court Conference held in January, 1604, summoned to consider the whole ecclesiastical situation. We read further:

"At this conference a proposal was made, apparently somewhat unexpectedly, that the time had come for a new translation of the Scriptures. Dr. John Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, made the suggestion on the ground that the existing versions were 'corrupt, and not answerable to the truth of the original.'

"He undoubtedly meant to criticize, not the Genevan version, with which he must have been in sympathy, but the Bishops' Bible. And it is clear that his proposal was understood in this sense, for Bancroft, Bishop of London, at once interposed a negative, asserting that 'if every man's humor were to be consulted, there would be no end of translating.'

"Nevertheless, Dr. Reynolds' idea caught the fancy of King James, who had his own views on the matter. English Puritans had hailed the accession of James VI. of Scotland on the ground that, through his adherence to Presbyterianism, he was bound to be in sympathy with their position. But King James had no notion of being led into paths which might be prejudicial to his sovereign claims. He made a speech at the Hampton Court Conference, in which he agreed with Dr. Reynolds in considering all existing translations as unsatisfactory.

"But he chose out for particular reprobation the Geneva Bible, mainly because of its marginal notes, which indeed form the chief characteristic of this version, couched, as they were, in an ardently polemical spirit, and written expressly against the pretensions of the English Church. 'Very partial, untrue, seditious, savoring too much of dangerous and traitorous conceits,' such are the terms which his Majesty applied to the Geneva Bible and its notes.

"Very extensive arrangements were made for the translation and production of the new version; but it does not seem that they were carried out in their entirety. Of the fifty-four translators who were nominated in 1604, only forty-seven at most are known as having taken a part in the work. Death was immediately busy with some of the scholars.

"Six companies were formed, two at each of the three centres, Westminster, Oxford, and Cambridge. The first company, belonging to Westminster, undertook the revision from Genesis to the end of Second Kings. They were followed by a Cambridge company, responsible for the version from First Chronicles to the end of Ecclesiastes.

"Then came the first Oxford company, who undertook Isaiah to Malachi, succeeded by the second Cambridge body, who superintended the translation of the Apocrypha. Of the remaining two companies, the Oxford set revised the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse, while the second Westminster company took in hand the books of the New Testament from the Epistle to the Romans to Jude."

Mr. W. L. Courtney, the English critic, is quoted as showing in a recent article that "the work of these bodies was not in all cases equally well done." Thus:

"The Pentateuch was admirably rendered; Job and the Psalms perhaps not so well. The work of the first Oxford company, dealing with the Prophets, from Isaiah onward, can scarcely be better of its kind; but the Apocrypha was by no means so happily rendered, nor yet the Epistles so well done as the Gospels and Acts. It was natural, of course, that there should be this inequality, because one of the original provisions, that the work of each company should be gone over by the other five, was not thoroughly carried out, nor yet was there such a final revision of the whole work by a small and selected committee as was originally intended by the promoters."

An elaborate set of rules were framed for the guidance of the translators, though it is said that they were not always scrupulously followed. For example:

"The first rule laid down was that 'the Bishop's Bible was to be followed with as little alteration as the truth of the original will permit.' Now, we know that the Bishop's Bible was, in a sense, the official one, identified with the Church of England, as a whole, and therefore it was quite natural that it should be named in this connection. But it is equally certain that it was not followed very scrupulously.

"The Genevan version was much more closely studied, and although it was never mentioned in their table of instructions, the Roman Catholic edition of Rheims and Douai was frequently consulted. It was from this Rheims version that most of the Latin words to be found in the authorized version are derived.

"Another rule laid down was that the old ecclesiastical words were to be preserved. For instance, the word 'church' was not to be translated 'congregation'—an instruction which looks as if it were dictated entirely from the High Church standpoint, and which was undoubtedly aimed at the version of the Genevan reformers. But whatever may have been the motive with which this rule was inserted, it worked very admirably in practice, mainly because the translators, as a whole, were singularly free from any sectional bias or prejudice.

"The third rule enjoined, that when a word had diverse significations, the one that was to be maintained was that most commonly used by the ancient Fathers. Properly interpreted, this was an injunction of common sense. And we all know how admirably it worked. There is no pedantry in the fashion in which words are translated, and an effort is throughout made to give, as near as possible, the English equivalent for the original term. If that original term had its meaning slightly altered by special conditions, then the translators, without any fear, used another English word which seemed to them most nearly appropriate.

"The translators were also enjoined not to affix any marginal notes—no doubt in view of the extreme standpoint found in the notes of the Genevan version. They were only allowed to insert a note or marginal reference in order to explain a particular Hebrew or Greek word, or else to give some interpretation of early coinage or numerals. All these matters were faithfully attended to; but other directions, dealing with the necessity of constant revision and inter-communication between the companies, do not seem to have been in every case followed, probably through want of time.

"The translators reserved to themselves the right of freely using any word that might suit their purpose, without adhering always to the same word to translate the original term in Hebrew or Greek. The point is worth notice, because it constitutes precisely the charge that has been made against the authorized version. So freely have the translators of King James used their own judgment in the words which they thought appropriate to the particular occasion, that modern scholars, more accurate, as well as possibly more pedantic, desired a fresh translation on this special count."

The revised edition of 1870 is always regarded as a more exact translation. But—

"No small measure of the variety, the liveliness, the music, and the beauty of the King James's Bible is sacrificed as soon as we make up our minds always to render the same Greek or Hebrew word by the same English one.

"What is it, in point of fact, that we find fault with in the revised version, unless it be its dulness and want of imagination, as compared with the authorized edition? When England was a nest of singing birds, when there were not only erudite scholars in the land, but sale writers of beautiful and picturesque English, the phrasing of the Bible had a richness and dignity of its own which is often missing in the work of the modern scholar. We sometimes pay dearly for accuracy."

**For Burns and Scalds.**—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation required. Just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

## ELECTRICITY

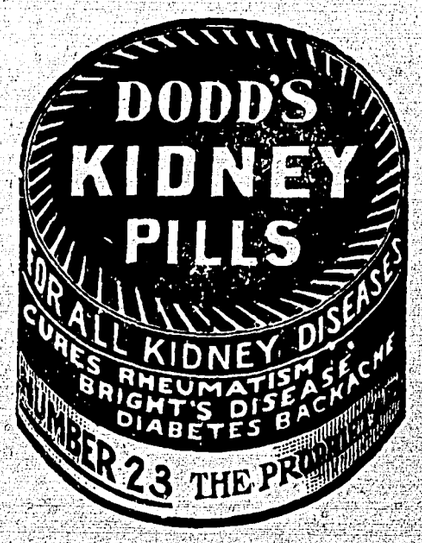
Electricity in China.—Our Consul in Hong Kong reports that China is ripe for the introduction of electrical machinery. However, an educational campaign is necessary. He suggests the importance of sending engineers to China who can advise upon the subject of installing light and power in Chinese sities. There are very few Chinese engineers who can do such work, and the matter of having a special representative in China would be of untold value to Chinamen, as well as to the manufacturer of electrical machinery.

A WELL-KNOWN literary man was praising Lincoln at a dinner in New York.

"Lincoln," he said, "couldn't stand tedious writing in others. He once condemned for its tediousness a Greek history, whereupon a diplomat took him to task.

"'The author of that history, Mr. President,' he said, 'is one of the profoundest scholars of the age. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any man of our generation has plunged more deeply in the sacred fount of learning.'

"'Yes, or come up drier,' replied Lincoln."

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EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD
Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

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HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—Not so when you use

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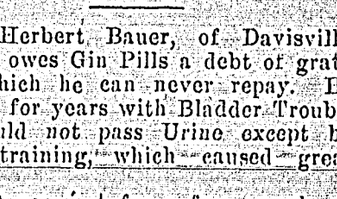
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS
Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet 99 The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO. Limited, Montreal, Can.
JUST THINK OF IT!
With DY-O-LA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

**BOYS! GIRLS!** $1.00 For You
Send your name and address for 20 packages of New Novelty Flip-flap and lovely St. Patrick Post Cards to sell at two cards for 5 cents. When sold, return us $1.00 and keep $1.00 for your trouble, or return us all the money and receive FREE a beautiful $2.00 fountain pen, guaranteed one year. These cards sell at sight; better order to-day before your neighborhood is supplied.
Winnipeg Manfg. Co. Dept. E

**FREE** Practical Model Steam Engine given free for selling postcards.

The above cut shows our new upright engine. Height 9 in., base 4 in. It has Blued Steel Boiler with Iron Fire Box and Metal Base, handsomely finished in colors. Every engine is thoroughly tested before packing and is fully guaranteed. We give it free for a few hours' work selling our postcards. Write us to-day for $2.00 worth of our beautiful litho-art postcards at 3 for 5c. Sell them, return money, and we will send engine to you, all charges paid.
Western Premium Co. Dept. R.P. Winnipeg, Man.

**Cured His Bladder Trouble**
Mr. Herbert Bauer, of Davisville, says he owes Gin Pills a debt of gratitude which he can never repay. He suffered for years with Bladder Trouble and could not pass Urine except by much straining; which caused great pain.
Mr. Bauer sent for a free sample of Gin Pills. The first dose did him so much good that he ordered six boxes and began to take them regularly. A month's treatment completely cured him.
You can try Gin Pills before you buy them. Write National Drug & Chemical Co., Dept. R.P., Toronto, for free sample. At all dealers, 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50.

**Your Liver is Clogged up**
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days.
They do their duty.
Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.


SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE
Genuine must bear Signature
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# If you have Land to Sell

List it with me now, before my new booklet is printed. If you want to buy land, see me.

**Chas. W. Little**
Eldernell Orchard, Mara, B.C.



**Hazelmere Poultry Farm**
ROBT. WADDELL
MRS. WADDELL, Proprietors

**Eggs for Hatching from Prize Stock**
**Prize Stock For Sale**

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—As they run from pens 1, 2, & 3, $2.50 per 15; $4.00 for 30; $6.00 for 50.

If from any one pen, $3.00 per 15; $5.00 for 30; $7.50 for 50.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—As they run from pens 1, 2, 3 and 4, $2.50 for 15; $4.00 for 30; $6.00 for 50.

If from any one pen, $3.00 for 15; $5.00 for 30; $7.50 for 50.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — As they run from pens 1 and 2; cockerel and pullet matings, or if preferred from one pen, $2.50 per 15; $4.50 per 30.

Please Note: We retired from the past season's shows with our birds undefeated in any class. Season's record: Eighteen silver cups, four silver medals, one gold medal, club ribbons, etc.

Address— Hazelmere Poultry Farm, Enderby



# Garden Making

Gardens laid out, planted and cared for, by the hour or by the season. Several years' experience. Let me convince you that I can do the work to your satisfaction by a trial job.

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**Plans and estimates furnished**

Dealer in Windows, Doors, Turnings and all factory work. Rubberoid Roofiing, Screen Doors and Windows. Glass cut to any size.
I represent S. C. Smith Co,, of Vernon. Enderby.



Cooking Stoves
**Coal and Wood Heaters**
**Ranges, Etc.**
Ihave added a standard line of these goods and am prepared to quote you prices.

**Wm. H. Hutchison**
ENDERBY


## BASEBALL CLUB NEWLY FORMED

At a meeting ot the Enderby Baseball Club last Thursday evening, the club was newly organized and put into shape for the season's work. The newly elected officers are: Hon. Pres. Mr. F. S. Stevens; pres., A. E. Evans; sec.-treas., T. G. Krebs; man., F. Fravel; capt., P. H. Murphy.

The boys have had considerable exercise on the field in the past few weeks and are developing considerable material for a fast ball team. The line-up on May 24th will show many of the old boys, with here and there a new face. But all will be home twirlers, who play the game for the sport in it.

We shall miss Ray Hancock in the box, and Paddy Murphy is wishing to lay down the glove to a younger man but thus far the change has not met with favor, and it is just possible that Mr. Murphy will be behind the bat on the 24th.

There will be no excuse so far as the grounds are concerned, for our not having two of the fastest ball games ever seen in the Okanagan, on May 24th. Ald. Murphy has had in hand the work of whipping the ground into shape, and he has had ever blade of grass removed from the nfieeld and the diamond well sanded and rolled as smooth as a canvassed floor by the steam road roller. The out-field will be mowed and raked a day before the 24th.

The teams of Revelstoke and Salmon Arm are practicing hard, and promise to be in condition to put up a game that will be worth coming miles to see.

## STEER CLEAR

The Revelstoke Mail-Herald offers some good advice when it says:

"If you are tackled some of these days in the streets by any sort of a slick, prosperous-looking chap or chaps, who assure you they can give you a straight tip on how to double or treble your money on real estate propositions somewhere up in the prairies or in Vancouver, or any place else for that matter, unless you know the man personally and can vouch for him as being an honest, upright, business man, shun him as you would a viper. This sort of drift wood is slipping into this city in piles, and already there are eight or ten of these real estate sharks located here temporarily, and doing business—and more's the pity, they are raking in the shekels, too. They, of course, have a perfect eight to do business here—and nobody can stop them—but our warning to the public is to have nothing to do with them. All they want is your money and then you can go plump. Maybe their proposition is good, maybe it is bad, but the chances are ten to one that it is bad. You don't know whether what they offer you is their's or not; you don't know, if the property is their's, whether it is any good or not; it may be away off miles from where they represent it to be, and most probably it is. Why in the world, if they have the good propositions they represent, should they need to come here to do such individual business? Their very methods stamp them as bunco men. If you keep your eyes skinned and your ears open you will notice that they never tackle a shrewd business man who is liable to see through their skin game, but it is to unsophisticated youths and trusting women these oily-tongued bunco men offer their wares."

Mark Twain had this to say about prohibition: "I am a friend of temperance, and want it to succeed, but I don't think prohibition is practical. The Germans, you see, prevent it. Look at them. I am sorry to learn that they have just invented a method of making brandy out of sawdust. Now what chance will prohibition have when a man can take a rip saw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the good of prohibition if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of shingles on his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs off the kitchen chairs."

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Black Mountain School.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for Black Mountain School" will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1911 for the erection and completion of a large one-room school building at Black Mountain, in the Okanagan Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 6th of May, 1911, at the offices of S. Sproul, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Rutland, B. C.; the Government Agent, Vernon; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $150, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer
Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 2nd May, 1911. jn1


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THREE regular Pool Tables
ONE Full-sized Billiard Table
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WITH REGARD TO CITY AND RESIDENTIAL BUSINESS—

1. Before concluding any deals in lots or properties of the above class, it may pay you to visit us and consult our list.
2. We are handling the best class of sub-divisions on the market and the prices at which the latter are now listed represent the correct "buying point."
3. Home-sites and residential lots should be bought "for keeps." The terms are easy and it pays to buy the best when this is so. Next year you may be able to buy a better proposition than you are figuring on at present. Will prices have advanced then or fallen? The prices of the best propositions will have advanced—the others will be the same or less.
4. Our price for acre lots in Enderby's best locality varies from $250.00 to about $415.00. People come in every day to ask us about this subdivision.
5. Our list has some fine snaps in improved buys of lots and buildings right in town. See about these also.
6. We are looking just now for $10,000,00 with the right party behind it to handle a business investment paying very big interest and rising in value. Can you get this money?
7. We have propositions for all sizes of wads. Call and hear of them.

Local Agents for Carlin Orchard Lands. Agents for Nursery Stock.

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See our Saturday Bargains

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The Leading Store

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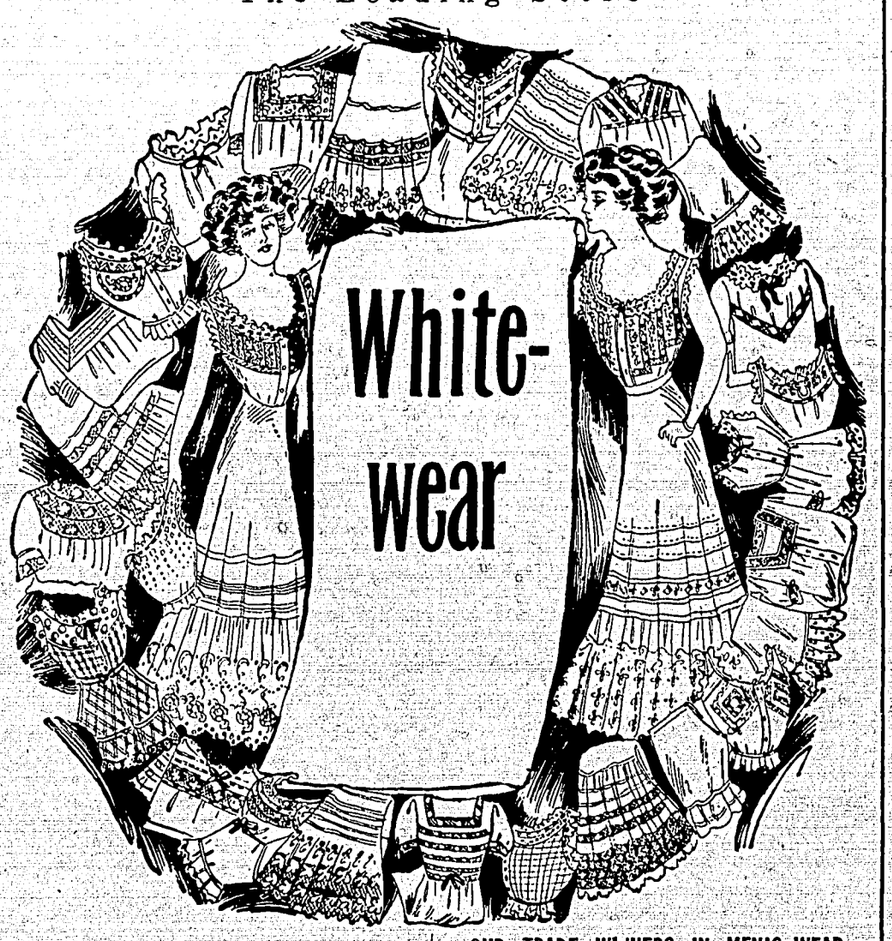


Embracing the daintiest of Petticoats, Corset Covers, Combinations, Night Robes and Drawers. It is an excellent time to choose these very essential parts of the warm weather outfit early, when the assortments are biggest and the values best.

Gowns of Fine Cotton and Cambric, Lace and Emb. trimmed, $1.25 to $3.50.

Princess Slips and Combinations, Lace and Emb. finished, $2.50 to $4.50.

Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed, 25c to $1.25.

Undershirts and Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed, 35c to $3.50.

Children's Cotton Gowns, Skirts and Drawers in all sizes.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Vest and Drawers, in cotton and lisle.

The daintiest showing in town of Muslins, Voiles, Organdies, Prints and Zephers. The newest in Ladies' Dutch and Lace Collars and Jabots.

**OUR TRADE WINNERS IN MEN'S WEAR**

20th Century Suits and Overcoats,
Geo. A. Slater's Invictus Shoes.
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The choicest range of newest novelties in Ties, Shirts, Collars and Hosiery for the 24th.

**GOING INTO SUMMER QUARTERS?**

You can count on us for help in getting things ready for you. Under canvass or summer cottage, we can fit you out. Tents, Lamps, Beds, Hammocks, in fact anything you need.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

We are putting on specials in Crockery and Glassware that you cannot afford to miss.

EIGHT ONLY, Ladies' Suits, regular $18.00 to $25.00; Saturday to clear, $15.00.

SIX ONLY, Ladies' Coats, regular $15.00 to $20.00; Saturday $12.00.

EXTRA SPECIAL—American and Canadian Table Cloth, 45-in wide; Saturday only, 25c yard.

**Polson Mercantile Co.** Enderby B. C.



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The *highest possible* examplification of the art of piano building. For richness of tone and beauty of design, it has no superior and few if any equals.

Highest priced, *but WORTH THE PRICE.*

Special terms on these pianos bring them within the reach of all lovers of music. See and hear the "GOURLAY" at my home before purchasing a piano.

The *Angelus Player* in the GOURLAY piano, is the pioneer of them all.

**J. E. CRANE,** AGENT, ENDERBY, B. C.



# Bargains in Flooring

We have cleaned up our lumber bargains in Ceiling and Siding. We have on hand a limited amount of No. 3 Fir Flooring which we are offering at—

**$17.00 per thousand**

Come before it is gone.

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"Enderby is a charming villiage 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 Ledge.)

**King Edward Hotel,** P. H. MURPHY Proprietor **Enderby**