Legislative Library
Library, Legislative Assembly
FEB 15 1911
VICTORIA, B. C.

Our
WATCH REPAIRING
satifies the most exacting.
TRY US.
Wilson, the Jeweler.
CRANBROOK

THE MOYIE LEADER

If you want to see and read with comfort get a pair of
WILSON'S GLASSES
W. H. Wilson, jeweler, optician.
CRANBROOK

VOL. 13 NO. 45. MOYIE, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1911. $2 A YEAR

Right Prices in Cut Glass

makes it easy for you to provide for your home, the very best of this much prized crystal.

Our mail system enables you to enjoy those right prices, and we sell the best from the world's most famed factories. Write for our catalogue which brings our store to your home.

When goods are required in haste we suggest the night letter-gram.

All orders prepaid to your nearest railway station.

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited,

Jewelery mail order house. Geo. E. Trorey, Man. Dir.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Skating Was Never Better.

We carry a line of Skates, Hockey Sticks, Pucks, Ankle Supports, Skate Straps.

E. G. GWYNNE.

ESTABLISHED 1897

Beale & Elwell

INSURANCE and MINING and INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Head Office CRANBROOK, B. C.

MOYIE'S LEADING HOTEL.

Hotel Kootenay

The best of accommodations for the Traveling Public.

Large and Commodious Sample Rooms. Billiard Rooms.

McTAVISH & CAMERON Proprietors.

MOYIE BEER

As made by the present brewer is admittedly the Best Beer in East Kootenay. With the Best Malt and the Purest Spring Water it is unexcelled for quality. Insist on having Moyie Beer.

BOTTLED AND DRAFT BEER

MOYIE BREWING CO.

MUELLER & HESSE, PROPS.

MOYIE, B. C.

The Cranbrook Co-operative Stores

Is Offering Very Attractive Prices On All Their

Cloth Upholstered Furniture

25 per cent

discount will be given off every piece for the next month

Here Is Your Chance.

CRANBROOK CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.

Cranbrook

How About Your Fire Insurance?

SEE

F. J. SMYTH

Box 4. - - - - - - MOYIE, B. C.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized.....$10,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed.....$5,005,000.00
Capital Paid Up.....5,575,000.00
Reserve Fund.....5,575,000.00

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA-
Cranbrook, Arrowhead, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, New Michel Fernie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Victoria, Vancouver, and Chase.

Drafts and Money Orders sold avaible in any part of the World

Savings Bank Department.

Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit.

MOYIE BRANCH. H. W. SUPPLE, Manager.

GENERAL FLOAT

There are a large number of idle men both in Calgary and Vancouver this winter.

In the recall election at Seattle Tuesday Mayor Hiram C. Gill was defeated by George W. Dilling, a real estate agent. Mayor-elect Dilling's plurality will reach 6,000.

The state of Maine but recently reported that her catch of lobsters for 1910 had reached 19,930,542 pounds, of a value of $2,145,201. This was a record year, not only in Maine, but for the whole country. It meant that one state had caught more lobsters than the entire union had heretofore been able to furnish.

Cranbrook Wins

The Cranbrook Intermediate hockey team rather put it over the Moyie boys at the rink last night. The score at the end of the third period was 6 to 2 in favor of the banana belt team. The Cranbrook boys played better combination work than did Moyie, and they had the advantage of having heavier players. Billy Cliffe was referee.

Peter Interviewed

Peter, the Indian who discovered the St. Eugene mine was in town Wednesday. "Heap snow. Horses poor" was his reply when asked about the weather conditions. Pressed for his views on the reciprocity treaty, he closed up like a clam and refused to be interviewed further for publication.

The Eighth Car

Another carload of ore went out from the Society Girl mine this week. This makes the eighth carload since shipments were commenced the latter part of December.

Storage Rates Increased

Owing to the vast amount of freight left at the various warehouses of the C. P. R. for so long that it takes up valuable space by accumulation, the company has decided to obviate as much as possible the continuance of such a state of affairs by increasing their rates of storage on and after March 1st. The prevailing rate of storage, 2c. per 100 lbs. per week, will be increased to 3c. per 100 lbs. for the first week. 6c. per 100 lbs. per week for each additional week thereafter until removed.

Will Try Reciprocity

The followers of the government at Ottawa last Tuesday held a caucus at which the reciprocity arrangement was considered and there was a unanimous expression in favor of giving it effect. This insures the success of the measure in parliament, as the government has a majority of 50.

The Kootenay Central

Forty two miles of the Kootenay Central railway will be built this year. Two years ago the company built some ten miles south of Golden, and last year the grading was completed between Galloway, east of Wardner, and Fort Steele.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

McQuade-McAlpine

Quietly, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends at the residence of Mr. H. S. Gamble at 12 o'clock noon, February 8th, the Rev. G. A. Hackney, officiating clergyman, united in marriage Miss Eliza, both F. McQuade, daughter of H. and Mrs. McQuade of Rossland, B. C. and Percival J. McAlpine of Cranbrook. The bride, attired in a bridal gown of gray taffeta, entered the drawing room on the arm of her brother, Mr. E. W. McQuade, among the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Miss Lois Gamble. The only ornaments worn by the bride was a hair ornament of orange blossoms and an old gold broach, which was worn by her mother on her wedding day, and she carried a bouquet of carnations. The going away costume was brown tweed with brown furs and hat to match. The young couple took the afternoon flyer for Spokane and Portland. They will make their home in the latter city. The best wishes of a host of friends accompany them for their future happiness and prosperity.

Aldridge Banquet

The banquet for W. H. Aldridge will be held at Trail on or about the 20th of February. Mr. Aldridge is now in Los Angeles and the definite date will be settled as soon as he is heard from. A special car will probably be run from Nelson to Trail that evening and will return to Nelson after the banquet. Noble Binns and T. W. Bingay of Trail are the chairman and secretary respectively. The following subcommittees for outside points were appointed.

Rossland—J. S. Fraser, A. B. McKenzie, M. Purcell and W. K. Esling.

Nelson—F. Starkey, W. R. Haldane and T. Proctor.

Kaslo—G. O. Buchanan and R. L. Retallick.

Boundary—Messrs. McAllister, Greenwood; Biesel, Phoenix; W. R. Williams, Grand Forks.

Debate on Reciprocity

The subject for debate tonight in Miners' Union hall should draw a good house. The question that will be discussed is: "Resolved, that the proposed reciprocity agreement is in the best interest of Canada and the United States." Chas. A. MacKay will lead the affirmative and J. A. B. Macdonald the negative side of the question.

There was a good turnout last Friday evening to hear War and Intemperance discussed. That the latter was the greater evil was the verdict rendered. There were some 10 or 12 speakers.

Rossland Carnival

The Winter Carnival will open at Rossland next Tuesday, February 14th, and will run until Saturday, the 18th. It is expected that quite a number of people from Moyie and other East Kootenay points will attend. It is understood that a railway rate of a fare and a third has been arranged for. This will make the return fare from Moyie $9.30.

Minister of Railways

It is understood at Victoria that Hon. Thomas Taylor is to be the first minister of railways in provincial government holding the portfolio in connection with his present post as minister of public works.

LOCAL ASSAYS

Miss Annie Attwood is home from Vancouver.

D. J. Elmer of Cranbrook was in town last Sunday.

Miss Mary Stinson is up at Kimberley visiting with friends.

Mrs. Conrad and children are home from their visit to Missoula, Mont.

Arthur Livesley was up from his farm in the lower Moyie valley during the week.

Joseph Frobus, who once ran a bakery in Moyie, came up from Seattle a few days ago.

Miss Flora Deagon is down from Kimberley and is spending a few days with friends.

Master Edward Gibbons is now an apprentice in the News office at North Battleford, Sask.

This is payday at the St. Eugene mine, and the bank will be open this evening until 6 o'clock.

In all probability there will be a St. Valentine's dance in Morley hall next Tuesday evening, February 14th.

Wm. Cliffe returned last Saturday from the Halcyon hot springs, where he was recupreating for a week or more.

Rev. R. Hughes, pastor of the Cranbrook Methodist church, gave an illustrated lecture in the Methodist church here last Wednesday evening.

Sunday evening the pastor of the Methodist church will give an account of his visit to the Catacombs of Rome, speaking on the importance of these underground tombs.

About 15 young people went from town down to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wier near Aldridge Wednesday evening. The time was spent in dancing, and those attending had bushles of fun.

James Roberts, secretary of the Moyie Miners' Union, will leave the first of the week for Lethbridge, where he will attend the annual convention of District No. 18, United Mineworkers of America, which opens on the 15th.

St. Valentines Social

The ladies of the Methodist church promise a good social evening for Tuesday evening, the 14th, to be given in the church. Some special features will make it enjoyable. Come along.

Ladies Serve Refreshments

This evening commencing at 7 o'clock the ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve refreshments in the building next door to the Leader office. You can have your choice of oyster stew for 25 cents or coffee and cake for 25 cents.

Moyie Men Appointed

The provincial gazette announces the appointment of the following Moyie residents as commissioners for the purpose of acting under the Provincial Elections Act in the electoral district of Cranbrook:—A. G. Monkhouse, Harvey Mackenzie and F. J. Smyth.

How He Got It

Cannibal—How did our chief get the attack of hay fever?

'Nother Cannibal—He ate a grass widow.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.

A Few Good Things

Wagstaff's Marmalade,	7lb tin	$1.25
Chiver's Marmalade,	Bottle	30c
Kootenay Jam,	Bottle	30c
Red Cross Sweet Pickles,	Bottle	35c
Spanish Queen Olives,	Bottle	30c

Get the Habit. Go to

CROWE BROS

This is the Weather

when

Stanfield's Underwear

is appreciated, being all wool, well shrunk, well made and very warm.

Full Line of Boy's Suits, etc.

Prices Right

J. W. FITCH

Extraordinary Typist

Miss Rose L. Fritz, the world's champion speed typist, gave a wonderful exhibition of lightning-like typewriting at Ottawa recently. The system which Miss Fritz uses, of course, is the touch system—writing without looking at the keyboard. Miss Fritz's first sentence was typewriting matter read from a book she had never seen before. It was a one minute test, and her speed was 121 words per minute. Her eyes were fixed steadfastly on the book. The next test was writing a business letter selected at random from one of the college textbooks. Her speed in this test was 116 words a minute. It is noteworthy that this would be considered good shorthand speed on the part of the commercial stenographer. Several exceptionally long words occurred in the letter, and there was not a single error in Miss Fritz's work.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by all dealers.

Drowning Mystery Solved

The body found on the shore of the Arrow lake this week proved to be that of William Bull, the commercial traveler who mysteriously dropped out of sight last October. Inside one of the vest pockets were found a railroad ticket valid from Vernon to Rossland, a commercial traveller's certificate and a meal ticket. All of these bore the name, William Bull, and thus clearly established the identity of the corpse. The face was unrecognizable, but the baldness of the head and the fact that some locks of hair around the back of the neck were tinged with grey is further evidence that the mystery surrounding the dissappearance of the commercial traveller has been solved.

It is not known how the body came into the water but it is supposed that Mr. Bull, who is known to have left the Revelstoke hotel in order to come to Nelson on one of the Arrow lake steamers, fell from the boat during its passage down the lake. That he actually went on board the boat is established by a punch in the ticket found in his vest pocket. About $10 was found in one of his pockets.

Relatives in the east have asked that the body be cremated, and it will be sent to the nearest crematorium, which is at Vancouver.

Sixty Years the Standard

CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder Made from Grapes

NO ALUM

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA

Restoration of Stomach Power Comes Quickly With the Right Medicine

"My food seemed to decompose in my stomach," writes Mr. Ralph Clemmons, of Newbridge P.O. "I had a stomach that failed in some way to perform its work. Digestion seemed more or less arrested and I grew thin, yellow, nervous. The stomach became distended and impeded apparently the action of the heart, for often at night it would do great stunts. At times I would vomit a mucous mass, and at these times my head ached most terribly. A friend, who had been cured of a similar condition, advised me to take Dr. Hamilton's Pills regularly, which I did. The result in my case was simply marvellous. Dr. Hamilton's Pills removed the cause, strengthened the stomach, excited the liver to normal action, the kidneys were released of excessive work. Health soon glowed within me. I can now eat, sleep and live like a live man."

Be advised—Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are sure to do you good. 25c per box, at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

AN ACCURATE THERMOMETER

THE new thermometer recently erected by N. H. Neill in front of his optical store at 274 Portage Ave. is one of the highest quality instruments that can be produced.

The thermometer stands several inches away from the building, the case is made auto-circulating, which gives proper circulation around the bulb, this assuring the correct temperature of the air, the temperature of the wall not interfering with it. The degree marks are engraved on the tube as well as on the scale which enables one to make a much closer reading. The tube is made of "seasoned" glass, and tested with greatest care as to permanent accuracy.

"After the application of great heat glass will contract for a considerable length of time. A freshly made "green" thermometer tube, if scaled immediately will be accurate for a short time only, the inaccuracy increasing until the contracting ceases. As the capacity of the bulb is about 1,000 greater than the capacity of the bore in the tube, the error in the reading will soon be many degrees. To overcome this, tubes must be seasoned or aged for nearly two years before being painted or engraved. When the scaled tubes emerge from their long seasoning they are put through a series of tests called "pointing" to determine the height of the column under various temperature conditions. The pointing starts at 32 degrees and continues at each ten degrees.

Any capillary error in the tube becomes apparent at once after marking these points, since should a bore be larger in one section than another, they will not be equidistant and the tube is at once rejected. Between these test points so obtained the complete scale is then graduated with great precision with a special machine. This process assures permanent accuracy.

This thermometer was especially made for Mr. Neill by Taylor Instrument Company of Rochester, N.Y., who have had sixty years experience in the manufacture of high grade thermometers, this being one of their latest patterns and the finest instrument in the city.

RITA (so Mrs. Desmond Humphries, the English novelist, is called) was condemning in New York the frequency of divorce in America.

"You Americans (she said) don't seem to possess the secret—the secret, I mean, of matrimonial happiness. Perhaps you might take a lesson from a city clerk I heard of recently.

"A friend of his, after visiting him at his home, said:

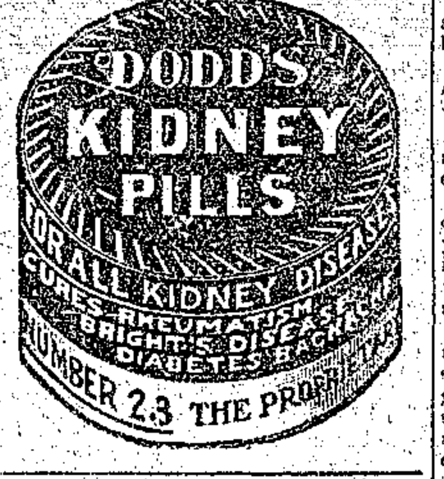
"'Excuse me, Will, but how do you manage, on your small salary, to have such well cooked and delicious meals?'

"'The secret is simple,' Will replied; 'every day I kiss the cook and do all I can to please her and make her happy.'

"'But doesn't your wife object?' the other asked.

"'Dear, no! She's the cook,' was the reply."

"Wuz yew guarded in yore conduct while yew wuz in teown, son?" asked the old man.—"Shore thing, dad," replied the boy, "I wuz guarded by two policemen most uv th' time."



Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario.
Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., President Victoria College.
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, D.D., Bishop of Toronto.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certain cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited.

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, 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. $1.00 per 4 oz. bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 6F Free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

Storyettes

HENDAL'S mother had talked to him many times as to the importance of getting home early when she allowed him to play with the children in the neighborhood. Recently, after many promises of an early return, he came home late, as usual.

"Mother's little boy cannot go off to play any more for two or three days until he learns to keep his word," his mother said, in despair.

"Well, mother, I don't see how you expect me to learn, if you don't let me practice," was the unexpected reply.

* * *

A CANDIDATE told this story at a mass meeting, where preceding orators had urged the audience to show their patriotism by voting for the best man.

"The honeymoon of a newly married couple was about to end," he said, "and the young bride asked her husband what she could do to prove she loved him with all her heart.

"The husband replied:

"'You might turn over all the foolish letters I have written you, so that I might have the satisfaction of destroying them.'"

* * *

POOR Tweedledum was in trouble. He was up before the local magistrate.

"Officer," demanded the dispenser of justice, "read the charge."

Mumbledum's chest expanded.

"Obstructing the traffic by causing a large crowd to assemble in Ditchwater Street on the 20th instant, yer worship."

"And defence?" rapped out his worship, turning to Tweedledum.

Tweedledum cleared his throat.

"Sir," he replied, "I happened to appear in my front garden wearing a tie my wife bought me for Christmas, and it got about that I was going to give a comic entertainment. That is all!"

* * *

ON a recent business trip to New York, Referee in Bankruptcy Edward G. Adams, of Newark, approached a small boy standing near the Grand Central Station and asked him where he might find a particular place sought.

The boy stuttered, and had great difficulty telling Mr. Adams what he wished to know.

After thanking the lad, Mr. Adams lingered for a moment, and was surprised to hear the youngster say to a bystander, toward whom he turned:

"G-G-Gee! dat's t-t-tough l-luck! There's f-f-four million s-s-seven hundred and s-s-sixty t-thousand, eight hu-hundred and s-sixty-th-three people l-livin' in N-N-New York, and yet h-he h-h-had to p-p-pick me out!"

* * *

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS at a football game praised the voices of the young undergraduates who had been shouting their queer college yells.

"It makes me think of a Locust Street bride," said Mr. Davis, smiling, "who turned to her husband one night at dinner and remarked, 'My dear, the first time I saw you was at Franklin Field. Your head was thrown back, your mouth was wide open, and your face was very red—you were yelling your college yell.'

"'Yes, I remember,' said the young man.

"'And I noticed,' she continued, 'what a remarkable voice you had.'

"'Yes, you spoke of it at the time,' said he. 'But what makes you think of it now?'

"'Oh, nothing,' said the bride; 'only I wish the baby hadn't inherited it. That's all.'"

* * *

A RAW recruit from a remote corner of the Green Isle was engaged for the first time in a field manoeuvre, on outpost duty. The sergeant instructed him to look out carefully for the colonel coming to inspect the post.

After an hour he returned and asked the soldier:

"Has the colonel been here?"

Receiving an answer in the negative, he went away, returning later on with the same inquiry.

A while later the colonel appeared. The recruit did not salute properly, which incensed the colonel, who, as a hint, asked him:

"Do you know who I am?"

"Faith, and I do not," answered the recruit.

"I am the colonel."

"Begorra, you will catch it then," says the soldier. "The sergeant has been asking twice for yez already!"

* * *

THE Saline River, Arkansas, was out of its bank and swift flowing, owing to the heavy rains. An old negro and his two sons wanted to cross, each riding a mule.

The older son ventured first, and came up safely on the other bank. The younger went next, the father remaining to watch; thus the two anxiously witnessed the younger negro's battle against the swirling current.

The mule was swimming low, the rider showing little except his head and shoulders above water, when the saddle girth broke, and saddle and contents slipped off the animal behind, which allowed the faithful mule to partially emerge from the water.

It was a critical moment, and the watchers from opposite banks were all anxiety. The imperilled boy clutched frantically upon the tail of the swimming animal, but the old negro evidently failed to note this, and shouted:

"Look to de Lawd, Eph'um! Look to de Lawd! Look to de Lawd!"

The more worldly son on the other bank was obviously sceptical about such advice under the circumstances, for he screamed out:

"Nevah you min' lookin' to de Lawd, Eph'um; never you min' lookin' to de Lawd! You hol' right on to dat mule's tail!"

* * *

ARCHIE WILLIAMS, an Omaha lawyer, went down into Kansas, where business kept him in a small town for two days, and a lot of time hung heavy on his hands, for one of the days was Sunday.

"Fine place, this," said a native to him.

"Yes," said Williams, rather shortly. He didn't seem eager to open a discussion regarding the merits of the hamlet.

"Real good place," continued the native.

"Oh, yes," said Williams, and again showed no inclination to discuss the subject.

"You like it, do you?" asked the native.

"Like it? Like it?" answered Williams, very gently and softly.

He got up and laid his hand on the native's shoulder.

"Like it? Why, my dear, good friend, I like this town so well I could die here!"

"Why—why—I'm glad to know that. But how does it appeal to you so much as that?"

"Why," said Williams, still very gently, "I never saw a place in all my life, and I have lived a good many years, which I could leave with so few regrets!"

* * *

THE late James W. Van Cleave, although president of the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States, was very fond of cracking a joke now and then.

Once, when he had occasion to visit his plant on Sunday he found one of his employees there.

"I just came to loaf a while," explained the employee.

"Can't you loaf enough on week days?" asked Van Cleave.

* * *

WHILE talking to a former governor of Illinois, who was noted for the quickness of his wit, an English tourist spoke with special fervor of a sight he had seen in another state.

"I attended a Sunday service for the inmates of the state prison," he said, "and I learned that of the two hundred and eight persons confined there, all but twelve voluntarily attend religious services held in the prison chapel twice each Sunday."

"Most extraordinary," said the governor, musingly. "I am sorry to say it is not so with us. But, then," he added soberly, "in Illinois, you see, most of the respectable people do not come to prison."

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.

NOVEL BOAT RACE AT HALIFAX

ONE of the great attractions at Halifax, the picturesque capital of Nova Scotia, is the body of salt water known locally as the Northwest Arm. The latter is a paradise for those who enjoy boating, canoeing, and aquatic sports of every description.

As a visitor approaches the harbor he observes that Halifax is built upon a sort of inland peninsula, surrounded on three sides by water. On the right is the harbor proper, while on the left is the aforesaid Arm, an ocean fjord three and a half miles long by about three-quarters of a mile broad. While it is navigable by large vessels, there is plenty of space for wharves on the other side, and it is not used for purposes of shipping.

With the Arm lying at their very doors, water sports are popular with the residents of Halifax. There are several yacht and rowing clubs, and all through the summer and the crisp autumn months regattas of every description are the order of the day.

There is usually a military band playing on a float moored in the middle of the Arm, and as evening falls and innumerable Chinese lanterns are lighted, the effect produced by the music, the swaying lights, and the soft ripple of the water is not easily forgotten. Nine out of ten tourists admit that these water festivals are the principal agencies that draw them to Halifax year after year.

As the season draws to an end some day is selected as the occasion for a farewell regatta. Of course, every one turns out and there is a grand splurge, but no particular originality could be claimed for this meet were it not for a custom that has been observed for generations.

Late in the afternoon the individual rowing championship of the Northwest Arm is decided for the coming year. It is a most informal race. Any one who wishes to enter can take his boat to the head of the Arm and find a place for himself. It is a matter of indifference whether his boat be light or heavy, or what stroke he may choose to use. Entries are not even recorded, but at a specified time the starter shouts "Let 'er go!" and the race is on. At the harbor end of the Arm a slender cord is stretched from shore to shore. It is a few inches above the surface of the water, and three judges decide which boat touches it first.

It goes without saying that there are other races and other championships, but it is amazing how deep an interest is taken in this free-for-all scuffle. The winner's name is published prominently in all the newspapers, and with the fair sex he is the most popular amateur champion of them all. It is a curious fact, by the way, that the same man has very seldom won this race for two consecutive seasons.

A TRUE STORY THAT READS LIKE FICTION

WE hear these days a great deal about the injustice arising from vested rights and the ownership of unearned property. Here is the story of a prominent New York business man who got his start from the Southern Confederacy. It is related as follows by the Brooklyn Eagle:

When the Southern Confederacy fell, it fell. Like the one-horse shay, it went all to pieces; nothing first, just as bubbles do when they burst.

Well, when the Confederacy thus collapsed, it was relying through its agents on money for cotton stored abroad. The cotton had run the blockade. The money ran the blockade back to the South, and it was received by the agent who had transmitted it more than once before to the Richmond Government.

At the very last there was no Richmond Government and no Confederacy. The last instalment of money for cotton was received after the Confederate Government had ceased to be. It could not be returned to a Government that had ceased to exist, and whose officers were fugitives. The agent who received that last instalment did not feel like handing it over to the United States Government. The latter did not know the money existed. It could, therefore, make no claim on him.

He just retained the money. There was no one to return it to here. There was none to whom it belonged here. There was none who claimed it here. The man kept it, came North, invested it, made more money out of it, and became one of the richest and most influential business men in New York, dying on Friday, a multi-millionaire, respected, unimpeachable, and allied through the marriages of his children with some of the most distinguished families in the United States and Great Britain. We may add that this ex-Confederate agent and subsequent metropolitan multi-millionaire became one of the most liberal supporters of charity, education and religion, South and North, and made them the beneficiaries of the growth of the fortune of which the events suggested had made him the sole conceivable custodian. What he gave away a hundred times exceeded what events laid in his lap. What he "made" a thousand times exceeded what he had received and had bequeathed.

And we may further incidentally announce the death of Richard T. Wilson at 511 Fifth Avenue, in Manhattan, on Friday, midnight.

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle'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 country, 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.

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

THE ADVENTURES OF OYSTERS

NOW that we have seen the last of the months without an "r" in their names, our fancy lightly turns to thoughts of oysters—a food which has always been regarded as eminently suitable for lovers and philosophers. This season, it would seem, there is to be rather a scarcity of foreign-grown oysters, and it is expected that the prices of the French and Portuguese varieties (which the English epicure affects to despise) will be higher than usual, says the London Times. Various reasons have been given for this threatened scarcity, which might conceivably cause a falling off in the less expensive kinds of love and philosophy. In many localities too much rain has caused the beds to be flooded with fresh water—with the result that the oyster of an edible age (six or seven years) who owes his agreeable plumpness to the vegetable matter in the water from the land, has fattened too rapidly and riotously and died in his gluttony.

From a locality in France comes the dismal news that myriads of marketable oysters were suffocated by the slime brought down by floods—a catastrophe which they could not evade, lacking the foot or locomotive organ possessed by less worthy mollusks and being compelled to live and die in their beds, if death should visit them there.

Again, one hears from many quarters of a superabundance of the oyster's natural enemies. The five-finger, or common starfish (which has been unusually common at some of the Continental bathing resorts), is perhaps the deadliest of these enemies. He embraces the oyster in his fingers, waiting patiently till the latter opens, when he injects a stupefying liquid and then inserts his stomach. The oyster, who is weak, or ill, or too fat and unable to keep his shells closed, falls a victim to crabs, cunning creatures who, so oystermen believe, sometimes craftily insert a stone in order to prevent the shutting of the shells.

The dog-whelk is another pertinacious foe, who bores a hole in the oyster's shell and sucks him out through it. If these creatures of prey have been more plentiful than in ordinary years, it would perhaps account for a slight diminution in the season's oyster crop. The most curious explanation of the shortage comes from Cancale, in Brittany, where, so the writer has been told, too many thunderstorms form the causa causans. This explanation suggests that the childish saying,

"A noisy noise annoys an oyster,"

is not quite so silly as it sounds. But the odds are that the unfavorable weather has been the final, formal, material and efficient cause for the unsatisfactory prospects of the Continental oyster crops. Living as he does in shallow waters—in some places his bed is left high and dry at low tide—the oyster suffers almost as much as his two-legged consumers from inclement weather; and that no doubt is a sufficient explanation of the falling off in quantity and quality, which is deplored by all who depend for a living on the yield of the Continental oyster grounds.

THE ORIGIN OF EFFIGY-BURNING

NOWADAYS the burning of an effigy of a person we dislike is a sign of contempt and hatred, but years ago, when the world was still young, the consignment of some one's image to the flames was a solemn rite carried out in the hope that the gods would bring down vengeance on the original. In several uncivilized tribes images are still burned in this manner; and even in some remote parts of Great Britain, where superstitions still linger, waxen dolls roughly fashioned in the shape of some enemy, are still allowed to melt away under the influence of heat, in the fond belief that the hated person will waste away at the same time. There are tribes of Madras who suppose that the burning of an effigy of a rival will bring about his sickness or death. A likeness of the person whose undoing is desired is fashioned out of pith or clay, and after some incantations to the God of Evil, the image is consigned to the flames. If the figure burns slowly and is not quite consumed the original will not soon meet his death, but will waste away slowly; but should the clay figure crumble to dust very quickly, or that of pitch flare up at once, he will almost certainly die within a short time.

According to an old superstition there was some connection or sympathy between the effigy and the original, and people hoped that by working evil to the offender in his absence and doing the harm by proxy which they dare not do to him personally, his undoing would be accomplished. Thus the burning of effigies is really almost as old as man, although it is generally stated that the burning of an effigy as a punishment originated in France. Punishment by proxy was a regular institution should the criminal escape before his trial or before he had been executed. In these circumstances an effigy of the condemned man was made and put into his cell, and this dummy was in every way treated as if it were the real man. On the morning of the execution the officers came to the cell and read over the death warrant, the effigy was then carried to the appointed place with due solemnity, all the proper functionaries being present, and there it was "executed" according to law by whatever punishment had been decreed. If the man were exceptionally notorious his effigy might be punished in several towns at the same time.

The London Globe, in discussing this subject, says:

In this country we were probably never quite so fond of burning effigies as they were on the Continent, and in these milder times even the burning of Guy Fawkes is not carried out with the same gusto as of old. Years ago, when "No Popery" was still a rallying cry of power, November 5 was a day of some importance, for thousands of persons readily believed that the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot actually saved England from a Papist uprising and the re-establishment of the power of the Pope. But we are more tolerant in these times, and England is the haven of refuge for religious orders driven out of other countries, and the old doggerel that used to be sung by those accompanying the guy is almost forgotten. The last time that the 5th really had an anti-Catholic flavor was sixty years ago, at the time of the so-called "Papal Aggression," when Pope Pius IX. re-established an episcopal hierarchy in England and Wales, and created Wiseman Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. In that year it is probable that the Guy Fawkes celebrations were carried out with a pomp and ceremony that had seldom been observed previously, and certainly not since. Processions were organized in most of the big towns, money flowing into the pockets of those arranging them, and effigies of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman were burned amid uproarious signs of public approval. London had a most startling procession, which started from the neighborhood of Farringdon Market and paraded the adjoining streets.

Sitting in a van drawn by a pair of horses was a huge figure of the Cardinal Archbishop sixteen feet high, which is said to have been made to move. He was attired in his full robe, and wore the orthodox cardinal's hat, while in other parts of the procession were about thirteen other figures, representing the Pope and other people. Exeter was another city that did the thing in style. Some two hundred people in fancy dress paraded solemnly through the streets amid the shouts of derision and hatred of those who had assembled to watch it. Thirty friars bore instruments of torture, and an Inquisitor-General marched by, surrounded by officers of the Secret Tribunal. Carried in a chair of state was an effigy of the Pope in full robes, wearing the triple crown and covered with mock jewels, while close in attendance was Cardinal Wiseman. These figures were preceded by acolytes dressed in white, carrying banners, and after the procession had perambulated the city it marched to the Cathedral Square, where a huge bonfire had been erected. The effigies were placed on this, and then the pyre was set alight in the presence of over ten thousand people.

But now no one would think of burning the Pope, and even Guy Fawkes himself is fading to a thin memory.

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

WHAT A MAN'S CLOTHES COST

MR. GLADSTONE once mentioned $25 as the amount a man need spend for the clothes he wore at any one time. A London paper gives the following list as showing the value of the clothing worn by a bank clerk in London, supposed to be representative of his class. In order to make a comparison with the cost of similar attire in Toronto, we have changed English currency into dollars and cents. Here, then, is the most of the clothing in which this particular bank clerk in London stood at the time he was interviewed:

Coat, waistcoat and trousers	$9.00
Shirt and socks	1.08
Other underwear	1.20
Boots	1.04
Collar and tie	1.08
Studs, etc.	.12

The young man did not seem to have a hat on at the time. But surely he wore suspenders or a belt. Yet he was dressed for about one-half the amount mentioned by Mr. Gladstone. It may be assumed that his $9 suit was not a very fine one—no doubt a ready-made one, but probably a much better one than he could have bought in Toronto for anything like the same money. Here is the cost of the clothing worn by a young man in Toronto the other day while engaged in office work, and he is probably representative of his class:

Coat, waistcoat and trousers	$22.00
Shirt and socks	1.60
Other underwear	4.00
Boots	4.50
Collar and tie	.70
Studs	.15

A watch, tie-pin, cuff-links and handkerchief are not included in this list, because nothing of the sort was given in the English list. No doubt he could have got as good a suit as the London clerk wore for less than $22.00. In warm weather this Toronto youth pays but $1.50 for a suit of underwear, but for winter use he pays $4.00 per suit. In comparing the cost of clothing these two young men, one over in London and the other in Toronto, it is not easy to make a comparison of values. But even if we knock a few dollars off the price of the suit worn by the Toronto clerk, say $5, and one dollar off the cost of his underclothes, we but reduce his outfit to $25.95, against the English clerk's $13.50. The Toronto man's attire therefore represented an outlay nearly double that of the English clerk. One may have hunted bargains and the other may not, but at any rate it is pretty safe to figure that in England the purchasing power of two dollars is at least equal to $3 in Canada.

"What is a standpatter?" asked the student of politics.—"A standpatter," replied Senator Sorghum, "is a man who doesn't want a new deal."—"And why do people desire a new deal?"—"In the hope that some of them will get a chance to stand pat."

Then she'll go off."

"I think you said, 'Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the West?"—"Yeh, boss, that's right."—"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"—"No, sah, none o' these; kalsomining."

"No man can be bigger than his party," said the experienced campaigner.—"I suppose that must be true," said the young man who is learning politics; "but it is also impossible for a party to be as big as a man occasionally feels."

"Why didn't your boy enter college?"—"He couldn't pass the examination."—"Do they have to pass an examination? I thought all a college boy needed was some funny clothes."

With the Horses

JUDGING by reports from the different training centres in Canada, the number of harness horses, trotters, and pacers that will be seen in competition on the ice in Canada during the forthcoming season will be far in excess of any previous year, and this is the case more especially with the free-for-all brigade. This class, as a rule, is one that gives secretaries a lot of worry, for it has always been a hard one to fill. As an illustration, last year at Ottawa, admittedly the banner winter race meeting, notwithstanding the purse of $1,000, there were only four starters, Nancy Allen, 2.10¼, John McEwen, 2.08¾, Mattie Chimes, 2.07¼, and Major Brino, 2.05¾, a small field, indeed, to race for such a rich prize. However, things are now more prosperous looking for the secretaries, for besides the four horses named, that will again be raced on the ice, there will be several newcomers, including: Eph Cinders, 2.05¼, P. H. Perrigo's new purchase; Iris, 2.07¾, owned by L. H. Edmunds, of Blenheim, and Hal B. Jr., 2.10¼, owned by P. L. Kastner, Sebringville, Ont., and probably two or three others. Eph Cinders, or "Old Eph," as the gelding is called by the regulars who frequent the Ohio and Pennsylvania circuits, is a wonderful horse. His racing has been confined mostly to the half mile tracks, where he always had to be taken into consideration. Just to show that "Eph" was not an outclassed pacer, his owner took him away from the half-milers long enough in the fall of 1908 to go to Columbus and win a memorable race from the Grand Circuit stars on the mile track, and incidentally said owner cleaned up a bundle of Uncle Sam's greenbacks, for Ephraim was a rank outsider in the betting, and his owner backed him liberally.

* * *

The mare Iris, which will represent L. H. Edmunds in the fast classes, is the one that will have to be reckoned with on pay days, or I will be very much mistaken. She is a low-set mare, and at first glance looks very small, but when scanned over carefully will be found to possess plenty of substance, and as her races on the turf would indicate, she is one of the dead game kind. Iris was raced to her record in 1909 by Walter Cox, the New England reinsman, and right good did she perform for Cox. Edmunds bought her during the past summer, and in the hands of Del Peters she won several free-for-all races, and incidentally beat some high class steeds. Of course, it is problematic about her taking to the ice racing game, but, judging by her trappy way of going, it looks to me like she will be right at home on the ice tracks, and in that case she will certainly take some beating.

* * *

The sensation of last winter's racing was undoubtedly the little bay pacing stallion, Hal B. Jr., that was defeated but once on the ice, and then in a questionable race. Hal B. Jr. was without a record when he began his winter racing, but in that campaign he demonstrated that he was entitled to be classed among the top-notchers. The horse was still without a record when the turf season of 1910 began, as the records obtained on the ice are not taken into consideration or recognized by the associations in control of "land" races, so Hal B. Jr. was entered in about a dozen stake races for slow class pacers, and so completely did he outclass the fields opposed to him he was invariably barred in the betting after his first race or two, and he wound up a racing season of brilliant victories, with a record of 2.10¼, made at Akron, Ohio, on the two-lap track, in which race he met the best horses of the circuit in the free-for-all class, but at that it was not until after seven heats of hard racing that he was returned the winner. Hal B. Jr., undefeated on the turf tracks in 1910, is something seldom accomplished by a harness horse—that of starting when eligible for the slow classes and winding up by winning a free-for-all, in which horses of the calibre of Major Brino, 2.05¾, took part, and the latter had shown that he was very close to a 2.02 pacer on a mile ring.

As the fields for free-for-all pacers will be big, so it looks for all the other classes, for owners of trotters and pacers have awakened to the fact that winter racing is not only beneficial to the horses, but also gives them a greater earning capacity, which, after all is the point that cuts the biggest figure with an owner.

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

HE KNOWS WHAT FIXED HIM UP

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED S. D. VICKAR'S LUMBAGO

He Suffered Three Years, but the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy made short Work of his Trouble.

Edenbridge, Sask.— (Special.)—"It was one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills that fixed me up." This is the cheerful answer that Mr. Sam. D. Vickar is giving his inquiring neighbors in this district. Everybody around here knows that for three years he has been suffering from Lumbago. Now he's strong and well again.

"My Lumbago developed from a cold," Mr. Vickar goes on to say. "My head would ache. I was always tired and nervous. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning, was troubled with dizzy spells, and was always thirsty. The doctor told me I had Lumbago, but did not help me very much. Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills went straight to the root of the trouble. They cured his kidneys. The cured kidneys strained the uric acid out of the blood, and Mr. Vickar's Lumbago vanished. Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure kidneys. They never fail to do that.

DOCTORS CONDEMN OILY LINIMENTS

The Public are Warned to be Careful of These Strong-Smelling, Oily Liniments Containing Harmful Acids, Ammonia, Etc.

Many people have clung to the old fashioned idea that a thick, greasy liniment is the best kind. Doctors say not—and they know.

Recently a number of these white, oily liniments were analyzed, and they were found to contain an enormously high percentage of harmful acids, and such irritating chemicals as ammonia, etc. For the moment they may cause a warm sensation when first applied, but their continued use never cures rheumatism, and only deteriorates the skin, sets up inflammation and causes endless trouble.

When a doctor warns you to quit using a white, oily liniment—do so. He knows that a thick liniment can't penetrate, can't sink through the pores and reach the seat of the pain.

When asked his opinion a few days ago, Dr. Roberts stated that he considered a strong, penetrating, pain-subduing liniment, such as "Nerviline," to be superior to any of the white ammonia liniments. In his twenty-five years of practice he had witnessed cases of rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago that simply would not respond to ordinary treatment—but Nerviline cured them. The same physician also spoke of the great advantages of keeping a preparation like Nerviline in the house always, because of cramps, diarrhoea, stomach disorders, earache, toothache, headache and such minor ailments. Nerviline is a first-class cure. There is scarcely an ache or a pain, internal or external, that Nerviline won't cure. In thousands of homes no other pain-relieving medicine is used. Fifty years' continued success and the endorsement of the profession are proof that Nerviline is the liniment for the home.

NEW ONTARIO AS A FARMING COUNTRY

Sixteen Million Acres of Virgin Soil Await the Farmer with His Plough and Reaper

THE DAILY NUGGET, published at Cobalt, Ont., has just gotten out an 8-page illustrated edition dealing with the farm lands in the great clay belt of New Ontario. The mass of information contained in this edition will be an eye-opener to thousands of people who have not been aware of the farming possibilities of the north western section of the province.

There are 16,000,000 acres of the finest possible farm land awaiting the settler, and much of this land can be secured at the rate of fifty cents an acre, while considerable is available free on homestead entries.

The many excellent illustrations in this edition indicate the productiveness of the new Ontario soil. Wheat, oats, hay, and vegetable fields are shown in various stages of development, and it is hard to believe that the pictures were not taken in the most advanced portion of Old Ontario. They demonstrate that the new country is being settled very rapidly by progressive farmers.

It is brought out very forcibly that the great clay loam belt will grow wheat, barley, oats, hay, alfalfa, root crops, etc., equal to any soil on the continent, and far superior to many sections. The wheat, taken as one instance of the productiveness of the soil, establishes that it is a country of unlimited farming possibilities, for wheat is being produced equal to the very best Manitoba No. 1 hard.

Not only is the clay belt most inviting land for settlers from the farming standpoint, but the rapid growth of the mining camps provide a market that could not be surpassed for the farmer to dispose of his produce in. Cobalt, with its 12,000 people, and a production of $15,000,000 annually has to have immense quantities of supplies, Gowganda and South Lorrain each use enormous quantities, while the new Porcupine goldfields will soon demand foodstuffs in immense quantities.

The edition shows that the Ontario Government has a very promising model farm at Monteith in the clay belt and that much will be done experimentally there in the interests of the North Ontario farmer.

Above all, the edition brings out that a new empire is being built up in this great North country, and that between the farming, the mining, and the lumbering a country will be developed that the Eastern manufacturer will be glad to make an entry into with his wares.

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birthplace of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

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.

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

"CANAWELLA" TEA

is the finest quality in the land, and we want you to know it.

Ask your grocer for a free sample.

If you cannot procure this from him write to

The Canawella Tea Co. - Winnipeg, Man.

mentioning your grocer's name and we will see that you receive one.

DAME FASHION'S DECREES

FEW of the women who are wearing infantile blouses, skirts four inches from the ground and the hipless coats look from the back as though they could remember the time when plain and striped materials were almost equally combined in one costume. Yet the fashion was in vogue less than two decades ago, and in much the same as at present. The skirts were plain and scant, and its stripes running from shoulder to wrist. The plain materials formed the bodice and the drapery, and the discerning will at once understand that it was a mode which strongly appealed to the woman obliged to make a portion of last year's wardrobe conform with the current styles. The combination of striped and plain materials is especially happy in the case of the striped broadcloth. In these costumes the plain fabric generally employed for the straight, yard and a half wide skirt, and the broad revers, cuffs, girdle and strap trimmings of the full length coat-tunic. The same idea is charming when carried out in satin and cloth of one tone, embossed with metallic hand embroidery and worn beneath

Gown of Orange Faille with Tunic of Pearls and Jet

the long fur coat which every smartly dressed woman now considers necessary for a winter carriage wrap. Another type of the elaborate daytime costume, intended for luncheons, concerts and teas—in fact, for every occasion where the hat is worn—is the one piece frock of velvet and cloth, satin or meteor or one of the permo finished fabrics in plain and fancy weave. In these the waist-line at the back is nearly always raised above its normal height, the skirt is moderately short and the greatest license is taken in respect to the shaping and the draping of tunics. In some instances the entire foundation of the frock is of velvet, overlaid with a sleeveless tunic of the sheath-fitting, figure-outlining order and again the lower portion is of the lighter weight fabric and the velvet draped about the lower portion of the bodice, arranged to form a straight, knee-length over-skirt and applied as a wide border to the edge of the under-skirt. The charming feature of these afternoon costumes is their color blendings. All the red and rose shades are combined with black in so clever a fashion that instead of being outre, as is so frequently the case with white and black, the effect is harmonious. Cornflower blue with black is another fashionable combination, and here again is an apparently freakish mode which wins the approval of the economist who has thriftily saved for future use an out-of-date but perfectly good gown of black velvet, satin or cloth. The same color blending rules obtain in bridge, dinner and evening costumes, but in these more than two fabrics are combined and the velvet often is partially overlapped by a transparency which in turn may be edged with fur.

Never before in the history of feminine garb have so many waves of different types been considered absolutely necessary to the comfort of a member of the fair sex. This rule does not apply solely to the woman of unlimited income, but to her sister who knows the pinch of comparative poverty and is always trying, with more or less success, to make ten dollars do the work of a hundred. Time was, when one long outer garment answered for several purposes, but now that Americans are following the lead of the French and going in enthusiastically for open-air sports, the aeroplane coat has a prominent place in the wardrobe. It may be long-haired pelt, serge, tweed or zibeline, and it differs radically in cut and finish from the carriage cloak of fine fur, smooth-faced cloth or wadded satin, while the evening drap of brocaded velvet is of still greater glory. The sole point of resemblance in all these garments is that they conceal the figure's outline, for all of them are long, moderately scant above the feet and produce a straight effect from collar to hem.

So enthusiastically are milliners and modistes exploiting dull gold garnishings that it is a marvel that some far-sighted captain of finance has not cornered that market. Tuckers, yokes, guimpes, even entire bodices—lightly veiled with mousseline—are of dull gold mesh. Afternoon and evening gowns of velvet or satin are hand-embroidered with the fine, tarnished looking threads and on many of the one, two and three-piece tailormades the dull gold craze is seen in the form of an embroidered application, a collar or a series of buttons.

Every man and woman who carefully observes the season's hats must admit that they possess a merit which has not formerly been a distinguishing characteristic of feminine headgear. The little bonnets, the turbans, the draped cordays and the wide-brimmed nondescripts not only are eminently becoming to the wearers of them, but they take from the apparent age of the face. A girl of sixteen trips down the aisle of a theatre and looks the picture of youthful bloom when she faces the audience while taking her seat. After a while the hat is removed, and when next the ingenue glances around, her admirers gaze upon a countenance that bears traces of anywhere from thirty to sixty years' experience in this sad, bad world. This is because all hats now are designed to entirely conceal the hair, growing scanty about the brow, behind the ears and at the neck's nape and turning gray in streaks or patches. Then, too, the hats absolutely frame the features and no coiffure ever built so flatters them as does a frame of fur, fluffy beaver or dark velvet. No one denies that currect hats are freakish, but they are worthy of all admiration, and at the moment of all chic are those of black velvet, whether laid in golds over a small toque shape or smoothly upon a buckram frame of cartwheel proportions.

* * *

It is extremely fashionable this winter to combine cloth on satin with velvet, and then the velvet will be one color and the satin another. Black velvet, with the new shade of blue, is very smart; the skirt and lower part of the waist of the velvet, the upper part and sleeves of the blue and with only a small yoke or collar of net or fine lace, not dead white, but a light ecru or cream color. The same model is copied in black velvet and black satin, with a deep yoke or collar of the lace or net in white, to make it more becoming. One of the sharpest contrasts is shown in the black velvet gown made with a band across the centre of the skirt in heavy ecru lace. There is a band across the waist also, but this is so unbecoming to most figures that it is better to make the waist all in black excepting for the yoke and that not too deep of ecru lace.

The sensible woman at this time of year takes stock of all her wardrobe, summer and winter, gowns both, and then if she really is sensible she ruthlessly discards anything and everything that really is hopeless because of what requires to be expended on it to make it up-to-date. "Take no thought for the future" applies to the dress of to-day most conclusively for who knows what fashion will command for next year. In the summer wardrobe will undoubtedly be found at least one gown that can be freshened and made to do duty as a second gown for home dinners or for the theatre. Anything and everything else had best be given away or sold as junk. Among the sad collection of last winter will be one street gown and one evening gown perhaps. It is safe to say there will be no more. The street suit can be cut over. A good pattern and a clever seamstress or a little tailoring can do wonders in transforming the last season's skirts. Last winter's long coat can be cut off into this winter's short jacket, and thus there is a second street gown.

A thorough up-to-date street gown and one new evening

Gown of Mauve Silk Embroidered in White

gown will then, with the two or three made-overs, enable a woman to look smartly turned out all winter, if she only buys carefully. If she has a stout figure the department shops offer attractions that seem too good to be true, and most superb materials can be bought by the yard for the evening gown, that this season requires so much less material than was ever known and which need not be made by an expensive dressmaker to look absolutely the latest style, for the fashions are so distinctive they can be evolved by the aid of good designs and patterns. It is essential to calculate what the sum total will be of the winter outfit and then manage accordingly, not being led astray by reckless buying.

THE PRICELESS GEMS OF POTENTATES

ENTIRELY apart from the crown jewels, precious stones have been a fad with monarchs. Louis IV. of France expended 25,000,000 francs in diamond buttons alone, in one year spending more than $5,000,000. These and other jewels were kept in a special display cabinet, and one of the favorite occupations of the monarch was to sit before the cabinet and admire his splendid collection.

But all of Louis's jewels would have paled before the famous collar of the Gaekwar of Baroda, composed of five rows of one hundred diamonds each, the whole set between rows of emeralds. Some of the stones are as large as walnuts, and all of them are of the greatest purity. For pendants, and all of them are of the greatest purity. For pendants, and all of them are of the greatest purity. For pendants is worn the famous "Star of the South," one of the notable diamonds of the world.

The Czar owns a map of France constructed of precious stones. Paris is represented by a huge diamond, Bordeaux by an opal Marseilles by an emerald, and so on, while the various departments are shown in a single sort of stone. The entire collection of stones in the Kremlin represents more than $100,000,000.

Somewhat similar in idea is the golden globe of the Shah of Persia, in which the various countries are mapped in precious stones, the whole being valued at $1,000,000.

MOTORING

AS reflecting the tremendous growth of the automobile industry, besides indicating increased use of gasoline for other purposes of an industrial nature, it is explained that from 1903 to 1909 the output of this commodity was exactly doubled, while the output for the year 1910 is expected to show a considerable increase over that of last year. The total production of 1909 is given on good authority as 9,000,000 barrels of 50 gallons each, including the product of all refineries in this country, which, considering that only a few years ago gasoline was a by-product of illuminating oil manufacture and considered almost worthless, indicates the basis for the rumors of its supremacy in the field. At a conservative average figure, the first-hand value of the total production of gasoline and naphtha is given at $48,000,000 for last year, based on an estimate of 10 cents per gallon.

That the demand for gasoline does not exceed that for the heavier illuminating oils, however, is shown by the figures for the production of crude petroleum for the same period, which amounted to 186,739,500 barrels of 42 gallons each. Only a small proportion of each barrel of crude oil is available in the form of gasoline, by far the greater part of it being converted by distillation into the illuminating oils. Hence it follows that the growing demand for gasoline is causing the oil producers more or less anxiety. Indirectly it may be said to have been instrumental in causing a drop of a cent and a half a gallon, or 75 cents a barrel for domestic distribution, while for export the decline has amounted to $1 a barrel. Another factor which bears upon the situation is the existence of an "oil war" abroad, to which is attributed a sharp decline in the exports of illuminating oils.

As indicating the growing market for gasoline in the United States from 1900 to 1909, as furnished by the statistical department of the Standard Oil Co., is shown in the following table, expressed in millions of barrels:

Year	Crude Oil, Barrels	Gasoline, Barrels
1900	63,600,000	3,600,000
1901	69,400,000	4,100,000
1902	88,800,000	4,600,000
1903	100,500,000	4,800,000
1904	117,100,000	5,200,000
1905	134,700,000	6,000,000
1906	126,500,000	6,300,000
1907	166,100,000	6,800,000
1908	179,600,000	7,600,000
1909	186,700,000	9,600,000

* * *

During the year ended March 31, 1910, the imports of automobiles into Canada amounted to $1,732,215, of which those imported from the United States were valued at $1,569,227. The value of automobile parts imported during the same year amounted to $269,588, of which all but $10,000 worth came from the United States. In spite of the fact that automobiles imported from the United States are subject to a greater duty than that imposed on autos imported from the United Kingdom, 35 and 22½ per cent ad valorem, respectively, the former country supplies nearly all the imports. Altogether 1,424 were imported in 1910, of which 1,362 come under the general tariff, 60 under the preferential tariff, and two under the French treaty. During the year Canadian manufactured automobiles to the value of $405,011 were exported.

* * *

More cars than ever will be equipped with front doors as well as rear ones in 1911, and one instinctively wonders—as is often the case when an improvement is sprung—why it wasn't done long ago. Charles E. Duryea puts it rather humorously but effectively this way:

"Just why there should be doors to the rear and not to the front was never satisfactorily explained. Imported from abroad where the class distinction between the chauffeur in the front seat and the family in the rear is most marked, it presented here quite often the ludicrous sight of the owner and his wife enjoying the front seat, known to be the easiest for riding, while their children were scooped up in the rear and bouncing about like corn in a popper. If there is a reason for the doors to the rear seats the same reason should apply to the front seats and many manufacturers are waking to this point and fitting doors all around. This applies not only to the small or the heavy cars, but to the cars of intermediate weights and size as well."

* * *

Those manufacturers who have waged a special campaign in farming communities during the past season have learned many important lessons regarding what the farmer wants in a car. To some these wants have proven an expensive lesson. It has been apparent that the majority of farmers prefer a touring car to a runabout, and to many of them the touring car with the demountable tonneau is an attractive proposition. Families of three or four are more common in the country than in the city, and where the farmer uses the car to visit a neighboring town, attend a picnic, go to church, or any of the other numerous engagements, it is rarely that one or two go, but more generally there are four or sometimes five passengers. Because of this concerns that have pinned their entire faith on runabout cars for the farmer's use have discovered their error. The runabout may be attractive to a few but not to the masses.

* * *

With many farmers the pleasure car should also be convertible into a business car. That farmer who visits the market once a week with a light load of dairy produce and vegetables cannot be expected to use his demorat wagon when on pleasure trips he uses his motor car. To meet these requirements it would be beneficial for manufacturers to build a special combination pleasure and business body for cars. This would be along the lines of a demountable tonneau for which could be substituted a light carrying platform, or an express body design, or an enclosed compartment as used on a delivery wagon. These business bodies could be sold at a small additional cost and with them a field of attraction to the farmer of the motor car would be quadrupled.

* * *

When purchasing a motor car the farmer looks upon the pleasure that can be obtained from its use, and if that pleasure can be extended into his business field, then his possibilities of buying are vastly increased. With such a condition the farmer can be induced to buy a car as much for its economy in the business department as for the pleasure he would expect to gain from it. It is only a short time until many of the farm duties will be accomplished by the motor car and why not get the thin edge of the wedge entered at once in this combination pleasure and business field? Many of the farmers have, through their own ingenuity developed this need.

* * *

There is an immense field of development along the out-of-the-ordinary uses of the car. The variety of this field has been demonstrated in every state. One farmer has added a crate so that live stock such as sheep, swine, and calves can be transported on his car; another has utilized the car as a source of power for sawing logs or grinding grain; in the town an enterprising piano merchant has added a two-wheeled trailer upon which at the rear of his car he is able to carry a piano or organ; and the variety of uses could be continued until a big list is compiled. This activity all shows the possibility of the field and the manufacturer should aim to develop this field. Up to the present the demand has been so great that the manufacturer has had his hands full building enough conventional types of cars to supply the demand. With some this demand has been filled and cars left unsold. What such manufacturer should do is to organize a special body department to investigate and bring out body types suitable for the thousand and one uses to which the car may be put.

* * *

The high-speed motor is not to be advantageously compared with a low speed motor. High speed in a motor is not an advantage, but a necessary evil of the short-stroke motor; and low speed in a motor, an advantage obtained by lengthening the stroke is advantageous because it reduces the general wear and tear of the mechanism. A saving in weight and ability to attain higher speed are some of the characteristics which make the short stroke better suited to some phases of motor car work and especially adapted for use in aeronautics. As to the advantage of the long-stroke from a standpoint of general economy and wearing qualities, there can be no question and the short-stroke motor is decidedly in the advantage when the question of weight is considered. Whether or not a long-stroke motor or one of a short stroke is preferable depends to a great extent upon the use to which the motor is to be put. In motor car service the long-stroke motor is particularly adapted for commercial cars, on which its increased weight and size is of little consequence, while its greater fuel economy and increased lease of life are valuable features. The aeronautic motors which have proven most successful are short-stroke motors. The short-stroke motor for the same power output must run at a higher speed of revolution. The inertia forces in a motor are proportional at equal piston speeds to the number of revolutions. These forces and the strains and vibrations which they entail therefore are greater in the short stroke motor than in the long-stroke. The compression chamber of a long-stroke motor is more compact than in a short motor, thus assuring a slightly greater thermal efficiency for the former, and, turning at a lower speed of revolution, it is easier to secure a quiet operation in the long-stroke motor, of the various accessories, such as the valves, magneto and pump. It results from the above that, considered by itself, the long-stroke, or low-speed motor, is superior to the short-stroke, or high-speed motor from every point of view, except that of specific power, which, moreover, is not effected to any extent, when considered for use on a motor car. It may, therefore, be concluded that the speed of the motor should be as low as the requirements of the car will permit.

* * *

Finishing the trip from coast to coast over untried trails and some of the wildest spots in America, without the least semblance of trouble, A. L. Westgard, of the Touring Club of America, in his Premier car, has completed one of the most important automobile runs ever made. In establishing and marking a transcontinental highway under commission from the Bureau of Public Roads in the Federal Department of Agriculture and in arousing enthusiasm along the route, this expedition has undoubtedly started the most serious movement for a trunk line from New York to this city and San Francisco.

In six weeks Westgard and his party, piloted by Ray L. McNamara, a famous motorist, have accomplished more than the combined efforts of good roads conventions, highway commissioners, and other propaganda in the past decade. It is marvelous to know that in the stretch of 3,000 miles between the two oceans there are but few which need improvement of a modern type to make them passable and enjoyable, and that with a united movement, on the part of the various States, a through system could be easily instituted, and it is reasonable to state, as a result of Westgard's trip, transcontinental motoring will not be a novelty within the next two years.

From New York to the Eastern boundaries of New Mexico are roads which are generally well known to their users and it is only through New Mexico and Arizona that difficulties have been found which make for hardships. In the Eastern and Middle States the roads varied from splendid to fair, and in most cases there is a definite campaign to keep the highways in condition, but there is still room in scores of localities for instruction in improvements that will keep the surfaces hard and smooth, reducing the cost of transportation and increasing the pleasure of touring and driving.

A new Mecca for the tourist lies in the magnificent scenery of the wilds of Arizona and New Mexico, where the run through the high altitude, the deep sand of the Mojave Desert, the lower-than-sea-level towards the Colorado River, and the Salton Sea, gives one of the most varied trips that can be attempted by motor cars. As a welcome surprise to the party in the Premier car, the trails of this section were found to be far more accessible than was expected, substantiating the belief of the pathfinders that the entire run across the continent will be made comparatively easy and more intensely attractive than any other that could be offered. With the retouching of a few rough and dangerous strips which cut up the otherwise splendid roadways, improvements which are now being agitated, the route from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be world-renowned.

Active Western towns and automobile clubs are doing a great work towards securing improved conditions, in marking the offtimes indistinct trails, and in providing places where fuel and other supplies may be obtained. In selecting the middle section of the country for the East and West run the Touring Club has chosen that which is most popular, most interesting, and at the same time least difficult—through Albany, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Santa Fe, Phoenix, and Los Angeles.

As an indication of the possibilities it is an interesting fact that the Premier car in which Westgard made the trip reached Los Angeles with New York air in three of its four Goodrich tires, that never during the run did it become necessary to make repairs or use spare parts, nor to make adjustments other than cleaning of spark plugs and the addition of fuel. For 2,000 miles no water was added, an important point, when it is remembered that in the several days' tour from Santa Fe to Phoenix all supplies and a camping outfit had to be carried. Snow, mud, and sand, added to the difficulties in this section, but as a climax the party bowled over magnificent macadam oiled highways into Los Angeles, and expects to finish the tour through to Frisco during the next week over roads of a similar character. After the barren plains and wilds of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, the beautiful orange groves, eucalyptus trees, and luxuriant foliage of Southern California, proved a contrast and a delight which made well worth while the arduous journey from the Eastern metropolis to the garden spot of the Western coast.

* * *

The highways of France offer some peculiar signs for automobiles. Near Paris the authorities had a great deal of trouble with joy riders and inasmuch as it was found that in the next adjoining communes, both to the west and to the east, there was not the least inclination on the part of the autoists to break the laws, the fact was considered droll. Suddenly the whole thing was cleared up. It was seen that the sign by the highway where it entered this commune read:

"Attention, Automobilists! 160 kilometres an hour!"

Some mischievous small boy had simply added a cipher to the original 10.

At Blanat a sign reads: "Drive at the rate of an ordinary small horse going at a jog-trot."

At a village in Southern France, on entering, one sees this legend: "Kindly roll slowly, if you please." While at the exit end of the street is the one word: "Thanks."

HOW VOTING WAS ORIGINATED

"VOTE" is a word with a curious history. It seems a long way from "votum," a solemn promise made to a deity, to the "votes" which every true and faithful citizen of this country is called upon to give at stated times. But every step is perfectly clear. From the solemn promise itself the meaning of "votum" gradually became the prayer, or intense wish that accompanied the promise, and then any intense wish whatever. So far, says a writer in the London Globe, the development proceeded in Latin, and "vote" passed into English with the same sense. When Ben Jonson wrote of "public votes" to heaven he meant not mass meeting resolutions, but prayers. Finally "vote" acquired its present meaning—the formal and emphatic expression of a wish.

Balloting for candidates for public offices dates back to the classical ages. In ancient Greece the people had a way of "shelling" a troublesome man out of the city. When two rival politicians had become so violently opposed to each other that their feud threatened the public peace or rendered the passage of good measures too difficult, the voters were called upon to decide which of the two should leave the city. Every citizen who chose to vote put into a large metallic urn a small shell upon which he had inscribed the name of the man whose banishment he preferred. If six thousand votes in all were cast, but not otherwise, the shells were examined, and the man who had received most votes was condemned to ten years of honorable exile. It is not surprising to find corruption hand in hand with voting. At a very early period unscrupulous politicians found means both to intimidate and to bribe the voters.

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, has a peculiar municipal franchise. Every person who pays a $2 dog tax is entitled to vote in elections for mayor and aldermen. Needless to say the system has led to abuses. It was recently discovered that six enterprising ladies had voted on the strength of a single dog, while one ingenious lady, unable to get a real dog in time to qualify, took out a license for a china dog on her mantelpiece. Municipal franchise reform is regarded as a question of urgency in Victoria, and the unkind association of dogs with mayors and aldermen is doomed.

In the gallery of Chertsey Parish Church, England, there are certain pews which confer the right on their owners or tenants of claiming a vote at any election of a member of Parliament for the division of Surrey in which the town is situated. This privilege appears to have come to the gallery pews at the church from an Act of Parliament which was passed several years ago in order to allow of special alterations and renovations, in connection with the church then necessary, those who contributed definite sums toward the restoration obtaining the right to a Parliamentary vote for the town. This privilege was transferred, later to the future owners, when Chertsey became the head of a division instead of having a member of its own.

At Hemyock, Devon, there is a small farm which carries six votes. Part of the farm is on the Tiverton division, part in the Honiton, and part in the Wellington, and the landlord and tenant, of course, get votes in each. Rhyd, in Flintshire, has only three men within its bounds as voters, and these entirely rule the village. There are five cottages, however, and one shop, together with a public-house. Thus the parish council can only consist of the three voters.

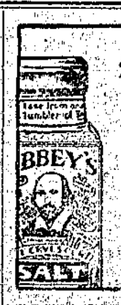
Nobody is ever troubled much by the rate collector in Rhyd, nor is any householder ever ejected for non-payment of his rates. An even more remarkable state of affairs prevails at Bardsey, at the southwestern end of Carnarvonshire. It has a fair number of inhabitants, yet it elects one man to act as the leader of its council, and he has practically the sole voice as to what rates shall be levied and paid, and what shall not; also as to how the money is to be spent. Creslow, a parish in the beautiful Vale of Aylesbury, is another remarkable example of one-man rule. There stands but a single house in the whole parish, viz. Creslow Manor, whose owner, W. R. Rowland, has therefore the whole and sole government of the district, electing himself by his own vote to form the parish council, making his own rates and paying them to himself, after which he has the pleasure of spending them as he pleases.

Upper Eldon, near Stockbridge, is another parish where the voting powers of the inhabitants are greater than the biggest city corporation. There are two houses in the village, and an old church that dates back to the eleventh century. The cemetery is in the middle of the farmyard which adjoins one of the two dwellings, and the tenants of these two houses together form the duly elected parish council, manage all their own affairs, make, and maintain their own roads, levy their own rates at what they like, and pay themselves when they are ready. They are, in fact, a law unto themselves, and doubtless wonder why the government of the whole country cannot be run on similar happy-go-lucky lines.

"Dibbs is an up-to-date person."

"Why so?"

"He doesn't know to-day who he will owe to-morrow."



Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

A soft answer turneth away wrath, and a little of Abbey's Salt sweetens a sour stomach,

25c and 60c.

Sold everywhere.

63

Cause and Cure of Rheumatism

Due to Impurities in the Blood—Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

The most noticeable and immediate result of rheumatism is a marked thinning of the blood, and in no disease does it develop more rapidly. Not only does the blood become weak but it is soon filled with impurities, which the different organs of the body have been unable to throw off. One of the most harmful of these impurities is uric acid, which is formed from the waste products of the body. In health it is readily passed off by the kidneys with the help of oxygen from the red corpuscles of the blood. Without oxygen the kidneys are unable to rid the system of this acid and it is retained by the blood and distributed to all parts of the body. The weak back, pains across the kidneys and thin scanty, highly colored secretions which follow, show that the acid is already in the blood and often leads the sufferer to think he has kidney trouble. If the disease is not driven out of the blood, rheumatism can never be cured, and the sufferer will always be subject to attacks, whenever exposed to damp or cold. With each returning attack the pain becomes more severe and complications often arise making necessary the use of habit forming drugs to relieve pain.

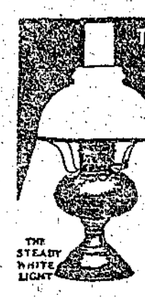
It is readily seen that the only way to cure rheumatism is through the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills afford such a treatment, as they contain all the elements necessary to build up and purify the blood. They increase its oxygen carrying capacity enabling the kidneys to pass the uric acid from the body and the other organs to do their work. Thus rheumatism is reached at its root and permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely free from all habit-forming drugs, and are not an experiment, as the following case will show:—Mr. W. Studley Lewis, Pilot Mound, Man., says:—"I am a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always keep some by me in case of need. A few years ago while teaching school I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders that I had the greatest difficulty in writing on the blackboard, and after trying a number of remedies without benefit, I was almost in despair, and felt inclined to abandon teaching. But one day I happened to pick up one of Dr. Williams' almanacs, and read of the cure of a number of severe cases of rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided me to give the Pills a trial, and I had only taken them a few weeks when I felt much better. In the course of a few weeks more the pains and stiffness had all left me, and I had no more difficulty in doing my work. I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they and they alone cured me of my rheumatism."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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.

Shiloh's Cure

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



THE Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass, nickel plated, easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

Shiloh's Cure

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

THE MOYIE LEADER.

Published in the interest of the people of Moyie and East Kootenay.

F. J. SMYTH, PUBLISHER.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year $2.00

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1911

San Francisco will have the Panama exposition in 1915. Frisco "beat" New Orleans to it, so to speak.

T. P. O'Conner, the Irish Nationalist M. P., said in a speech recently: "Europe is without a recognized leader, and disruption is rife in every quarter. Since the death of King Edward VII., there is no man to fill the place he held in international politics. He was the weight on the safety valve. His loss has had what many feel to be an even worse result, than leaving Europe absolutely without a leader. It has left the German Emperor without any powerful rival in the control of the destinies of Europe. George V. has yet to show what he is made of, but no one supposes he will prove to be very strong timber."

Although the advocates in this province of local option, or the Canada Temperance Act has announced that they intended almost immediately to circulate petitions in Victoria, Westminster and the Slocan, preliminary to making tests of public opinion in these districts on a proposal to substitute the Canada Temperance Act for British Columbia's own workable license law, it is now intimated that the intention has been abandoned and that Victoria and Westminster will be left alone for the time being while a campaign of education is vigorously prosecuted. In the Slocan it is said to be the intention to secure a Scott Act vote during June or July.

The subscription list for the proposed memorial to the late John Houston of Nelson is still open at the Leader office. When Houston was running the Tribune in Nelson some years ago he did Moyie at least one good turn that should not be forgotten. It was during the time that Moyie was making a fight for a depot. In those days Moyie had neither a depot or siding and all railway business for the town was done at Moyelle (now Aldridge) two miles distant. Moyie did not have a depot for the reason that the owners of the townsite refused to give the C. P. R. a half interest in their holdings. The fight lasted for several months, and of the good work done by the various newspapers none was better than that done by the Nelson Tribune owned by John Houston. The contribution of a few dollars now from Moyie to this memorial would be in order.

Ten Best Hymns

An experiment was made recently in New York by Frank B. Upham, a Methodist minister, to ascertain the 10 most popular hymns. A list of 50 hymns was handed each of the 200 present, and each was to select the 10 hymns out of the lot that most appealed to them.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" led the popular vote. There were 112 votes cast for this hymn out of a total of 185. "Abide with Me" came second with 107 votes. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" third with 92 votes. "I Love to Tell the Story" came fourth. Close after this came "Lead, Kindly Light." The others chosen were: "Rescue the Perishing," "Rock of Ages," "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." Four great hymns just failed to get into the list, each of them receiving more than 70 votes: "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling," "Just As I Am Without One Plea," "Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still," and "In the Cross of Christ I Glory."

The voting furnished an interesting diversion for the church members. Lists of the fifty hymns were taken home, where they were talked over, the ten chosen and revised, and finally brought to church.

Tribute to Goodeve

The Ottawa Evening Journal publishes a photograph of A. S. Goodeve, M. P., and in a special article by James Muir on the reorganization of the Conservative party makes the following reference to the new Conservative whip:

Mr. Goodeve is another bright westerner who was strongly recommended to Mr. Borden by Premier McBride of British Columbia, in whose government he was provincial secretary. Like Dr. Roche, Mr. Goodeve is a native of Western Ontario.

Arthur Samuel Goodeve, who has been M. P. for Kootenay, B. C., since 1908, is one of the whips of the Conservative party. Born at Guelph, Ont., on December 15th, 1860, he was educated at the schools of that town, and graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He was mayor of Rossland, B. C., for 1899 and 1900, and was made provincial secretary of the McBride government in 1902. In 1909 he was made provincial forestry commissioner.

Man Is Victim Of Style

Baltimore News: The fact is that, in spite of his boasted superiority, mere man generally takes as much interest in the vicissitudes of fashion as does the so-called sisterhood of vanity. A smooth, stall-fed piker with an up-to-date front can borrow money or marry the girl on his own recognizance, while dowdy merit is still wondering if government bonds or a loving disposition can secure a hearing. Not only do the wise ones know this, but it is a further fact that, on the whole, the consciousness of being well groomed and decently tailored imparts a feeling of respectability which gradually becomes real in all but the most desperate cases. It not only throws the halo of embazzlement over petty larceny, but it has been known to keep an honest man from becoming a thief. Even depravity has to take its hat off to the psychology of clothes. Inherent gentility gladly does so.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle. For sale by all dealers.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by all dealers.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK—Bar silver, 52 cts. Lead $4.50.

LONDON—Lead, £13 2s 6d.

"AT IT HERE SINCE 1900."

DOW, FRASER & CO. LTD.

Save Your Money, Commence Now!

We want everyone to know that we are paying 4% Interest, per annum credited m'thly on savings deposits ($1.00 & upward) subject to Withdrawal by cheque & 5% Interest on time deposits of Six months & over. We invest money for clients in first mortgages & do a general financial business. We want Your savings accnt & if you are not saving systematically, Commence Now With Us. Deposits by mail easily handled. You can send by Draft, Post Office, Express Order or Registered Letter & withdrawals can be made any way you wish. We are Responsible Refer to Dunn, Bradstreets, or to anyone in VANCOUVER. Write us about it to-day Do it now!!!!!

DOW, FRASER & Co. Ltd.
321 Gamble Street,
Vancouver B.C.

An Esay Task

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it."

Don't

He helps no hard luck tale, I vouch,
Rehearsing it.
And no one ever cures a grouch
By nursing it.

Thirty Thousand Sheep

A company has been formed to place 30,000 sheep on Graham Island.

For Sale

A few British Columbia homesteads of 160 acres each at $7.50 per acre. One dollar per acre cash, balance over three years. Here is your opportunity—write at once for particulars to P. O. Box 1750, Vancouver, B. C.

At the Churches.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

First Fridays. Morning prayer, communion at 9 a. m. Mass and instruction at 8:30 a. m. Rosary, instruction and benediction of the blessed sacrament at 7:30 p. m.

Third Sundays. Mass and sermon 10 a. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rosary, sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament 7:30 p. m.

REV. FATHER JOHN.
(Priest.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Morning Service 11 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Evening Service at 7:30 p. m. A hearty welcome to all.

REV. G. A. HACKNEY, B. A.
(Pastor)

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday school at 3 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. Subject "The Testimon of the Catacombs."

REV. J. W. MILLER, B. A.
(Pastor)

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Never fails. Buy it now. It may save life.

Patriotism

The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

A sound stomach makes for good citizenship as well as for health and happiness.

Diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are promptly and permanently cured by the use of

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It builds up the body with sound flesh and solid muscle.

The dealer who offers a substitute for the "Discovery" is only seeking to make the little more profit realized on the sale of less meritorious preparations.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, R. V. Pierce, M. D., President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fourteenth Annual Winter Carnival.

Rossland

February 14 to 18, 1911

HOCKEY,

Championship of B. C. and International Championship.

SKI JUMPING,

Championship of Canada.

SKATING,

Championship of the Province.

Tobogganing
Curling Bonspiel
Horse Racing
And Other Events.

Masquerade and Dance

A Grand programme from Tuesday night until Saturday night.

Reduced Transportation Rates.

J. D. McDonald, President. Percy Hunt, Secretary.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Good house. Will rent for $8 a month. Apply to Louis I. A. Macdonald.

Mrs. L. Macdonald, North Tavistock street, is prepared to trim and remodel hats, also fur and velvet toques.

Miss L. M. Scott, trained nurse of Rathwell Hospital, Winnipeg, is ready for engagements of any kind. Maternity a specialty Moyie.

St. Joseph's Convent.

NELSON, B. C.

Boarding and Day School conducted by Sisters of St. Joseph, Nelson, B. C. Commercial and business courses a specialty. Excellence and swift progress characterize each department. Parents should write for particulars. One month assures the public of the thoroughness of the Sisters' methods of teaching. Terms commence January, April and Sept. Pupils are admitted during the term.

O. F. DESAULNIER.

DEALER IN

WOOD, COAL & FEED

PROMPT DELIVERY.

Queens' Ave. MOYIE

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

L. O. O. F.

Wingey Lodge No. 44.

Meets Tuesday evenings in the Miners' Union hall. Sojourning Odd Fellows cordially invited.

E. L. HUTT, Noble Grand. F. J. SMYTH, Scr'y.

St. Eugene Lodge No. 37

K. of P.

Meets every Thursday evening in McGregor hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.

H. G. MACDONALD, Chancellor Com. C. A. FOOTE, K. R. & S.

Selkirk Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M.

Regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month.

Visiting brethren welcome.

D. A. Ayres, W. M.
Amos Potter, Secretary

Moyie Miners' Union No. 71 W. F. of M.

Meets in Miners' Union Hall every Saturday evening. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.

Joe McLaren, President. James Roberts, Secretary.

Harvey, McCarter & Macdonald.

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

Cranbrook, - - B. C.

W. F. GURD,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

CRANBROOK. B. C.

DR. F. E. MILES
Dentist,
Cranbrook, B. C.

George H. Thompson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

CRANBROOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA

W. R. BEATTY

Embalmer and Undertaker,

Phone 9. CRANBROOK

T. T. McVittie, C.E., P. L. S. H. Y. Parker, C. E.

McVITTIE & PARKER

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYING
RAILWAY & MINING ENGINEERING
Estimates Furnished.
OFFICES
Fort Steele P. O. Box 25.
Cranbrook P. O. Box 11.

Notice to Gentlemen

If you want anything in the line of clothing or men's furnishings, try

C. A. FOOTE
THE TAILOR

We carry in stock the goods to make an up-to-date suit made in town, or we can get you a special ordered suit made to your measure. We have ready-to-wear Campbell's clothing, the best made and fitting clothing in Canada.

C. A. Foote
Merchant Tailor

The Wonderful Cure
606

Dr. Ehrlich's Specific or "606" is the only specific ever discovered to cure blood poison quickly and successfully. We have secured this remarkable specific "606," which has been fully tested and proved to be a POSITIVE cure for the terrifying specific blood disease. "606" is now in use in our laboratory. Remember, "606" has cured thousands of men in Europe, most of them were cured after first treatment. We are experienced medical doctors and know how to diagnose your case, using Von Dungern's Blood Test.

Write for information.

Special treatment for all other diseases of men: Nervous Weakness, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Disorders, Sores, Ulcers, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal Disorders, etc., and Contracted Ailments.

Best Anatomical Museum in the Northwest.

Dr. Kelley's Museum,

210 Howard St. SPOKANE, Wash.

—THE—
Central Hotel.

DESAULNIER BROS. Props.

Large sample room in connection with house for commercial men. Best of accommodation.

Headquarters for Commercial and Mining Men.

Queen's Ave. MOYIE

SEND YOUR WORK TO THE

KOOTENAY STEAM LAUNDRY.

NELSON

All White Labor.

Leave work with the local agent

A. B. STEWART

Shamrock Creamery Butter
Shamrock Leaf Lard
Shamrock Hams
and
Imperator Bacon

For sale by all first class grocers and

P. BURNS & CO. Ltd

MOYIE. B. C.

We Are Agents for THE PITNER LIGHTING CO., of Chicago, and have a complete stock of

Gasoline Chandeliers,
Arc Lamps,
Mantles, etc.

The cheapest and best light on the market.

J. H. RINGROSE

Sole agents for Southern B. C.

P.O. Box, 155. NELSON

Moyie Hotel

P. F. JOHNSTON Prop.

This hotel is new and well furnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords. The bar is filled with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

Headquarters for
Commercial and Mining Men

MOYIE - - - - - - - B. C

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

This hotel is now under new management, and is first class in every respect

M. J. BONNER,

PROPRIETOR

Victoria Street. MOYIE

BUY YOUR

Cigars
Tobaccos
Fruit and
Confectionery

FROM

A. B. Stewart

Dr. H. E. HALL

DENTIST

The Expert Crown and Bridge Worker.

Office over Mr. Short's Wall Paper Store

Armstrong Ave., Cranbrook

STOP AT THE

COSMOPOLITAN

HOTEL

WHEN IN

CRANBROOK

E. H. SMALL, Manager.

Good rooms, good tables and bar and first class sample rooms.

He Never Had Your Chance

In this man's day there was little chance for the chap who started out in life as a workman with no special training. He was foredoomed to work for small wages until finally disqualified by old age. With YOU it is different. If you are not getting ahead as fast as you should in your chosen occupation, the I. C. S. will help you.

A record of over 10 years of remarkable success in training thousands of ambitious wage earners for better positions and increased earnings enables us to state positively that we can help you, no matter how scant your time, money, or education may be. Don't neglect any possible chances for advancement. Send this coupon NOW.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 799, SCRANTON, PA.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary and advance-ment in the position before which I have marked X.

Ad Writer	Architect
Show Card Writer	Structural Engineer
Window Trimmer	Structural Draftsman
Civil Service Exams.	Contractor & Builder
Ornamental Designer	Concrete Worker
Mechanical Engineer	Civil Engineer
Mechanical Draftsman	Surveyor
Electrical Machinist	Mining Engineer
Electrical Engineer	Chemist
Electrician	Bookkeeper
Power-Station Supt.	Stenographer
Architect	

Name .....
St. & No. .....
City ..... State .....