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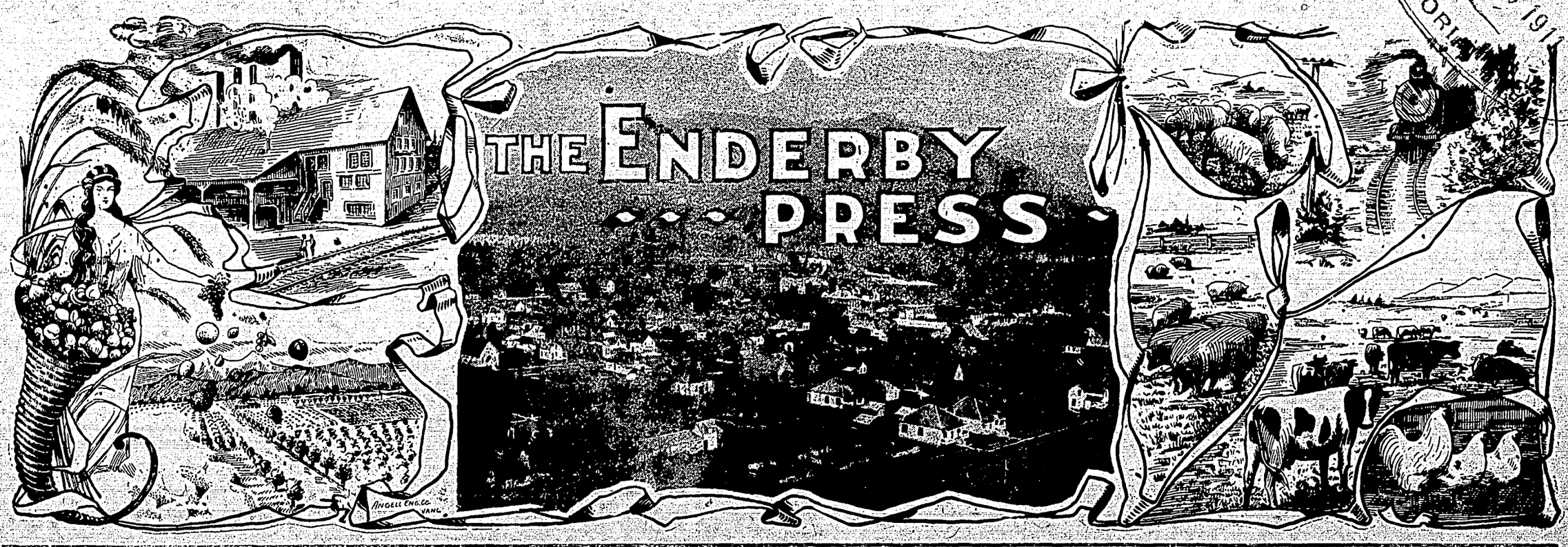

Enderby, B. C., August 24, 1911 AND WALKER'S WEEKLY Vol. 4; No. 26; Whole No. 182

Brief Mention of Happenings in and About Enderby and District

Good morning! Do you know anything about reciprocity?

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Dale, on Friday, the 18th.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Baxter, on Sunday, Aug. 20th, a son.

Work will be started about the 1st of September on a new home for The Walker Press.

The truest kind of happiness is that which finds expression in and through work. Get busy!

Mrs. W. R. Barrows is enjoying a visit from her sister, Mrs. Congreve, of Sicamous, this week.

When our Uncle Samuel asks us to play at his game, he is pretty sure to hold the winning hand.

Storms have greatly damaged the wheat crop in Western Manitoba and some parts of the Northwest.

Many Enderbyites will leave this week-end, to take in the Vancouver Exhibition, which opens on Monday.

Mayor Ruttan drove City Clerk Rosoman and Surveyor Williams to Vernon on Tuesday on municipal business.

Work on the new station at Vernon will commence at an early date. The work will be done by Contractor Crowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Behcervaise have taken up residence on their property close to town, recently purchased from B. Oldford.

Miss McIntyre has returned from her vacation, and has resumed her position in the dress goods department of the Enderby Trading Co.

After a brief illness, Mrs. G. J. Wallace, of Armstrong, died suddenly Wednesday morning. The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 p.m.

J. C. Bolander is again in the spot light.—He has been selling potatoes at New Denver, some of which Jim Greer says weighed over a pound each

Mr. Martin Burrell will hold his meeting in Enderby, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6th. Remember the date, and reserve it for Mr. Burrell.

A copy of the annual calendar of The McGill University of British Columbia has just been issued. The term of 1911-12 will open on Sept. 21st.

R. Jones' dwelling, on George and Russell streets, is now roofed, and it persents a very fine appearance. It is a two-story brick, with very handsome finishings.

Mr. Kilpatrick has promised to take in hand the improvement of the railway property about the station, since the City has taken the initiative in the matter.

There will be a meeting of the Girls Basket Ball Club at the home of Mrs. Barrows, next Friday evening week, Sept. 1st. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

Ground was broken for the foundation of the new opera house this week, and material is being hauled upon the lots, Cliff street, opposite the Methodist church.

The Enderby Tennis Club entertained the members of the Armstrong Club in a friendly tournament on Wednesday morning and afternoon, concluding with a dance in the evening; a most enjoyable affair.

It is reported that representatives of the Dominion Land Office are in the District looking up all land entries, and are making the way easy for settlers to prove up.

W. Earle, who was arrested last week for threatening the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, of Enderby, and was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Norris, Vernon, was held for trial.

The railway strike which has been in progress in England for the past three weeks was ended on Monday, and on Tuesday work resumed full-handed at the Docks. The strike cost the country ten million pounds.

A meeting of the Enderby Curling Club, in the City Hall, is called for Friday evening, Aug. 25th. Important business looking to the early opening of the season, will be considered, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

It is intimated from Fernie that the Crows Nest coal mines will be opened and work started by non-union men. Another report states that the Granby mines and smelter will close down owing to the inability to get coal for coke.

Duncan Ross has been nominated to contest the Comox-Atlin riding in the interest of the Liberal party and D. R. If he makes as good a showing as he made in a certain deferred election some time back, he will have to take a construction contract on the railway Sir Wilfrid is going to build up Salt River to the Tall Timbers.

Mr. Dobie, superintendent of the Okanagan telephone system, spent some time in town this week, with a corps of workmen who are engaged in "cutting over" the system on to the new lines recently installed. It is now a system that is distinctly up-to-date and when the little "troubles" incident to such a work are overcome we shall have a service equal to the best.

Miss Warwick has received many words of warm congratulation on the excellence of the arrangements in the wards at her Cottage Hospital, since the formal opening, a week ago. In every detail she shows the mark of experience,—and we predict for her phenomenal success in maternity and general cottage hospital work. It is a matter for congratulation to the people of Enderby-Mara district that we have so good an institution at Enderby.

Rev. Mr. Campbell is delivering a series of very instructive sermons on the question of church-going, or non-church-going. He has given two of the series the past two Sundays, and next Sunday morning will take up the subject with the object of showing some of the indulgences which have a tendency to keep people away from church, and the Sunday following will prove to his own satisfaction at least, the dishonesty of non-church attendance.

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention at Quebec has just been issued. All parts of Canada are embraced in the report, and all phases of the subject, commercial, educational, administrative, and protective are dealt with. The resolutions passed and changes suggested in the laws are included. Persons interested may receive a copy free upon application to The Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa.

E. W. Stone, surveyor for the Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association of British Columbia, was casting his critical eye over Enderby this week. He says the town is getting into far better condition as regards fire risk.

It was a pleasure to the friends of Mr. Peter Greyell to see him in Enderby this week. Mr. Greyell and family are now located in New Westminster. He was in Enderby over Sunday, returning to the coast Monday evening, after closing up some business here.

Secretary Robinson has been at work all this week on Board of Trade business in connection with the Enderby display at the Vancouver Exhibition. The greater portion of the display went down Tuesday and Wednesday, and Mr. Robinson is now on the ground getting things into shape for the opening day, next Monday. Mr. Moffet and Mr. Stevens, managers of the mills, have rendered material assistance in making the display a creditable one, and many individual growers of fruit, etc., of the town and vicinity have contributed liberally. The display of produce from the Lawes' orchard and Hill Crest garden is of especial value.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has just had executed in the Old Country a most interesting series of duplicates or replicas of all the medals won by individual exhibitors from this province in the Old Country during the past six years, and more particularly the trophies of victories at the successive annual exhibitions of the Royal Horticultural Society. These duplicate medals, the originals of course are cherished as the individual properties of the winners, form a collection of upwards of 150 in number. The intention of the department is to have them systematically and appropriately grouped and staged for the effective advertisement of the fruit resources of this province at future important exhibitions.

In these days of arbitration, it is but natural for Enderby to start the good move. And the best thing known to diplomacy as a basis upon which to start out is the vegetable garden and your neighbor's chickens. Your neighbor's cow will do if the chickens are roosting too high. A day or two ago a cow belonging to H. Greyell got into the garden belonging to A. D. Birrell, and before the beast was discovered she had most of the garden into the hide belonging to herself, and so Mr. Birrell ran the cow into the pound belonging to the City's poundkeeper, Mr. Mack, with a bill of damages against her in the sum of $25. Mr. Greyell objected, but Mr. Birrell was obdurate. Finally a board of arbitration consisting of Mr. Mack, Mr. Orton and Constable Bailey was named, and they proceeded to arbitrate, with the result that $12.50 was knocked off the claim for damages. The amount was paid, together with the poundkeeper's charges, and everybody looked happy if they didn't feel it.

We handle McCall Patterns. Call and get a fashion sheet. J. W. Evans & Son.

All sizes of Schram Fruit Jars. Pints, $1.20; quarts, $1.35; half-gals., $1.50. J. W. Evans & Son.

Two Young Men Arrested and Held for Trial Charged with Theft

Johnson and Palmer, two young men of Armstrong, were arrested at the Enderby Hotel on Monday night, suspected of being implicated in two or three sneak-thief escapades which were reported to Constable Bailey Friday and Saturday. Thirteen dollars were taken from the clothes of a boarder in the hotel on Friday night and $8 and a valuable gold nugget pin were taken from another on Saturday night. Constable Bailey was on the look-out for suspects, and on Monday night, Proprietor Manning of the hotel, urged the searching of the room of the young men. This was done by Officer Bailey and in the pocket of overalls belonging to Palmer was found the tell-tale scarf-pin. Palmer claimed the pin was put there by Johnson. Both were arrested, and on Tuesday evening the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Rosoman was commenced. The hearing was continued Wednesday and Wednesday evening. At 10:30 the evidence was all in in both cases, and the lads were committed for trial. Constable Bailey made a clever capture is this case, and the fate of these young men should be a lesson to others who apparently have been operating in Enderby for some weeks past. Johnson and Palmer came in from Armstrong on Thursday. One of them secured employment at the lumber mill and the other engaged to drive one of the teams for E. J. Mack. The Johnson boy has been mixed up in similar cases at Armstrong, and has been a source of annoyance to the Constable there. They were held for trial on two counts, that of housebreaking, and having stolen property in their possession.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

At the regular meeting of the City Council Monday evening, little business outside of the finance committee's report occupied the boards.

A letter from Miss Cobb, complaining of poor water service was read, and the Clerk was instructed to reply that the City was making arrangements to increase the volumo at the head, when the shortage would be remedied.

The sale of Local Improvement debentures to the amount of $15,000 and Waterworks extension debentures in the sum of $2,000 was reported by the Clerk, to a Montreal firm at a premium of $4 per hundred. And the Clerk and Mayor were empowered to prepare the by-law and refer same to the bond buyers for their approval.

The finance committee recommended the payment of the following sums:

Bank of Montreal, coupon	$ 50.00
Board of Works paysheet	898.85
C. P. R., freight on pipe	139.11
G. Rosoman, clerk, salary	75.00
G. Rosoman, magistrate	25.00
R. N. Bailey, salary	65.00
Tom Robinson, salary	100.00
The McLean Pub. Co., adv.	15.00
H. Teece, bal June wages	7.80
W. H. Hutchison	19.25
Spallumcheen Municipality	5.00
Jas. R. Linton,	12.50
Andrew Fulton	104.12
C.P.R., rent grand stand site	6.00
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.	62.69
do do do lighting	23.68
E. McMahon	67.80
Columbia Flouring Mills Co.	180.40
Board of School Trustees, teachers' salaries	336.00

Ald. Teece laid before the Council for their approval, a plan of his acreage property adjoining the town-site, and the Council passed upon the small portion included in the town limits.

ANOTHER OKANAGAN

There is another Okanagan between Enderby and Kamloops, through the Grand Prairie country. It is one of the finest auto drives that one could imagine, filled with pleasant surprises at every turn. There are extensive meadows, excellent fruit lands, charming creeks and rivers all along the way, at least as far as Grand Prairie, and from Grand Prairie to Kamloops a second Yakima Valley awaits the coming of irrigation and transportation. There are turns and whirls and cork-screw bends all the way to the top of the hill overlooking the Thompson river and then you take the spiral glide into Kamloops. At every turn in the road the scene changes, and the magnitude of the resources awaiting the coming of the railroad fills one with amazement. Some day soon the Grand Prairie railroad will be an accomplished fact and then we shall see produce to the value of a hundred thousand shipped out of the Grand Prairie country where there is not one hundred dollars' worth grown to-day.

A LONDON VIEW

The London Morning Post, in eulogizing Hon. R. L. Borden upon his Imperialistic sentiments and tendencies, states that it is the destiny of the British Empire to develop and guard the freedom of the people who repose beneath the Union Jack.

Canada was rapidly developing into a national unit, with railways to link the east with the west. Canada was learning to work up her raw materials into the finished articles and was achieving fiscal independence, all under the shadow of Imperial power, and by virtue of Imperial connections. It is against the disappearance of these influences that Borden leads his forces, with the united power of Canadian nationalism and imperialism behind him. On the other hand Laurier has the advantage of the enormous vested interests with which the government had surrounded itself. It would be a mistaken idea to under-rate the power of Laurier. He is a skillful politician, and has great resources, but is now faced by a truly formidable power, the united ideals of Canadian nationhood and the Imperial ties.

Wm. Elson is retiring from business in Enderby and he has instructed Auctioneer Francis to sell at public auction, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 2nd, all of his stock of tailoring goods, sewing machine, cutting board and pressing boards, and household furnishings.

Lost—Tuesday, on Mabel Lake road between Enderby and Mr. Baxter's home, a cameo scarf pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at Dr. Keith's office.

LOST—An automobile jack, on the road between J. Herd's place and Capt. Wallace's. Leave at Fulton's, Enderby, or Armstrong Garage. A. McQuarrie, Lansdowne.

HAPPY HAWKINS

By ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON

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CHAPTER SIX.—(Continued)

The Race

I WHIPPED that hoss in fair fight, an' then I went in to see how Jabez was getting along. I said a fair fight an' I meant a fair fight. Yes, the' is a way to fight a hoss fair—that is, as fair as any fight is. If you look at it one way, the' can't never be a fair fight, 'cause one is bound to have an advantage—skill, luck, experience, or courage; but what I mean is, that I fought that hoss with nothing but just my own hands an' I whipped him.

Why the way I did it was this: As soon as they slacked off the ropes I slipped up beside him an' jerked 'em over his head, an' we two stood alone in the big box stall with size in his favor an' brains in mine. I had some consid'able size in those days, an' he was almost too brainy for a hoss; but I own up 'at I'd had the most experience.

First I stood off an' insulted him: I cussed him an' I called him all manner of names an' then I laughed at him—you think a hoss, a hoss like Pluto, can't be insulted? Why, pshaw! they're as high feelin' as children. He was out o' humor to begin with, an' purty soon his ears went back an' his eyes got red. I've heard tell about an animal not bein' able to look a man in the eyes, an' I never saw the wild animal 'at could; but I've seen three man-eatin' stallions in my time 'at could look clear to your liver, an' a bulldog can do it too.

First off he tried to bite, but I got him a shoulder-blow right on the nose. It made him wink, an' he reared an' struck at me with his hoofs. I ducked to the left an' the minute his hoofs came down I slipped thumb and fore-finger into his nostrils, an' tried to jerk his head around to the right; but I'd thrown him once before that way an' he was too quick. He threw up his head before I could grip his mane with my left, an' a reachin' kick with his right hind foot tore my vest away.

He floundered me around consid'able for a spell, but at last in tryin' to jam me against the wall I got hold of his mane. I braced my feet against the wall, an' liftin' myself, I got his ear in my mouth an' I bit it. It was a trick I'd learned from ol' Monody, an' I sure bit hard an' close to the head. For mighty nigh a minute he stood it fightin', an' then he give a groan. He hadn't had a sniff of air through his nose since I'd grabbed it, an he wasn't no bulldog, he was a satin-skinned thoroughbred, an' he couldn't stand the anguish in his ear.

He groaned an' then he shivered an' then of a sudden I let go his ear, jerked his head around to the right, pulled up his left front foot with my hand an' heaved with my shoulder. Down he went an' as he fell I leaped across him an' put my weight on his head. Then I took my fingers out of his nose an' patted him.

I hate to whip a hoss, I hate to break the pride of any livin' creature; but when I start in to do it I don't just pester him. I wait until I have good reason an' then I convince him—whether he's able to live through it or not. I stroked old Pluto's ears an' nose, all the time murmurin' to him, an' durin' the murmurin, I told the boys to file out. I never shame nobody in front of anybody if the' 's any other way round.

Well, Pluto was drippin' with sweat an' havin' his bit ear rubbed was mighty soothin' to him. We all like a lot of babyin' after we've been hurt, whether we own up to it or not, an' Pluto wasn't any exception to the rule. After a while I explained everything to him an' told him that if he'd just act like a human bein' he'd be treated like a king; but if he wanted to carry on like some savage varmint we'd have to remove his hide an inch at a time; an' when I finally let him up he was mortal shamed of himself.

It was plumb dark by the time I let him up, an' I watered him an' fed him an' rubbed him until he began to eat, an' that was the last bother any man ever had with Pluto; but I was the only one he'd mind without bein' chain-bitted. He counted me his best friend, an' after a while he got so he'd play with me—nip my ear with his lips an' such things, which I count as bein' a game way of takin' punishment. Still it ain't just gettin' beat, it's havin' it rubbed in that makes a feller bitter.

I walked around to where Starlight an' Hawkins was enjoyin' their evenin' meal, an' I was mortal proud of the condition they was in. I reckon the' wasn't another pair in the territory 'at could 'a' covered their ante that day, an' it was a feather in Uncle Happy's cap all right.

But all the time I was thinkin' o' these things I was dreadin' havin' it out with Jabez. He was contrairy enough at the best; but, all bunged up, I could see my self-control gettin' strained twice a minute. I knew enough about us both to know 'at whenever it came to a show down, it meant a breakin' of home ties, an' I hated to cut loose from Barbie. After a while, I washed up, fed up, an' went in to have it over with.

Barbie an' three of the boys were in the room when I went in. Barbie was tellin' the old man of our ride, an' the three punchers sat with the rims of their lids between thumb an' finger, lookin' at the floor as solemn as if they was on trial for their life. Barbie had just finished about our meetin' up with Melisse when I stepped in.

"Who's boss o' this place?" sez Jabez to me.

"If the' is any boss," sez I, "I reckon you're it."

"Who told you you could be gone all day?" sez he.

"Nobody told me. Nobody told me what was to be done if I stayed. Nobody hasn't told me what to do on a ranch for some several years. Why?"

"Looks to me as if you'd have sense enough not to risk this child's life with your fool nonsense," sez he. I looked at him calm an' steady, an' I didn't grin—much.

He knew all 'at I was thinkin' of,—about my leavin' the last time an' also about my comin' back,—but he also knew 't I knew he was thinkin' of the same thing, an' that we'd neither of us mention it, an' that it wouldn't ever weigh an ounce in whatever happened to come between us. I didn't say anything.

"What makes you humor her in everything for?" sez he.

"As far as I know, she ain't my child," sez I.

He give a start an' it made him groan. "What's the matter with your leg?" sez I.

"It's broke!" he yells. "Do you think I got it stuck up on pillers 'cause my foot's asleep?"

"Is it easy that way?" sez I.

"No it ain't," he snaps.

"Perhaps if you'd get it fixed easy you might be able to talk easy," I sez. "Do you want me to fix it easy?"

"For heaven's sake, yes, if you know how," he sez; so I examined it. It was a nasty break. It seems 'at Jabez had hunted over the place to find something to fuss about as soon as he discovered 'at Barbie an' me had flown the coop. Luck was in his favor when Slinky Bill left Pluto's door open an' he got out. It took 'em some time to get him back an' they finally roped him. None o' the boys seemed anxious to go into his stall an' take the rope off unless he'd let them ride him a while to get the ginger out of him. Jabez took a short club an' went in an' took off the rope, an' if the boys hadn't been handy he'd 'a' been took off himself. As it was the hoss had smashed his leg something fierce.

"Get a board," sez I. The three boys left in a body to get the board. I lined up the bones as well as I could, 'cause the leg was some swelled. Then I bandaged it purty tight, next took an old boot-leg an' bandaged that in, an' finally split a joint of stovepipe an' packed cotton to fit the leg, tyin' the whole business to the board when it arrived, an' proppin' the board up on pillers with one at each side of the foot. Then I wet the bandage on his head an' arm, puttin' in plenty of turpentine on the arm to prevent poisonin'. The turpentine made him twist an' grunt, but when it stopped burnin' his face cleared up.

"My leg's a heap easier," he sez. I only nodded. I knew he had a lot more steam on his mind. Presently he said, "But we might as well settle things now as any time. Who are you workin' for?"

"I settled that a long time ago," sez I. "I'm workin' for myself."

"Then what the deuce do you mean takin' my wages?" sez he.

"I ain't takin' your wages, I'm takin' my own," sez I; "but if I was you I'd keep calm. You'll raise your fever."

"It's my fever!" he yells, an' even the three punchers had to grin.

"Look here, Jabez," sez I, "the' ain't any sense in your gettin' riled. You ain't dangerous when you rant around, an' I know it; but you're most uncommon irritatin'. We didn't run any risk in our ride to-day, an' it proved 'at my way o' feedin' is the right way. You don't own a pair o' hosses at' can go out tomorrow an' keep in sight o' Starlight an' the pinto. An' my way o' handlin' Pluto is the right way too, but if you don't like my way o' workin' for myself on your ranch—why, the' 's plenty of other ranches. The' ain't no use o' your makin' us both miserable, quarrellin' like a pair o' children."

"That's what I say," sez Barbie.

"You wait till you're spoke to," sez Jabez; but at that moment the buckboard came in with old Melisse, an' the very first thing she did was to chase the three punchers out o' the house, fix up a mess of her own to put on Jabez's head an' arm, an' then she picks up Barbie in her arms an' I saw the little chap's lip begin to quiver; I saw Jabez wink his eyes too fast for comfort; I saw the tears rollin' down the cheeks of old Melisse, an' I went out into the starlight to look up toward Mount Savage where Monody was sleepin'. It's a funny thing, life.

After a while I went back inside an' they were purty cozy again. "You been away purt nigh a year," sez Jabez, "where you been?"

Melisse grinned; she was a Mexican an' had been good lookin' a century or so before. She was the silent sort, but she could do a heap sight keener thinkin' 'an lots of 'em 'at kicks up more dust at it.

"Part o' the time I been right here at the ranch," she sez, "but when the snow was heavy I stayed in a little cave right up the ravine from the pony corral. You don't reckon 'at I'd leave this child just on your account, do ya?"

It was some comical to see Jabez's face. "Lord, no!" sez he. "I'm in the habit o' payin' wages to people 'at work for themselves, an' I don't reckon I got the authority to make anybody get off my ranch. If you've been foolin' around here, how come the dogs never barked at ya?"

"Dogs ain't apt to forget the hand that feeds 'em. After a dog has thought well of ya for a while, he don't turn on ya just because you've become out o' favor for a spell; the friendship of a dog works both ways—dogs ain't like human beings, Jabez Judson."

Melisse had a low musical voice; but I kind o' felt my hair raisin' in pity for the man on the sofey. It seemed like she had stuck a knife into him, an' was twistin' it around slow without losing her temper. He squirmed, he bit his lips, his thumbs kept runnin' over the inside of his fingers. It was some time before he spoke, an' then he said, "How much longer you goin' to keep that child awake?"

"She's been asleep in my arms for some time," sez Melisse, lookin' down at Barbie's face, which was nestled up close to hers. "I reckon I'll put her to bed now." She got up an' carried Barbie to the door an' then she turned an' sez in a low tone: "You're mighty proud o' being called Cast Steel, you love to trample over people; but I want to tell you somethin' to remember; I sha'n't never be separated from this child again except by her own will. Next time I can't live around you I'll take her with me. You've known me a long time"—an' she shut the door without slammin' it.

"Oh, I don't reckon it's allus someone else's fault," I sez, after he had got through cussin' about his luck.

"Am I a hard man to work for?" sez he.

"You ain't," sez I.

"When am I ever unjust?" sez he.

"When you go off half-cock," sez I.

"What is it allus about?" sez he.

I thought over everything before I answered. "Why, it's allus about the child Barbie."

"I ain't Cast Steel about her; I'm spring steel where she's concerned, an' you fellers ought to know the way spring steel works if any one does."

"That's all right," sez I,—I was still smartin' a little,—"but the deuce of the thing is that you go off at half-cock, an' then you allus expect the other feller to pay the damage. It's goin' hard with you some day, Jabez, if you don't watch closer."

"Oh, you can't understand it. If you only knew what lyin' an' disobedience sometimes does, you wouldn't talk so calm about it, neither. The' ain't nothin' I wouldn't do for Barbie—except see her get started wrong. You're different from the rest, some way, an' she thinks more of you than the others. That's one reason why I give you a wider circle to range in, an' why I give you foreman's pay for odd-job work—"

"Now if you think 'at I don't earn all you're payin' me," sez I—but he broke in: "If I didn't think I wouldn't pay it," sez he.

"I can go down to the Lion Head any time I want an' get more'n you're payin' me," sez I.

"I can pay you as much as any man in the West," sez he.

"You couldn't hire me at all if it wasn't for Barbie," sez I.

"An' I wouldn't hire you at all if it wasn't for her," he snaps. "You can do the right thing at the right time better'n any other man I ever had; but you're the contrariest man to work with on the job. You're allus flyin' up, an' you'd talk back if your throat was cut."

"I'm free," sez I, "an what's more I know it. The' ain't no law ever been framed up yet 'at can herd me in with the cows, an' I don't never intend to act like a cow. I'm man to man wherever I am, an' a lot o' you fellers with big outfits are beginnin' to forget that proposition; but I don't forget it, an' —"

"Well, for heaven's sake," he yells, "I ain't tryin' to put a bit in your mouth; though I must confess if I had my way about it, I'd like to put a quart o' bran there sometimes. What I'm tryin' to do is to come to an understandin' about the child."

"Hasn't she gone to school every day this term?" sez I.

"There's another thing," sez he. "When I told you to give that schoolmaster a rawhidin', you wouldn't do it."

"Course I wouldn't do it," sez I. "He may have been in the right as far as I know, an' anyway, she gave him the worst of it."

"I don't want her to give 'em the worst of it. I want her to act like a gal child. Ridin' her pony into the schoolroom an' ropin' the master ain't no way for a gal child to act. What I want is for the teachers to play fair. It ain't reasonable to suppose 'at these mountains was ever under water."

"You stood for it when the astronomer said so," sez I; "an' the Bible sez so, an'—"

"Well, that's all right when it comes to grown-ups; but the' ain't no use makin' a child say somethin' it don't nowise believe. The truth is more important than a lot of water 'at dried up millions of years ago—if it ever was here."

"Well, the truth is a heap o' bother to Barbie's teachers at the best," sez I. Look at her spellin'—she comes upon a cross-bred word in a book an' the teacher sez it's pronounced one way, an' you another, an' me another, until she thinks we're all liars; and she knows it the next day when she comes across another word spelled almost alike an' pronounced just the opposite. How you goin' to teach a child to spell an' be honest both?"

"It's a damned outrage!" sez Jabez, his eyes flashin'. "Take 'thought' an' 'through,' an' though'—why, it's enough to ruin the morals of the best child the' is. Hang it, I—"

"Well, you had your own way about it," sez I. "You've had three different teachers here this term."

"Who built the school?" sez Jabez. "Didn't I build it with my own money, just so I'd have it handy, an' didn't I offer to pay the teacher if they'd put it right here at the ranch?"

"You ain't got money enough to bring the world here to her feet, Jabez," sez I, "an' it wouldn't be the best thing for her if you could."

Hell, I sat there the whole blessed night, cheerin' him up. Every time he'd get to thinkin' about his arm or his leg, I'd say somethin' to rile him an' take his mind off his afflictions, an' along about dawn he fell asleep. Spider Kelley had found the doctor almost in our neighborhood, an' he arrived with him by ten in the mornin'. He paid me a high compliment on the leg, an' after he'd rounded up a few splinters it wasn't no trouble at all to set it; but Jabez was in for a good long spell of it, an' the spring round-up in sight. You might think that this would rile him up too; but he took it like a hero, an' I kept him in touch with everything.

We didn't have a regular foreman at the Diamond Dot. George Hendricks took charge around the house, an' Omaha was a sort of ridin' over-see-er; but Jabez himself tended to even little details when he felt like it. When he didn't feel that way, any one else who thought of it did. After the round-up Flap Jack decided to go on a bender. I tried to talk him out of it, but he insisted, an' finally I sent him into Jabez.

Flappy came away just tearin' mad. "He's the hardest-hearted old tyrant ever breathed," sez Flappy to me.

"What now?" sez I.

"Last time I came back I was a day late," sez Flappy. "He fair frothed at the mouth at it, an' made me promise to give him a month's notice next time. How's a man to know a month ahead when he's goin' to be in the notion for a bender. I'm fair ravin' for it now; but like's not I'll be all out o' the notion in a month."

"Then you'll be a sight o' money ahead," sez I.

"Money! What's money for? Can you buy a thirst like mine with money? Why, I could take this thirst o' mine to a city an' get independent rich, just rentin' it out by the night. I've watched fellers drinkin' when they didn't crave it, an' it hurt 'em some thin' dreadful. If you don't want it, you can't enjoy it until you're under the influence of it, an' after you're under the influence of it half the fun o' drinkin' is gone."

Flappy had studied this question more'n airy other man I ever see, an' it was edicatin' to hear him lecture on it. The' 's only one way to get around ol' Cast Steel," sez I, winkin'; so he got Barbie to beg for him when she went in that evenin', an' she got Jabez to let him go next day; but after Jabez 'd had time to think it over, he sez to me, "Now see what I've done—I've let that child wheedle me into changin' my mind an' lettin' a man break his word."

"Well, he needed it mighty bad," sez I.

"An' another thing; it ain't no fit thing for a gal child to be beggin' for a man to go get drunk," sez Jabez.

"Maybe not," sez I, "but he sure needed it."

CHAPTER EIGHT

The Letter

It all came about through me bein' edicated. Most any one can read print words, if they're of reasonable size—the words I mean—but I could read handwritin' too. I never was no great mathematician—when you got above fractions, an' I was some particular in what I read; but if I'd been minded that way, I reckon I could have waded through purty much any kind of a book ever was written. At that time, however, I was still middlin' young in some things, an' I sure was suspicious of any kind o' book 'at looked like a school book.

If you'd have school books did up in paper with the right kind of pictures on the covers you could easy get children to peruse 'em. Did you ever notice bear cubs gettin' an edication? They ain't beat into it, they has to be helt beck. Same with the Injun kids; they was up on edge to learn until they got to schoolin' 'em, then they fought again it just like the white kids. The reason is that we make children learn things they ain't curious about. I bet if you was to try an' keep it a secret about George Washington bein' made President because he wouldn't lie about choppin' down that cherry tree, the kids would stay awake nights to pry into it. Kids is only human, any way you take 'em.

But this business was sure a fetcher to me, an' Barbie, she just stumbled on it too. One afternoon me an' her went for a little ride up into the foothills; an' after we'd built our fire, like we allus did, no matter how hot it was, she lay there rollin' cigarettes for me to smoke, like she allus did—the little scamp used to get on the lee side o' me so the smoke would blow in her face; but we never mentioned it.

Well, after a while she begun to talk of romances, an' to ask me questions about 'em. I told her as many as I could remember, an' the one what suited her best was "Claud, the Boy Hero of Gore Gulch." It allus used to fret her to think 'at the' wasn't nothing she could do to make her a boy, an' she tried to even up by plannin' to herself what she'd have done if so be she had been a boy. We talked along about as usual; but I see the' was something on her mind. She wasn't the one to flare up an' shout for inforamtion. She allus talked in a circle like an Injun when she really needed news.

After a while she fished out a funny old letter. It wasn't put into an envelope, it was just wrapped inside itself an' stuck fast with a gob o' some kind o' wax which had been broke before it was opened. The' had been a name on the outside, but it had been rubbed out. Inside at the beginning was the name "Rose Cottage, San Francisco," and a date; but I've forgotten the date. The letter began, "Dearest George." I read that much an' then I looked at Barbie. "Where'd you get this?" sez I.

(To be Continued)

THE CHAMELEON SPIDER

Every traveller that returns from tropical regions has extraordinary stories to tell of the strange mimicry of leaves and flowers by insects. Sometimes the purpose of the imitation seems to be concealment, and sometimes the laying of a snare to catch other insects. A curious instance of this was noticed on the Gold Coast of Africa by a member of a British scientific expedition when he stopped to examine a singular-looking white flower with a blue centre.

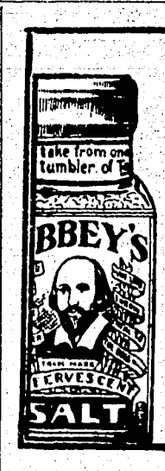
He found, to his astonishment, that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light-blue heart of the flower was the spider itself lying in wait for its prey. The legs of the cunning spider, yellow mottled with brown, were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of the flower.

The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath.

When the scientist knocked the spider from its perch into a white gauze net his surprise was increased upon seeing his captive instantly turn from blue to white. Its former mimicry had been practised as a snare; now it was playing a similar game for the sake of concealment.

But the end of the performance was not yet reached. When the investigator shook his captive its body again changed color, becoming this time of a dull greenish-brown. Later he captured another larger specimen of the same species of spider, whose flower web resembled the same remarkable power of changing its color.

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickles's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the coluntry, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.



Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

A clean stomach and a clear head are the guarantees of

Abbey's Salt

25c and 60c bottle.

Sold everywhere.

91

FIRST BOX CURED HIS LAME BACK

High Praise for GIN PILLS

"Southville, Ont.

"I suffered for three years with a Pain in My Back. I am now taking GIN PILLS and find a great relief after taking only one box."

W. J. BALDWIN.

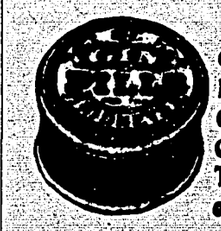
Is it any wonder that we sell GIN PILLS with an iron-clad guarantee of money back if they fail to give relief? We know that GIN PILLS will stop the pain in the back—relieve the bladder—and cure every trace of Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

GIN PILLS have cured thousands of cases of Kidney Trouble that were regarded as hopeless.

We don't ask you to buy GIN PILLS to find out what they will do for you. Simply write us, mentioning this paper, and we will send you a sample box free. Then, if you are unable to get the regular size boxes at your dealer's, write us, and we will supply you at the retail price—50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. GIN PILLS are made and guaranteed by the largest wholesale drug house in the British Empire.

National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. R.P. Toronto. 47

Attach cut to this reader.



The original Gin Pills made by National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto, are sold only in this box.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing as good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

CANCER

Old Sores, Lumps in Breast, Growths removed and healed by a simple Home Treatment

No pain. Describe the trouble, we will send book and testimonials free.

THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited

10 Churchill Ave., Toronto

Pertinent Personalities

There are a number of Western cricketers who were personally acquainted with Dr. E. M. Grace and the famous "W. G.," who is himself ill at the present time. Bob White, the sterling city hall cricketer, played on the same team as "W. G." and knew him well, while there are many followers of the English game here who have seen both in action. Dr. E. M. was widely known as "The Coroner." His death will recall to some of the younger generation the passage in his brother's reminiscences in which he mentions the dog that the family trained up to field for them in their family cricket practise. The intelligent animal got to know the game so well that it could judge on which side the ball (according as it was pitched) ought to have been hit; and it never, in consequence, "took kindly to 'E. M.'s pulling."

* * *

Older players in the West recall the great old days of thirty years ago, when "W. G.," Dr. E. M. and the third brother of the trio, the lamented "G. F.," were the wonders of cricketdom. In 1880, for instance, all of the Graces played for England against the Australians at Kennington Oval in the first test match. Fred brought off a couple of his fine catches. E. M. scored 36 in the first innings and nothing in the second, but caught the great stumper Blackham off Morley's bowling. W. G. scored 152 and took three Australian wickets. The season's averages for the brothers that year were W. G. 39.15, G. F. 21, and E. M. 19.2. Besides being a good bat, Dr. E. M. was a useful lob bowler, kept wicket well and fielded brilliantly at point. In 1862 he made 162 not out for the M. C. C. against Gentlemen of Kent and took every wicket in the second innings.

A familiar figure in the Thornbury district, the Coroner for East Gloucestershire rode to hounds regularly in the winter. It may be recalled that in 1909, on resigning the post of secretary of Gloucestershire C. C. after forty years' service, he was presented with an address and a purse of $3,000.

Dr. E. M. Grace went to Australia with Parr's touring team in 1863-4. The summer before he had, in all matches county and local—scored over 3,000 runs. He remained devoted to cricket to the end, and played in club matches for Thornbury till the breakdown of his health, taking hundreds of wickets with his lobs. There has never in cricket been a more buoyant or imposing personality. "E. M.'s" vitality when in middle age was amazing.

Genius of Bismarck devising a plan,
The humor of Fielding (which sounds contradictory),
Coolness of Paget about to trepan.

Take of these elements all that is fusible,
Melt them all down in a pipkin or crucible,
Set them to simmer and take off the scum,
And a Heavy Dragoon is the residuum.

* * *

Thomas Howell, chief immigration agent of the Canadian Northern, who has been in the West recently, has been busy explaining how the story emanated that he was bringing five thousand wives from England for western farmers—a story which even formed the subject of a debate in the Dominion house.

Mr. Howell went to England for the C.N.R. with a whole corps of lecturers and tons of literature to promote Canadian immigration. Amongst his other schemes was one to bring out domestic servants to the west. On his arrival in London he was interviewed by the representative of one of the big dailies. Good press agent that he was, Mr Howell handed out his cut and gave the reporter an underlining which read something like this: "Mr. Thomas Howell, immigration agent of the Canadian Northern Railroad, who is in this country to get five thousand domestic servants." Mr. Howell thought that was a pretty attractive underlining. However, the enterprising reporter—and apparently there are enterprising reporters in the old land—went him one better and changed the underlining to read: "who is in this country to get five thousand wives for Canada." His news editor took it up and giddily—for England—put a two-column head on it. The story was repeated and commented upon in every journal in England.

"I got more advertising out of that item," says Mr. Howell, "than from my whole twenty lectures and pages of advertising."

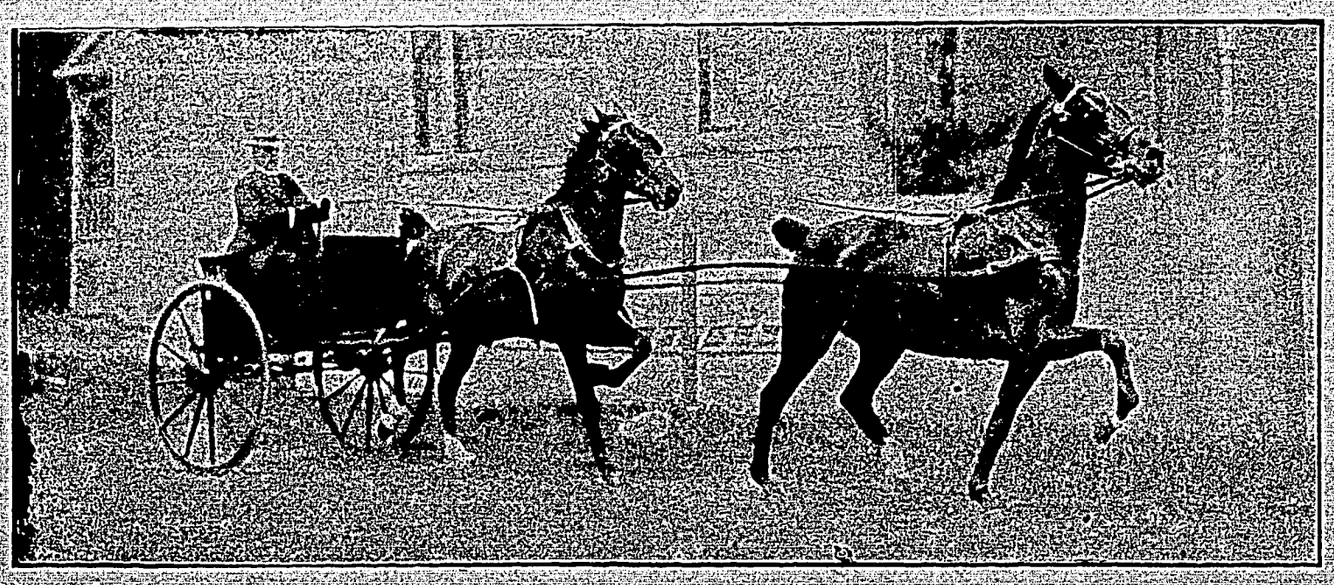
* * *

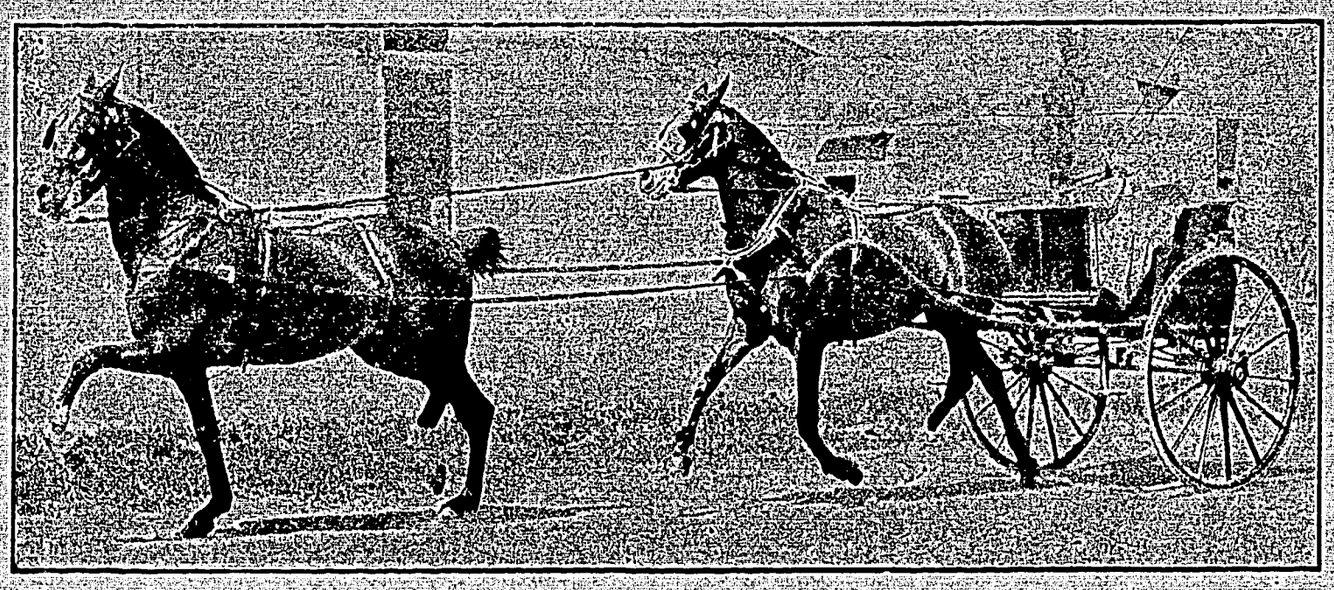
There is talk of making the Ottawa speakership a permanent position for one term of parliament, an English and French speaker alternating. Several years ago, when Speaker Sutherland was in the chair there was talk of adopting the English custom, but nothing was done.

There is much to be said for the plan. For one thing it is a difficult thing to secure a competent speaker. Just as a man has got trained in, and is fairly well mastered the labyrinths of the Canadian parliamentary rules, he has to step out. Then the speakership should be a non-partisan position, and it is felt that a man who has a permanent position would be above petty political squabbles.

If the plan is adopted, Gilbert McIntyre, who is now deputy speaker, and will be the first permanent speaker, if the Liberals win—and that is a big if.

He should make a good speaker, for he is of a judicial turn of mind, and is far from being a very active partisan. As deputy speaker he has shown the cast of mind and the temperament which calls for a successful speaker.





SOME OF WESTERN CANADA'S HIGH-CLASS HORSE FLESH

Every Canadian lover of music and drama regretted to hear of the passing of Sir William Gilbert, the world's prince of librettists. Entering the field of verse-writing to occupy his hours of idleness as a briefless lawyer in London he lived to see the complete transformation of the English operatic stage through the uplift and vigor of his pen. Gilbert's fame, however, does not rest solely upon his success in writing librettos. His "Palace of Truth," originally written for fun, is a precious possession of English dramatic literature, and "Pygmalion and Galatea," a pathetic drama, is as highly prized today as in the time of its production. It is not generally known that Gilbert's father was himself a versifier of uncommon ability and a librettist of more than local note. It is not surprising, therefore, that in his early manhood the son should break forth into rhyme, taking to such exercise far more readily than to his studies in Blackstone. Upon graduation from London University he became a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1864. At that day Tom Hood, the editor of a newspaper, Fun, was endeavoring to cope with the popularity of Punch, and recognizing the gifts of the briefless lawyer he promptly made him a contributor to his columns. So strong was the demand for his verse that Hood commissioned him to supply a certain quantity for each issue, with the obvious result that Gilbert later suppressed from book circulation much of his forced product of that period.

* * *

A few verses from the Gilbert and Sullivan operas and from the Bab Ballads will illustrate in some degree the fascination which pervaded the writings of the greatest humorist of the age.

When a felon's not engaged in the employment
Of maturing his felonious little plans,
His capacity for innocent enjoyment
Is just as great as any honest man's.

When the enterprising burglar's not a burgling;
When the cut-throat isn't occupied in crime,
He loves to hear the little brook a-gurgling
And listen to the merry village chime;
When the coster's finished jumping on his mother,
He loves to lie a-basking in the sun;
Ah! take one consideration with another
A policeman's lot is not a happy one.

And from "Patience":

If you want a receipt for that popular mystery
Known to the world as a Heavy Dragoon,
Take all the remarkable people in history,
Rattle them og to a popular tune.
The pluck of Lord Nelson on board of the Victory
When he was first elected, however, he used to have his troubles occasionally with the Opposition. The Conservatives had a good laugh on him once during a debate on one of Jim Conmee's bills, The Ontario and Michigan Power Bill, W. S. Middleboro, member for East Grey, in opposing the measure proceeded to read an editorial from The Toronto Globe entitled "Mr. Conmee's Little Bill." It was a sarcastic comment on the way the government members had lined up in committee behind the measure. The article was far from pleasing to the Liberals; even the Premier shuffled uneasily as Mr. Middleton read it. He read one paragraph which started as follows:—

"The Liberal members in parliament are not sent there to get in behind Mr. Conmee's bill or to promote his commercial ventures, if he has any. We do not pretend to settle the constitutional or legal questions raised. All that we—"

This was too much for the Liberalism of Deputy Speaker McIntyre. It was too painful for the government members. He interfered at this point. "I think," he interjected, "it is against the rules of order to quote from any newspaper in this house reflecting upon the action of members of parliament in parliament. I think it is not in order for the honorable member to quote from a newspaper in that respect."

"Does the chairman say that this is against rule 192, and is offensive?" asked Mr. Middleboro. "If you are Chairman, rule," he continued, "that editorial articles to be found in The Globe are offensive and unfit to be read to the Liberal members of the house——" the rest of the sentence was lost in laughter.

A French soldier on active service was informed by the mayor of his village that his father had recently died. In acknowledgement he wrote as follows:

"Monsieur le maire, I heartily thank you for my father's death. It is a little accident that often happens in families. As for myself, I am in the hospital minus one leg, with which I have the honor to salute you."

THE TRADE-RAT

This is the name given in Nebraska and other states of the west to a queer little animal which, in its general appearance, resembles the common Norway rat, but is smaller and of a lighter color, being almost white on the hinder parts. Its tail is short and covered with fine hair; its eyes are large and mild, like those of the rabbit.

This little fellow has his home in the timber, usually in a hollow elm or pine tree, from which he makes frequent forays, upon the nearest farm in quest of provisions, such as grain, vegetables, and so on. But, unlike some animals of a higher order, he is strictly honest, and takes nothing without giving something in return. That is why he is called the "trade-rat."

A Nebraska man had an opportunity to make some interesting observations concerning this animal. He was then living near a tract of timber, and for convenience had some corn piled in a corner of the stable.

One morning on going into the stable he noticed an ear of corn lying apart from the pile, with about one-fourth of the grains missing, while close by, in a neat little heap, were several freshly cut willow twigs and a few pine cones. A careful examination was made of the different articles that the owner had acquired by this one-sided transaction, and these were left just as they had been found.

The next morning the investigator found that he had lost some more corn, while the pile of twigs and cones had increased in size, and a few small, round pebbles had been added to it.

Thinking that his nocturnal trader had much the better of the bargain, the owner removed the corn. The next day, while working about the barn, he caught sight of a rat sitting contentedly on a log and watching him with his little eyes, as if he would ask, "How many cones or pebbles for an ear of corn?"

AERO-WORSHIP

Ere reckless mortals risked their necks
By vying with the swallow,
Admiring members of the sex
That's weak were wont to follow
My movements with an interest
That parents thought unseemly,
But which, if truth must be confessed,
Delighted me extremely.

They came in crowds to see me act,
Brayed blizzards at the stage-door
(Oblivious of the painful fact
That I was middle-aged), or
Solicited an autograph
Or lock of hair to treasure—
A state of things my better half
Regarded with displeasure.

Alack! My fascination palls,
And they transfer their passion
To men in dingy overalls
Who pay scant heed to fashion.
No longer does the matinee
Allure, and I depend on
Mere man to patronize the play,
His sister goes to Hendon!

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell 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

Outdoor Sport and Zambuk

Every athlete, every ball-player, every swimmer, every canoeist, every man or woman who loves outdoor life and exercise, should keep a box of Zam-Buk handy.

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, blisters, etc., sets up highly beneficial operations. First, its antiseptic properties render the wound free from all dangers from blood poisoning. Next its soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balms penetrate the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Barbed wire scratches, insect stings, skin diseases, such as eczema, heat rashes, ringworm, babies' heat sores, chafed places, sore feet—are all quickly cured by Zam-Buk. It also eases and cures piles. All druggists and stores. Use Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. per tablet.

CANADIAN SOD HOUSES

The traveller in the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta is astonished at the great number of sod houses which are scattered throughout the prairie farming district. These do not occur in the vicinity of the towns, but are out about ten miles or more. One might suppose that such rude structures were the result of poverty. On the contrary, the sod houses denote advancing prosperity.

When the homesteader takes up a section of that wonderful wheat land in Western Canada he plants his crop at the earliest possible *moment* in order that he may not miss a harvest. Often he is occupied to such an extent with these agricultural operations that he neglects his dwelling-house and hurriedly throws together a rude makeshift of sod. Even though it were desired to erect a frame house this could be done only with great difficulty because of the scarcity of lumber. It is far better to live in temporary quarters until the railroad pushes out into that territory and brings the comforts of civilization. However, these sod houses are by no means uncomfortable, for they are wonderfully cool in summer and correspondingly warm in winter.

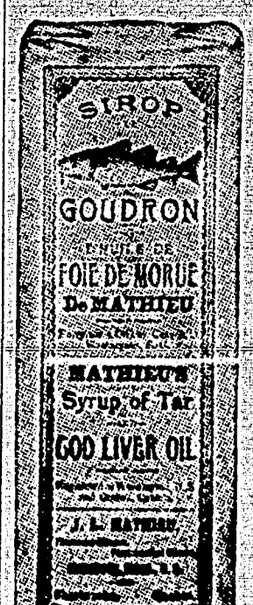
THE UNKINDEST CUT

"I had a mighty queer surprise this morning," remarked a local stock broker, "I put on my last summer's thin suit, on account of this extraordinarily hot weather, and in one of the trousers' pockets I found a big roll of bills which I had entirely forgotten."

"Were any of them receipted?" asked a listener who seemed to be a pessimist.

And the temperature dropped immediately to a point where everybody felt comfortable.

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.



Stops the Cough and Builds Up the System

When you are all "run down" you catch cold easily, and your cough "hangs on." By taking

MATHIEU'S SYRUP
of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

you not only cure the local trouble but also permanently strengthen the whole body.

The Beech Tar in the Syrup is soothing and healing while the Cod Liver Oil stimulates the appetite and increases the weight and bodily vigor. Both are united in the pleasant tasting syrup.

Mathieu's Nervine Powders which sell in boxes of 18 for 25c. are the best treatment for any fever or feverish cold, as well as the best cure for headaches.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Prop's. SHERBROOKE, QUE.

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

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are new and entirely different from ordinary preparations. They accomplish their purpose without disturbing the rest of the system, and are therefore the ideal laxative for the nursing mother, as they do not affect the child.

Compounded, like all NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. If unsatisfactory we'll gladly return your money.

25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. 24

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

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Manufactured only by

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.

EYE SIGHT

YOUR EYES

will appreciate the ease and comfort derived from wearing "proper fitting glasses." If you have not had your "eyes" attended to

WHY PUT IT OFF?

We have arranged with

The Taube Optical Company

132 Eighth Avenue E., Calgary, Alta.

To send their representative to our store on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th

Make it a point to consult him.
All Work Guaranteed.

A. REEVES, Drug Store, Enderby

Harvey & Rodie

Real Estate, Insurance, Etc. Post Office Block, Enderby

FOR TOWN PROPERTY
FOR LANDS
FOR FARMS
FOR ORCHARDS
FOR HOMES

In any part of the Northern Okanagan Valley north of Vernon, apply to

HARVEY & RODIE

Agents for Nursery Stock.

Agent for The National Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford; The Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Co., The London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.

ENDERBY GRINDROD

Gourlay Pianos

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.

LOANS

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

G. A. HANKEY & CO., Ltd. VERNON, B.C.

ENDERBY BRICK

THE BEST BRICK IN THE PROVINCE.

Specified in C. P. R. contract for facing Revelstoke Station. A large stock now on hand. Reasonable prices for large or small quantities. By far the cheapest material for a substantial house. Cool in summer; warm in winter: saves most of your painting, and half the cost of insurance.

The Enderby Brick & Tile Co. **Enderby**

We are now cutting stove-length

Slab-wood which we are selling **$1.75** per load

We also have some cheap sheeting boards that we wish to clean up at **$5 per thousand.**

We still have some 4-in. No. 3 Flooring, which we offer at

$17.00 per thousand

Come before it is gone.

A. R. ROGERS LUMBER CO., Enderby

ENDERBY PRESS

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

Advertising Rates; Transient, 50c an inch first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Contract advertising, $1 an inch per month.

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AUGUST 24, 1911

Conservatives in Convention

It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Martin Burrell would be the nominee named to contest the Yale-Cariboo riding for the Liberal-Conservative party in the approaching elections. Mr. Burrell's splendid record as member for the last session made him the only logical candidate. At no time, in fact, was any other name mentioned or given a place in the mind of anyone in touch with the feeling of the party in British Columbia. And yet, the number of delegates assembled in the *nominating convention hall last* Thursday afternoon at Kamloops was 200, and in addition to these 52 delegates were represented by proxy.

Hon. Price Ellison, president of the Yale-Cariboo Association, was in the chair, and Mr. J. A. Mackelvie was in his accustomed place as secretary.

The nomination of Mr. Burrell was made amid rousing cheers, with every delegate in the hall upon his feet. Mr. Ellison tendered the nomination to Mr. Burrell in a short, fitting speech and in accepting it, Mr. Burrell laid down his plan upon which he enters the contest. It is to be a fight from start to finish, and he felt confident of the result.

He heartily thanked the convention for bestowing upon him the honor, and felt on this occasion how difficult it was to adequately give expression to the feeling within him. The enthusiasm displayed and the confidence expressed on all sides gave him good reason for believing that this contest would be won by the largest majority ever piled up for a candidate in this constituency. He referred to the hard fight put up in his behalf by the rank and file of the party at the last deferred election, and said that on the present occasion with such an issue before them and with the handicap of a deferred election removed, there could be no question as to the outcome.

Mr. Burrell agreed with the remarks of Mr. Ellison. We had in Yale-Cariboo an empire within itself. He felt deeply the responsibility, and he was conscious of the honor, of representing such a constituency. He pointed to the injustice of such a vast territory with its limitless resources and diverse interests, being represented in the House by but one member, when little pocket-handkerchief sections of Quebec were given representation far in excess of ours.

He again thanked the convention, and said that, in spite of the confidence he felt in the outcome, he did not intend to slacken his fight from the time he left the convention hall until the close of the polls on September 21st.

Letters of regret were read from Premier McBride, L. W. Shatford, M. P.P., the Phoenix Conservative Association, the Hedley Conservative Association, J. M. Robinson and W. T. Shatford, all containing words of encouragement for the convention's nominee.

A resolution committee was named consisting of F. J. Fulton, C. A. Semlin, D. H. Watson, M. J. O'Brien, E. Miller, M.P.P., A. Lucas, M.P.P., and R. Holliday. An adjournment was taken for an hour to allow the resolution committee to report.

On reconvening, it was reported by the credentials committee that there were 252 delegates present, in person or by proxy. Of these 108 were from the Okanagan, thirty from Yale, ten from Grand Forks, twenty-three from Greenwood, seventy-three from Kamloops, four from Lillooet and four from Cariboo.

The resolution committee reported the following:

1. That this convention expresses its confidence in R. L. Borden, K.C., as leader of the Conservative party in the Dominion, and conveys to him its appreciation of his determined stand in the interest of the people of Canada.

2. That this convention place on record its entire approval of the policy and administration of the Hon. Richard McBride and his government.

3. That this convention congratulates Mr. Martin Burrell our late member and present candidate on his very able and lucid speech in the House of Commons on the reciprocity question.

4. That this convention emphatically condemns the proposed reciprocity compact with the United States of America.

5. That this convention condemns the action of the Laurier government in refusing to the great west its unquestioned right to additional representation in the Federal parliament by dissolving the House before passing a redistribution bill.

WILL SHARE THE COST

Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, has exerted a tremendous influence in arousing interest in the conservation of our forests since he was called *to the ministry by Premier McBride.* He is rapidly placing that department of the Provincial government on a footing in advance of any similar department in any Canadian province. Mr. Ross' latest accomplishment is reported in a dispatch from Nelson: "At present lumbermen and railway companies in British Columbia pay a portion of the cost of fire fighting on their property, and in future, as the result of a conference between Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, and other government officials, and a number of prominent lumbermen and railway officials of East Kootenay, they will contribute to the cost of preventing the outbreak of forest fires, to which end the chief efforts of the givernment are now being directed. A special committee of nine has been appointed to direct the work. On the committee are representatives of the government, the lumbermen and the railways."

In this connection, Minister of Railways, the Hon. Thomas Taylor, recently presented to the Provincial Executive new rules and regulations governing all railways over which the Province has any jurisdiction. These regulations provide for every practical precaution being observed by the railway companies to prevent the starting of forest fires, and for the safety of the districts through which the railroads run. It is also provided that screens are to be used by all engines, and during the months of April to October inclusive, wire screens must be fixed to the windows of all smoking compartments of railway carriages.

POINTS ABOUT TOBACCO

A bulletin on tobacco growing and curing just issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture from the pen of Mr. L. Holman, of Kelowna, gives some important pointers to tobacco growers, and especially those of Enderby who are testing out the plants sent from Kelowna by Mr. Holman. These plants have now developed to the topping stage and the "suckering." It will therefore be well to read what Mr. Holman has to say of these periods:

"Topping—When the flowers on the plants begin to open out, they should be topped—that is, cut down; but the field should be "topped" as uniformly as possible, those plants which flower first being left as long as possible, as otherwise those topped first will be ready for harvesting before the rest. The plants will be ready for harvesting in from fifteen to eighteen days after topping. The Wisconsin leaf should be topped so as to leave from twelve to seventeen leaves on each plant, and the Havana from 18 to 22.

"Suckering—Two days before harvesting the plants should be suckered—that is, the Wisconsin seed should have the first five or six suckers picked off, and the Havana should have all removed.

"Harvesting—The plants should be cut down at the root just above ground. Care should be taken while cutting not to break the leaves, as any injury decreases the value and lowers the grade probably 5 cents per pound. Sunburn must also be guarded against, and to prevent this, after the cut plants have wilted (which will be in about 20 minutes on a hot day) they should be piled into piles 1½x2 feet high, all the butts facing south, in this way protecting them as much as possible from the sun.

"Spearing—It should then be speared on to 4-foot lathes and hung in the curing sheds, the Wisconsin from 7 to 9 inches apart, and the Havana 5 inches or more, according to size.

"Curing—The curing-sheds must be ventilated according to the state of the weather, but the aim is not to let the tobacco become too dry or keep it too moist."

Oregon Nursery Co.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
All Non-Irrigated Stock.

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Landscape and Jobbing Gardener
Sicamous Road, just north of Enderby School

Fresh Vegetables and Plants for Sale

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Established 1817

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

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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

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Established 1865.

Capital paid up	$4,000,000
Reserve fund	2,400,000
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Over 200 Branches in Canada.

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Interest at highest current rates allowed on Deposits.

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Manager Enderby Branch.

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The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
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Royal Insurance Coof Liverpool (Life dept)
The London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co., of Canada.

BELL BLOCK, ENDERBY

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Mr. Martin Burrell Opens Campaign at Kamloops at Close of Convention

Last Thursday evening, at Kamloops, at the conclusion of the nominating convention, Mr. Martin Burrell addressed a mass meeting of the citizens of that city. In that address Mr. Burrell presented in a most lucid style his case, upon which he is asking the electors of Yale-Cariboo for their support. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Burrell was listened to, and the roar of applause which greeted every point made by him in his remarks indicated the deep feeling of the party toward the candidate and the esteem in which Mr. Burrell is held. It also went to show the determination of the electors of Yale-Cariboo to fight to the bitter end the reciprocity compact.

Mr. Burrell pointed with pride to the determined stand taken by the Conservative opposition in Parliament in forcing the strongly entrenched Liberal government to go to the people on the reciprocity pact. He denied that there was any obstruction on supply practiced, or any impediment placed in the way of the country's business. The bringing forward of the reciprocity compact was the sole reason for the Opposition fight. "Would you deny that we were right in insisting that the people should have the final say in a matter so closely affecting their welfare and severely threatening the destiny of the country?"

The Liberals were saying that the Opposition was to blame for forcing on the elections before distribution, but the truth was that the Conservatives had offered to vote supply for a time sufficient to enable the government to complete the census, and would also assist in passing a redistribution bill as soon as the next session was called, provided the government would hold over the reciprocity pact until an appeal to the people could be made upon the increased representation. This was not agreed to, and the fact was that the House was dissolved in a panic. Not even the Liberals knew that dissolution was pending.

"We believe that reciprocity is one of the greatest disintegrating forces which could be brought to bear upon Imperial Unity," declared Mr. Burrell, and then he proceeded to point out wherein he believed reciprocity was a bad thing for Canada. In reviewing the question from the economic side, the speaker pointed to the fact that the United States was a country of wonderful industrial development and with a wide experience in fiscal matters, having a corps of fiscal experts continually at work, while Canada has nothing of the kind. The result was that Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson, two eminent old gentlemen went to Washington without any data and were compelled to take their information from the U. S. blue books. When questioned in the House as to what data they had when negotiating the treaty, Mr. Fielding replied, "We did not need any, for Canada wants reciprocity anyway." All through the country now we hear the Liberal argument that both parties have wanted reciprocity. There was a time when both parties wanted it, a time when Canada consisted of Ontario and Quebec, with no industrial works, no home market, no market of any kind except in the large cities of the eastern states. During the American war Canadian produce had sold at high prices, but as soon as the states settled down and commenced to cultivate their own farms, the knife was driven into Canada. The Americans said "cast in your lot with us or up goes the tariff wall," The wall went up, for "thank Heaven there were enough men in Canada to see the larger vision, to feel the stirring of the larger hope," and the result was the National policy which had given Canada a home market that now absorbs 80 per cent. of the entire agricultural product of the country. As time went on and the larger vision became a reality the larger hope justified, our market grew and multiplied and there was a decided weakening of the sentiment for reciprocity. In 1896 the Liberals went into power, adopted the policy of the Conservatives and the next year wiped off the statute books the clause which made reciprocity possible whenever the United States cared to give it. "Since then a whole generation has arisen who know not the word. Yet Fielding and Patterson said they did not need any data for everyone in Canada wanted reciprocity."

Mr. Burrell contended that the pact was not to the benefit of the farmers. If an average were struck covering a term of years, it would be found that prices of farm produce in the United States were lower than they were in Canada. The Liberals said "Oh, but we have a chance at the big market in the States!" but they forget to say that the farmers of the States, 12 for every 1 in Canada, also have a chance in our market, where the farmers of Canada already sell 80 per cent. of their produce. The Liberals also forget the favored nations treaties which would allow produce from 12 other agricultural countries free access to our markets if the reciprocity bill is passed. Their products would come in under the same terms as American products while they still keep up their tariff walls against Canada. In 1906 Mr. Fielding had warned them of this fact, and now he had lead the country into the hole himself.

So far as the fruit industry was concerned, he believed that in time the orchards of B. C. would survive the treaty, but the blow would be felt for years, and would work an unfair hardship on those who had invested in fruitlands in this province.

Mr. Burrell contended that the reciprocity pact endangered Imperial relations between the dominions and was a death blow to imperial preference. President Taft believed this when he said, "we must get reciprocity now or not at all and risk Imperial preference." J. J. Hill, one of the most astute economists in the United States, when the reciprocity bill passed the Senate, said "The greatest cause for congratulation is not what it will do for the United States, but what it will prevent in Canada."

"It is sheer lunacy to risk it," said Mr. Burrell. To show that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was really of the same opinion only a short time ago he quoted the Premier as stating in the House that "the best way to maintain pleasant relations with the United States was to be independent of them." The same argument used by Sir Wilfrid when the United States protested against the French treaty and threatened tariff reprisals could be used now, "They are 90 millions, we are only 8. If we are stiff with them they might be stiff with us."

The gravest danger of all in Mr. Burrell's opinion was that once started on this road political, social and industrial reproachment was sure to be reached in the end. Many of the most astute statesmen in America were strongly of the opinion that when the entanglement of lines of commercial life went on for some time the tendency was toward political union. In 1891 many Liberals then turned against unrestricted reciprocity for this very reason. Sir Oliver Mowat said, "I am not willing to commit political suicide." Edward Blake threw up the leadership of the party for the same reason Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, when a cabinet minister, said that "far from trade following the flag, he feared the flag would follow trade."

Mr. Burrell's closing remarks were a most convincing argument against the reciprocity pact, and he eloquently called upon every Canadian to be true to the best interests of Canada by voting to defeat the policy which threatened to engulf Canadian industries and check the country's prosperity.

THE REAL QUESTION

The Liberals of Yale-Cariboo have selected a candidate to oppose Mr. Martin Burrell. The question is not whether this candidate will be elected but whether he will save his deposit. —Kamloops Standard.

If you want absolutely pure milk as the warm weather comes on, the Glengerrack early morning auto delivery will serve you.

NYAL'S FACE CREAM

This indispensable accessory of the toilet table will prevent sunburn and tan as well as relieve the disagrecableness and pain from the effects of sunburn. It will keep the skin soft and free from chap.

A. REEVES
Druggist & Stationer
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PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia

NOTICE is hereby given that all Public Highways in unorganized districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized districts, are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works

Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., July 7th, 1911. oc21

E. J. Mack
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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.

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
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THREE regular Pool Tables
ONE Full-sized Billiard Table

Opp. Walker Press Office H. BIGHAM, Prop.

BLANCHARD & ENGLISH
Enderby, B. C.
Contractors & Builders

First-class Cabinet Work and Picture Framing.
Undertaking Parlors in connection.
Corner George and Cliff Streets.

Deer Park Fruit Land

ENDERBY

No Irrigation Required

These lands are situated on the benches near Enderby and are especially suited for Fruit and Vegetables, and, having been in crop, are in splendid condition for planting.

An experienced fruit grower is in charge and will give instruction to purchasers free of charge, or orchards will be planted and cared for at a moderate charge.

160 acres, sub-divided into 20-acre lots are now on the market at $150 per acre.

Get in on the first block and make money on the advance.

Apply to—

GEORGE PACKHAM,
Deer Park Land Office, Enderby.

Finest in the Country

"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**

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Box 43, Cliff St., next Postoffice Block, Enderby

Cooking Stoves
Coal and Wood Heaters
Ranges, Etc.

I have added a standard line of these goods and am prepared to quote you prices.

Wm. H. Hutchison
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BUILDER & CONTRACTOR

Plans and estimates furnished

Dealer in Windows, Doors, Turnings and all factory work. Rubberoid Roofing, Screen Doors and Windows. Glass cut to any size.

I represent S. C. Smith Co., of Vernon. Enderby.

Hazelmere Poultry Farm
ROBT. WADDELL
MRS. WADDELL, Proprietors

Eggs for Hatching from Prize Stock

Prize Stock For Sale

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

NOTICE

Estate Harvey & Dobson, assigned

All persons indebted to this estate are informed that the Columbia Flouring Mills Co. Ltd., Enderby, is authorized to receive payment on my behalf. Debtors will please call upon the Company without delay to settle accounts, as it is desired to close the Estate as speedily as possible.

ALFRED SHAW,
Assignee.

29th July, 1911.

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EYE SPECIALISTS
14 YEARS EXPERIENCE
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WALTER ROBINSON
Notary Public
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Cliff St., next City Hall, Enderby

G. L. WILLIAMS
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
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.
J. H. CHALMERS, 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

METHODIST CHURCH—Service, Sunday 11a. m. & 7:30 p.m. Epworth League, Tuesday 8 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Thursday 8 p. m. Sunday School, 2:30 p. m. R. DAWSON HALL, 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, 11 A. M. The Rev. A. H. Huntley late of China will be the preacher during the first three Sundays in August.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, St. George's Church, Enderby—Service every Sunday 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

We have Prime Meats
on cut at all times, and our aim is to give good service.
G. R. Sharpe,
ENDERBY, B. C.

Summer Skin Troubles

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in the wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh, healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subjacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

THE FARMERRETTE

Goddess of Ceres, known of old,
When men loomed large in rural scene,
What is it that we now behold
Guiding the plowshare bright and keen?
Who is it on the ranch is met?
The farmerette—the farmerette.
The crowing and the cackling dies,
The roosters and the hens depart
To make their table sacrifice,
And who, then, wields the axe with art?
Shade of our Dads, be with us yet—
The farmerette—the farmerette.
Far-called, our cows come home to-day,
While father starts the kitchen vre;
Lo, all is pomp of yesterday,
As Rudyard says, is one with Tyre;
But there is on the job—don't fret—
The farmerette—the farmerette.
Proud men, jeans-clad, were wont to loose
Wild tongues that held not Her in awe;
Such boasting now is ne'er in use—
The woman farmer laws the law;
She is the old farm's one best bet—
The farmerette—the farmerette.

"Well, little boy, did you go to the circus the other day?"
"Yes'm. Pa wanted to go, so I had to go with him."

Two and a Half Hours on Operating Table

Specialist Could Not Remove Stone in the Bladder

GIN PILLS PASSED IT

Joliette, P.Q.

"During August last, I went to Montreal to consult a specialist as I had been suffering terribly with Stone in the Bladder.

"He decided to operate but said the stone was too large to remove and too hard to crush. I returned home and was recommended by a friend to try GIN PILLS.

"They relieved the pain. I took two boxes and went back to the specialist. He said the stone was smaller but he could not remove it although he tried for two hours and a half. I returned home and continued to take GIN PILLS, and to my great surprise and joy, I passed the stone.

"GIN PILLS are the best medicine in the world and because they did me so much good, I will recommend them all the rest of my life.

"J. Albert Lessard."

50c a box—6 for $2.50—at all dealers, and money back if they fail to give relief. Sample box free. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. R.P., Toronto.

The original Gin Pills made by National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto, are sold only in this box.

Cures Sprung Tendon, Collar and Saddle Galls

234 Manitoba Ave., Winnipeg, October 11th, 1909.

"I have used your Spavin Cure on a Sprung Tendon with good results and I can recommend it for Collar and Saddle Galls." J. H. Haslett.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Is a blessing to farmers and stockmen. In the past 40 years, Kendall's Spavin Cure has literally saved **millions of dollars** for horse owners.

It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon to absolutely cure Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and Lameness.

Never blisters, scars or turns the hair white. As good for man as for beast.

Keep Kendall's always handy. $1. a bottle—6 for $5. When you buy at your dealer's, get copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—it's free—or write us 57

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Nothing Now Left For Canadians and Uncle Sam to Quarrel Over

The visit of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, to Ottawa, presumably upon diplomatic business respecting Canadian-American relations, lends point to the following excerpts from an excellent article by Mr. Andrew McPhail, editor of the University Magazine, entitled "The Cleaning of the Slate," in which it is pointed out that there is now outstanding between the two countries no cause of public disagreement, largely as a result of the efforts of Mr. Bryce. Hence it would be quite safe to allow Canadians to conduct directly diplomatic negotiations with Uncle Sam. The statement that Canada really got the better of the Americans in the Ashburton and other treaties will be read with interest, as most people have been trained to think otherwise.

FOR a hundred years hatred of England was the hoop which kept the States of the American Union together. It served its purpose, until organic union replaced that external force, and it has long since been discarded. Dread of absorption by the United States was the main incentive for the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces forty years ago. This contingency was ever present in the minds of the fathers of Confederation, for they had before their eyes Article II. of the Philadelphia convention of 1787, which reads: "Canada, acceding to the confederation, and joining in the new measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to, all the advantages of this Union."

The disaster of war which undertook the United States in 1861, and the mis-government which prevailed during the balance of the nineteenth century, allowed the Canadian Provinces time and opportunity to grow together into a well ordered community. Hatred and fear have vanished in company. The United States can now be as friendly as they like towards England without dread of disruption; and Canada is secure enough in the bonds of affection and obligation with the Empire to find only cause for rejoicing in that era of good government in the United States which is about to begin. For, in truth, there has been in recent years in that country such a revival of the public conscience, and a revolt against civic unrighteousness, as reminds one of the moral indignation which ended in the overthrow of the horrid institution of slavery.

For a generation the United States has served us as a warning. In the future it may serve us equally as an example if it does not become weary in well doing. Already we have begun to cleanse our civic administration by a plan devised in Galveston; to control our transportation companies by a method which we learned from the inter-state commission; to regulate our insurance companies in accordance with the Armstrong law; to curb our combines with the bit suggested by Senator Sherman; and to conserve our assets with an instrument devised by Mr. Roosevelt.

With the disappearance of hatred on one side, and fear on the other—two qualities which do not forever exalt a nation—we may now apply our minds to discover the good qualities, rather than the defects, of each other; and we shall be none the less good Canadians and good Americans, or any less resolute to uphold our respective ideals.

Probably few persons are aware that there is not at the present moment outstanding between the two countries any cause of public disagreement. During the nineteenth century the bad inheritance which fell to us at Yorktown, on October 19th, 1781, was a constant source of irritation, which frequently brought us to the verge of war. One by one these difficulties disappeared; but to recount the various processes by which they are now forgotton would be to write again the history of British diplomacy and Canada. That has already been done on these pages; and the Ashburton Treaty, the Oregon award, and the Alaskan settlement may now be considered as ancient history.

An acute observer made the remark that, after thirteen years residence in Canada, the fact which impressed him most was the humility of Canadians. They had, he said, a fixed belief that in any transaction with the United States Canadians were sure to get the worst of it. And yet he must have heard a rich Scotchman describe his fortune as the few shillings he had managed to save out of his poor earnings, and he must have known successful traders whose highest ambition was "to get clear without a loss."

It is a cardinal principle of British diplomacy, by which it is willing to stand or fall, that there be no boasting when the quarry has lost its skin. Canadians carry this sound doctrine to an extreme, and complain if the tail does not come to them with the hide.

In the Ashburton business the Americans were deprived of 900 miles of territory to which they were entitled under the Treaty of Paris. The boundary was pushed back from the heights which flanked lower Canada and as much of Maine was cut off as would allow of pretty direct communication between Halifax and Quebec. The strip along northern New York, including Rouse Point, went to the United States; but they had occupied it for sixty three years, and the fortifications had been erected by themselves. By all the principles of international law it was theirs; and it was a nice piece of diplomacy, giving to them what was their own property in exchange for the privilege which they accepted of paying for the upkeep of a squadron on the coast of Africa, where they had no interests whatever. Finally, they were induced to assent to an extradition clause by which England was enabled to recapture her subjects, whether innocent or guilty; and to secure political offenders whilst professing to take only common felons; and, worst infamy of all, questions which they desired to have settled were omitted or indefinitely adjourned.

Yet Canadians protested with an appearance of simplicity and earnestness, until the full humor of the situation was too apparent, that they should have had the harbor of Portland as well; and they gave a sense of reality by their self-abnegation in putting forward no claim to Boston, New York, or the Gulf of Mexico.

By the Oregon award, Canada recovered one-half of that enormous territory lying between the parallels of 42 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes, including all that area between the Rocky Mountains and the sea, extending from Alaska to California, which would soon have been wholly won by the United States, and held by the best of all titles, namely, effective occupation; and yet Canadians lamented for half a century that the valley of the Columbia had been filched away from them.

Finally, when the boundary of Alaska was fixed, under the convention of 1903, by six purists of repute, three of whom were of our own choosing, and two of them Canadians, there was heard a cry, splendid in its loudness, that we had been robbed by the Americans, and that we had been first forsaken, and then betrayed, by England. Of course, we did not mean it. This was only the conduct of a people which is not so unsophisticated as that shrewd observer of thirteen years was induced to believe.

With these large matters disposed of it was then time to turn to a solution of the remaining questions. In the intervening years those questions have been solved, and there is now between ourselves and our neighbors an absolutely clean slate. It is the intention of the present note to trace the series of events which have followed one another in tumultuous succession since Mr. Bryce went to Washington as Ambassador Extraordinary in 1907.

In addition to other qualifications for the post or plenipotentiary, Mr. Bryce is possessed of the gift of sympathy for the American Commonwealth. Indeed, it was generally known before he came that he had written a large book which bore that very title. Few had read the book, but all were aware that it contained much that was laudatory of the United States, and for a century the people had been yearning for some such recognition from the world, even whilst they were affecting to despise it. By another curious coincidence Lord Grey was Governor-General of Canada during the same period, and it is no fault of his that he has impressed the American mind, as it has not been impressed since the days of Elgin—so readily is a democratic people moved by alertness of mind, simplicity of manner, and humaneness of conduct, especially when these qualities are associated with high place and noble birth. By still another coincidence Sir Wilfrid Laurier was premier of Canada, and the Americans had long since become enamoured of his passionless wisdom and his native common sense.

Between April 11th, 1908, and May 21st, 1910, six separate treaties, agreements, or conventions have been signed on behalf of Great Britain and the United States.

1. The treaty respecting the demarcation of the international boundary, signed April 11th, 1908. Commissioners were appointed to determine the location of the boundary line through Passamaquoddy Bay on the east to the Pacific.

2. The commissioners appointed were unable to agree, within the time specified, upon the exact location of the line on the eastern coast. Accordingly, on May 21st, 1910, the matter was peremptorily settled by a fresh treaty.

3. Convention respecting the protection, preservation, and propagation of food fishes in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada, under the control of an international Fish Commission, signed April 11th, 1908.

4. Treaty (1) for the conveyance of persons in custody for trial either in the Dominion of Canada or the United States through the territory of the other; and (2) for reciprocal rights in wrecking and salvage in the waters contiguous to the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed May 18th, 1908.

5. Treaty relating to boundary waters and questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States. This treaty was ratified on May 5th, 1910. The object of this treaty was to prevent disputes regarding boundary waters. Navigation is made free to inhabitants of both countries equally, and a like freedom is extended to the waters of Lake Michigan, and to all canals connecting boundary waters. No obstruction or diversion of boundary waters is to be made without the approval of the international joint commission established by the treaty. Provision is made to prevent the pollution of boundary waters, and a limit is set upon the diversion of water from the Niagara River.

It is further provided that other questions and matters of difference arising between the two countries involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either in relation to the other, or to the inhabitants of the other along the common frontier, shall be referred to the commission for examination and report, and that any questions or matters of difference arising, involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either country in relation to the other, or to the inhabitants of the other along the common frontier, shall be referred to the commission for examination and report, and that any questions or matters of difference arising, involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either country in relation to the other, or their respective inhabitants, may be referred for decision to the same tribunal.

The special agreement for the submission of questions relating to fisheries on the North Atlantic coast under the general convention of arbitration concluded between Great Britain and the United States on April 4, 1908, and signed January 27, 1909, arranged for the reference to arbitration of the long-standing questions in regard to the interpretation of the provisions of the convention of 1818 relative to the North Atlantic coast fisheries. The arbitration tribunal chosen by mutual agreement from among the members of the permanent court at The Hague, consisted of Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, president; Luis M. Drago, Jonkheer A. F. de Savorin Lohman, George Gray, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Mr. A. B. Aylesworth was appointed British agent, and Mr. Chandler Anderson, agent of the United States. The pleadings were duly exchanged between the two parties, as provided by the agreement and the oral argument began at The Hague on June 1st, 1910. The award was made on September 7th. It was unanimous, and achieved the difficult feat of pleasing both parties to the dispute.

Two subjects yet remained; namely, the conditions of the sealing industry, and the necessity of further measures for the protection of the fur-seal species; and the conclusion of an agreement for settling the various pecuniary claims of British subjects against the United States Government, and of citizens of the United States against the British Government. On February 8th, 1911, the Senate at Washington received from the Executive the draft of a treaty negotiated with Great Britain, which, if ratified, will prohibit pelagic sealing in the Behring Sea, until the herd shall have become replenished. Similar instruments will be submitted to which Japan and Russia will be parties, and due compensation will be made to individuals whose rights are involved. Last of all, the settlement of the pecuniary claims is foreshadowed in the report, just at hand, of the Canadian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Agairs.

HOW MUCH DO YOU EAT?

His own weight in food is consumed by the ordinary man of average health in six weeks. Monkeys of the higher order require their own weight in food every thirty days. According to Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, animals obtain less value from their food than man, and, consequently, are compelled to eat much more copiously. Proceeding from the higher types to the lower, he says it will be found that the digestive organs become less and less efficient, and the relative quantity of food required more and more. Animals of the carnivorous type, such as the lion and tiger, live entirely on animal food. From eight to eleven pounds of meat per day is the proper allowance for an average lion. In captivity lions are usually fed fully and regularly for six days and starved on the seventh; in this way a rough approximation to natural conditions is procured.

The digestive organs of birds are much more efficient than those of the majority of animals, and they digest their food much more rapidly. M. Louis Lapicque, an eminent French authority, takes an entirely different view. For him it is not a question of higher or lower, but of relative surface. Lecturing at the Sorbonne on the result of his researches, especially among birds, he said that the required quantity of food varies with the relative surface of each animal, and that this relative surface is so much larger as the animal is smaller. This is but the expression of an old theory put forward during the last century by Regnault and Reiset. The body gives off its natural heat in proportion to the surface exposed to the air and to the temperature, and renews its store of vital heat by burning the food consumed. Thus, in the case of man, the Esquimaux eat enormously more than the Hindus, and it is proverbial that small men eat more in proportion than large men. In the same way, the smaller animals eat more in proportion than the large, and in every case the need for food varies with the thermometer.

The quantity consumed is not determined by the relative efficiency of the digestive organs. On the contrary, the digestive organs are more efficient in small animals because they are more urgently needed. With smaller furnaces and boilers inside them, and a relatively larger cooling-surface to provide for, the smaller animals must attend to their stoking and maintain their food-supply with much more care than their larger companions. Proportionately to its weight, a pigeon requires five times as much nourishment as a man; a bengali, a kind of Oriental finch, six times as much as a pigeon. That is to say, a bengali must eat thirty times as fast as a man or die of hunger. If he took to meat-eating by way of saving time and energy, he would require his own weight of underdone beef steak each day. At the same rate, and allowing eight hours for sleep, a man would have to eat a substantial meal every sixteen minutes.

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For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS.
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain
Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00
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EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL
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VARICOSE VEINS, Varicosities, etc
promptly relieved and eventually cured by:
ABSORBINE JR.
A mild, safe, antiseptic liniment. Takes out soreness, allays pain, stops lameness. Mr. Luke Kavanaugh, 227 Bridge St., W. Springfield, Mass., suffered 20 years with enlarged, knotted veins; his doctor advised stopping work and going to bed. Instead of doing so he used ABSORBINE, JR., and in 3 months' time the soreness and swelling had all disappeared and he was entirely cured. Removes Goitre, Wens, Tumors, Cysts and fatty bunches. Cures strains and sprains. $1.00 a bottle, $2.00-12 oz. bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 6F Free.
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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.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

ELEPHANT STEALING

It would seem that an elephant would be about the last thing in the world a man would be able to steal. Yet in Siam one must keep a careful eye on such elephants as he may own, no matter what their size, lest they be stolen from him.

Elephant stealing in Siam has always been more or less prevalent, and for some time past has been a source of much anxiety to the officials. Regulations were drawn up about twelve years ago by the British and Siamese authorities, with a view to the suppression of this offense. Later these were supplemented by additional regulations, embodying definite rules for the purchase and sale of elephants, and imposing penalties on all persons in possession of elephants who are not provided with sale papers properly executed before the local authorities. Notwithstanding all these precautions, elephant stealing continues in Siam, and in one year alone fifty elephants were stolen from British foresters, representing a loss of some $45,000.

The Karen tribesmen are the chief offenders; but, though their somewhat inaccessible villages are well known to the nearest kwen, or district official, in no single instance has the assistance rendered by the Siamese officials led to the discovery of the elephant stolen or of the thief. In short, recovery, when effected, has been due to the activity and energy of the British foresters and the serching parties sent out by the British companies who employ the foresters.

THE WORK OF MOSSES

Agencies apparently so trivial as to be almost beneath notice have changed, and are now changing, the fact of the earth. For instance, so comparatively insignificant a form of vegetation as moss may not only affect the aspect of a landscape, but may powerfully assist in giving a new character to a continent.

One of the surprising results of scientific investigation in Greenland is the indication of the wonderful work mosses are performing there. Where glaciers have ceased to advance, or have become "dead," various species of mosses have found a foothold on them, and gradually overspread them with a mantle of green. The amount of vegetable matter slowly deposited by these Greenland mosses is so considerable that it has been suggested that this deposit will be of great importance in the future history of that strange land.

It is known that in a past geological age Greenland was not the dreary, ice-sheeted continent that it is today, but a beautiful land, almost tropical in appearance in some respects. And if, in the future, geological or astronomical causes should bring about a return to the former conditions, when Greenland was really "green," the rich stores of vegetable matter now accumulating there through the growth of mosses amid the ice will give wealth to the soil of the regenerated continent.

FARMER'S WIFE TELLS HER STORY

FOUND A CURE FOR ALL HER ILLS IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

She Was Tired, Worn-out and Nervous and suffered from Rheumatism, but Two Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her

Hawthorne, Ont., June 5.—(Special).—Mrs. T. G. Alexander, wife of a well-known farmer living near here adds her testimony to that of the thousands who have learned from their own experience that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Disease.

"I suffered for twelve years," Mrs. Alexander says, "My back ached, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing, I was nervous and tired and I was troubled with heart flutterings. Rheumatism developed and added to my suffering.

"I was in a very run-down, worn-out condition when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, but I am thankful to say they gave me relief almost from the first. Two boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys mean that all impurities are strained out of the blood. That means pure blood all over the body and the banishment of that tired, heavy feeling and those pains and aches that impure blood brings.

137

Watch for Our Big Window Display of

Ammunition, Shot Guns,

Rifles, Revolvers, Hunting Coats, Vests, and Game Traps

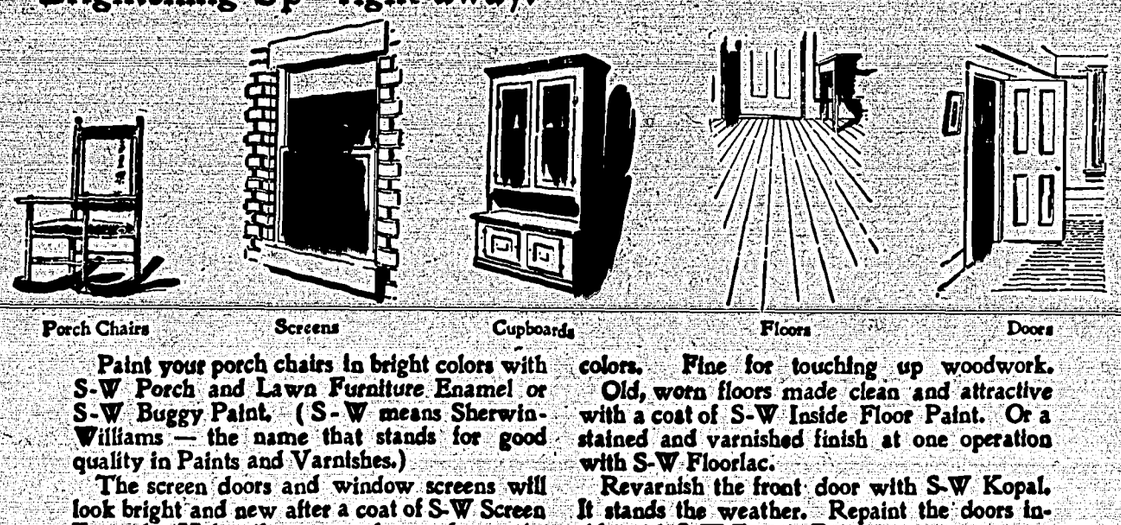
We have a very large stock of these goods due in a few days. Get our prices before you buy. It will save you money

Our Great Cash Sale is over, but we will continue to give very liberal discounts for cash in all lines . . . . .

There're a lot of things need fixing

Says the Little Paint Man.

Things around the place will suffer from wear and tear. And after a while they get so shabby that we feel obliged to chuck 'em away and get something new in their place. But it's a mistake and if we only all had the "Brighten Up" habit we'd keep things spick and span all the time by having a pot of paint, a tin of varnish and a brush handy. Just read this and do some "Brightening Up" right away.



Porch Chairs — Screens — Cupboards — Floors — Doors

Paint your porch chairs in bright colors with S-W Porch and Lawn Furniture Enamel or S-W Buggy Paint. (S-W means Sherwin-Williams — the name that stands for good quality in Paints and Varnishes.)

The screen doors and window screens will look bright and new after a coat of S-W Screen Enamel. Makes them wear longer, keeps the screen from rusting.

Cupboards inside and out made fresh and sanitary with S-W Family Paint—21 attractive colors. Fine for touching up woodwork.

Old, worn floors made clean and attractive with a coat of S-W Inside Floor Paint. Or a stained and varnished finish at one operation with S-W Floorlac.

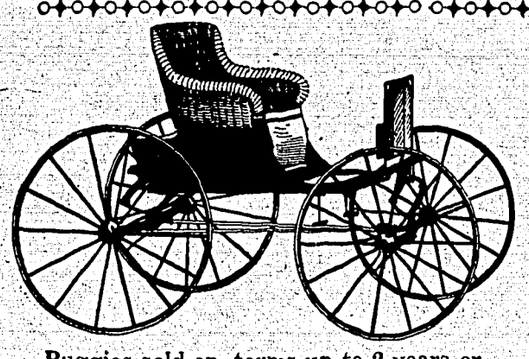
Revarnish the front door with S-W Kopal. It stands the weather. Repaint the doors inside with S-W Family Paint.

No matter what you have to fix up, we have a Sherwin-Williams Finish that will do the job well.

XY776

There're a hundred other things that need touching up. Make a list of the dingy things and come to us and we'll tell you what to do.

We have had a big rush on our paint stock, but are still able to supply you with anything in this line



Buggies sold on terms up to 2 years or special prices for cash

Builders' Hardware, Nails, Paroid Roofing, Building Papers of all kinds at the lowest possible prices: We aim to supply your wants at all times in Harness and Stoves, Shelf & Heavy Hardware, Wagons and Farm Implements.

We do Plumbing, Tinsmithing and Heating work of all kinds.

We have a quantity of

Single Strand Barb-wire

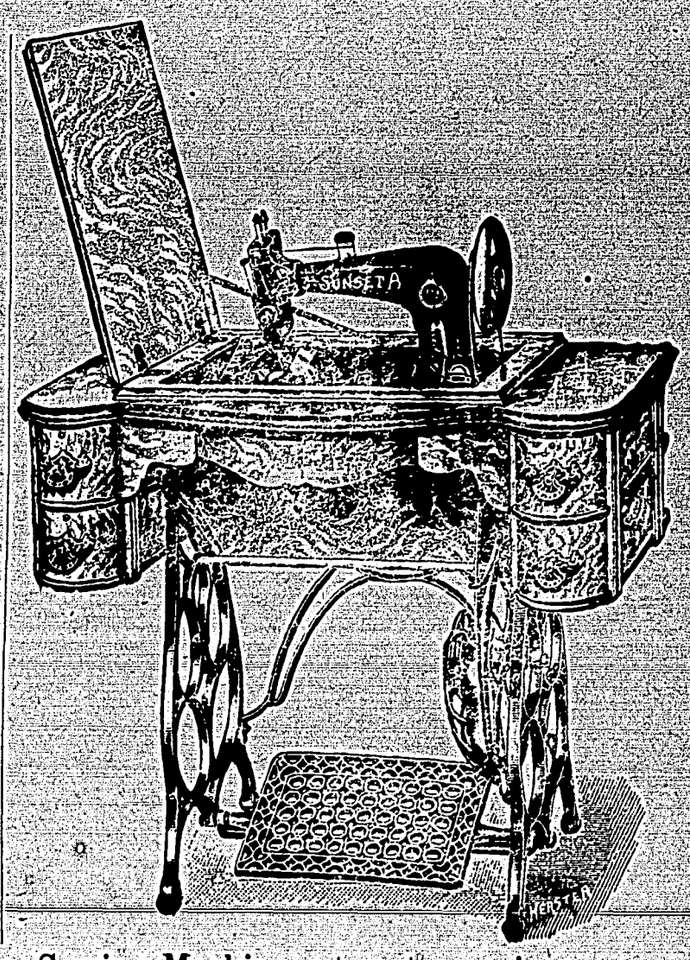
at only

$2.50 a roll

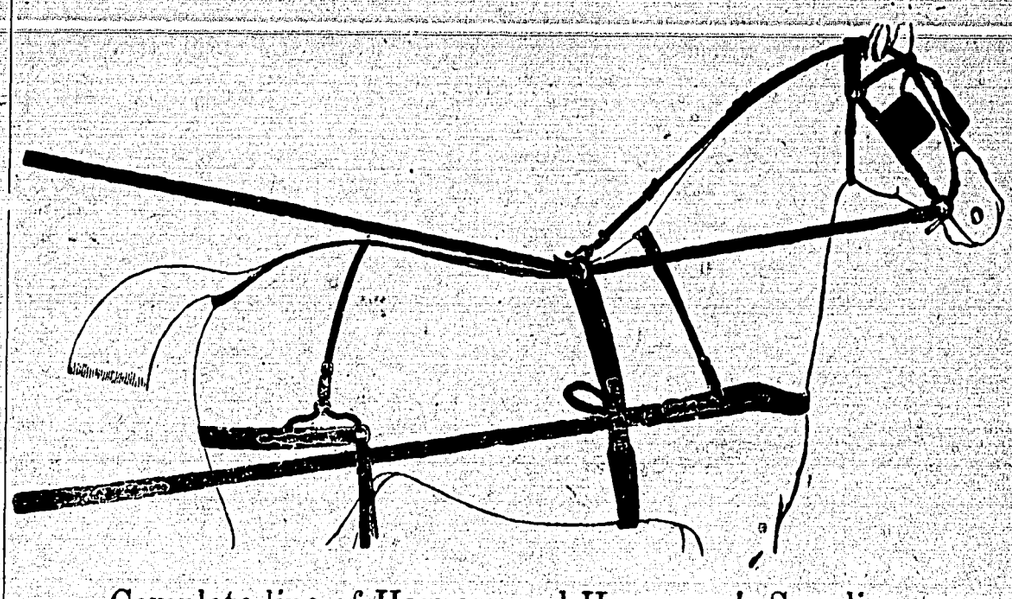
Bailing Wire

$4 100-lbs

Lawn Fence at 16c and 18c per-foot



Sewing Machines at eastern prices—
$20 to $50; every machine guaranteed for 10 yrs



Complete line of Harness and Horsemen's Supplies

FULTON'S HARDWARE ENDERBY, B. C.

CURED IN BEAMSVILLE, ONT.

"After a long experience with different pain remedies, I am convinced that none are equal to Nerviline. I was taken with a cold in my chest, which later developed into a sort of chronic bronchitis. Every time I coughed it seemed to rack and tear my whole chest. I was also subject to a great stiffness in my joints, especially about the knees and shoulders, and experienced much pain in my muscles. To cure my chest troubles I first rubbed on 'Nerviline' copiously for two days, and then put a Nerviline Porus Plaster over the sore region. I got quick relief. Rubbing the sore muscles and aching joints with Nerviline did more than all other treatments combined. By the aid of Nerviline and those wonderful Nerviline Porus Plasters almost any ache, and cerainly any kind of inflammatory cold can be cured.

(Signed) "Mrs. W. J. Sharpe,
"Beamsville."

All druggists sell Nerviline in 25c and 50c. bottles. Get it today.

ANCIENT ROMAN MINING

Interesting discoveries have been made in the San Domingo mines of Spain that show the methods followed by the ancient miners.

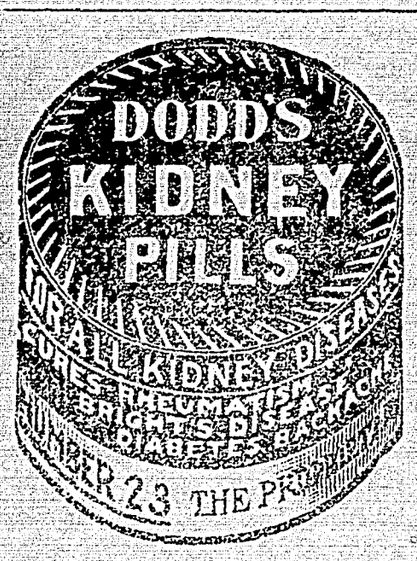
In some of those mines the Romans dug draining galleries nearly three miles in length, but in others the water was raised by wheels to carry it over the rocks that crossed the drift. Eight of these wheels have been brought to light by men working in these same old mines. The wheels are made of wood the arms and felloes of pine, and the axle and its support of oak, the fabric being remarkable for the lightness of its construction.

It is supposed that these wheels cannot be less than 1,500 years old, and the wood is in a perfect state of preservation, owing to its immersion in water charged with the salts of copper and iron.

From their position and construction the wheels are supposed to have been worked as treadmills by men standing with naked feet on one side. The water was raised by one wheel into the basin, from which it was raised to another stage by the second wheel, and so on for eight stages.

If a Chinese sailor rescues a drowning man, he is bound by Chinese law to keep him and feed him for the rest of his life.

Over 200,000 seamen, of whom 128,000 are British and the remainder lascars and foreigners, are employed in British merchant vessels.



For Married Men Only

If you find your razor as dull as a hoe, ask your wife if she wasn't paring her corns. You can surely remove your corns quickly, painlessly, and promptly by using Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Unequalled as a painless remedy. Remember the name, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists, price 25 cents.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it

If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
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Dr. Martel's Female Pills

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.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

Storyettes

John W. Yerkes, formerly commissioner of internal revenue, was on an excursion given by a bar association. In one rowboat, where a landing from the big excursion craft was made, there were several lawyers whom Yerkes did not like. Suddenly their rowboat capsized. Yerkes regarded the accident with pleasure.

"There goes to the bottom now," he remarked, "a lot of good booze and bum law."

* * *

When Sir Thomas Lipton was an industrious but far from wealthy young man in this country he had an experience with a burglar. He was awakened one night by the consciousness that there was a stranger in his room.

"Who's that?" he demanded, sitting up in bed.

"Sh-h-h!" exclaimed the burglar. "Don't move, or I'll shoot. I'm looking for money!"

"Wait a minute," said Lipton calmly. "I'll get up and help you."

* * *

Miss D., a teacher of unquestioned propriety in all its branches, was in the throes of commencement, and to the best of her ability was entertaining some young men—the suitors of her fair pupils. They conversed on some beautiful flowers in the drawing-room.

"Yes," exclaimed the old lady; "but if you think these are pretty, you just ought to go upstairs and look in the bath-tubs of the girls' dormitories. They are just full of American beauties!"

* * *

The house dated from the fifteenth century, and visitors were permitted to go over it for sixpence a head. Of course, Queen Elizabeth had slept there, and the boy in buttons who conducted the party mentioned this three times in the sacred bedchamber. Most of the furniture had a look of the period, though there were a few doubtful embroideries.

"And where," one of the visitors asked, "is the bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept?"

The boy in buttons hesitated a moment and then said: "That's being made, sir."

* * *

A magazine editor at the Authors' Club, in New York, was telling about H. G. Wells.

"Wells is now the foremost English novelist," he said. "Strange that a man so talented should misjudge us as he does. When he was over here he found fault with everything. One day at lunch, getting tired of his attacks on the tyranny of our trusts and our bosses, I said:

"'Well, at least, Mr. Wells, you must admit the grandeur of the magnificent Statue of Liberty that rears its proud head over our harbor?'

"'Oh, yes,' said Mr. Wells, 'you have the same custom as we—you rear your finest statues to the dead.'

* * *

When the St. Paul baseball club was on its spring training trip this spring it was led to Hannibal, Missouri. At the time a stock company was playing at one of the theatres for the week, and Josh Clarke was the first one in the bunch to take in the show. The next night he started for the theatre again and Charley Jones asked him how it happened that he was going to that same show twice.

"Pretty fine show?" asked Jones.

"Yep," replied Josh.

"Got a friend in the show?" queried Jones.

"No, don't know a person in the company."

"Then you must like the looks of the girls?"

"No," said Josh, "I don't bother my head about girls, but I'll tell you something. You know, in the third act, the burglar cracks a safe and escapes. Well, they're going to catch that sucker some of these times and I want to be around when they do it."

* * *

President Baer of the Reading Railroad was sitting on his porch after dinner, smoking a cigar, when up the walk came a very tall man with a carpetbag in his hand. He stopped at the bottom of the steps and said:

"Be you the president of the Reading Railroad?"

Baer drew up his shoulders and said he was. Then the stranger walked up the steps and said, "What is the price of a ticket from here to Niagara Falls and back?"

Baer said, "My dear friend, I do not not know. You will have to go down to the ticket office. Do you know where it is?"

He said "Yes," and then he picked up his carpet bag, looked at the president and said, "You are the president of the Reading Railroad, and don't know the price of a ticket to Niagara Falls and back?" Then he walked down the steps and turned and said, "You're a hell of a railroad president!"

* * *

Andrew Wilson, an attorney, was named as the administrator of a New York estate. It was his duty to find the lucky but missing brother. "He was slicing turnips for the sheep on his employer's farm, up among the mist-clad hills of Scotland," said Mr. Wilson, "when I found him. I had traced his life from the old farm on which he was born, step by step through forty years of ill-paid and often unpleasant labor before I approached him. It was not difficult, for he had held but a few positions in all those years. Every one in the countryside knew him. "Are you Alexander Stephenson?" I asked. 'I am,' said he, without taking his eyes from the turnips and the knife. 'Your brother James is dead in New York,'" said I. 'Aweel, aweel, all men must e'en die,' he said slicing away. "He left you a great fortune," said I. "I want you to come to the house with me, so that I can establish your identity and arrange for you to enter into possession of the estate.' 'I'll talk to ye at sax o'clock, young mon,' said he. 'I'll be busy till then. Thay fortune will keep, but thay turnips will not.'"

Thomas A. Edison was explaining to a reporter the part played by M. Branly, the new French academician, in the discovery of wireless telegraphy. The poor reporter a little bewildered by all the talk about Hertzian waves, transmitters, volts, ohms, and so forth, ventured on a question that made Mr. Edicon smile. "That question," he said, "reminds me of the city father who rose and said: 'Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know, for my constituents' benefit, whether this her proposed hydraulic pump is to be run by steam or electricity.'"

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

BLOOD, PURE, RICH, RED

Rosy glow in the face, sparkling eyes, vivacious spirits are all the outcome of good blood. No surer way exists of purifying and enriching the blood than to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By their gentle action on the bowels, kidneys and liver they filter every impurity from the system, leaving it wholesome and able to do the work necessary for the maintenance of health.

To be well, look well, and feel always at your best, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, a truly wonderful medicine for young and old. Price 25c. at all dealers.

A NOVEL MUSIC-STOOL

A comfortable stool is something for which the pianist has been longing. The standard equipment of this description is either too high or too low, and then the defect has to be remedied as well as possible by temporary means. Moreover, when the music is stored beneath the seat the search for any particular composition is tedious and exasperating. In the "Loncol" stool both these deficiencies are overcome. In the first place, the pianist can adjust the stool to any height he desires by a simple movement and without leaving his seat. The range of adjustment is sufficient to enable the exact position to be obtained almost instantly. Again, when the drawer beneath the seat containing the music is pulled out the front falls down automatically, enabling the pianist, while in his seat, to run through the contents rapidly and to withdraw what he desires without effort or risk of damaging the article. To replace the drawer the pianist simply presses a knob and the whole flies back to the closed position. The seat is made in a variety of forms, and is the most comfortable accessory to the piano that has yet been devised. To the music-teacher it is decidedly useful, since it enables the pupil to be seated in comfort and to attain that style and grace which the master so much desires, at the same time securing full command of the instrument, which is practically impossible when the pupil is uncomfortably seated.

The Horseman

The pacer, Hal B. Jr., 2.10¼, has been shipped to the Canadian Northwest to race at the early meetings in that section.

* * *

The Leading Lady 2.07, by Bingen, has a filly at her side by Del Coronado 2.09½, and has been bred to Colorado E. 2.04¾.

* * *

The noted brood mare, Santos, dam of Peter the Great 2.07¼, etc., has been bred to Dug Davis, a 2-year-old son of Bob Douglas 2.04½.

* * *

It is reported that the Russian government has made Louis B. Winans an offer of $35,000, for Willy 2.07¼, the offer to hold good for a year.

* * *

Penisa Maid 2.04¼ has been in 2.14½, with the last half in 1.04, and her owner is confident that she will trot to a record of 2.02 or better this year.

* * *

Dailey, a 6-year-old green pacer that Havis James purchased for R. J. MacKenzie, just before he left California, died a few days ago at Indianapolis from pneumonia.

* * *

At Walnut Hall Farm Alice Edgar 2.12¼, a few days ago foaled a bay colt by San Francisco 2.07¾. The daughter of Moko is owned by Henry Haas of Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

Wirt Mallow, driver of the pacer, Major Mallow 2.03¾, by Box Elder, has thrown down a defi to race the Major against Independence Boy 2.03½, for $1,500 a side, over a half mile ring.

* * *

Walter Cox offered $4,000 for the green pacer, by Walter Direct, that recently worked at Memphis in 2.07¼, but it was not enough, and before he had a chance to raise the bid the pacer was sold to another party.

* * *

Reports from Western Ontario speak well of the colts of Sphinx Medium in the stud at Listowel. Mr. J. Johnson, of Bluevale, thinks that he has a trotting wonder in a yearling by Sphinx Medium. Around Listowel the Sphinx Medium colts are considered to be the best ever bred there.

* * *

The race record for 1911 is now at 2.10¾, made by Earl Jr., at the Decoration Day meeting, given by Walter Cox at his Dover, N.H., track, to a crowd of over 2,000 people. The driver getting this credit was Cox's assistant trainer, Monahan. At the same meeting Cox's promising four-year-old trotter, Chatty Direct, took a new mark of 2.16¼.

* * *

The Maritime Circuit has been formed with the following members: St. John, N.B.; St. Stephen, N.B.; Woodstock, N.B.; Fredericton, N.B.; Chatham, N.B.; Moncton, N.B.; Sydney, N.S.; Glace Bay, N.S.; New Glasgow, N.S., gives meeting in July and August, with Halifax, Chatham, St. Stephen, Fredericton and Charlottetown, P.E.I., filling the weeks in September.

* * *

Mr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., has just shipped a nice mare from there to Listowel to be bred to Sphinx Medium this year, amongst them are Cantatrice, dam of Baron Wedgewood, second in 2.12; Wild Crocus 2.25¼, as a 2-year-old; Rebecca S., dam of Davey K. 2.08; Moko Blossom, by Moko, trial 2.20, and several other good ones.

* * *

The trotting stallion, General H. 2.04¾, by Combineer, was sold June 2 to A. W. Parish, of Cleveland, O., acting on behalf of the Russian government. The stallion was owned by W. M. Parslow and George Haag of Calgary, Alta., and the price paid was $15,000. According to Parish, he will be shipped to Russia at the end of the season.

* * *

Jas. McCormack, the American trainer, who is in charge of Baron Oppenheim's horses in Germany, cabled today to trainer Tom Healey, asking him to engage a jockey to go to Germany under contract. Jockey Goldstein, who is in Capt. Presgrave's employ, will probably be given the opportunity.

MODERN MAN-KILLING MACHINES WILL NOT THEMSELVES ABOLISH WAR

They who think that modern improvements in implements of war will have the effect of decreasing the possibilities of war reckon without regarding the lessons taught by modern wars. Many persons thought that the very destructiveness of modern weapons would so scare the nations that they would hesitate about provoking war or commencing hostilities. Long range rifles with equipment for accurate sighting; cannon that would shoot hell into the enemy's camp; armed cruisers impervious to shot, yet mounted with guns capable of destroying anything; torpedo boats and submarines stinging like wasps; all these were the things that were going to do away with the necessity for their own use. We were told that fifteen years ago, but the Spanish-American wars have come and gone, and what tribute did they pay to modern invention? Nothing whatever. The "big butchers' bills" of the Napoleonic, Crimean, or the American Civil War, fought with the antiquated weapons that were to become obsolete, have not been equalled in recent wars. The awful destructiveness predicted did not forthcome. Even in naval fights, where so much was expected, there was nothing doing of especial importance. The mines that were to "smite the main" did but little destruction. The guns of the American fleet trained on Morro castle killed only a Cuban mule. Dewey evaded the mines, sailed into Manila harbor, and called his gallant men from the awful conflict to breakfast.

The advantage of modern warships was more in evidence in the Sea of Japan, but victory was, as usual, with the man who struck quickly and often. The palm goes to tactics and strategy rather than to science and invention. The "awful destructiveness" of modern engines of war was missing. If there was increased facilities for saving life. Perhaps the "big butchers' bill" has been reduced by modern methods of fighting. The line of battle at Waterloo was ten miles long; at Mukden it was ninety. Troops fight now in extended-order instead of in close formation or in solid squares as at Waterloo. A lot of bullets go to waste now that could not miss a mark if men were massed. In olden days, too, man scorned to hide behind hills or stumps or stones. They deemed it cowardly, and so they stood out like men with their faces to the foe. It was magnificent, and it was war too at that time, but it does not "go" now.

In extended order there must be individual action, and the soldier is enjoined to make use of cover. It is not cowardly in such circumstances to save your own life. A dead man is of no use to an army, and a wounded man is a positive hindrance. We have made some improvement, on doubt, in our implements of war, but we have made more by adopting common sense methods of fighting. The chivalrous days when men rallied around the standard of the king until the bodies lay in heaps—those days are gone.

The king does not go to battle now—neither does his standard. Soldiers do not rush to save a banner or a flag. These things are left behind. The soldier is a sensible man. He stays in his trench or behind his cover of rock or earth, or wood, and he blazes away at what looks to him like a spot where an enemy may be hid. The days of chivalry are gone, all right, as Edmund Burke observed, if that sort of foolhardiness could be called chivalry that demanded he should expose his body to the enemy as the outward and visible sign of courage.

The failure of those refined instruments of death to produce results should make us skeptical of the use of airships in future battles. Tennyson's vision of "airy navies grappling in the central blue" is all right as a dream, but, although it is hazardous to discount invention, yet I doubt if it ever emerges from its dream condition. War, at any rate, is not to be done away with by fear of airships dropping lyddite shells into crowded cities, or into the strong-walled fortifications of the enemy. The really potent influence for the prevention of war is what Burns called the "damnation of expenses."

Preparing for war is costly enough; engaging in it is a luxury that can be enjoyed only by the Rockefellers of nations, and by them only for a limited time. If, as Norman Angeli says, the nations learn that the victor is no better off in the end than the vanquished, but worse, the prospect of prolonged peace will become brighter. But let no one think that the perfection of man-killing machines will prevent war. If the builders and makers of those implements thought for a moment that the very excellence of modern battleships and weapons would bring about their own disuse, they would soon cease further invention in that line.

Attacked by Bronchial Catarrh

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

Dear Sirs,—I have been suffering from dreadful attachs 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 Jamacia 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.

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"My trouble started with a cold," Mr. Moulaison states. "My muscles would cramp, I had backache and I had dizzy spells. My head often ached and I had a tired, nervous feeling while specks of light flashed in front of my eyes.

"I suffered in this way for over two months and was treated by two doctors but they didn't seem to be able to do much for me. Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and soon started to improve. I took six boxes in all and now I am glad to say I am cured."

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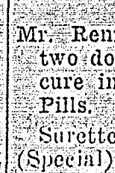

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Dental Decay

(By A. Gilmour, M.D., D.P.H.)

Among the many and profound changes witnessed in the science of medicine in recent years none is of more widespread interest than the change of attitude with regard to the care and condition of the teeth. Though some few individuals—perhaps termed faddists—had long preached the necessity of paying close attention to the teeth, the subject was generally disregarded, or was looked on as one of individual rather than of national or racial importance. If a tooth ached it was probably decayed; the remedy was obvious—the rich had the tooth stopped, the poor had it extracted.

Public attention may be said to have been first aroused by the numbers of recruits rejected, on the score of bad teeth, for service with the troops during the South African war. Recruits had been rejected previously on this account, but it was only when the rejections occurred among those in a higher social scale than the ordinary "Tommy" that interest was awakened. More recently the reports of the school medical officers have revealed a state of matters which, while suspected, had never been properly realized. Though the percentage varies in different districts, all inspectors agree that it is the exception to meet with a child whose teeth are completely free from decay. In such places as Cambridge, where skilled dentists conduct the dental examinations, it is found that only 2 per cent. of the scholars have perfect teeth. Another computation places the number of decayed teeth in the British Isles at two hundred millions.

But any discovery of a defect is incomplete without its remedy, and before the remedy can be suggested the cause of the trouble must be searched for. That the subject of dentistry is becoming more important is evidenced as well by the increasing recognition of the status and work of the dentist as by the fact that the British Medical Association has recently founded a Section of Odontology.

On the subject of dental decay medical men and dentists have not been idle. Many investigations have been made, theories have been advanced, and remedies suggested. The aid of bacteriology has been sought; the life-histories of the bacteria in the mouth have been studied; the evil effects of toxins, or bacterial poisons, on the body-tissues clearly demonstrated; and the condition of oral sepsis has been shown to produce severe disturbance of the body functions as well as predisposition to more grave diseases. That the mouth is an ideal nidus for bacterial growth is trite knowledge, for warmth, moisture, and a free supply of oxygen are always present, and the crevices of the teeth give easy lodgment to bacteria.

In a paper by Professor Underwood, of King's College, read in 1910 before a meeting of the British Medical Association, a brief resume was given of the results of over two years' investigations on the skulls of different races in various museums. The teeth in the skulls of natives of Africa, India, Australia, and Greenland all showed a similar freedom from decay, though their habits as to personal cleanliness and the nature of their food varied as widely as the climates of their countries. In short, dental decay from this series of investigations appears to be of such a nature that climate, situation, food, race, poverty, or riches play small part; though an advance of the race in civilization appears to be followed by a corresponding advance in dental decay. Man in his primitive state resembles the lower animal world in respect to his teeth, for dental caries is rarely found in animals except when they are subjected to unnatural conditions, such as confinement in captivity.

Pursuing an investigation on similar lines as to unnatural conditions, if any, prevailing in man, we find there can be no doubt that the diet of the present day is greatly altered from that of more remote periods. Food, while preserving its nutritive value, is now taken in forms from which much of the coarser fibre has been eliminated in order to render assimilation easy. Many of nature's laws have also been broken. Where mothers formerly nursed their offspring, the advance of civilization has led to a neglect of this maternal duty; and even where she desires to nurse her child, the attendant evils of civilization — luxury, strenuous life, worry, want, and poverty—have rendered the milk insufficient or even harmful. Artificial feeding has of necessity replaced the natural food of the child in many cases.

But, as we have already seen, food of itself is apparently incapable of producing dental decay, and consequently some other cause must be found, or some other conditions must be present, to bring about this unfortunate condition. Here, again, the study of nature's methods is useful in bringing knowledge.

The natural cleanliness of the teeth appears to be due to a combination of factors. The hard, polished surfaces of the teeth are kept bright by the friction of the food in mastication; the teeth are so formed and arranged that no food can accumulate on or between their surfaces, and they are bathed in saliva which washes away any deleterious matter that might tend to accumulate. A fault in any one of these factors may throw this economy out of gear, and decay may result. But these factors will be shown to be predisposing only; and the determining or exciting cause is the presence of bacteria in the mouth.

Bacteria may get access to the oral cavity by ingestion with food and water, or from the air, or they may be present in large numbers from pathological conditions of the gums, tonsils, or throat. In healthy individuals, free from dental decay, the mouth possesses such cleansing properties that it is comparatively free from bacteria three hours after a meal. The dental decay that results from the presence of bacteria is the outcome of a vicious cycle. Irregularities of the teeth allow retention of the soft carbohydrates in food, there being no coarse fibres to brush them away; the bacteria acting on these carbohydrates produce fermentation, leading to the formation of lactic acid; this acid decalcifies the enamel, or natural armor-plate, of the tooth; the dentine, being thus directly exposed to bacterial action, undergoes consequent decay and death.

The question of a remedy for decay in teeth thus resolves itself into two sections, the remedy of the predisposing causes and the remedy of the exciting cause. It might be asked here why some individuals have perfect teeth, and others, living under precisely similar conditions, have few free from decay. Heredity has been blamed for a weakness in the teeth or an alteration of the salivary secretions. It is doubtful if it does either. The saliva, naturally faintly alkaline, is as frequently acid in persons with perfect teeth as in those with decaying stumps, and similarly the amount of saliva appears to have no relation to this immunity. The alkalinity of the saliva does undoubtedly aid in neutralizing some of the acid formed (but investigation has shown that an alkaline saliva is not altogether a boon. Such a saliva contains a substance (mucin) on which bacteria can thrive and multiply, and the acid formed by this action precipitates the mucin on to the teeth, carrying the bacteria in its folds and consequently increasing decay. The probable explanation of the immunity of some individuals is that the molecular arrangement in the enamel differs with the individual.

Of the other predisposing causes, the arrangement of the teeth is all-important. No crevices or irregularities should exist which might give lodgment to stagnating food. The natural irregularities of the teeth are thoroughly searched during mastication, and are smoothed by the harder particles of food. Mastication further encourages a good salivary flow, cleaning the mouth and aiding digestion.

Such fermentative changes in food may occur at all ages, and the teeth are liable to attack from the moment they emerge from the gums. If decay occurs in a tooth it should be remedied at once, for the acidity which eats into the tooth is produced locally around the decaying member, and neighboring teeth are liable to decay. The temporary or milk teeth of a child especially tend to easy decay, as age increases, the rate being about three decaying teeth for every two years. This leads to a difficulty in remedy. The shedding or extraction of the temporary teeth before their time leads to an impairment of the dental arch, and this impairment tends to cause irregularity in the underlying permanent teeth, more especially in the upper jaw. A conservative stopping on the other hand, may lead to too long retention of the tooth; and a similar resulting irregularity; while untended decay may affect the second teeth. It will, therefore, be seen that the temporary teeth not only require careful attention, but that the dental arch must also be preserved. The arrangement in good dentures is one of close contact, for spacing between the teeth and overcrowding alike tend to cause stagnation of fermentable food. The thorough remedy of dental decay on these lines must of necessity be expensive, and such attention could only be given by those well endowed with this world's goods. The establishment of dental clinics where school children would be examined and treated may do good, but the first seeds of decay are sown before school-age.

In looking for a remedy for dental decay, it will be admitted that prevention is better than cure. How is decay to be prevented? Nature's method, as has been seen, is by thorough mastication of food by teeth perfectly formed and arranged. The essential about the food is that it should contain coarse fibres, for in this case the juices are first expressed and swallowed, and the continued mastication of the coarser fibres brushes the teeth and prevents the stagnation of smaller particles. Soft food may be masticated thoroughly, but the want of coarse fibres always allows some retention, and therefore in such diets the natural process should be imitated by the use of the tooth-brush after a meal.

The simplest remedy would be the return to a more fibrous diet than that of the present time, and advocates of this dietary are already numerous. The question of such a reformed dietary in childhood might appear a stumbling-block, for it is obvious that what is suitable for the digestive powers of an adult would be quite unsuited for those of a child. It is possible, however, to alter a child's diet to meet the requirements. Without entering into a subject which, after all, is a medical one, it may be stated that it is doubtful if the horror with which some people, even medical men, observe a child chewing and sucking a crust of bread is correct. Provided the child has cut some teeth, the action is at once hardening to the gums and encouraging to the flow of saliva, and the harder particles polish the teeth. It would almost appear as if the children of a future generation would be encouraged to begin their meals with sweet cakes and finish with hard bread or toast! By such means, however, the dangers of fermentation would be reduced, for in infants deleterious matter tends to gather between each meal about the teeth, in increasing quantities.

With regard to artificial means of cleaning the teeth, the best is the simplest. The tooth-brush should be used regularly after each meal, and more especially at bedtime. A simple paste of chalk-and-water is all that is necessary, and even rinsing the mouth with warm water alone is of value. As the teeth frequently decay without pain, a periodic examination should be made by a skilled dentist, and any evidence of decay should be met by active measures. The temporary teeth require as careful attention as the permanent teeth.

For those who form the great majority of our populace the question is a serious one. The seeds of decay may be sown early, but the after-effects may mean a lifetime of ill-health. Under medical inspection of school children much may be accomplished, but the enormity of the subject is apt to appal. Germany and other countries have already done much to alleviate the disease. Toothbrush drill is taught in schools, and a suitable centres dental clinics with skilled operators are being established. Though such measures are not preventive, the school dentist will shortly be as common as the school doctor.

But many of the poorer classes, even had they the will, have not the means to keep the tooth-brushes which may be provided as clean as is necessary. It is easy to advise chalk-and-water, but those who know the lives the poor live will appreciate their difficulties in carrying out such advice. In these cases a reformation of the existing dietary appears the most natural and simplest method, but it cannot be introduced by law. A simpler life, simpler health-rules, simpler habits and conditions, may all be taught in schools or brought to public notice by popular lectures; but the class which most requires to be stimulated out of its ignorance and apathy is difficult to reach and requires delicate handling. Practical means are hard to arrive at, and harder still to enforce. One longs for the introduction of a natural tooth-brush which would be at once attractive to all—a fibrous chewing-gum or a root, similar to the liquorice-root of childhood, which could be chewed with relish and yet without the harmful effect of fermentable sugars.

An attack on the bacteria in the mouth might be made, but these bacteria are only harmful when the other conditions leading to decay are present. Bacteriologists may in the future do much good by "setting a thief to catch a thief"—by producing some harmless germ, whose action, however, would be antagonistic to the acid-forming germs, and by inoculating the mouths of susceptibles with such cultures.

The question is a large one, but it is evident it must be dealt with at once. The septic conditions imbued in the mouth by decaying teeth and fermenting foodstuffs result in changes which impair the physique of the individual and consequently of the race. Much is being done in preventive medicine to limit the spread of the disease and to induce a healthier way of living. Good food, fresh air, shorter hours, and longer holidays—all may seem the natural methods to improve racial well-being; but as long as the mouth remains septic, so long will little good result from those excellent measures. The keynote of success must be a whole-hearted effort made against local and general conditions leading to dental decay, and probably the simplest and best is by returning once more to nature's own methods—a natural dietary.

TOWN HOUSES LENT TO KING GEORGE

The problem of how to accommodate the hundreds of distinguished foreign guests at the Coronation is gradually being solved. Royalties will be entertained at his Majesty's own residences, and in palatial suites at the principal hotels, and other notable visitors will have a number of the finest private mansions in London placed at their disposal. Among the King's subjects who have offered his Majesty their houses for this purpose are, I learn, Lord Lonsdale, Lord Iveagh, Lord Howard de Walden, and Lady Naylor Leyland.

The Lonsdale residence is a double house in Carlton House Terrace, overlooking the Mall. It contains countless treasures of art, including old clocks, exquisite French furniture, pictures, and china. Lord Lonsdale's great-uncle, said to be the original of several of Thackeray's and Disraeli's characters, collected many of these valuables, notably a marvellous Sevres dinner service, which was rescued from the vandals of the French Revolution.

Lord Iveagh's house in Grosvenor Place is one of the finest and largest of all the many big buildings in this locality. It is beautifully furnished and decorated, and packed with costly pictures, statuary, enamels, and ivories. A distinctive feature of the residence is that it is lighted by the soft radiance of innumerable wax candles—gas and electric light being entirely taboo.

Lord Howard de Walden's place, Seaford House, Belgrave Square, was formerly Sefton House, the property of the Earls of Sefton. It has an entrance hall of unequalled beauty; floor, columns, and staircase are in sea green onyx: the walls are in white and gold with tapestry panels, and there is a superb yellow brocade ball-room with enormous doors in solid dark mahogany.

Lady Naylor Leyland's mansion, Hyde Park House, is a veritable palace. The ball-room is said to be the finest in London. Divided into three parts by stately fluted columns, its originality consists in being entirely in pure white, lighted by gorgeous Venetian chandeliers in pale colored glass.

In certain cantons of Switzerland notably in that of the Grisons, motor cars are absolutely prohibited, the result, of a recent popular referendum on the subject of the exclusion or admission of motorists having been their absolute and unconditional exclusion. In other cantons, motorists may travel only during certain hours.

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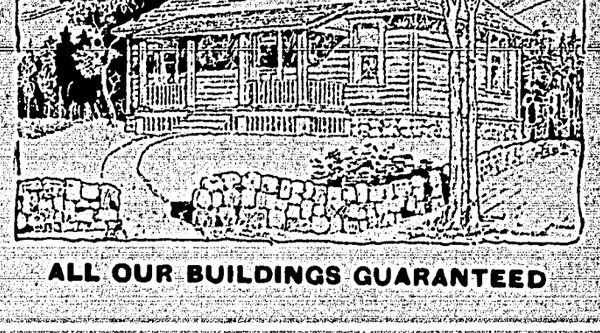

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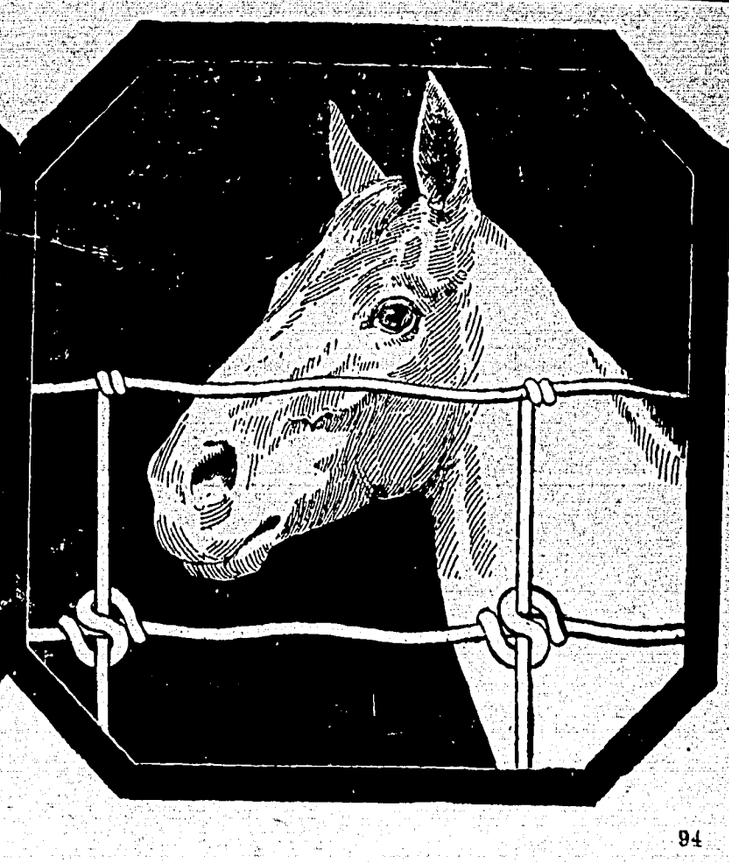

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

A few of our Regular Prices

Every Article Guaranteed to be the **BEST** or money refunded

SUGAR, 20-lb sack,	$1.25
Dutch Cleaner, per tin,	10c
Malta Vita, per package,	10c
Lard, 5-lb Pail,	75c
Oranges, per dozen,	40c
Bananas, per dozen,	40c
Laundry Starch, pkg.	10c
Culinary Starch, pkg,	10c
Baking Soda, pkg,	10c
Magic B. Powder, pr tin,	20c
Butter, per lb.,	35c
Eggs, per dozen,	40c
PURITY TEA—	
Yellow Label, pr lb.,	35c
Green " "	40c
Red " "	50c

This is the best Tea we can buy to sell at these prices

Try a Package

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables always on hand

A Trial Order Solicited

Enderby Trading Co.
Limited
GENERAL MERCHANTS

Comment and Affirmation

Keep Moving.

Going somewhere else is a medicine for hypochondria, fear, nerves, sorrow, soul starvation. Doing something else comes next. Don't be anxious about having visitors. Just let them come and be sure they are angels. They are. Even if they are sometimes a bore, they change the whole atmosphere. You talk, think, discuss, argue about something else. They bring their interests, stories, gossip, memories, suggestions, other ideas with them. You may not like their disposition, or agree with them but the place will be different while they are with you, and you will grow by the change. And pleasant visitors are the bringers of plenty, purveyors of sunshine.

The things that kill the soul are the acrid things:—Severity, harshness, sarcasm, sourness, sullenness, sharp speech, crabbed manners. If you have been committing murder by any of these things, remember!

"The Moving Finger writes; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your Piety and Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your Tears wash out one word of it."

We are all, in a way, "Our Brother's Keeper," for we may stifle or enlarge the growth of the souls of others, by the joys we give them or withold. If we remember that every soul, from the baby to the old man, longs constantly for something interesting, attractive, pleasing, exciting, and that this desire for beauty, poetry, courtesy, respect and love is the natural reaching out of the real self for its intended food, we may, after all, save the Christmas money so that some dear one may go on that much needed trip or visit; while we stay contentedly at home with a kind of big expansive happiness inside, feeling that our own soul is growing some, and not so bad an acquisition itself.—*Cora Linn Daniels in August Natilus.*

ooo

Anger and Resistance.

As to Anger, it may be either static or active. It may be used on the resistive plane, or it may rise to a white heat that will explode resistance as the growing seed bursts the rock.

Both resistance and anger generate poison in the human system, and they do it every time and in every human being, whether he is a babe or a Christ.

For all I know Jesus himself got angry. But if he did, it was very seldom; and when he got angry he got mad enough to make things move. I suppose he was angry when he flogged the money changers out of the temple.

The wise man is slow to anger, and his anger counts for something. Then he goes off and kicks himself for getting mad at all. And he readily recuperates from the poison which his anger engendered within him. But the unwise man gets mad at every turn and keeps himself poisoned perpetually.

The time is coming when the wise man will never know anger. There is no such thing as "righteous indignation," and the stronger and wiser the man, the greater his patience and compassion toward others.

ooo

God's divinity is evidenced by man's humanity. Plain truth on account of its lack of varnish is rejected by the foolish and unexperienced, preference being given to the polished lie. The plainness of truth to the wise is its greatest charm.

A Wonderful Tenor.

It is expected that Caruso will be in America again next season. His throat trouble is causing him no more uneasiness. This is good news, for Caruso holds a unique position in grand opera. Not only is he able to produce a ravishing tone quality in all registers, but he has temperamental gifts of the highest order. His interpretation of the role of Alda is an art accomplishment. Indeed, in the whole range of French and Italian opera he compels attention interest and admiration. M. Caruso is a musician of catholic taste, and of keen appreciation. For a considerable time he declined to believe that the pneumatic piano-player could be anything more than a dead mechanism. Lately, however, he was convinced that all the means of expression adopted by a virtuoso pianist were available to the person using the Angelus. After a thorough test and an examination of other players M. Caruso purchased an Angelus player, and already is delighted with the responsiveness of the player. It answers every mood of the most temperamental musician. The Angelus is sold in Canada as an interior part of the Gourlay piano. The best piano and the best player are united in the Gourlay-Angelus. A player which can satisfy Caruso deserves attention.

We thank Mr. Kellett of Mara for a very instructive letter on the handling of tobacco in the curing and stripping stage, which will appear in our next issue.

Special prices on men's fine and heavy shoes. See our window. J. W. Evans & Son.

85 per cent of all headaches are the result of eye strain. Are you troubled that way? If so, consult S. L. Taube [of Taube Optical Co. of Calgary] who will be at Reeve's Drug Store on Saturday August, 26th.

Special Economy Fruit Jars: qts., $1.50; pts., $1.25. J.W.Evans & Son

Moffet's Best Flour

The Vancouver Daily Province To September 23, 1911, for 25c

Special Offer--

We will mail The Daily Province till September 23 to any address in Canada outside the city of Vancouver, for **25¢**.

General Elections September 21

Take advantage of our Splendid News Service and follow intelligently the moves of each party.

See our Saturday Bargains

Polson Mercantile COMPANY

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The Leading Store

"QUALITY"

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Is the best salesman in the world. The article that is a little better than others of the same kind—that is the BEST—even if the price is higher, carries with it in its first sale the possibility of many sales, because it MAKES A SATISFIED CUSTOMER, and only satisfied customers come again.

Like good things to eat, a superb quality leaves a good taste in the mouth. Quality talks in the lines we carry—especially our MEN'S CLOTHING and SHOES

Our NEW RANGE OF

Men's Suits for Fall

are superb All the newest browns in Tweeds and Worsteds. The range of patterns to your order you should see before ordering your fall suit. We are selling many of them every day.

Invictus Shoes for Gentlemen

are the best. All the newest lasts in Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Glazed Kangaroo, Calf and Vetour.

Saturday Specials

A choice assortment of Figured Scrim Curtains with mitered border in choice colorings, 2 1-2 yds long, regular $1.50 pair. SATURDAY ONLY, $1.15 pair.

Polson Mercantile Co. Enderby B. C.

Water Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part Part V. of the Water Act, 1909, to obtain a licence in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicant, Caroline Victoria Eves, wife of Samuel James Eves of Mara, British Columbia.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source: Stream knows as the Proctor Creek, located west of 15-Mile board, S. & O. railway.

(c) The point of diversion: A small lake on Government land two miles northwest of the 15-Mile board, S. & O. railway.

(d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second): 100 inches per second.

(e) The character of the proposed works: irrigation and domestic purposes.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used: 58 98-100 portion of the south half of Section 31, Township 19, Range 8, West of the 6th Meridian in the Province of British Columbia.

(g) The purposes for which the water is to be used: Irrigation and domestic.

(h) If for irrigation, describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage: Above mentioned portion of Section 31, Township 19.

(k) This notice was posted on the 4th day of August, 1911, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 6th day of September, 1911.

(l) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet: W. L. Peacock, Mara, B. C.

Signature, CAROLINE V. EVES,
P. O. address, Mara, B. C.

BICYCLE, second-hand, perfect condition, almost as good as new, complete with all accessories, for sale cheap. Fulton's Hardware.

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