

# Canada's Diamond Jubilee

# The Grand Forks Sun

Ana KETTLE VALLEY ORCHARDIST

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No 29

"Tell me what you know is true! I can guess as well as you."

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927.

## Confederation and After—Sixty Years of Progress

### CANADA'S FIRST PREMIER

Sir John A. Macdonald, the "chief architect" of Confederation, is properly admired for his shrewdness, his broad vision, and his marvellous capacity for leadership. He was loved for his wit, his generosity, and all his warmly human characteristics. He stood for a united Canada, the British connection, and a respect for law that ensured order at a stage of the country's development when lawlessness might easily have been the rule. Though he had great ability for affairs, he served the land he loved through a long life with so little thought of personal profit that in old age he was a poor man.

Ready in compromise, nimble in political strategy, our first premier was far more than an able parliamentarian; he was a statesman to whose foresight Canada owes such enduring benefits as the purchase of the west from the Hudson's Bay company; the building of the Canadian Pacific railway that opened the prairies for settlement, and brought British Columbia into the Union; and adoption of a tariff policy which all succeeding governments have continued, with necessary modifications, to this day.

Above all, his career illustrates the importance in the interests of general harmony of making concessions to divergent elements and minorities that might otherwise become insurgent. Thus early he learned that you cannot rule Canada without the French, and though an Orangeman he always considered Quebec's needs to the extent that he always had support from there, and sometimes his chief support. Never was this trait more evident than when his diplomatic winning of Howe, by offer of better terms, quelled the secessionist agitation in the Maritimes.

Born in Glasgow in 1815, he migrated with his family in 1820 to upper Canada, where he settled at Kingston. He was educated at the Royal Grammar school, which he left at the age of fifteen to enter a law office; and was called to the bar at the age of twenty-one. After eight years of practice, he was elected to the legislative assembly of Canada in 1844, and continued to represent Kingston in parliament until his death in 1891. His first term of office was in 1847-8 as receiver-general in the Draper administration. By 1857 he had become prime minister in the Macdonald-Carter ministry. On the defeat of the Tache-Macdonald administration in 1864, he was a prime mover in the formation of the "Great Coalition" designed to carry through the plans for Confederation; and after the resignation of George Brown in 1865, Macdonald was the chief figure in the discussions and bringing into force of the British North America Act. Therefore, at the inauguration of this Dominion in 1867, he was selected to be the first premier; and by force of his genius he held the position, with the exception of Mackenzie's five years of office, until his death.

While his opportunism and his conviviality have been held against him, impartial historians agree that Canada could not have been happier in her first premier, since Sir John A. Macdonald combined the wise vision that knew how to build well for the future, with a strong hand, that held discordant elements together in the embryo nation, until natural fusion might take place.

### SIXTY YEARS OF PARLIAMENT

In the structure of Confederation, the parliament of Canada was the keystone. It was the one creation of the British North America Act about which the walls of the nation were erected. The act passed the British house of commons in the early spring of 1867. On March 29, 1867, it was given royal assent in the house of lords. By proclamation it came into effect on July 1, and on November 6 of that year the first session of the first parliament was opened by Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, the first governor-general of the Dominion. The first session of the first parliament lasted until May, 1868. The parliament under the premiership of Sir John A. Macdonald lived through five sessions, dissolution being granted by the Earl of Dufferin, the governor general in 1873. Fifteen parliaments have been summoned and dissolved since July 1, 1867, and 1927 finds Canada between the first and second sessions of the sixteenth parliament.

Fourteen ministries have held office under the crown. Of these eight have been Conservative, two have been Liberal, and four have been Liberal. Ten citizens of Canada have held the high office of prime minister, and thirteen governors general have represented three reigning sovereigns in this Dominion since July, 1867.

Four times during these sixty years Canadians have stood to arms and on two of these occasions troops have fought abroad. These occasions were the Fenian raids, the Northwest rebellion, the South African war, and the Great War of Europe. With these interludes the story of the Dominion has been a domestic one. It has been a story of immigration, industry and administration, and over all three phases the parliaments of Canada have exercised the dominant influence.

Quite apart from considerations of parties and the rise and fall of political movements the chronicle of Confederation is without a parallel in the history of democratic government. Never before has such a mere handful of people occupied, administered and prospered on such a vast area of country. Even now—sixty years after—the world can look to for lessons in administration. With a population not much greater than some of the cities of the world but spread over half a continent, democracy functions in all its branches and the citizens prosper. It is not only a tribute to administrative ability, it is a tribute to British parliamentary government, which has been proven equally adaptable in the compact little crowded over the seas and in this great sprawling nation of British North America.

To the men who have led the governments of Canada more than to any others belong the credit for the administrative achievements of the six decades. The ministers of the past sixty years are as follows:  
Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald (July, 1867-November, 1873).  
Hon. Alexander Mackenzie (November, 1873-October, 1878).  
Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald (October, 1878-June, 1891).  
Hon. Sir J. J. Abbott (June, 1891-December, 1892).  
Hon. Sir John Thompson (December, 1892-December, 1894).  
Hon. Sir M. Bowell (December, 1894-April, 1896).  
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper (May, 1896-July, 1896).  
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (July, 1896-October, 1911).  
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden (October, 1911-October, 1917).  
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden (October, 1917-July, 1920).  
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (July, 1920-December, 1921).  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (December, 1921-June, 1926).  
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (June, 1926-September, 1926).  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (September, 1926-

### HE DESERVED TO BE FORGIVEN

The retort courteous but sarcastic was never made more neatly than by the Abbe de Voisenon, a Frenchman who had had the misfortune to offend Prince de Conde. When the abbe sought to make his peace with the soldier the prince rudely turned his back on him.

"Thank heavens, sir," cried the priest, "I have been misinformed. Your highness does not treat me as if I were an enemy."  
The prince, taken by surprise, demanded why he thought so.  
"Because, sir," answered the abbe, "your highness was never known in

In the long run, prosperity depends upon hard and sufficient work, fairly but not excessively paid for.

Mistress—What would you like for Christmas, cook?  
Cook—One of them "goin' away" suitcases would be handy, mum.

## LABRADOR—LAND OF CONTRASTS

### SUN'S WEEKLY TRAVELOGUE

Labrador has suddenly grown to twice its generally accepted size because of a decision of the British council setting its boundary far inland from the Atlantic. Labrador has always occupied a seemingly anomalous position; it walls Canada north of the St. Lawrence completely off from the Atlantic. Most maps have shown this territorial barrier as a very narrow strip along the coast, for such was Canada's claim. By reason of the recent decision in favour of Newfoundland, however, Labrador extends 300 miles inland in the south. It forms a rough triangle, growing steadily narrower to the north until the triangle's apex is reached at Cape Chidley, on Hudson strait, where the waters of Hudson bay reach the Atlantic.

It comes as a distinct surprise to most persons who turn their attention newly to the geography of north-eastern America, that Canada and Newfoundland are separate governmental units—as distinct, for example, as Jamaica and New Zealand.

Labrador is best known along the coast, and there it is truly a land of external warring. Everywhere along its coast line great seas ceaselessly pound as with the hammer of Thor into its adamantine sides. The almost resistless Arctic ice-flow growls and groans as it crushes, sleeves, and smashes the very face of nature, while the monster bergs outside, like ominous giants, roar and crash as they vainly battle with their still more resistless enemy, the summer sun.

Where in the more sheltered spots gentler nature strives to spread a covering over the nakedness of the land, abysmal cold waves battle with the tenacious plants and scrubs, which grow gnarled and knotty in the conflict. The few animals that in any number can survive in its wilds, are especially endowed to resist its apparently never discouraged effort to destroy the very source of life.

As one approaches it from the Atlantic and passes its high portals, the cliffs of Belle Isle, he spies a high log house perched high up on a barren ledge clinging to the very face of the cliff. Suggestive sight: it contains the necessities of life against the inevitable day when some poor voyagers shall find themselves suddenly dependent on its savage clemency.

Viewed, as those who frequent it mostly view it, from the sea, one would think its sole harvest was the countless sea-borne erratics that crowd every hillside and crown every skyline, just where other countries would be baunting flowers, fruits and trees.

In the realms of human life also the same stern conditions maintain. Life is truly a battle in Labrador, and its conditions are responsible for a white race whose members are as remarkable for their adaptability to live under the very hardest of physical conditions as the native Eskimo they are steadily replacing. These little Arctic natives can withstand anything except civilized man.

But Labrador, beyond being a place of war, is a land of contrasts—a land where extremes meet—and where no man dieth from monotony of physical circumstances. Scarcely a stones throw from the ceaseless strife one finds oneself in a land of almost oppressive silence—a country so utterly devoid of the busy hum of human life that the dominant idea forced upon one is, "Can I be certain I shall ever again get back to the haunts of men?" while visions of the uncertain opportunities for communication with the world outside rise unbidden to the mind.

Soon, however, memories of its generous spaces, its glorious flocks, its keen, bracing air, its call for resourcefulness, its rich sea harvest, its noblerivers and pteous salmon, its wily, silent animals with their priceless skins, its countless deer herds come back to cheer one.

It is indeed a fine set of people it has produced, for one may count as Labradorians the thousands of men and women from Newfoundland who every year go to wrest a living from its reluctant grasp.

Sea love, sea reliance, and optimism are the three strongest traits of character developed in these people, with rather more than the ordinary amount of fatalism. There is no doubt the people are tough—tough as their own sharks, they say, which will come to a bait made of their own liver.

Observers declare that Labrador can maintain a good population, but at present little capital has been invested there except in fishery and furring. Neither of these industries do practically anything to enrich the country, seeing that almost every fish caught and every fur collected leaves the coast as it is, and is turned into money elsewhere.

Cod, salmon and trout are exploited rather than fished. Rivers have been barred with nets for years. The indiscriminate use of od traps with small mesh leaders destroys each year thousands of salmon-pearl seeking the rivers, and, in the opinion of every one, injures very seriously the cod fishery itself by almost entirely preventing the great shoals coming inshore to feed.

Whaling is practically a thing of the past off Labrador. For home consumption, seals are valuable, their skins and fats forming a marketable commodity of no mean value. When seals "strike in" plentifully it is the easiest way in the world to get rich, for it means that they come to one's door and drown themselves in his nets ready for use.

Labrador seals are real seals, and not the fur-bearing "Otariidae" of the Pacific. The largest, the hoods, are of immense size and height, and by no means to be carelessly approached when with their young. They will then show fight very readily, and many a poor old bull has gone to his death a rifle just to enable the murderer to steal the pelt of his baby that he was defending, his own body being left, after all, as being too heavy to take.

Excellent as their skins are always for sleeping bags, canoes, tents, harnesses, etc., for clothing in cold weather they cannot touch the cured caribou hide. In mild weather the seal sides are, as might be expected, much more water-tight, except when tanned.

The soft, chamois-like, cleaned skin of the deer makes clothing impenetrable to wind and weather, while the gloves and moccasins, being soft and mobile, are far warmer than the Labrador seal.

There are vegetable as well as animal resources in Labrador. The red partridge berry or small cranberry,

## FRIENDS EXPECT RAPID RECOVERY OF PREMIER

Victoria, May 18.—Reasoning from the old adage that no news is good news, friends of Premier Oliver today continued to assume that the premier is making satisfactory recovery from his operation Saturday at Rochester, Minn. Nothing has been heard of the premier's condition since Sunday, when his son, Dr. Robert Oliver, wired that his father was feeling cheerful and progressing well. As the message promised that the premier's friends would be informed immediately if his condition caused any alarm, it is taken for granted in the absence of further advice that he is continuing to improve.

## SNOW ON PRAIRIES

Regina, May 19.—After a rainfall of several hours, snow set in here early this morning and the city awoke to find the streets veiled with a thin covering. It has given place to sleet. Field operations will be held up possibly for a day or longer if the present conditions continue. Since the large proportion of wheat is now seeded, the fall is considered beneficial instead of harmful.

the blue hertz or bilberry, the yellow bake-apple or cloud-berry, the purple marshberry, with the red currant, the raspberry, and gooseberry, are all abundant, all easily preserved, and all grow without any effort on the part of the natives to sow, cultivate, or in any way improve them.

Of cultivated vegetables in Labrador the success depends on the shelter, natural or artificial, they get from summer frosts. In the bottoms of bays, carrots, peas, potatoes, lettuce, radishes, beets, etc. all grow in the open well.

The immense future that lies before pulp in Labrador is evident from the success attending Lord Northcliffe's great venture in Newfoundland, and by the fact that every acre of sea and land from the Straits to Hudson bay has been applied for ahead, if not granted, for this very purpose.

## Diamond Jubilee Inspires Song

### At The Canada Jubilee

WALTZ SONG BY GORDON V. THOMPSON

Tempo di Valse

There's a day coming soon, when to blue-eyes, then let all the world know, we've the land

GORDON V. THOMPSON.

Canada's Diamond Jubilee has been the inspiration that led to the writing of a new Canadian song "At The Canada Jubilee" which has recently been published to commemorate the sixtieth year of confederation.

Its composer, Gordon V. Thompson, has already established the reputation of being one of Canada's leading song writers. His popular war songs composed and published during the stirring days of 1914-18 are well-known. There are few who do not know by heart the airs of "When Jack Comes Back", "Khaki" or "When Your Boy Comes Back to You", three patriotic songs in particular composed by Mr. Thompson during the War.

Mr. Thompson composed this new song recently while staying at the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec. Here at the very birthplace of Canadian history Mr. Thompson felt the urge to write something that would express the joy of Canadians at the coming great event. Having produced "At The Canada Jubilee" Mr. Thompson felt that another song, expressing the optimistic sentiments of Canadians, would be exceedingly appropriate. "Land of Glad To-Morrows" was the result of this inspiration which the composer feels expresses something of the optimism for the future throughout Canada at the present time.

## CANADA WILL BLAZE WITH BRIGHT LIGHTS

Ottawa, May 16.—On the night of the Usixtieth birthday of Confederation electricity will take the place of the old beacon lights with which those in the days of the Fathers of Confederation were wont to celebrate events of importance. From coast to coast of Canada, which is pre-eminent today in the development of electrical energy, illuminating apparatus will be installed on towers, high buildings, or other outstanding eminence, of capacity which will throw the beams for miles around and light surrounding landscapes.

The following recommendations were made yesterday by the national committee:

That the towers of all government buildings, such as the main tower of the parliament building, Ottawa, be flood lighted, and that all towns and cities follow the same specifications for the lighting of any towers they may possess, and that all monuments of persons prominent in Canadian history, and especially in the forming of Confederation, be lighted.

The Canadian authors' association has taken under its auspices a competition for the three best productions in English and the three best in French, on the subject of Confederation, the productions to be either in verse or in prose. The national committee for the celebration of the Jubilee of Confederation will offer gold, silver and bronze medals, for the three in each language.

The secretary of the national committee on the celebration will receive contributions, which must not be later than June 22, 1927.

## UNIFORM ROAD SIGNING SOUGHT

Vancouver, May 19.—A special committee of the Automobile Club of British Columbia has been authorized to see the executive of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities to secure their support at the August meeting of that body in plans for a road-marking system throughout the province that would ensure complete continuity of signs. This policy was followed out by the club in its signing program in the past, but as the work has now been assumed by the government and the municipalities in their own territories, and little has been so far accomplished, the directors decided that it would be necessary to obtain the cooperation of all interests to provide an effective signing system.

A resolution calling on the government to provide signs for the highway between Vernon and Kelowna was passed unanimously.

A resolution emanating from the Canadian Automobile association, thanking the customs and excise department for the 90-day touring extension permit and for the department's confidence in the motor clubs by asking them to sponsor such tourists, was passed unanimously.

Major H. Cuthbert Holmes, chairman of the Victoria board, presided, in the absence of George E. Housser, president, who is ill.

## Farm Facts

One way for farmers to avoid paying high prices for clover seed to get legumes is to apply a little more lime and sow alfalfa if the land will grow it.

Gluten feed and cottonseed meal are relatively cheap dairy feeds. They should be used in rations to balance the feeds that are low in protein.

It's a lot easier to fix the fence than to chase the hogs back in the pen each day.

Plenty of water and salt are necessary in all feeding practices.

The unsuccessful farmer is the "off-again on-again" fellow.

No organization functionh properly without organization.

When a man makes a fool of himself he uses poor material.

# The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927

## Notes • Notions • Notables

The Dominion bureau of statistics, in cooperation with the department of agriculture at Victoria, has made the customary arrangements for the collection and publication of the annual agricultural statistics of British Columbia for the year 1927. These statistics will be based upon returns to be collected next June from individual farmers upon cardboard schedules issued to them through the teachers and children of the rural schools. The schedule is a very simple one, calling only for the areas sown to field crops and the numbers of farm animals alive on the farm in mid-June. Upon the resulting estimates of total areas sown are based the preliminary, provisional and final estimates of yield, which are of supreme importance in connection with the movement, financing, distribution and sale of the principal cereals, especially of wheat, of which Canada is now the world's leading exporter. The present plans for the collection of these statistics have been followed annually since 1917, and the estimates based thereon have come to be confidently relied upon by all interested in the production and distribution of Canadian grain. In connection with the celebration this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, accurate statistics are indispensable for a proper appreciation of the national progress, and in order to ensure that the statistics of the Jubilee year may be as accurate as possible, it is earnestly hoped that farmers throughout the Dominion will not fail to render the small service required by filling up and returning the schedule issued. If a farmer should not receive the cardboard schedule by the middle of June he should apply for same either to the provincial department of agriculture at Victoria or to the Dominion statistician at Ottawa. The aim is to obtain a completed schedule from every farmer, as the more numerous the returns, the more trustworthy will be the resulting estimates.

The popular impression that the full moon has the power to clear away clouds disappears slowly, notwithstanding the almost unanimous pronouncement of modern scientists against it. That may be largely due to the fact that so great an authority in his day as Sir John Herschel regarded the idea as probably correct. After a study of the Greenwich observations it was suggested that the impression may be due to the fact that a change from the cloudy to the clear state is much more likely to attract attention when there is a full moon in the sky, and many meteorologists agree with this.

Birds' nests and and noodles are rapidly being superceded in China by a better diet. The PPresident Jefferson, sailing a recent week for the Orient, carried in her hold 8000 cubic feet of assorted vegetables, 5000 of cabbage, 2000 of apples, and 700 carcasses of beef.

Experiments are made by the British Broadcasting company in the hope of perfecting a method of recording underwater sounds. The company hopes shortly to broadcast the underwater sounds by which the navy identifies ships at a distance. If the experiment succeeds, the noises made by all types of vessels, including those of large liners, will be recorded.

George Vancouver was born in England in 1758. He served as a midshipman under Captain Cook during the latter's last voyage to the Pacific, ended with Cook's murder by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. Vancouver later carried on the work of exploration in the Pacific. In 1781 he surveyed the shores of what is now British Columbia. Vancouver Island and Vancouver city are named after him. He died in England in 1798, leaving a detailed account of his voyages.

The Royal Academy, which now has its home in Burlington house, Piccadilly, London, England, was founded in 1768, under the patronage of King George III, with the famous portrait painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, as the first president. The academy holds annual exhibitions, and it provides the best instruction free to poor students of talent, to whom it grants scholarships enabling them to continue their studies in painting, sculpture and architecture.

Nero, emperor of Rome from 54 to 68 A.D., was the last of the line that descended from the Caesar family. He was one of the most wicked monsters of whom history contains an account. Among those he murdered were his mother and two of his wives. He invented specially cruel deaths for the Christians, whom he falsely accused of burning Rome. He was on the throne when Paul was a prisoner in Rome, and when he was put to death. The army, led by Galba, turned against Nero. He either committed suicide or was put to death by a small band of soldiers.

For years it has been supposed that the world's hottest region, if not its hottest spot, was a Greenland ranch in Death valley, California, where on July 10, 1923, the temperature reached 134.1 Fahrenheit. Now the world hears that, in Azizzia, a town in Italian Tripoli, North Africa, the people live at a temperature of 136 above. Azizzia, the well named, is a desert village 25 miles inland from the Mediterranean. The people are poor and live in underground dwellings, to which sloping tunnels lead eight to ten feet under the surface and through small openings to chambers hollowed from the conglomerate rock. Something like a cellar is required to keep cool, notwithstanding until 1911 this region conducted an almost continual war with the Turks and Arabs on one side and the Italians on the other. No wonder Death valley is a pleasant place compared to it.

A reporter on the Los Angeles Times was sent out on a very important mission to find out where Aagelenos make most of their foolish remarks. Was it at the zoo? at the railroad stations? at information desks? Not at all. Most of the senseless remarks made in Los Angeles, he found, were made in the big public markets.

"Sometimes I think half the funny skips in the city are made right in front of this stall here," volunteered one vendor. "Only the other day a young woman came up and asked for a pound of bacon already fried. Of course, what she wanted was bacon already sliced. Another vendor spoke up: "Once a young man came and asked me for some eggplants. I started picking some out. He said he didn't want those things; he wanted eggplants. I replied they were eggplants. Well, we argued back and forth, and then he clinched the argument by saying that he knew they weren't eggplants, because eggplants are flat and round, like slices of pineapple. I gave in."

A friend of Prof. William Lyon Phelps related this odd incident to him: My nephew and I arrived in Paris at 2 a.m. and later went to the Gare St. Lazare to get our trunks. We knew no French and the porters at the station could not speak English. After failing to make them understand what we wanted, my nephew in despair exclaimed: "Oh, b'gosh!" Immediately a porter replied, "Oul, bahgahz; oul, oul, bahgahz!" and soon he brought the trunk. We never knew before that the French language contains the word "baggage" or how it was pronounced.

Microbes are not indispensable to all life, if they are indispensable to any. The question has been definitely settled, it seems. A cage completely sterilized at 90 degrees was made, and the openings of the cage closely stopped with cotton and protected from the outside by a hermetically closed metallic chamber. Such manipulations as were necessary in opening the cage were made by hands guarded aseptic rubber cloth. Into such a sterilized cage three hen eggs were placed, after having been externally sterilized. The cage was fitted with a glass pavilion, or chicken run, where the chickens could develop during their six weeks' sojourn in the cage. In the cage were sterilized air, pure water, sterilized sand and sterilized feed. The experiment showed that life does not depend upon bacteria, but that the vital work of the organism is easy and natural when everything is sterilized.

Where Lewis and Clark, and Fremont had only blazed trails, Brigham Young, the "Lion of the Lord," as his devout followers called the Mormon leader, built cities and reared states, facing nature in her most savage aspects and beating her to his will. He was a tremendous creature, a great man, judged by the standards of any time or race. A true empire builder, he was barred from true place and proper consideration by reason of living too late. Had he fought the desert in the day when Twelve Tribes roamed the wilderness—each followed by a procession of wives and concubines—all would have been well, but the nineteenth century shrank away in bitter prejudice from Brigham Young's 25 helpmates, and his polygamy has ever been a cloud between him and his rightful place in the sun.—George Creel.

Black forest is the name of a wooded mountain region lying parallel with the Rhine in southwestern Germany. The district is about 100 miles long and from 25 to 50 miles wide. Two-thirds of the Black forest lies in Baden; the other third in Wurttemberg. Altogether it contains some 1350 square miles of territory. It is not, as many suppose, a continuous stretch of forest, although the foothills of the mountains are covered with pines. The district gets its name from the dark hue of these pine forests.

In England there has been noticed a decided falling off in the number of women medical students. Only in one hospital college, King's college, there is an increase on last year's figures for woman students.

To be born, married and celebrate one's golden wedding in the same house rarely happens, but is the case of Mrs. Georgiann Kilkey Coombs of Isleboro, Maine. Her old home is well beyond the century mark.

Absence may increase true love, but it's hard on the counterfeit.

## Poems From Eastern Lands

PERSIA

I tried my fortune in this city town:  
 From out its whirlpool must my pack be borne.

gnaw my hand, and, heaving sighs of ire,  
 I light in my rent frame the rose's fire.

Sweet sang the bulbul at the close of day,  
 The rose attentive on her leafy spray:

"O heart be joyful, for ruthless Love  
 Sits down ill-temper'd at the sphere above

"To make the false, harsh world thyself pass o'er,  
 Ne'er promise falsely and be harsh no more.

"If heat misfortune's waves upon heaven's roof,  
 Devout men's fate and gear hide ocean-proof.

"Haiz, if lasting  
 Were enjoyment's day,  
 Jem's throne would never  
 Have been swept away."

—Haiz.

## Ancient History

(COMPILED FROM TWENTY-YEAR OLD SUN FILES.)

All the sawlogs cut for the Yale-Columbia Lumber company in the North Fork country have now been sent over the smelter dam without injury to that structure.

The C.P.R. has started work relaying the steel on the Phoenix branch. The 56-pound steel is being replaced by 78-pound rails.

There are about 250 men employed by the C.P.R. and the Great Northern on construction work in and around Phoenix.

Steel on the North Fork branch of the Kettle Valley line has been as far as the bridge twelve miles north of this city.

The work of ballasting the track of the Kettle Valley railway through this city was started this morning.

On the 1st of May they were still playing hockey back in Quebec, and there were expectations of a Maypole on ice in the St. John river at Fredericton.

## The Spice of Life

The neighbors said that Jake Newton was strictly honest but "pretty snug."

One morning as he was having his sheep sheared he found that one of them was missing. "It must have jumped the fence and gone into Leslie's lot," he said to himself and immediately walked over to Leslie French's pasture, picked out a sheep that resembled his own and, after a tussle, got it home and had it sheared.

A few days later Jake discovered his missing sheep dead in his pasture. He lost no time in seeking his neighbor. With profuse apologies he returned the sheep and the fleece and explained the whole affair.

"Oh, that's all right, Jake," Leslie replied. "Don't let that trouble you a bit."

"You're sure it's all right?" Jake asked anxiously.

"Sure, sure, Jake. Anyone is likely to make a mistake."

Jake drew himself up. "Well, it ought to be all right. I had to pay seven cents to have that sheep sheared."

A lank, disconsolate-looking person, says the Argonaut, stood on the steps of the town hall during a political meeting. "Do you who is talking in there?" demanded a stranger briskly, pausing for a moment beside him. "Or are you just going in?"

"No, sir; I've just come out," said the man decidedly. "Congressman Sniffkins is talking in there."

"What about?" asked the stranger.

"Well," continued the man, passing his hand across his forehead in a puzzled manner, "he didn't say."

The most truthful of us do not say exactly what we mean. There are, says the Independent, phrases and idioms that are used in a purely symbolical sense, although we use them so often as to be unaware of the fact. For example:

"Two or three" always means at least three, or three and upward. "One or two" seldom if ever means one.

"In a minute" means anywhere from five to fifty minutes.

"That reminds me of a story" means: "Now you keep quiet while I tell my joke."

"I hold no brief for" means: "I am now going to defend—"

"While I do not wish to appear critical" means: "But I am going to have my say out anyway."

"Of course it's no business of mine" means: "I am simply devoured with curiosity."

"My condet calls for no apology and needs no explanation" is the usual introduction for an apology or an explanation.

"No one could possibly have mistaken my meaning" is what we say when some one has mistaken it.

In his recently published memoirs, G. B. Burgin, the English story-writer and journalist tells the following story about Prof. Stephen Leacock: A short time ago Leacock was the guest of a literary club to which I belong, and when I was called on to speak I remarked that that morning while I was walking in Highgate cemetery one of the cemetery custodians had joined me near the tomb of Lord Strathcona and had said regretfully: "Lord Strathcona is the only distinguished Canadian we have here." Then he brightened a little and added, "But there's vacant lot beside his lordship."

Whereupon I explained to him that curiously enough I was going to meet another distinguished Canadian that evening and would try to induce him to make the necessary arrangements for occupying the vacant space beside Lord Strathcona.

Leacock had listened with strained attention. On rising to reply he disregarded the points that the other speakers had made and said: "Although I am deeply grateful to Mr. Burgin for his thoughtful arrangements regarding my obsequies, I regret to inform him that they will have to be cancelled, as I have already decided to be buried in Westminster Abbey."

An inexperienced Englishman who had applied for a job at a logging camp was set to work to chop down a big fir tree. For a few minutes the boss silently watched the fellow's fierce onslaughts; then, smiling to himself, he walked away.

Two hours later he returned. "Well," he said, "which way are you going to fell that tree?"

The Englishman, who was perspiring at every pore, dropped the axe and wiped his brow; then, scrutinizing the tree from top to bottom, he asked indignantly, "What d'ye take me for, a bloomin' prophet?"

Diner—Has this salad any vitamins in it waiter?"

Waiter—No, sir; no, sir—there's nothing like that in our food! You'll find everything perfectly clean.



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## WARNING

The police have been instructed by the city council and the police commissioners to arrest all persons loitering in vacant buildings, or persons who are caught writing on any windows or walls on buildings in the city, or otherwise marking or defacing them. Persons caught in the act of any of these misdemeanors will be punished in accordance with the penalties provided by the city by-laws.

Sometimes the informality  
 of the spoken word  
 is more effective  
 than a letter.

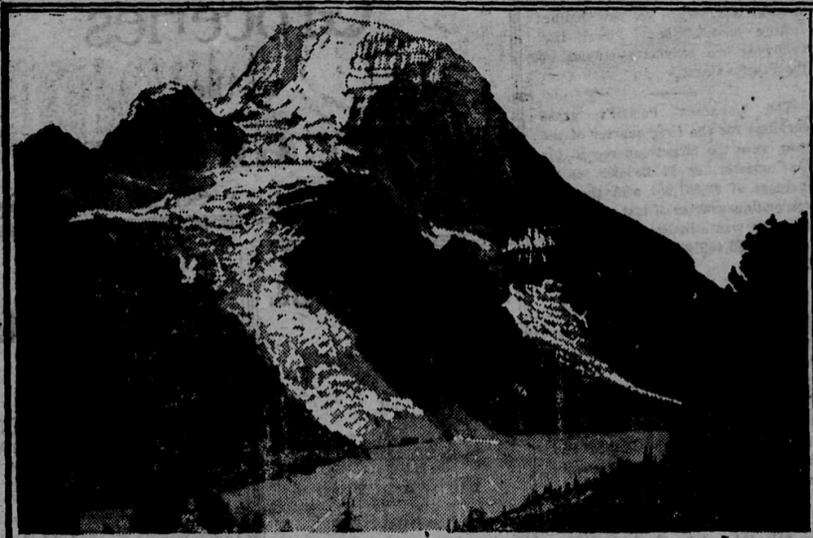
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British Columbia Telephone Company

THE SUN prints all the local news and carries a number of interesting features found in no other Boundary paper \$1.00 per year

MOUNTAINS TEMPT LOVER OF OUTDOORS



ONE of the finest Alpine territories to be found anywhere on the North American Continent is that surrounding Mount Robson, (13,068 ft.), highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. Here the visitor finds magnificent peaks, awe-inspiring glaciers and delightful Alpine valleys with their magnificence of wild flowers to charm the heart of the nature lover. In 1924 the Alpine Club of Canada held its annual camp on the shores of Berg Lake, shown above, and members of that organization, many of whom have climbed in different parts of the world, were

unanimous in declaring that Canada held no more splendid Alpine and scenic territory than this.

Nor is it necessary that the visitor be an experienced Alpinist to enjoy the beauties of the Mount Robson district, for there are within a short distance of the Berg Lake bungalow, splendid peaks which are easy enough in ascent for the tyro and yet offering splendid views of the surrounding Alps.

The photograph shows Mount Robson, the monarch of the Canadian Rockies, and Berg Lake, so named because of the icebergs

which are constantly floating on its surface. Beneath is one of the Swiss guides from Jasper Park Lodge, coiling his rope in preparation for leading an ascent on Mount Robson, while to the right he is shown making his way round one of the difficult ice peaks of the climb.

Ponies and guides are available at Mt. Robson station to conduct tourists from there over the magnificent Robson Trail to Berg Lake, where comfortable bungalows are maintained, which provide an excellent starting point for many wonderful excursions into the higher passes. —C.N.R. Photos.

FROM EVERYWHERE

Roger Babson, noted statistician, in addressing the Canadian Club of Toronto, said that in 25 years time Vancouver would be the greatest port on the American Pacific coast and that it was only a matter of time before the trade across the Pacific Ocean would equal, if not exceed, that of the Atlantic.

It is announced by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, that a contract had been entered into with the Nova Scotia Public Fish Cold Storage Terminals, Limited, at Halifax, respecting the construction and equipment of a modern cold storage plant at Halifax, to be completed about November 1st, 1928.

It has been officially announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway will operate the Hereford Railway which extends in Quebec from Lime Ridge to the United States boundary, passing through several Eastern Townships, including Cookshire, Sawyerville, Malvina and down to Paquette. This line has not been operated since November, 1925.

Heirs to the thrones of Great Britain and Spain will vie with each other at the World's Poultry Congress to be held at Ottawa July 27 to August 4. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will exhibit some live birds from his farm in Cornwall, England. Now word is received that H.R.H. the Prince of Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, will exhibit some fowl from his own poultry farm.

Over 1,000 members of the parish of St. Aidan's Church, New Jersey, journeyed to Montreal over the Canadian Pacific lines on Easter Monday to visit the famous Oratory of St. Joseph. The visit was in the nature of an act of thanksgiving for the miraculous cure last year of their pastor, Rev. Father Roger McGinley. Father McGinley had been suffering from heart trouble for some years preventing his entering the pulpit. Following a visit to Brother Andre, however, in Montreal, his condition improved almost instantaneously. Within a few days he was able to address his flock.

Passengers on the Canadian Pacific flagship "Empress of Scotland," now completing a world cruise, visited the ruins of the site of the old city of Panama destroyed in 1671 by Sir Henry Morgan, the famous English pirate. The ruins have come into the limelight recently on account of the fact that treasures valued at over \$50,000 have been discovered by a young English fortune hunter, Lieutenant George Williams. The discovery, which was made by means of a delicate violet ray detecting instrument of his own invention, consisted of gold Church ornaments, gold dust and jewels. The delicate instrument still indicates that larger treasures exist at this site.

Completing a journey of over 30,000 miles during which the entire globe was circled, the Canadian Pacific flagship "Empress of Scotland" docked at New York recently. Over 400 passengers disembarked laden with every imaginable kind of souvenir from every country. The ship carried back the first refugees to America from the war zones of China in the persons of Mrs. Melvin Southwick and her young baby, who were forced, through Chinese disorders, to board a tramp steamer for Kobe, where they were picked up by the "Empress of Scotland." Mrs. Southwick's husband is an official of the Standard Oil Company at Hankow. During the great cruise of the "Empress of Scotland" she visited about 20 countries and anchored in over 25 world ports.

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People take The Sun because they believe it is worth the price we charge for it. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that they read its contents, including advertisements. This is not always the case with newspapers that are offered as premiums with chromos or lottery tickets

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Advertising "to help the editor." But we do want business advertising by progressive business men who know that sensible advertising brings results and pay. If you have something to offer the public that will benefit them and you as well, the newspaper reaches more people than a bill board

SUN READERS KNOW WHAT THEY WANT

and if you have the goods you can do business with them

Stung By A Rattler

BY ERWIN GREER

The man who is out to buy a used car must watch himself. This purchasing something that looks like an automobile, just because it has four wheels and a paint job, is often a case of being stung by a rattler. And yet very little inspection will determine whether the car is a good buy or "good-by" to your cash.

Watch a dealer examine a used car that is offered to him. About the first thing that he does is to turn over the motor slowly by hand. A fair estimate of the condition of the cylinder walls and pistons may be had by testing in this way. The compression must be equal, or very nearly so, in all cylinders. A motor that turns over too freely by hand probably needs new pistons, new piston rings, or it may have a bad score in the cylinder walls. A faint hiss may be heard which shows that the gas is escaping past the piston on the compression stroke.

Of course, the leaky compression might also be caused by poorly fitting valves. If the condition of the rest of the car warrants the purchase, it is best to remove the cylinder head for a final inspection. The engine should run smoothly

after it is warmed up. Don't take the salesman's word that "it just needs a little tuning up." You can be sure that all minor adjustments which could be easily made have been attended to before you were shown the car. The timing gears or the chain at the front end drive should not be excessively noisy. Sometimes these are silenced temporarily by ground cork or heavy graphite grease. If the housing which encloses the drive has a plug, scrape off a little oil from the chain or gears and inspect it for those substances.

Take the car over some rough roads and listen for body squeaks, brake rod rattles, spring shackles noises and door rattles. See that the body of the car does not give in every joint when the chassis is on a twist.

A few miles of driving may tell more about a car than the most exhaustive shop examination. Do the brakes work well? Does the clutch grab or slip? How does the car steer? Does it "shimmy"? Can you feed evenly with the foot accelerator? Does the engine heat?

Used car dealers are not all "gyps." Most of them are engaged in a legitimate business conducted according to the best business ethics. But at that, do not take the dealer's word; satisfy yourself, and you will have

only yourself to blame if your buy is not a bargain.

NATURAL STUNT

Ted—You must have fed that car with bootleg whiskey instead of the gas.

Ned—It looks that way. It's trying to climb a tree.

A WINDER

Crawford—So you're anxious to meet the demonstrator who sold you that second-hand car. Want to kill him?

Crabshaw—No; hire him as a chauffeur. He's the only fellow who can make that car go.

BUM-HER

A bumper on an automobile is like a chorus girl's costume. It protects the property without obstructing the view.

JUST LIKE THAT

"Who killed cock robin?" "Me," said the sparrow. Wid my little gat I shoot him full of lead, and I'll do the same for any other high-hat bold dat comes nosin' around de south end of Chicago."

NILLY WILLY

"So the pedestrian gave you a dirty look?" "e'l guess he couldn't help it," replied the speed maniac. "I just splashed him with mud."

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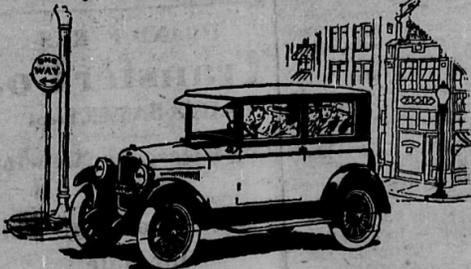
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## NEWS OF THE CITY

A pretty wedding was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Foote, in the West end, when their daughter, Miss Mabel, was united in marriage to Wolsides Bower, of Bellingham, Wash., Rev. Mr. Smythe performing the ceremony. The young couple left the same afternoon on their wedding tour. They will make their home at Bellingham.

There has been quite a lively movement in potato shipments out of the valley during the present week, and the surplus supply is fast disappearing from the local market. It is understood that they are bringing a good price.

Bert Scott, one of the old Granby smelter employees here, returned to the city this week from Anyox. He has quit Anyox for good and is looking for a location. His family will remain at Anyox until he decides where to locate.

A boulder striking a rail at Coryell and breaking it, resulted in the derailing but not overturning of the engine, tender and mail car of the westbound Kettle Valley train Wednesday morning, and a delay of about twelve hours.

Peter A. Z. Pare has taken a two years' lease on the store building formerly occupied by Clark Bros., next P. Burns & Co's, on First St., and is having it fitted up as a modern barber shop. He will move to it on the first of the month.

Manager Grisdale, of the local branch of the Royal bank, will leave in a day or two on a six weeks' vacation, which he intends to spend principally in the Cariboo country. A. Flater, of Vancouver, is taking his place here during his absence.

Mrs. G. H. Hull returned home this evening from a six weeks' visit to Vancouver.

Rev. Mr. Beattie, of the United church in this city, and Rev. Mr. Walker, of Greenwood, left the first of the week for Vancouver to attend

the third annual conference of the United church.

The Penticon Herald says that from reliable sources it has learned that the direction of fruits committee under the marketing of fruits act, has finally decided that Kelowna shall be the center for carrying on the work of the board. The necessary offices will therefore be located in that city. Satisfaction has been expressed with the selection, it being recognized that Kelowna will be most convenient for the whole of the Okanagan valley fruit growers.

B. B. McCannon, Great Northern agent at this point, and Mrs. Mrs. McCannon left this week for an extended vacation trip through the eastern states.

Charles Sandner, from the headwaters of Christina lake, is in the city today.

Dr. C. M. Kingston visited Greenwood on Wednesday.

Seventy-five government lots in East Trail, subdivision of Trail city, were sold at that place Wednesday evening by John Cartmel, government agent at Nelson, at public auction. They brought \$16,705, an average of \$223 per lot. About 250 prospective buyers attended, and some paid more than \$400 for the home sites of their choice.

N. L. McInnes and Mickey McKay were Greenwood visitors yesterday.

### TRAIL SMELTER ORE RECEIPTS FOR WEEK

Shipments of ore to the big reduction works of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Trail are keeping up well, according to the latest report of ore received at the smelter for the period May 1 to 7, inclusive, which follows:

- Copper Concentrates—Allenby Copper Co., Allenby, (705 tons.
- Milling ore—A urora, Aldridge, (72 tons; Bluebell, (Riondel, 702 tons; Duthie, Smithers, 35 tons; Lucky Jim, Zinco, 181 tons; Lake Shore, Ainsworth, 40 tons; Noble Five, Sandon, 73 tons; Ruth-Hope, Sandon, (46 tons; Yankee Girl, Ymir, 398 tons.

**Dry Ore—**  
Last Chance, Republic, 514 tons; Lone Pine, Republic, 98 tons; Quilp, Republic, 462 tons Surprise, Republic, 113 tons.  
**Lead Ore—**  
Molly (Hughes, New Denver, 34 tons; Sovereign, Sandon, 18 tons.  
**Lead Ag.—**  
Wellington, Beaverdell, 53 tons.  
Company mines, 5286 tons; grand total, 8831 tons.

**Biography (in the 1960 manner)—**  
Left a golf orphan at an early age, he overcame every handicap and rose to greatness.

The intelligence tests that the experts in psychology use naturally puzzle the children a little. They are not quite clear in their minds just what it is all about, as this little story from Everybody's Magazine shows:

Recently in one of the public schools on the lower East Side of New York City the children underwent the Binet test. One of them, having been graded as subnormal, was sent to the Institute for the Feeble-minded, but, since the directors of that institution decided that she was too near normality to be suited to their methods, she promptly returned to her old school. Her mates, who thought she had gone permanently, were astonished to see her, and one of them explained: "Minnie, she went away to get examined to be an idiot, but she didn't pass."

The real show at the automobile show is the family showing father how the new cars show up the old bus.

Evidence of the interest in the new departure among Canadian Pacific locomotives known as the G-3-d type or "Pacific" engine in its remarkable combination of greatly increased power and efficiency with very slightly increased weight, is furnished by the fact that principals of twenty-five technical schools in the east of Canada and nine in the west have requested photographs of this locomotive with a view of hanging them in these schools for the information of the children.

Gene Tunney, world's champion heavy weight boxer, arrived in Montreal at the Canadian Pacific Windsor Street Station, May 6, and proceeded north to Macaza in the Laurentian Mountains. From here he proceeded by motor to Five Fingers Lake, spending several days fishing. Tunney was accompanied on the outing by W. O. McGeehan, sporting editor, New York Herald-Tribune, and W. A. Davenport, of Colliers Weekly. Mr. Tunney declared that he was scheduled to fight the winner of the elimination match this year. He visited Canada in 1920 and 1921, when he went into the lumber camps operated by the youth organization in order to harden his hands.

## FROM EVERYWHERE

Experiments in the Pacific Coast methods of halibut fishing are now being made by R. B. Cann, of Yarmouth, N.S., with his new halibut fishing boat, "Fannie Powell II," following his extensive studies on the Pacific Coast.

The Canadian Pacific's gross earnings for the first quarter of the year were the largest on record for that quarter, at \$43,236,009, or an increase of \$2,891,051 over the corresponding quarter of last year. Net, however, was a little lower than last year at \$6,462,628, compared with \$6,581,067.

Madame Jane Slon, champion of European women swimmers, arrived in Canada about the middle of May on the Canadian Pacific steamer "Montclair" from Antwerp. She will take part in various swimming marathons in Montreal and other centres in both Canada and the United States, including events at the Toronto Exhibition.

The total catch of sea fish on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts during the month of March showed an increase of nearly 3,000,000 pounds over the catch for the same month last year. The catch amounted to 21,083,800 pounds, valued at \$1,224,796, according to a report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The increase was due to the increased catch of herring on the Pacific Coast.

Two thousand poultrymen from the United States will attend the forthcoming World's Poultry Congress, to be held at Ottawa July 27 to August 4. The delegates will be headed by the Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, officially representing the Government. He will be accompanied by assistant secretary R. W. Dunlop. Some 25 States are participating.

That the prospects for British settlers coming to New Brunswick were good; that, in fact, arrangements had already been made for bringing a substantial number of British families to this province, was asserted by J. A. Murray, provincial superintendent of Colonization and Industry, who has returned from England where he was acting in the interests of the Government. He has received many enquiries as to the settlement prospects in New Brunswick.

That Calgary district has again taken its place in the front rank as a producer of horses in the Dominion was pointed out by G. H. Hutton, President of the Calgary Rotary Club, who declared that 57 carloads of horses had been shipped east from Calgary in three weeks, recently. Indicating the growth of the industry in the district he referred to the large number of entries received for this year's Horse Show, totalling more than 800, as compared with 600 last year.

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Grand Forks, B. C.

## SYNOPSIS OF LAND ACT AMENDMENTS

**PRE-EMPTIONS**  
Vacant unreserved, surveyed Crown lands may be pre-empted by British subjects over 18 years of age, and by aliens declaring intention to become British subjects, conditional upon real lease, occupation and improvement for agricultural purposes.

Full information concerning regulations regarding pre-emption is given in Bulletin No. 1, Land Series, "How to Pre-empt Land," copies of which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., or any Government Agent.

Records will be made covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes, and which is not timberland, i. e., carrying over 5,000 board feet per acre west of the Coast Range and 3,000 feet per acre east of that range.

Applications for pre-emption are to be addressed to the Land Commissioner of the Land Recording Division, in which the land applied for is situated, and are made on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Land Commissioner.

Pre-emption must be obtained for five years and improvements made to value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least five acres, before a Crown Grant can be received.

For more detailed information see the Bulletin "How to Pre-empt Land."

### FOR PURCHASE

Applications are received for purchase of vacant unreserved Crown Lands, not being timberland, for agricultural purposes: minimum price of first-class (arable) land is \$5 per acre, and second-class (grazing) land \$2.50 per acre. Further information regarding purchase or lease of Crown lands is given in Bulletin No. 10, Land Series, "Purchase and Lease of Crown Lands."

Mill, factory, or industrial sites on timber land, not exceeding 40 acres, may be purchased or leased, on conditions including payment of stumpage.

### DOMESTIC LEASES

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as domestic, conditional upon a dwelling being erected in the first year, title being obtainable after residence and improvement conditions are fulfilled and land has been surveyed.

### LEASES

For grazing and industrial purposes areas not exceeding 500 acres may be leased by one person or a company.

### GRAZING

Under the Grazing Act the Province is divided into grazing districts and the range administered under a Grazing Commissioner. Annual grazing permits are issued based on numbers ranged, priority being given to established owners. Stock owners may form associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits are available for settlers, rangers and trappers up to ten head.

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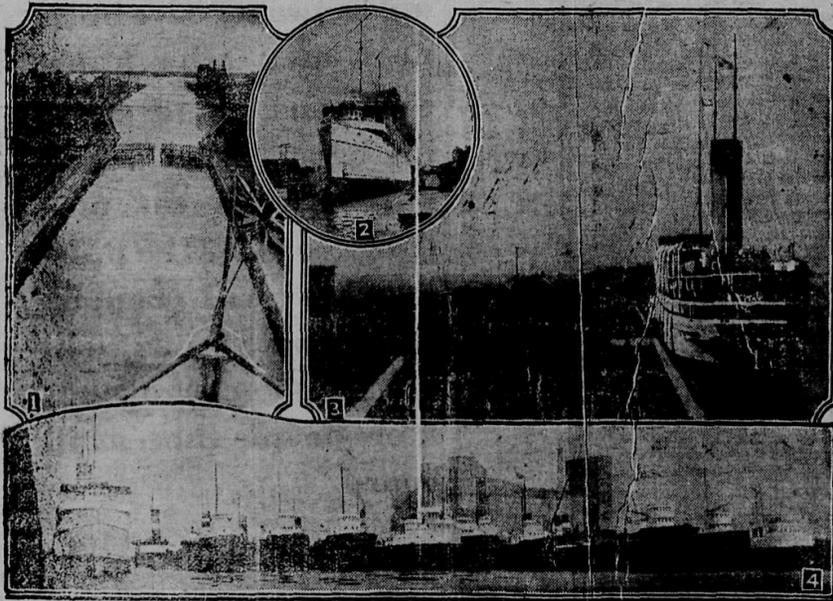
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## PICTURES



AND PICTURE FRAMING Furniture Made to Order. Also Repairing of all kinds. Upholstering Neatly Done R. C. McCUTCHON WILKINSON AVENUE

## Follows Route of Empire Founders



1. View of the locks at the "Soo." 2. The S.S. Assiniboia locking through at Sault Ste. Marie. 3. Transferring from train to ship only takes a minute or two at Port McNicoll. 4. Port McNicoll's fine harbour showing grain boats and elevators in the background.

Centuries before the railways, the automobile, the trolley car, or the aeroplane, the Great Lakes were the highways, and canoes the popular vehicles of transportation, exploration and conquest. Leaving Montreal, Quebec and other points, the great La Salle, Marquette, Hennepin, Radisson and MacKenzie, a gallant crew of explorers and adventurers, passed through the Great Lakes on their way to found Illinois, Indiana and other states of the Middle West. La Salle who went from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi and paddled his way back, made the Great Lakes his highway. He and his dauntless companions found and lost an empire. The hardships of these early explorers have been done away with in modern travel on the great Lakes

but glamour or their expeditions and the beauties of their route still remain. Aboard one of the Canadian Pacific lake steamers like the Assiniboia or the Keewatin in the heart of the continent, the fresh water sailor leaves Port McNicoll situated on the shores of the Georgian Bay, passes the entire length, through Lake Huron and the famous "Soo" canal and locks and into Lake Superior. The journey requires only two days and is through one of the most picturesque parts of the Dominion. The Port McNicoll-Owen Sound journey, aboard the Manitoba is another delightful trip. The latter port is beautifully situated between two high walls of rock at the southern end of an arm of the Georgian Bay. This is one of the finest harbours on

the Great Lakes. The journey from here to the "Soo" is beset with scenic beauty, along the rocky coast of the Bruce Peninsula that stretches away to the north towards Manitoulin Island. The great cliffs of this peninsula rise up over 100 feet from the deep clear waters of the Georgian Bay. From Fort William, one of the greatest grain centres in the world, the traveller may proceed westward across the prairies. Few transcontinental journeys can offer such a delightful diversion in travel as the Great Lakes trip. The traveller can board the steamers at Port McNicoll, travel one fifth of the way across the continent and then resume his journey at the head of the Lakes.