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VICTORIA, B. C.

THE MOYIE LEADER

MOYIE, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1911.

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WILSON'S GLASSES
W. H. Wilson, jeweler, optician
CRANBROOK

VOL. 13 NO. 42

\$2 A YEAR

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The best of accommodations
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Large and commodious Sample Rooms. Billiard Room.

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

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Savings Bank Department.

Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit.
MOYIE BRANCH. H. W. SUPPLE, Manager.

GENERAL FLOAT

North Vancouver has four banks.

More herrings are eaten than any other fish.

There are nearly 3,000,000 acres of peat bog in Ireland.

A macaroni factory is one of the new industries in Fernie.

There are a dozen picture shows and theatres in Calgary.

Scarlet fever caused 20 deaths in Winnipeg last month.

In Canada one death out of every seven is due to consumption.

Slocan lake never freezes, which is one of the wonders of the world.

Fresh eggs are scarce in Moyie and sell from 75 cents to \$1 a dozen.

Excepting that of the pope, the kaiser's mail is the largest of any individual.

The population of Manila has decreased about 20 per cent since the American occupation of the Philippines.

Local option put the brewery at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, out of business. The building will be modeled and turned into a paper mill.

Stick a pin through the cork of every bottle that contains poison, and this may save tragic mistakes when seeking medicine in the dark.

Scraps of toilet soap should be saved, and when a half-a-cupful or so is on hand it is a good plan to make the soap scraps into a soap jelly.

The sum of \$10,000 was raised in two days at Spokane for the widow and children of Captain Sullivan, the Chief of Police, who was so dastardly done to death a few days ago.

It is understood that Lever Bros., the big English soap makers, of Port Sunlight, England, have acquired the business and properties of the Royal Soap Co. of Winnipeg, and the affiliated companies at Calgary and Vancouver.

John Michaels is dead in a Brooklyn hospital because he was suddenly deprived of cigarettes for two days after he had been addicted to their constant use for fifteen years. He had been in the habit of smoking eighty a day, he said. He was in jail only two days when he was taken ill, and was sent to the hospital. His death followed shortly afterwards.

Moyie Skating Rink

The Moyie skating rink is now open for skating. The rink is open to the public every afternoon from 2 to 4, and every night from 7:30 to 9:30. Hockey players have the exclusive use of the rink from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. Those playing hockey must hold season tickets. The prices of general admission are: Gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies, 15 cents, and children, 15 cents. The prices of season tickets are: Family (not including two members earning day's wage) \$6; gentlemen's \$4; ladies' \$2, and children under 15 years, \$1.

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: J. A. B. Macdonald, John Stewart, Thomas Bates, Graham Quicksilver, and Norman W. Landreth.

Dividends in Sight

The good showing of ore at the Society Girl mine is giving every indication of permanency. An idea of the extent of the ore body may be judged by the fact that two teams have been kept hauling steadily and some days making two round trips to the mine. Already six carloads or some 175 tons of ore have been shipped to the smelter at Trail. Only the returns from the first car have been received, and this has netted the company approximately \$550.

Some of the ore shipped since it is expected will even give better results. So elated are the directors that at their last meeting they decided to conserve the treasury stock by practically taking it off the market. The company is out of debt and the mine is on a paying basis, therefore, it would not be surprising if the

stock reached the par value of \$1 a share before many months.

J. P. Farrell, the secretary of the company, was over to Nelson and Trail during the week procuring some equipment for the mine and conferring with the management of the smelter. "I found the management at the smelter most courteous and only anxious to adjust any differences there might have been with regard to the question of rates,"

said Mr. Farrell when he returned. "They seemed anxious to get our ore, and this particularly pleased me. When I arrived at Trail only the first car of Society Girl ore had reached there. The

smelter management no doubt took it for granted that this was all we had, so you can imagine their surprise when I informed them that five more cars of better ore were on their way and that there was enough ore in sight in the mine to insure regular shipments for some time to come."

Mr. Farrell believes there is a bright future for the company. In speaking of the mine only yesterday he said: "With our magnificent ore reserves showing every indication of permanency, and with a buoyant market for the white metals, our shareholders may reasonably look for a series of handsome dividends."

The officers of the Society Girl Mining Company, Limited, are: President and manager, C. C. Farrell; vice-president, D. A. Ayres; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Farrell; directors, the officers named and Philip Conrad and F. J. Smyth.

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Duty on Lumber Urgently Needed

The Canada Lumberman's Comments upon Mr. P. Lund's Article in the Herald's Christmas Number

In a recent issue of the Winnipeg Telegram the editor of that paper took the Canada Lumberman to task for having claimed that there was a necessity of the imposition of a duty upon lumber entering Canada from foreign countries. Naturally enough, the Winnipeg Telegram, being the organ of a section of the population of Canada which is made up largely of retail merchants and consumers, takes alarm at what it first glance might appear to be a demand for protection for the sake of increasing profits.

Either the Telegram, however, is unable to see the situation in its light, or is determined to champion the cause of its readers irrespective of the justice of the case.

In the first place, the article referred to claims that the lumbermen of Canada are able "duty or no duty" to extract from the consumer a price sufficient to ensure a profit. This is not the truth. There is no duty today upon rough lumber entering Canada and although some manufacturers have been making a small profit of late, the majority of the lumbermen of Canada have been operating under conditions which will not give them a return upon their investment equal to that which can be made in other less risky lines of industry. The Telegram says this is the first intimation that the lumber interests have been operating at a loss. It may be the first intimation which has reached the ears of the editor of that paper at his office desk. If he had been travelling about the lumber manufacturing districts of Canada, however, he would have learned that the lumber industry today is face to face with a serious financial situation, which a duty placed upon lumber entering the country can alone improve. If he were to visit the Maritime Provinces he would find old established lumber interests, firms which have been carrying on a good business a half a century or more, seriously considering the advisability of closing their mills and allowing their plants to remain idle rather than continue business at a loss. He would find also that within the last few months, more than one large company in the Maritime Provinces employing great numbers of men have been obliged to cease business. In Ontario he would only need to spend about a week in the Georgian Bay district before he would have gathered indisputable evidence to prove that the lumbermen of that part of the country have anxious fears about the immediate future. About seven years ago there was an important sale of timber berths by the Ontario government and the prices paid at that time were inspired by the profits which had been made out of lumber in Ontario in the last half of the nineteenth century. How unwarranted were these conceptions of the value of the timber has since been proved to the sorrow of many of those who invested at that sale. Of the large companies, which were manufacturing lumber in the Georgian Bay region, at that time several have since gone out of existence. There is plenty of lumber still in that region, but it does not pay to cut it. An illustration of the situation is afforded by the attempted sale of the Party Sound Lumber company's limits and mill. On December 7 the company put all its property up at auction, and although the auctioneer was the well-known Mr. Peter Ryan, the same man who secured record prices for the government seven years ago, he was unable to secure a single bid upon any of the limits or upon the mills or camp supplies. There were over a hundred men present, who were closely conversant with actual conditions in the country; but they remained silent throughout the attempted sale.

In Western Canada, the conditions are more advantageous to the manufacturer than elsewhere, but even there, with their splendid timber, the lumber companies have been, for the past few years manufacturing, in a great many cases, at an actual loss. Upon this subject it is interesting to learn the views of a man who has been a life-long lumberman, and who is thoroughly in touch with the conditions existing today. Mr. Peter Lund, managing director of the Crows Nest Pass Lumber company, of Warder, B.C., in an article contributed to the Cranbrook Herald, discusses the condition of the industry in the mountain district of B.C. His opening is as follows: "The business during the past year can scarcely be considered satisfactory. At the beginning of the year there was an apparent demand for all the lumber and lumber products, there were in the hands of the manufacturers, and a very satisfactory business continued until about July 1st, when, owing to the excessive drought in the prairie provinces of Canada, and the unsatisfactory conditions existing among the American mills, which forced large quantities of foreign

lumber into our markets, a decided change took place in the general conditions affecting the British Columbia manufacturers. Prices fell to a point considerably below the actual cost of production, and owing to the arrangements made by the majority of the mills for a large output, there has been, in my opinion, over 100,000,000 feet of lumber sold during the present year at a price below the actual cost." Among the principal causes which Mr. Lund assigns for this depressed condition of the markets are, "the inadequate and unstable market," "a steady and continual increase in the cost of production," "the high carrying charge in the matter of ground rentals, royalties, etc.," "lack of adequate protection against foreign competition," and "the heavy investments of capital required in the business." No more complete answer than the opinion of Mr. Lund could be given to the claim that the lumbermen of Canada today are making large profits.

A feast or a famine. Further on in his article, Mr. Lund makes the suggestive remark that "lumber seems to be one of the few staple commodities that continue to fluctuate in price with every changing condition. In the lumber business it is either a feast or a famine." The unpleasant part of the situation today is that the feasts seem to have been more frequent in the past than in the last few years, and that they have given rise to a long-lived belief that because the predecessors of the lumbermen of today enjoyed the feast and grew wealthy, the same must be true of those who have succeeded to the entertainment, who find themselves, however, feeding principally upon the crumbs which are left from the banqueting tables of their predecessors. It will probably be claimed that what the lumbermen of today are asking, would be protection enough to enable them to feast in the same prodigal manner. This, however, is not the case. What is needed, and is imperative for the permanence of the industry, is that the present condition of alternate feast and famine be altered into one of steady, reasonable profit.

It is impossible for lumbermen to fail to continue long under existing conditions. There are only a few possible alternatives. If conditions continue unchanged, those in the business must be in continual fear of the arrival of a period of trade depression, which will force them to the wall, admitting others to profit by the flocks, and for a short time, make an uncertain profit, thus in a measure keeping the industry alive. Another alternative is that the growing scarcity of lumber may improve conditions so as to enable everybody to do well. Under present conditions, only a visionary or a confirmed partisan of the consumer, will hold such view. A third alternative is, that the industry will come rapidly to a condition of permanent depression, that the government, when it is too late to prevent a vast amount of unnecessary suffering, will learn that they have not treated this great industry either with fairness or malice.

The Winnipeg Telegram by its partition is doing an injury to the whole country, and not the least to those whom it deludes into a belief that it is protecting their interests. The consumer of lumber is as much concerned in the stability of the industry, as any one else, aside of course, from those who are making their living in it. The collapse of the lumber industry, even in a partial measure, would have effects more calamitous upon the credit of the whole country, than a failure of the crops. We have lately seen a display of the interests of the farming section of the country at Ottawa, where one of the orators from the farm evoked applause by declaring in melodramatic fashion that the question of the day was not "what can parliament do for us, but what can we do for this parliament?" This class of burlesque may not be without its effect in some quarters, but it is to be hoped that the industries of Canada, which depend upon protection for their very existence, will not be reduced to the precarious condition of the lumber industry, through fear of the threats of silver-tongued farming orators.

Captain Baldwin is one of the best-known aeronauts alive. As a boy he was a celebrated tight-rope walker. He is the only man who ever walked on a slack wire from Cliff House to Seal Rock in San Francisco bay. Before he began his career as an aeronaut the parachute had been unsuccessful because it had always been built rigidly. Twenty-five years ago Captain Baldwin invented the present type of non-rigid parachute, and was the first man to make a series of successful jumps out of a balloon.

His fame, as the result of this invention, was so great that he was decorated by nearly every ruler and government in the world. On his first trip around the world with the parachute, he was given a huge diamond ring by the late King Edward, which he still wears. All the scientific societies in the world gave him medals.

Six years ago he was the first man in America to build a successful dirigible balloon. He built the airship which is now owned by the United States government. Last winter Captain Baldwin, at Hammondsport, N.Y., built the aeroplane in which he will fly around the world. Last July he made a remarkable flight at St. Louis, flying for thirty-two miles over the Mississippi river, over and under five bridges.

I started from San Francisco aboard a steamship for the Hawaiian Islands. He will fly over the islands in his aeroplane and then set out by steamer to Yokohama. Wherever

Winnipeg paper displays a lack of familiarity with conditions which should have led him to leave the subject alone. Rather than increase the length of this article we will draw attention to a good answer to this claim, contained in a letter to The Canada Lumberman, from Mr. W. A. Anstie, secretary-treasurer of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, which is published elsewhere in this issue.

The Canada Lumberman stated that the cost of operating in Canada was increased by the enforced idleness of the mills during the winter months, while the mills in many parts of the United States were able to continue sawing throughout the whole year and thereby to earn continual profit on their capital outlay. The Winnipeg Telegram contradicts this, claiming that it is not true and that the British Columbia operator is as favorably situated as any other lumbering interest on the continent. Lumbermen will laugh at the ignorance which prompts a man to go into print with such nonsense. But they will not laugh at the injury which such unscrupulous statements have done to their industry for many years past.

On the coast, it is possible to continue sawing, on the average, for eleven months in the year. In the mountain district, however, from which a large portion of the lumber for the prairies comes, and which depends almost solely upon the prairies for the sale of its product, the average sawing season is only 200 days, the severity of the winter climate preventing them from sawing during the balance of the year. The Mountain mills are closed from November to April. Even on the coast, although they are able to operate their mills for a great portion of the year, the logging operations in the woods are curtailed to a very large extent by the wet weather. Unlike the east, the arrival of snow in the coast section of B.C. puts the logger out of business for the time being.

Taking everything into consideration, which the Winnipeg Telegram has sought to prove in opposition to the imposition of a duty upon lumber, it is impossible to find one claim which they have made that can be substantiated by the facts. Their article is a typical partisan utterance and is inspired by a spirit disloyal alike to the lumber industry and to Canada as a whole.

In conclusion let us make a suggestion which, if it could be carried into effect, would do more to show the seriousness importance of this matter than anything else that has ever been said or done. Suppose that instead of a deputation of farmers going to Ottawa or the delegation of the lumber manufacturers of the country, it were possible to organize a deputation of the workmen who secure their wages from the lumber industry. It would need no brilliant oratory to bring home to parliament and to the country the critical condition at present

traverse the "grand daddy of aviators" will travel by boat. But wherever he can fly safely overland he will travel from place to place in his aeroplane.

From Yokohama he will fly to Tokio, then over the Japanese islands until he reaches a point where he may be able to fly into China. From Hong Kong he will fly south and then go to Manila and fly through the Philippines Islands.

From the Philippines he will sail back to the mainland of Asia and fly through Saigon, Bangkok in Siam, Penang, Singapore, Deli, Java in the Malay peninsula and via other cities in the Straits Settlement, Rangoon in Burmah, Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and many other well-known places in India. From India he will probably go into Persia, then over to Africa and through the Holy Land and into Egypt.

Or he may sail by steamer over the Arabian Sea and begin to fly along the mainland of Africa at Abyssinia, skirting the Red Sea, through Egypt, passing Cairo, Suez, and the great canal, Alexandria, Tripoli on the Mediterranean, Algiers, Tunis and cross from Tangier over the Straits of Gibraltar to Mala, Spain. This will probably be the first time a flight ever has been made to the top of the famous Rock of Gibraltar.

The final stages of the flight will be north through Spain, France and also England, from which the aviator will sail for America. In all large places Captain Baldwin hopes to make professional exhibitions and thus pay his expenses of the trip around the world. He will carry two extra motors, one extra motor, many extra parts, and will be accompanied by three mechanics.

Victory is nice but defeat is good and this is the way the Windermere and Athalmer boys took it on Monday last when they lost to Wilmer in the second hockey match of the season. The link was in good shape and the weather being sharp foretold a fast game. To add to the enjoyment and for the comfort of the ladies, a lunch was served at midnight and refreshed by a "cup which cheer" the merry band of dancers "tripped the light fantastic" with renewed vigor until 3:30 a.m. when they very reluctantly consented to the playing of the "Home" waltz then with cheery good nights and seasonal greetings, the company broke up.

Mrs. G. A. Bennett, the Bungalow was a charming hostess at a dinner party on New Year's night, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hamilton, Miss M. Butterfield, Messrs. Gerald Meyer, Cyril Ratcliffe, W. H. Cleland and T. G. Taylor.

On the evening of the 20th Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hamilton gave a charming dinner party at their house, Braebank, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bennett, Miss M. Butterfield, Reverend R. Colquhoun, Messrs. Gerald Meyer, W. H. Cleland and T. G. Taylor.

and all punctually at 2:30 the teams lined up thus:

Windermere Wilmer

Goal Goal

F. W. Reeves G. A. Bennett

Point Point

F. Green G. F. Stalker

Cover Cover

J. Rutherford B. Harvey

Rover Rover

W. Stoddart W. H. Cleland

Center Center

V. Kimpton G. Larabee

Right Right

R. Stoddart C. S. Ratcliffe

Left Left

J. Lake A. Larabee

Referee Geo. Chamberlain

Goal umpires—Chas. D. Ellis and Wesley Dawson

Timekeeper J. Hawkey

From the start the game was exciting, but the advantage lay with Wilmer. The visitors had not played together before but they put up a stern fight, especially in the last half when they did all the pressing. Roy Stoddart, shooting the only goal for Windermere. The final result being Wilmer 1, W. H. Cleland 2, C. S. Ratcliffe 1, A. Larabee 1 and Windermere 1.

Mrs. G. A. Bennett, the Bungalow was a charming hostess at a dinner party on New Year's night, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hamilton, Miss M. Butterfield, Messrs. Gerald Meyer, Cyril Ratcliffe, W. H. Cleland and T. G. Taylor.

On the evening of the 20th Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Hamilton gave a charming dinner party at their house, Braebank, entertaining Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bennett, Miss M. Butterfield, Reverend R. Colquhoun, Messrs. Gerald Meyer, W. H. Cleland and T. G. Taylor.

at \$25,882,500, has been the largest yearly total on record.

It is of interest to note that this province continues to maintain its average proportion of the mineral production of that of the whole of Canada. Placing the aggregate value of the production of the Dominion for the twenty-five years 1885-1910, included in the published official records, at \$1,200,000,000 (which also shows about \$95,000,000 for 1910), it would appear that British Columbia may fairly claim to have produced between 27 and 28 per cent of this large sum. The aggregate value of the mineral production of this province during 1910 of a total value of \$26,183,505. If the revised returns shall prove this estimate to be approximately correct, as is believed they will do the total for the year will be the highest yet recorded in the history of mining in British Columbia for it will compare favorably with that for 1907, which

of that of the whole of Canada. It is a striking fact as indicating the substantial increase in the value of the mineral production of the province in recent years as compared with that prior to 1900, that fully 60 per cent of this large value is the production of the last five years, 1906-1910, while more than half—53 per cent—is that of seven years, 1904-1910.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the several minerals produced in the year 1909, and the estimated production in 1910.

Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has issued an advance bulletin reviewing approximately the mineral production of the province during 1910, from which the following excerpts are taken:

The accompanying table shows an estimated mineral production in the province during 1910 of a total value of \$26,183,505. If the revised returns shall prove this estimate to be approximately correct, as is believed they will do the total for the year will be the highest yet recorded in the history of mining in British Columbia for it will compare favorably with that for 1907, which

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Net increase in coal and coke \$2,509,116

Net increase in building materials, etc. 300,000

Net decrease in metallic minerals \$2,809,116

Net increase in year's production 1,068,636

\$1,740,480

Summary:

Net increase in coal and coke \$2,509,116

Net increase in building materials, etc. 300,000

Net decrease in metallic minerals \$2,809,116

Net increase in year's production 1,068,636

\$1,740,480

A comparison of the quantities of greater than in 1909, while the Corbin Coal and Coke company more than doubled its 1909 output, and the Hosmer Mines, Ltd., did better still.

A result of this big increase in coal

production is that East Kootenay stands third among the districts in point of value of mineral production in 1910.

The coal properties of the Flathead country, in the south-eastern part of the district, were further prospected, with promising results; but little or nothing was done on the big coal-measures of the Upper Elk river, which are awaiting

the completion of railway transportation facilities for their development.

Conditions were not favorable in connection with metalliferous mining,

for there was a considerable decrease in tonnage of ore produced from the St. Eugene mine, which was only about 77,500 tons, as compared with 150,000 tons in 1909.

In part compensation for this decrease, however, there was nearly 25,000 tons produced from the Sullivan mine, which mine was not worked during the previous year.

The progress being made with the construction of the Kootenay Central railway, which will eventually connect the C.P.R. main line at Golden with the Crows Nest line east of Cranbrook, renewed hope relative to mining in the Windermere division,

as well as in the northern part of the Fort Steele division. The completion of this railway may be expected to lead to a resumption of mining at the Estella, on Tracy creek, and the Paradise, Delphine and other properties in Windermere division, on which, years ago, much work was done, until the outlook for the transportation facilities seemed so hopeless that suspension of operations became unavoidable.

Little of moment took place in the Golden mining division last year.

Some ore was shipped from the Monarch mine in the earlier part of the year, but no other production is known to have taken place.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

THE MOYIE LEADER.

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

F. J. SMITH, P. M.

OAKVILLE

ONE YEAR \$2.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1911

Fernie Free Press.—If we couldn't get any letters or papers through the mails there was one consolation, there were no drafts arriving.

The Conservatives meet the new year with hope and confidence. Not for years has the Opposition at Ottawa been so well organized and so free from personal or factional strife. There is a feeling of coming victory in the air which is unmistakeable.

Wireless telegraphy never put a crimp in the cable business; neither will the automobile cut much of an inroad on the horse and buggy. The tide appears to be turning now and men of moderate means are returning to the use of the latter. Eighteen years ago the bicycle craze was at its height, and factories worked overtime to supply the demand. Bicycles sold for \$125 each. Within the past few years several factors have gone up the flume and the \$125 bicycle can be bought for \$50. People take more enjoyment out of walking than riding a wheel, and in a short time they will realize that there is more pleasure in riding behind a good horse than in traveling at breakneck speed in a motor car.

The Largest Gold Mine

The Homestake gold mine, located at Lead, near Deadwood, in the Black hills of South Dakota, is the largest gold mining proposition upon the American continent, and is only rivaled by the Treadwell mine up in Alaska in the big gold propositions of the world. The mine has been in almost constant operation since 1879. The ore is low grade, yielding on the average not more than \$8 a ton, but the supply is so vast and is so easily worked that it is of inestimable value. Three thousand men are employed in and about the mine. There are more than fifty miles of railway underground. For thirty years the mine's output in gold bullion has averaged more than \$500,000 every month.

Rink Flooders' Dates

The following is a list of the names and dates set for cleaning and flooding the rink after skating and collecting admission at the gate.

January 10th to 22nd—J. Jackson, J. G. Macdonald.

January 23rd to 26th—Wm. Cliffe, J. Fox.

January 27th to 30th—W. H. Swan, J. J. Crove.

January 31st to February 3rd—C. Nordman, A. W. Luther.

February 1st to 7th—G. Craggshank, J. Taylor.

February 8th to 11th—J. Clarke, P. Conrad.

February 12th to 15th—F. Ege, A. Macdonald.

February 16th to 19th—N. McKenzie, C. Buck.

Mayor Taylor Satisfied

Mayor Taylor evidently does not want the earth when he is satisfied with one modest share in the world.—Province.

CHINOOKERS
(Spokesman-Review.)

People have angel aspirations, but the devil beats them to it.

If the facts of the case are against you, blame the newspapers.

A man with chin whiskers isn't always the most sensible. Whiskers is scenery, not furniture.

Haven't never had much use for a man that's always grinning. Death's head is fixed the same way.

Murmuring sweet nothings used to be all right to ensnare a woman's affections, but nowadays it is safer to make a noise like a bank account.

New Mayors

Mayor Taylor of Vancouver was re-elected by a majority of 10,777. Alexander Morrison, his opponent, was defeated in every one of the six wards but one.

Ald. McNaish was elected mayor of North Vancouver. Lee was re-elected in New Westminster.

Mayor Alfred J. Morley was re-elected mayor of Victoria for the third term by 550 majority.

A. W. Blandell was elected mayor of Fernie by a majority of 14 over Thos. Week.

Dr. W. L. Gump was elected mayor of Sandon by acclamation. For the mayoralty of Greenwood Duncan McIntosh defeated Fred B. Holmes by 24 votes.

The Reason

A young cotton worker and his wife had been married only a few months, but it was quite apparent to the wife that her husband's affection for her was on the wane. John developed a tendency to stay out late at night, and it now was early morning when his wife heard a violent knocking at the door. "Who's there?" asked she from the bedroom window. "It's me," replied John weekly. "I've just come from the meeting. We have been considering the present strike." "Oh, have you? Well, you can sit on the doorstep and consider the present lockout!" was the retort.

Public Getting Wise

The Pullman car porters complain of the marked decrease in the amount of tips received and are asking for an increase in salary to cover the deficit. The travelling public is beginning to realize that in defraying the regular transportation charges they have done all that can reasonably be expected of them.—Revelstoke Mail-Herald.

One in a Million

A lady entered a store in the Boundary a short time ago, tried on a pair of shoes, and bought them. When leaving the proprietor presented her with a silk handkerchief, stating that she was the first woman he had ever known to buy a pair of shoes without trying on more than one pair.—Greenwood Ledge.

It was Cold at Michel

Owing to the blizzard and the extreme cold, it has been impossible to get this office sufficiently warm to set up the type necessary to complete our usual amount of reading matter. This is our only apology for the lack of news in this issue.—Michel Reporter.

C. P. R. Time Table

Westbound
No. 313 Local 4:20 p. m.
No. 7 Soo-Spokane 2:58 p. m.

Eastbound
No. 314 Local 2:58 p. m.
No. 8 Soo-Spokane 9:30 p. m.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK—Bar silver, 56 cts. lead \$4.50.

LONDON—Lead, £13 1s 3d

Senator Macdonald

In the magazine section of the Toronto Globe of January 11th there is an article on "Veteran Senators Who Have Seen History in the Making." Amongst the lot is a sketch of Senator A. A. Macdonald, father of A. P. Macdonald, until recently a resident of Moyie, but now of Irondale, Washington. Senator Macdonald has been a member of the Senate since 1891. Before that he had been Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. There are two men and two men only, left alive today who helped lay the constitutional foundations of which we are told is now the Canadian nation. Sir Charles Tupper in England, and Senator Macdonald in Canada, alone are left of the Fathers of Confederation. The one man in Canada who sat at the memorable conference at Quebec in October, 1864, and at the Charlottetown Conference two months later, is Senator Macdonald, who, in his eighty-first year, is still able to go up to Ottawa from the Island Province and look after his duties as a legislator.

He possesses a marvellous memory, and can tell you of events of more than half a century ago as rapidly as if they were the happenings of yesterday. He is an "Islander," born, was a storekeeper in the dim and distant past, and built many of the trading ships that did business along the eastern coasts in the days gone by. Since then he has been in politics for fifty-seven years. Away back in 1853 he was making laws for Prince Edward Island in the Assembly, and was at one time Postmaster-General of Prince Edward Island. He was a Conservative then, as he is now.

Right You Are

The Kootenays will soon be producing more lead than the Coeur d'Alene—Ledge, Greenwood wood.

At the Churches.

CATHOLIC CHURCH

First Fridays. Morning prayer, communion at 6 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 and Bible class at 3 p. m. Evening service at 7:30. The morning service is withdrawn in favor of the Bible class in the afternoon. All are heartily welcome.

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

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.

IT WAS COLD AT MICHEL

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Despair and Despondency

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The sufferer so bravely endured completely upset the nerves for long continued.

Dr. Pierce's "Female Preparation" is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,
SICK WOMEN WELL.

It relieves inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain.

It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good."

Ask Your Neighbors. They probably know of some of its many cures.

If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing.

He will send you a free copy of his great illustrated paper, "Canton Sense," a monthly review, up to date edition, in paper covers in handsome cloth-binding, 50 stamps.

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That your nerve force is your bank account?

You can draw on it just so many drafts of so much cash—and then you are through for all time. Nature honors no over-drafts. When your health deposit is exhausted, you are out of business.

HONEST TREATMENT

A sure and permanent cure in all diseases of men. Nervous Weakness, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Disorders, Sores, Ulcers, Kidney, Bladder and Rectal disorders, and all special ailments common to men.

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Commercial and Mining Men

MOYIE, B. C.

INTERNATIONAL

HOTEL.

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M. J. BONNER,

Proprietor

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GEORGE C