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W. H. 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. 52. MOYIE, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911. $2 A YEAR

YOU DEAL DIRECT

with the importer and manufacturer when you take advantage of the opportunities which Birks' Vancouver mail order service offers you.

Since our affiliation, in 1905, with Ryrie Bros. of Toronto, there is no firm which offers such certain values or equal service. Write to "Birks," Vancouver, for their catalogue and order goods at manufacturers prices.

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited,

Victory mail order house. Geo. E. Trorey, Man. Dir.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Ice Cream Season

will soon open. Keep your eyes open for the yellow tubs which stands for HAZLEWOOD, the best cream in the market.

E. G. GWYNNE.

ESTABLISHED 1897
Beale & Elwell
INSURANCE and MINING
and INVESTMENT BROKERS.
Office CRANBROOK, B. C

MOYIE BEER

made by the present brewer is admittedly the Best Beer in East Kootenay. With the Best Malt and the Purest Spring Water it is excelled 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

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized	$10,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed	$5,912,000.00
Capital Paid Up	5,700,000.00
Reserve Fund	5,700,000.00

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.

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

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.

SEND YOUR WORK TO THE
KOOTENAY
STEAM
LAUNDRY.
NELSON
All White Labor.
Leave work with the local agent
A. B. STEWART

GENERAL FLOAT

J. K. Johnson has resigned as magistrate for Creston.

The Canada Medical Association will meet in Montreal in June.

It is expected the Arrow lakes will be open for navigation next week.

Dr. Brett has sold his hotel at Banff, but still retains his hospital.

Three young male Japs have joined the Methodist church in Enderby.

The new C. P. R. wharf at Penticton will be 500 feet long, and 40 feet wide.

It will cost over a million dollars to take the census of Canada this year.

P. Burns & Company have 76 branch markets in the principal cities and towns in Alberta and British Columbia.

Work has been started on the Hansen block in Cranbrook. It will be three stories in height. When completed the Royal Bank, Beale & Elwell, G. H. Thompson, W. F. Gurd and Dr. Miles will have offices in it.

John Hays Hammond, the American ambassador to Great Britain for the purpose of the coronation, has rented a house in London for a few weeks. He has paid sixty thousand dollars rental for it for the short period.

Is Your Name George?

There is a movement on foot, headed by His Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, with the object of enabling all the "Georges" of the empire to present a coronation gift to the king. Subscriptions from 5 cents up to $5 will be accepted. If your Christian name is George, you are invited to donate. Lists in Moyie are in the hands of Constable Browning and F. J. Smyth.

Ege Loses Digit

Fred Ege met with a piece of hard luck last Friday. While running a small timber hoist the little finger of his right hand became entangled in the machinery and was severed completely from the hand. Dr. Lees came up from Cranbrook and dressed the injured hand. Just one year ago this month Mr. Ege had his right arm broken while working as a timberman in the mine.

Minister Takes Departure

Rev. G. A. Hackney and wife left Monday for Trail, where Mr. Hackney will become pastor of the Presbyterian church. Before leaving he was presented with a purse containing $70 by his many friends and admirers. A student is coming from Westminster Hall, Vancouver, to take Mr. Hackney's place, and he is expected to arrive about the middle of April.

Court of Revision

A court of revision of the voters' list for Cranbrook electoral district will be held on Monday, May 6th, by Mr. J. F. Armstrong, registrar of voters.

F. B. HAWTHORNE
—NELSON, B. C.—
Agent for
The Hudson's Bay Co.
Royal Seal, K. & H. and
Kootenay Standard cigars.
In Moyie about 10 inst.

Miners will Strike

According to the latest advices every coal mine in the Crow's Nest pass and in western Alberta will be tied up tomorrow. It is the intention of the men to go out tonight, the date of the expiration of their present agreement. The strike may last only a week, and it may last six months. If it should last for any considerable time the affect of it will be far reaching. At Trail the supply of coke will last only a month or six weeks. Should the smelter be forced to close, it would only be a matter of a short time until the mines of the Consolidated Company would be compelled to do the same thing. At the St. Eugene mine there is enough coal on hand to last two or three months, as most of the machinery is now being run by water from the two long flumes. Some of this coal will be taken up to the Sullivan if necessary. But the trouble will lie at the smelter, for when it shuts down every mine shipping ore to it will soon be compelled to fall in line.

Lodge has Big Night

Last Tuesday evening was a busy one for Wildey Lodge No. 44. Some 25 members from Key City Lodge, Cranbrook, came up on a special train to pay the local lodge a fraternal visit and confer a degree. After the degree work was over there was an adjournment to the Hotel Kootenay where an excellent supper was served to the 60 members of the order. Then all returned to the hall and participated in the social session. Several hours were spent in short talks, songs, recitations, etc. One of the most important features on the program was the presenting of a veteran's jewel to David Porter, a member of Imperial lodge No. 134, Spokane. Mr. Porter has been a member of the order for 38 years, and has been a member of the Spokane lodge for 15 years. He is a regular attendant of Wildey Lodge. The presentation was made by H. J. Lowes, district deputy for this jurisdiction, in a few well chosen words. The social session was brought to a close with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and three cheers and a tiger. This exchange of visits by the Moyie and Cranbrook Odd Fellows' lodges has become a regular annual event and the big attendance on every occasion vouches for the popularity of them.

K. of P. Ball

There was a very good attendance at the fifth annual dance given by St. Eugene Lodge Knights of Pythias in Moyie Wednesday evening. From about 9:30 until almost 3 o'clock the following morning dancing was kept up. The supper served at the International hotel by M. J. Bonner was all that could be desired and was well in keeping with the excellent reputation of the house. At the dance Chas. Livesley officiated as floor manager and music was supplied by Miss Mabel Lutner, and F. J. Smyth. The lodge will have a substantial cash balance, which will be sent as a donation to the tuberculosis sanitorium at Tranquille.

To Take Census

Chas. A. MacKay and J. P. Farrell will have the job of taking the census in this locality when the work starts on June 1st. Mr. Farrell's work will be confined to the town of Moyie, and Mr. MacKay's territory will extend from the head of the upper Moyie lake to the international boundary line on the south and to the West Kootenay line on the west.

LOCAL ASSAYS

Mrs. Sam Potter is over from Phoenix on a visit.

Crowe Bros. will start their final closing out sale tomorrow.

Mrs. C. F. Bothamley has purchased the D. A. Ayres residence on Moyie avenue.

Mrs. Wm. Fleming left yesterday for Kimberley to join her husband.

The ice on the lower Moyie lake is showing signs of breaking up.

See C. A. Foote, the tailor, about that new suit you intend getting this spring.

Gordon Elfenstone and Dave Clarke left this week for Scotland on a visit.

Mrs. P. Watson is spending a few days in Cranbrook under the doctor's care.

Felix Desaulnier will leave the first of next week for his farm near Pincher Creek.

The planers at the Porto Rico sawmill will be started about the 8th of April.

"Billy" Whitehead has quit at the Sullivan and has gone over to the Silverton camp to work.

Mike Campbell is down from the Sullivan, and will soon leave for his ranch in Montana.

The portion of the St. Eugene flume which was burned last summer will be rebuilt this spring.

R. T. Brymner, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Cranbrook, was in town yesterday.

J. S. MacEachern was down to Blairmore the first of the week looking after his investments there.

Alfred Braginton was in town this morning from his farm. This is his first trip to town since last November.

J. W. McKee, in charge of the Moyie branch of the Imperial Bank, was in Nelson the first of the week.

E. W. Morgan gave an interesting illustrated lecture in the Methodist church Wednesday on West China.

Harry Saite and wife came down from the Sullivan mine Tuesday and have again taken up their home in Moyie.

J. W. MacKenzie, who is in charge of the diamond drill outfit here for the O. L. Knight company, was down to Spokane for a day or two this week.

The annual meeting of the Moyie Telephone & Electric Light Company has again been postponed to next Monday, April 3rd, at 1:30 o'clock.

The Misses Bent of Cranbrook were in Moyie Wednesday evening to attend the Knights of Pythias ball, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Monkhouse.

FOR SALE—Singer sewing machine and sideboard. Sewing machine, $10. Sideboard, $5. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Fleming.

Jack McTavish and Mrs. McTavish were up from Cranbrook last Tuesday. Mr. McTavish is now running the Wentworth hotel in Cranbrook and is doing a splendid business.

FOR RENT—The Desaulnier ranch, three miles from Moyie. Two room house, stable and barn, and four other buildings. Apply to Desaulnier Bros., Moyie, B. C.

Victor Odlum, an old time journalist in the province and at one time editor of the Nelson Daily News, was in town the first of the week and was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Miller. Mr. Odlum and Mr. Miller attended the same college in the east some years ago.

Lid on at Phoenix

J. C. Kempston, former provincial constable at Moyie, has been appointed chief of police at Phoenix. He has been given instructions to "put the lid on."

FINAL CLEANUP SALE.

Tomorrow, April 1st, our big going out of business sale begins. We will place on sale our entire stock of groceries, gents' furnishings, etc., at prices that will surely surprise you. Every article in our store must be disposed of by May 10th, and you will certainly profit by laying in a big supply of groceries now. This is not necessarily a cash sale and to our customers we offer the same terms that have always prevailed.

Get the Habit. Go to
CROWE BROS

SPRING SHOES

of all styles and leathers for man, woman and child.
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY
J. W. FITCH

Timber Regulations

Instructions have been issued from the office of the provincial timber inspector at Vancouver to the effect that in future the government timber royalty on railway ties will be 50 cents for 32. This is a trifle higher than the old rate of one cent per tie which was in force until the change in regulations was made at the recent session of the legislature.

The royalty on hewn ties and sawn ties will be paid by the mill companies and the scale will be the board measure of the log.

Timber on mineral claims cannot be sold but must be used for the development of the mineral claim on which it grows. This applies both before and after the crown grant has been issued for the claim.

Debate on Socialism

There promises to be stirring times in the Miners' Union hall this evening when the merits of socialism will be discussed pro and con. The subject for debate is: "Resolved that socialism is a curse to the country." Arthur Barber will lead the affirmative and James Roberts the negative.

John W. Sicklesmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." For sale by all dealers.

Was a Chilly Funeral

The late Patrick Kelly was buried on Saturday afternoon last. The obsequies of the man who took his life in the city jail on Wednesday night were unusual in many respects. There was no clergyman present to conduct a funeral service or to commit the body to the earth. There were no mourners. The pallbearers were prisoners from the jail. They rode in a sleigh behind the hearse in the custody of the jailer.—Fernie Free Press.

Speaks Hindu Fluently

Rev. Alex Dunn, the first Presbyterian minister in Moyie, is now living in Vancouver and is taking charge of the Hindu missionary work for the entire province. He speaks Hindu fluently.

Led the Simple Life

In Ireland a man has just died who was 108 years. He did not fight in the battle of Waterloo, and it is fair to assume that he never lingered long at a Dunnybrook fair.—Greenwood Ledge.

The most common cause of insomnia is disorders of the stomach. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets correct these disorders and enable you to sleep. For sale by all dealers.

For Rent—Two room house, furnished, $5 a month. Apply to Mrs. R. K. Wallace.

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

Sixty Years the Standard
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Cream of Tartar Powder
Made from Grapes
NO ALUM

BLOOD, PURE, RICH, RED

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

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

HOW NAPOLEON WAS SPANKED

When in exile at Elba, Napoleon told a story of how his mother spanked him.

One day, it appears, his mother's mother was hobbling along the street in Ajaccio, when Napoleon and his sister Pauline followed the old lady and mimicked her. Their grandmother turned and caught them in the act.

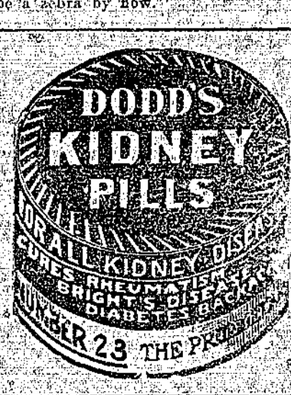
She complained to Madame Letitia Bonaparte. Pauline was at once spanked and disposed of. Napoleon, who was out in his regimentals, could not be handled, since the uniform was as sacred as the flag. But his mother bided her time.

The next day, when her son was off his guard, she called out: "Napoleon! Napoleon! Quick! You are invited to dine with the governor!"

Whereupon the future emperor ran to his room to change his clothes. His mother quietly followed, and when she judged that the proper time had come rushed to the room, seized her undressed hero before he guessed her purpose, laid him across her knee, and belabored him earnestly with the flat of her hand.

"My boy," said a police sergeant to a patrolman, "you used to say I was lazy." Then the sergeant bent his arm. "Due look at these stripes, my boy. I didn't get these by loafing on the corners, eh!"

"No, sarge," answered the patrolman with a sour smile, "I knew you didn't get them in that way, or you'd be a zebra by now."



BUNIONS NO JOKE

Hard to get rid of them, too. Two or three applications of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor softens the tickest tissue, and removes it painlessly. Put Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes corns, warts, and callouses quickly and painlessly. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

Here's a Home Dye That ANYONE Can Use.

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

DY-O-LA

ONE Pkg. for ALL KINDS of Goods

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet "I" The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO. Limited. Montreal, Can.

JUST THINK OF IT! With DY-O-LA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color!

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief--Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Send for free sample to Dept. E.I National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

"That Reminds Me—"

"PAPA, what is a cynic?" asked little Tommy.

"A cynic," replied papa, "is a man who asks his wife if a receipted bill goes with the present she gives him on his birthday."

* * *

"DID you tell the photographer that you didn't want your photo taken today?"

"Yes," answered the eminent but uncomely personage.

"Did he take offence?"

"No; he said he didn't blame me."

* * *

A LITTLE girl went into a local chemist's and asked to be served with five cents' worth of piano.

"What is it for?" asked the puzzled shopman.

"It's to clean grease off father's coat."

"Oh, it is ammonia you want!"

"Yes, that's it—armonium. I knew it was something to play on."

* * *

WILLIE (when father is building conservatory): "Papa, if I set this pip, would an orange tree grow up from it?"

Papa: "Of course, my boy, and oranges would grow up on it."

Willie: "That's very wonderful, isn't it, papa, 'cause this is a lemon pip."

* * *

"GOOD gracious!" exclaimed the long-suffering patient, "you've pulled the wrong tooth out the second time!"

"Never mind, sir," returned the dentist encouragingly, "I'm bound to get the right one next time; there were only three in your mouth when I started."

* * *

"DO you act toward your wife as you did before you married her?"

"Exactly; I remember just how I used to act when I first fell in love with her. I used to hang over the fence in front of her house and gaze at her shadow on the curtain, afraid to go in. And I act just the same way now when I get home late!"

* * *

"HULLO, Binks!" said Wobbles, "I hear you've been in the chicken business."

"Yes," answered Binks shortly.

"Made anything out of it?" asked Wobbles.

"Yes," said Binks. "Ten thousand dollars."

"Ten thousand dollars in the chicken business!"

"Nope; out of it," said Binks.

* * *

THE DOCTOR: "Mrs. Brown telephoned me to come over and see her husband. I must go there at once!"

His Wife: "What is the matter with him?"

Doctor: "I don't know; but Mrs. Brown has a book entitled 'What to Do Before the Doctor Comes,' and I must get there before she does it!"

* * *

"THERE have been complaints from certain clergymen of poor collections lately, and one is reminded of the pompous gentleman who remarked, as he left the church:

"Well, you may say what you like about young ministers being inexperienced, but I have nothing but praise for our young pastor—nothing but praise."

"So I observed," remarked the man who passed around the collection plate.

* * *

A YOUNG man who was not particularly entertaining was monopolising the attention of a pretty girl with a lot of uninteresting conversation.

"Now, my brother," he remarked in the course of a dissertation on his family, "is just the opposite of me in every respect. Do you know my brother?"

"No," replied the debutante demurely; "but I should like to."

* * *

"WHAT are those splendid silver cups there?" inquired the man in the jeweller's shop.

"Those, sir, are race cups, to be awarded as prizes," replied the jeweller.

"Well, if that's the case," said the stranger, taking the largest in one of his hands, "suppose you race me for this one."

He started off with the jeweller after him, a bad second. The stranger won the cup!

* * *

A MOTHER gave her little son two five cent pieces—one for spending, the other for the Sunday school collection.

On his way to church the lad was carelessly handling the coins when one fell through a cellar grating. The boy peered into the pit, only to realize his loss. Looking thoughtfully into his hand and then at the cellar, he remarked:

"Well, there goes the Sunday school nickel!"

* * *

THE telephone bell rang in the consulting room of a doctor who was an enthusiastic cyclist.

In his absence his assistant answered it, and said the doctor was out.

"Will you tell him," the voice asked, "that Mrs. Thompson has a gymkhana coming on, and wants to know if he can do anything for it?"

"I will tell him the moment he gets back," the assistant answered. "Meanwhile put a bread poultice on it, and renew every two hours."

* * *

A HUSBAND was being arraigned in court in a suit brought by his wife for cruelty.

"I understand, sir," said counsel addressing the husband, "that one of the indignities you have showered upon your wife is that you have not spoken to her for three years. Is that so?"

"It is," answered the husband.

"Well, sir," thundered the counsel, "why didn't you speak to her, may I ask?"

"Because," replied the husband, "I didn't want to interrupt her."

Case dismissed.

* * *

THE two brothers had been apart for years, but Jack had contrived to return from Australia in time for the family reunion at Christmas.

After the dinner, which was of such a kind as to make the wanderer realize that there is indeed "no place like home," Jack drew his brother aside and, over a big cigar produced a photograph, and said somewhat sheepishly: "You see that group? You see that little girl in the front row? Well, it's on her account that I've come home. Man, she's perfect. Her face has been before me in all my wanderings, and I determined that I would make a fortune and then come home and lay it at her feet. Yes, I know it was an odd fancy to take, but there—I'm like that. And now that I've made the money I've come to you to help me find her."

"My dear old fellow," said Fred kindly, "don't take it to heart, but she's——"

"She's married?"

"It's not that. But that is a photo of young Tom Mason. He's a member of our amateur dramatic club; and when that was taken he was filling a gap by taking a girl's part."

* * *

AFTER suffering a roaring toothache for fourteen days, Tommy consented to visit the dentist's.

"But he'll kill me," asserted the nervous youngster, on the verge of tears. "I know he'll kill me!"

But it was a case of choosing between two evils, and Tommy went to the dentist's.

He went with his nurse, and when he returned, he greeted his mother beamingly.

"Not dead!" bantered mamma.

"No!" answered Tommy; "yes just before the dentist killed me the tooth came out!"

* * *

THE Queen of Roumania who celebrated her birthday recently, has just had one of our youngest musicians playing before her—Max Darewski. Max is not very old yet, but he has already had a career that many less gifted children might envy.

Some time ago a friend offered the young pianist a peppermint drop, which he promptly accepted and put into his mouth. Unfortunately, this peppermint was particularly hot and strong. After Max had sucked at it for some time, with watering eyes, he took it out of his mouth and laid it on the window ledge.

"Why are you putting it there?" his friend demanded.

"To let it cool," was the reply.

MAKING MIST FROM WHISKY

FROM time to time dwellers along the River Spey in Scotland complain of the killing of the fish and other injurious effects produced by effluents from the distilleries along its banks. The question how the Spey and other rivers similarly situated may be protected from such pollution has been discussed.

One interesting suggestion is that the deleterious products of the distilleries might be disposed of by being blown high in the air in the form of mist. It is asserted that the atmosphere would not be injuriously affected in this way and that there would be no perceptible increase in its moisture if the mist were blown to a sufficient height. At a height of two hundred feet, it is calculated, about eight gallons of the objectionable liquid might be sprayed into the air every minute without being noticed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

THE MINERALS OF THE SEA

NEARLY all the minerals are contained in the sea in a state of solution. In the beginning the earth was incandescent; then gradually, as it cooled, it acquired a solid covering or crust which for a long time remained at a high temperature. The different elements of which the chemical combinations are formed were at that time floating above the earth's covering in the form of vapor. When the temperature lowered sufficiently, these elements gradually combined; then, when the temperature became still lower, water fell rippling in hot torrents over the terrestrial crust, dissolving everything that it could dissolve and accumulating in the depressions to form the first oceans. This is why the water of the ocean is salt and why it derives its saltness not only from common salt, but from many other substances.

Common salt gives the sea three-fourths of its salinity. The other marine substances are chloride of magnesium, bi-sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, chlorate of potassium, bromide of magnesia, metaphosphate of lime, bi-carbonate of lime—in short, nearly everything used in modern pharmacy, not counting the salts of the rare metals: rubidium, caesium, silver, and gold. The total salinity of the sea is thirty-four grammes to a little over a quart. In other words, if a little over a quart of water drawn directly from the ocean is evaporated, there will be a residue of thirty-four grammes of a mixture of all the different salts of the sea combined, and three-fourths of that mixture will be common salt. The enormous mass of salts held in solution in the sea would cover 361,000,000 square kilometres to a depth of sixty metres, and of that quantity forty-seven metres of the layer would be common salt. The total volume of the European continent above the level of the sea is only one-third as great as the block of salt produced by the evaporation of the ocean would be, could it be laid out as a solid.

This prodigious wealth of saline elements is not uniformly divided among the different seas of the globe. There are seas that are not even so salt as others. The warm seas, which receive little sweet water from rivers, are more salt than those that receive floods that are free from salt. The Red Sea holds the world's record for saltness; it contains nearly forty-two grammes of salt to every quart of water. The Black Sea contains but nineteen grammes of salt per quart, the Baltic Sea five grammes per quart.

The seas contain from forty to fifty milligrams of gold per ton. This appears a very small amount, but there are a great many tons of water in the oceans, and the total amount of gold held in the water, if reduced to form a block and divided equally amongst the world's known population, would give every individual a provision of an ingot weighing approximately 80,000 pounds.

THE TELLTALE NOSE

IT has been pointed out that, were a polar bear of a darker color, it would have no chance at all to stalk its prey, especially seals. The only black spot about it is the tip of the nose. Sailors who first landed on the unexplored Arctic shores stated that the bears used to take them for seals and begin to stalk them at a considerable distance by lying down flat on their bellies and wriggling along in that position until they came to a hummock of ice, when they would get up, peer over to see if the "seals" were alarmed, and wriggle on again.

The sailors said that they could always see the black nose of the bear when it got near, but vowed that the animal put his paw over his muzzle to hide it.

So popular is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a medicine in the treatment of colds and coughs or ailments of the throat, due to exposure to draughts, or sudden changes of temperature, that druggists and all dealers in patent medicines keep supplies on hand to meet the demand. It is pleasant to take, and the use of it guarantees freedom from throat and lung diseases.

HOW A LEAK WAS STOPPED

The most striking method ever devised to stop a vessel's leak was that which originated in the fertile brain of a Norwegian master of a bark flying the Norwegian flag.

This vessel, the Flora, bound for Cape Town, experienced such terrific weather in the Bay of Biscay that she was obliged to lie to for six days. In the buffeting that the bark received she sprang a leak and began to take in water at the rate of six inches an hour. All hands were kept at the pumps day and night without intermission. As the gale abated, the bark drove before it into calmer seas.

The captain found that the leak was getting worse, so he set his brains to work. He constructed a great waterproof canvas bag, sixteen feet long, six feet in circumference, and two feet in diameter. This he kept distended by means of hoops. A window of glass was let into the side, five feet from the bottom. The captain stepped into this bag, and by means of tackle was drawn under the water so that he could see the leak. The other end of the bag being open and above water, he had plenty of air, and could communicate with his men. Two sleeves had been made in the bag and were tied tightly about his wrists, so that he could work freely.

In this way, observing the leak through the inserted window, the captain worked steadily while the ship was hove to. The vessel rolled in a heavy swell, and sometimes the master found himself from seven to ten feet below the surface. At one time the chafing of his feet against the vessel's side wore a hole in the bag and the water entered and covered him. But he was drawn in in good time, the bag was repaired, the work continued, and the leak stopped.

The Horseman

Year by year the half mile tracks are gaining in importance. It need hardly be said that they vastly outnumber the mile tracks, yet the outsider who only looked at the surface would think that the entire sport had for its backbone only the grand and great western circuits, whereas there are a thousand half mile tracks which give meetings every year and which really keep the sport alive, for the majority of our leading trainers and horses look their preliminary lessons on them.

The half mile track records, therefore must be kept in mind and reckoned with, for any time a fast performer may develop from them and he is a profitable handicap of from three to five seconds in his favor. No student of public form can afford to ignore them. There was a time when colts and fillies were never raced for records over half mile tracks, but the owners of tracks have found them an attraction and have made it an object to race, and as a result during the past season we had a notable crop of fast records on the two-lap rings. The best yearling of the season was the bay colt Boneay, by that great young sire Bingara; dam Garnish, 2:18¼ by Hightwood, 2:21½, who trotted in 2:21¼. This of course is a long way back of the record but everything by Bingara will bear watching and it will not do to overlook him in his two and three-year-old form.

The black colt Mainleaf by Mainsheet, dam Ashleaf Wilkes by Ashland Wilkes, trotted in 2:23. Here again the record is not startling in comparison with the mile record, but he is a well bred colt and will probably train on.

The best three-year-old is the bay colt J. Malcolm Forbes by Bingen, 2:06¼, out of the famous mare Santos by Grand Sentinel, who trotted in 2:14¼. Here again he is nearly ten seconds behind the mile record, which would indicate that the youngsters find it a great deal harder to handle the half-mile rings than the mile tracks. The famous four-year-old, Belvasia, by Bingara, dam Persia by Pistachio, took a record of 2:12½. It is worthy of note that two of these performers are by Bingara, and one by his sire Bingen.

Among the pacers no yearling appeared upon the scene, but among the two-year-olds the black filly Buena Vista by Directly, 2:05¼, dam by Onward, proved to be the best of the lot with a mile in 2:21. This was passed a long way by the three-year-old Columbia Fire by Pactolus, dam by Trappist, who went in 2:10¼. The best four-year-old was Knight of Strathmore, who went in 2:06¼. As all of these performers will be liable to get on the mile tracks next year they are well worth a passing notice.

The recent announcement that Germans are contemplating a ride from Luederitz Bay, in Southwest Africa, to Berlin, is creating a good deal of interest. This had hardly become known before the news of the start of a Cossack girl on a ride from Harbin in Manchuria to St. Petersburg appeared in the papers. If this journey is safely accomplished, says Baily's Magazine, it will certainly be a great feat for a woman, especially as she is accompanied only by a St. Bernard dog and will have the same horse—a gray Mongolian pony—all the way, a distance of some 5,420 miles. This ride is similar to one undertaken by a Russian lieutenant some few years ago. This gentleman—Lieut. Basso, by name—rode 5,700 miles from the east of Manchuria to St. Petersburg, in eight months and three days. This does not work out at a great daily distance, but it must be remembered that the roads in that part of the Russian empire are very bad and if the horse had been unduly pressed it would never have reached its journey's end. One of the most famous journeys of this kind was Col. Burnaby's ride to Khiva.

Englishmen have been the heroes of several remarkable rides, some of them being undertaken for the sport of the thing and some from dire necessity to save human life. Many sporting feats have been carried out on Newmarket Heath, but it is doubtful if any of them are more wonderful than that famous ride of Mr. Woodcock during May, 1761, which was the result of a wager for 2,000 guineas between Sir Jennison Shafto and Mr. Meynell. One hundred miles a day for twenty-nine consecutive days—2,900 in all—had to be covered. The rider was Mr. Woodcock, groom to Sir Jennison. By the conditions of the wager a fresh horse was to be provided every day, but only thirteen in all were ridden. On the fifteenth day the horse in use became tired at the sixtieth mile and a fresh one had to be procured. In spite of this Woodcock covered the additional 100 miles on his new mount, and duly finished the stipulated distance on the twenty-ninth day—June 1. As a matter of fact he really rode 2,960 miles, owing to the extra ground covered on the day his first horse broke down.

Very long distance rides are not popular in the United States, though about three years ago an American cavalry officer rode from Silverton, Ore., to New York, a distance of about 3,000 miles. It is among the officers of Continental armies that long distance rides are most popular, but it is unfortunate that many of the riders care more for records than for their horses.

Paris, Vienna, Rome and Bucharest have seen the start and finish of many of these famous rides. Perhaps the first between Paris and Vienna was that of Count de Maintenay when he went to Vienna to secure the Austrian emperor's consent to the marriage of Napoleon and Marie Louise. Six relays of horses were provided, but his own animal did so well that he did not change it. He returned before he was expected and received a reward of 60,000 francs and a jeweled snuff box.

In 1870 a Hungarian officer covered 500 miles between the two cities in fifteen days, riding his own horse. This time was beaten eleven years ago, when M. Cotta made the journey on Irish Lass in a little over thirteen days. Undoubtedly the best of these cross-country rides was accomplished by Lieut. Heyl of the Ninth Hanoverian Dragoons. He covered 1,400 miles between Metz and Bucharest at an average speed of fifty-six miles a day, and arrived none the worse for his journey. But he was a horseman as well as a record breaker, and carefully trained both himself and his horse before he started; he also nursed it during his ride and saw that it was well groomed whenever possible, so that there were no distressing scenes at the finish.

The most notorious of these military rides was that top speed gallop between Vienna and Berlin in October 1892. No fewer than 200 officers took part in this ride, the Germans proceeding from Berlin to Vienna, while the Austrians rode in the opposite direction. The distance is about 420 miles and Count Starhemberg (Austria), the winner, finished in seventy-one hours and twenty minutes. The Count had undergone severe training to reduce his weight and the horse had also received attention, but in the race itself it had to be kept going by the aid of stimulants. In spite of this the strain was too great and the animal died within a few hours of the finish. The chief prize was 20,000 marks and a silver statuette presented by the German Emperor, while the second award was half that amount and a silver statuette presented by the Austrian Kaiser. This was won by the German Baron von Reitbenstein—quite a poetic touch this, the prizes given by each emperor being won by a subject of the other—who took seventy-three hours and six minutes.

Many remarkable rides have been made in the course of active service in the United States in Indian warfare, during the civil war and in police work in the west. Perhaps the finest record was that of Capt. Macdonald, of the Texas Rangers when he was chasing a band of Mexican horse thieves. When the latter made their raid he was many miles away, and they thought he would come after them by the railway, which made a long detour, so they took things easily. The captain guessed this, so determined to give them a surprise, and set off across country, a distance of 450 miles, as soon as he heard the news. He pressed forward with all speed, and by changing horses ten times on the way, arrived sixty-eight hours later. Hastily collecting a small band of cowboys he proceeded to the camp of the thieves, who were so surprised by his appearance that they surrendered without resistance.

A Pill for All Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in torrid zone or arctic temperature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed by many pills now on the market.

SILK FACED MANUSCRIPTS

IN the preservation of its rare manuscripts and books, the government has found an additional safeguard in Japanese silk.

Its use has removed a fear that long existed in the minds of librarians that the rare old manuscripts would dry up and return to their original elements. Fortunately, however, the employment of a silk of extreme thinness and transparency has settled this question of the life of these manuscripts for the next two or three hundred years at least. By that time, perhaps, some other method may be discovered.

This silk is thinner than the thinnest tissue paper, the threads being finer than spider webs. It is pasted over the manuscript so firmly that it wards off all dust and air, and yet is so transparent that it does not interfere any more with the appearance of the manuscript than would an ordinary pane of glass. It strengthens the manuscript so that the danger of handling is reduced to a minimum.

For some time past the Library of Congress has had in hand the examination and protection of all its old manuscripts, employing for the purpose the silk mentioned. Unless one be an expert in old manuscripts, he is unable to recognize the fact that the silk has been used.

GRAFTING TAILS ON GOLDFISH

Among the many curious accomplishments of the Japanese is the art of grafting fish-tails. Many who are familiar with the appearance of the bob tailed goldfish, with its four, five, and sometimes six, long, wavy tails, are not aware that they are not its own—that is, in the case of the imported Japanese fish.

The Japanese achieve the feat of grafting fish tails in the following manner: When the young goldfish are taken for the purpose their flesh is extremely clear, almost transparent. Indeed, it is possible sometimes to see almost every bone in their tiny bodies. At this time the few that are born with two or more tails are put by themselves, and then a Japanese expert, with a great magnifying glass adjusted before his eyes, and sharp little tools handy, reaches down under the water and cuts off the tails of the plain little fish. The one or four of these are grafted upon the fish selected at the desired position near the backbone, and fastened there with tiny bandages till they adhere.

The Japanese, who are most skilful in queer cats of this kind, breed the finest goldfish in the world. This industry is a most lucrative one, since very fine fish of this description frequently bring exceedingly high prices. It is of record that an English collector once paid as much as five hundred pounds for two specimens.

THE ODOR OF METALS

German scientists have been turning their attention to the question of the origin of metallic odors.

Those of us whose every-day observation has shown that each metal gives out a characteristic odor will be surprised to learn that eminent scientists have contended that metallic bodies are really inodorous. In view of the fact that the metal loses nothing of its weight, the theory has been advanced that the odor arises from volatilized atoms mingled with atmospheric air. This does not, however, satisfactorily account for the phenomena in the opinion of the German investigators.

It has been found that a piece of metal—copper, aluminum, tin, zinc, iron, lead, etc.—at ordinary temperature gives out a slight smell which, however, many persons are unable to detect. When the same piece of metal is heated above a lamp, it is found to possess a very strong odor readily distinguished by almost anybody. Generally speaking, the German experiments so far made indicate that the condition of the surface of the metal whether it be pure or whether it be oxidized, exerts no influence upon the quality or the intensity of this odor.

Should a piece of metal be heated for a period of about one hour, its temperature being kept constant, it will at first give out a decidedly strong odor, which, however, gradually decreases in intensity until it becomes just equivalent to the odor which it manifests in the cold state. When, however, the heating process is discontinued and the metal is cooled, the metal no longer gives forth the slightest odor. Should another heating immediately afterward be effected, there will be produced only a slight odor, thus presenting the curious fact that the metal soon exhausts its odoriferous powers.

When the same increase of temperature is imparted to another sample of the same metal, the strongest odor from the fresh metal are most striking. It is said that these phenomena invariably occur in the same manner, and from this fact the Germans have inferred that the matter vaporized during the heating is not identical with the metal itself. They point out that it would be difficult to understand why the evaporization of the metal should eventually cease in the event of a prolonged heating. Experiments have shown that a layer of oxide in no way interferes with the emission of odor from a heated metal.

The chief conclusion deduced from these experiments is that the metal continually gives out gaseous matter composed, not of atoms of the metal itself, but rather of a product of transformation from these atoms. The metal appears to possess the power of changing this odorous matter much in the same way that carbonic acid is stored in water. To each given temperature corresponds a maximum amount of odorous matter that the metal is capable of retaining. The metal thus becomes saturated. A voluntary prolonged heating should, accordingly, result in a copious accumulation of odorous matter in the metal—a fact which, it is said, is borne out by the German experiments. Grehn states that he succeeded in separating and isolating a vessel the odor given out from a metal.

They Soothe Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion as the latter dominates the nerve centres. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills act on all disturbances of this character by restoring the stomach to action relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them for the correction of irregularities of digestive processes, no preparation does so effective work, as attested to by thousands.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new skin. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

Brockville Cure Reported

"I contracted a severe cold while following my occupation of furniture travelling, and eventually it developed into Catarrh. The desultory mode of life I was following gave me very little chance to attend to the Catarrh condition, and at last I became a victim to Chronic Catarrh. I bought a large package of Catarrhozone, used it as per directions, and have never been bothered since. I will be only too glad to give any information I possess to any person suffering from the disease that was the bane of my life for two years. Yours sincerely, A. H. Swartz, Brockville."

Catarrhozone will cure any case of Catarrh, Asthma, or Bronchitis. Refuse a substitute. Sold in 25c, 50c and $1.00 sizes by all dealers.

Canal Worker's Experience

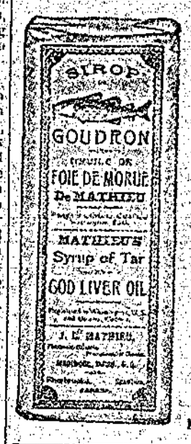
Some time ago I came to this place to work on the canal and through damp cement weather and exposure I contracted the worst kind of neuralgia. The pain would fill my forehead so that I could n't see; it was just awful. I went to a druggist in town and was advised to use a 50c. bottle of Nerviline. I followed the best advice and was cured by the best medicine I ever got. I will always recommend Nerviline for any ache or pain. It is so strong and penetrating, it is bound to cure.

(Signed) A. B. Gourd, Trenton, Ont.

Doctors will tell you that nothing but the purest and most healing oils and drugs are used in Nerviline—that's why it is so safe for general family use, for the baby as well as the parents. If you haven't tried Nerviline do so now—your neighbors are almost sure to know of its manifold merits and uses.

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

There's Strength in CANAWELLA TEA



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This famous remedy is made of two curative agents of proved efficacy in diseases of the throat and lungs.

Beech Tar directly relieves a cough or cold, and at once begins to heal the delicate passages; Cod Liver Oil strengthens and builds up the system. These two ingredients are scientifically combined in the pleasant tasting Mathieu's Syrup.

Mathieu's Syrup does not merely suppress the symptoms of disease, it removes their cause. It not only relieves—it cures.

When feverish take Mathieu's Nervine Powders as well as the Syrup—25 cents a package, containing 24 powders.

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Only the best procurable materials are used in their manufacture. Note the two insets will show how the buttons are put on to stay and the method of double-stitching used on all K. of R. garments.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

MANY mere man, exclaims against the present extravagance in dress—extravagance from the man's point of view. In the same breath he is loud in his praises of the charmingly dainty and simple—simple from the man's point of view—tea gowns, negligees and matinees that are so becoming and effective.

Tea gowns are every whit as expensive and intricate in design as ball gowns, which, in fact, they often resemble most closely, but there are many grades and styles, while under the name of tea gown is included the elaborate negligee of lace chiffon or lingerie, one of the most fascinating and effective gowns that is included in the fashionable wardrobe. In olden days this garment would have been considered in the light of a "wrapper" and consequently suitable only for wear in the bedroom. Times have changed most materially in all matters pertaining to dress, and the present styles are all more or less, principally more, on the negligee order, so that these gowns seem quite in order for afternoon and evening wear in one's own home. They are the expression of a luxurious taste, a love for the beautiful in materials as well as workmanship, and while they can be copied in much less

White Lace Gown

cost and at a third of the original price asked, or, more correctly, demanded, for the original models, be included in any strictly economical point of view regards a trousseau. At the same time it is certain that all tea gowns and negligee garments save the afternoon and evening gowns immensely for constant home wear is always hard on any gown.

The cost of embroidery and the price of the material determines the cost of the negligee tea gown, but there are the absolutely plain models for which the charm is on account of the perfection of design and line, the creation of some trained expert who understands how to make an apparently shapeless woman produce an effect of beauty and grace.

White is the favorite color, but this year it is considered more chic to have a colored lining or some color introduced in the embroidery or trimming; this may be only in the girdle, which plays such an important part in woman's dress to-day, but it is sufficiently strong to be most distinctive, the girdle being a wide band that is placed above the waist line and from which the material of the gown falls straight. The wide bands of jewelled passementerie are adapted to this purpose, and the designs are in endless variety. The color scheme is often charming. A gown of white net, a voile over a pale pink, a mauve lining, with a girdle of gold passementerie with amethysts, the shading of the stones blending with the color of the lining. An all-white gown with silver and turquoise passementerie is another variation that is most effective, and then if a deeper note of color is desired the pale emerald or blue voile de soie is used and the band is of gold or silver. White lace gowns are most effective, and fresh lace is extremely fashionable at the moment. It is combined with silk voile or chiffon in a most clever manner so that at first glance it is almost impossible to tell that it is not all in one piece. To add to the expense and also to the coloring, embroidery over the lace is in fashion; the embroidery is in color worked in silk and in elaborate floral design. It is not necessary in any way to the finish and is novel and rather striking.

The loose coat style is best suited to these embroidered gowns, the embroidery being around the bottom of the coat and on the fronts, the gown itself being trimmed with bands of lace. Two and even three kinds of lace are often used together, combined with the voile, chiffon or net, and the combination works out well in almost every instance; the heavier lace in bands is also combined with a much lighter lace, and this also works out well. Sleeves are most considered in all smart tea gowns and negligees. The long floating sleeve is most graceful and becoming. The sleeve that falls apart at the shoulder, leaving the entire arm without drapery, is modified by the transparent or close fitting under-sleeve that reaches below the elbow. The classic robes so fashionable at present have a shaped so that these same folds across the top give the too-unveiled appearance, becoming only a woman with a perfect arm such as few women are blessed with.

The arrangement of trimming in the lace and net consists of a band of lace that goes across the shoulders and down the back of the sleeves to where they end, well below the elbow, the sleeves loose and wide. This carries out the fashionable drooping shoulder line, which is apparently demanded at the present moment and which is either most becoming or the contrary. A fold of satin or silk finishes this sleeve, and if there is any color in lining or girdle it is of that color, otherwise it is white.

Girdles and sashes are all important if it is desired to make the negligee look more finished and less on the wrapper order. The jewelled and embroidered bands already described are more popular than anything else—or have been, it might be said—for in some of the newest models are to be noted the broad satin silk or velvet girdle with long sash ends at the side finished with wide silk fringe. Black velvet or satin lined with white or cerise are considered smart; while the same color as the gown, only a shade or two deeper, is in style also.

Most fascinating are the white lace gowns, not tea gowns or negligee, but such as will be worn next summer and first will be seen at the winter resorts. The laces of open mesh on the Chantilly order, in broad bands combined with net, voile de soie and all thin, light and transparent fabrics, is the most in demand. The favorite models are extremely simple, but very smart. The double skirt style, which provides an opportunity for two bands of the lace, one on the underskirt, are more becoming than if the two bands were both on one skirt; then a band down the sides and bands on the waist carry out the fashion decoratively and give better lines. A velvet sash with two velvet ends is the only trimming, and black velvet is smarter than any other color at the moment. The high waist line still prevails in this style of gown, and as it is one of the latest modes, it is safe to predict its continuing to be fashionable for the coming season. One thing to be remembered is that it is not impossible to do over a gown with the high waist line by changing the girdle or belt.

Every woman now recognizes the necessity for evening gowns for the wearing of the low cut waist at theatres and restaurants is becoming more and more of a custom, while at all evening entertainments it is as much of a rule as for men to wear dress suits. The fashion is far simpler and easier of accomplishment than is realized. First and foremost, the cut must be right, the waist must not be tight across the bust or below it, and just at the waist line—the normal waist line—can there be any tight lacing. If this is not understood a low cut gown is most unbecoming, as well

Back of Embroidered White Lace Tea Gown

as immodest. With the lining fitting well in these days of ready made pattern robes and waists it is a comparatively easy task to find at reasonable price something that will look well made over black or white or colors. There are fancy nets, voile de soie and many materials that are inexpensive that look well in the evening. As for trimmings, there are no end of them to be found now.

An all black gown is a good investment, for it can always be done over and trimmed to look quite different, but there are now so many fabrics in all colors that are effective and are to be had for small cost, that unless the strictest economy are to be practised they are equally good investments. White has to be practised they are equally good investments. White is also considered economical, for it cleans well, and there are just as many ways of doing over a white as a black gown, but black does not so soon become soiled or defaced.

It is never sensible to choose too elaborate a model to copy in making up an evening gown, if expense is to be considered, nor it is sensible to spend too much time in detail. What is becoming should first be selected, then what is effective should come next in choice. Colors to be worn in the evening under artificial light require different treatment than those to be worn in the full light of day, so all colors should be chosen by artificial light. With an effectively trimmed waist quite a plain style of skirt can be worn, and this often helps to save many a penny.

MOTORING NOTES

That automobile police and fire department service is more economical than the old style vehicles is being shown by reports from various cities about the country. Detroit's flying squadron of the police department saved the city about $3,000 the first six months after it was installed, which fact would seem to justify Commissioner Croul in asking for more machines, as he plans to do, except the increased efficiency of the department were left out of consideration altogether.

Similar to Detroit's experience is that of Trenton, N.J., which reports a saving of $3,003.61 in ten months in one fire company by the adoption of motor driven apparatus. In one single item of maintenance there was a saving of $733.81, while the services of two men were dispensed with at a saving of $2,359.80.

Not only has economy been proved in Trenton, but similar results have been obtained in many cities with one, two, or more pieces of motor fire apparatus.

It is the testimony of Trenton's fire chief, and the chiefs in Springfield, Mass., St. Louis, Hartford, Conn., and a number of other cities where motor fire apparatus has been used, that such equipment is superior in efficiency to the horse drawn apparatus. It speeds to a fire at fifteen to twenty miles an hour, which is maintained for any number of miles, with tires equipped with non-skid chains, it can make almost as rapid progress on slippery streets that would cause horses to slip and fall or to proceed at a small pace and can go through snowdrifts where four horses cannot pull a steamer.

There is no delay on account of low steam pressure, as frequently happens with old style equipment, and the ability to get to a fire and throw water or chemicals upon it in its early stages is of the utmost importance in saving life and property.

We have grown accustomed to big figures in the automobile industry, but those brought out in connection with road building are still calculated to stagger most of us. New York's state highway commissioner declares that in addition to the $50,000,000 already authorized, $10,000,000 more will be needed to complete the state and county systems of improved highways in the state.

Those who would like to force on the motorists the large part of this burden argue on the assumption that these roads which are being rebuilt were destroyed by motor cars. A writer in The New York Times argues thus:

"Every automobile running in the city of New York has cost $35,200 in macadam roads. Every automobile in the state of New York has cost $50,800 in macadam roads. In dirt roads the cost is problematical, but it is great. Outside of New York city there are forty times more dirt roads than macadam roads in the state. The dirt roads have been spoiled by automobiles, but they have been used more or less. It is figured now that the dirt roads will have to be overlaid to meet the requirements of modern traffic. In ten years the state has laid or relaid about 2,000 miles of macadam roads. It has relaid more than 500 miles in the last two years with the completion of its contracts.

"The macadam roads have been destroyed by automobiles. This is acknowledged. It is also commonly agreed that the roads must be rebuilt. The cost of rebuilding them will be much greater than the loss from their destruction, because a new process of road building must be adopted to accommodate the automobile."

Assuming these figures as to the miles of road that had to be rebuilt to be correct—and we presume they are—it may still be said that there is some pretty knotty reasoning to be gone through before it is proven that the motorist should pay most of the repair bill. The inability of the old roads, built for horse travel, to stand up under automobile travel was something that could not be foreseen, and for which the motorist was assuredly not responsible. Almost every new invention upsets some long-established economic condition, and cases have been many in which grievous harm has been done to thousands of people. Yet the inventor and the user of the invention have never, to our knowledge, been penalized. It has been recognized that such unfortunate occurrences are unavoidable accompaniments of economic readjustment, and the sufferers have been assisted, sometimes, to find relief.

The automobile has been a great factor in an economic way, and if it has destroyed roads, representing large money values, it has also very largely increased the wealth of the country. And finally, it has done a great service in bringing into vogue sane systems of road building, and in replacing thousands of miles of mire with real highways.

If every automobile were to be wiped out of existence today, and no more were ever to be manufactured, the good roads they have given this country would still be worth every cent expended on them, and we should still owe the inventors of the motor car a large debt of gratitude in this connection, as we do to-day.

It is argued that many people cannot afford to own motor cars, says a writer in The Regal Plugger. The answer to this argument is that the ownership of a motor car so increases the ratios of the owner's activity, and has such a pronounced influence on his efficiency and health, that he is able to earn an income that will enable him to support a motor car. Of course, there are exceptions to prove this rule, just as there are exceptions in all other lines. It can be admitted, without prejudice to the industry, that some persons may have purchased motor cars at a cost, and of a type not adapted to their requirements. This does not prove that this class of persons cannot afford to own motor cars. It must not be assumed that just because it is a motor car, that it is an unnecessary expense or extravagance. The use of the motor car does not distract its owner's attention from his business. On the contrary, its use enables him to do more business, with less effort, in the same hours, by shortening the time of his errands and business calls. At the same time it affords opportunity for healthful recreation for himself and family and saves many expenses which were common before its use began.

The automobile that folks want to buy is the machine that is worth while. The car they all are after is not one that runs well enough this year but begins to be infirm as a two-year-old and decrepit in its third year of existence, and there are makers enough in this country who build substantial automobiles. There are many machines that may be depended upon to go the distance and to be running as well in the third year in effect as in the first. Others, however, think they are all right as long as they put together a machine that looks well and runs well temporarily.

The car buyer has to digest a mass of crude statements handed to him by the salesman who is endeavoring "to make a sale," not to bring a customer to the firm. Such a man will tell him all sorts of things the machine is capable of doing and will relate to him histories of stunts that have been done by his machine.

The salesman seems to ignore the fact that most users of automobiles want cars not to do stunts in but for touring purposes. He forgets that the mention of speed qualities to some persons is entirely the wrong point from which to approach the affair. Very few persons, even though to the pedestrian they may seem many, want a machine that goes a mile a minute. Most automobilists want to be sure the power is there if they need it, but they have no purpose of going out to race forty or fifty miles or more or less.

The man who buys an automobile is entitled to a run for his money. The salesman always doesn't realize that if the seller of the car believes in it and says only what he believes in trying to sell it, he is giving the buyer a run for his money. If to tell the truth is to lose the sale, it seems to most folks that it would be just as well for the salesman to seek other employment. "A slick salesman," unless he changes his job about once a year, will have to face an awful lot of comebacks.

To claim everything on earth for an automobile seems all right to some folks. By dint of claiming all they may get folks to believe 40 per cent. Perhaps they'd have believed it all at the very start if only 50 per cent of what is claimed had been set forth. But that isn't the business way of this sort. They want to make an awful splurge and to insist that what they have on sale and such a price as as good or better than some established firm sells at three times the price.

"Well, if these things are true," says the sales manager of one company, "we will have either to cut prices or go out of business. Can it be that we, who aren't trying to make a large profit, fail to do as well for our price as some other company can do for less than half? We don't deny that these other cars are excellent in their class. They are all that is claimed for them, very often, in their class.

"But if they have all the speed and endurance and material and care in them that our cars have then we have been defrauding the public for a great many years. They don't underrate our stuff and we shouldn't underrate them. But if such a car is up to the standards in all respects of a machine that sells for more than twice as much then there are many, many fools in this country.

"Perhaps to be strictly honest would mean the finish of some of the companies. It is very likely that it would. They would either stop asking for credened for everything they have to say and that would mean an end to business, or else they would chant the praises of their wares in inner pipe, which would mean a decided slackening in business. However, if they did less and did it more thoroughly, that would be a victory and a step toward even real and enduring success. Not many of them look that far ahead.

IRELAND'S TOBACCO CROP

The tobacco crop of Ireland is increasing every year. The cultivation of tobacco on that island was begun about twenty years ago as a private experiment. About five years later the British Department of Agriculture recognized the possibilities of tobacco growing in Ireland and how to encourage a crop of no great importance in value in the counties.

Colonel Everard's experiments prove the climate of Ireland to be not only favorable to the growing buds also the curing of tobacco, and that there was also a splendid market for all that could be produced. Finding it difficult to obtain experts to go to Ireland from the United States to superintend the planting and curing, Colonel Everard sent his son to spend a year in the Southern States to study the condition of growing and curing tobacco there and to determine what would be the most suitable kind of curing barn. On his return the first curing barn in Ireland was built at Wexford.

Professor Harper, who holds the chair of Agronomy in the Kentucky College of Agriculture, was spending his vacation in Ireland some five years ago and was a great help to this industry. To him much of its recent advancement is due. He devised a system of curing that was especially adapted to the Irish type of tobacco. This system has been generally adopted since then. Professor Harper stated that he considered the climate of Ireland more suitable for the production of tobacco than that of Kentucky.

Thus far it has been proved that Irish tobacco growers can reap a profit of about $225 an acre from their crop, and it is predicted that tobacco growing will become one of the great industries of Ireland in future. At present Irish-cured tobacco is retailed in many of the stores in Dublin and other large cities.

A RACE WITH KNIVES

THE vats and the machinery in a brewery are sometimes a source of much danger to the workers. One man in a New Jersey brewery had an adventure of an unpleasant kind in connection with the apparatus of the establishment.

In the middle of each of the great mashing tubs, in which the malt is mixed and boiled there are, attached to a central shaft, two sets of large steel knives. When the upright shaft revolves these knives are driven rapidly about, and thus the malt is mixed.

One day one of these tubs was empty and the workman referred to, who had charge of them, was at his task of cleaning the machinery. Having nearly finished his job, he wished to have the malt turned into the mixer. Outside the vat stood an assistant, and to this man was told by the first workman to go and turn a lever, the function of which was to start or stop the machinery that fed the malt. The assistant went, but, instead of moving this lever he moved the one that started the shaft in the centre of the great tub, and set the knives revolving.

In another instant the first workman who was standing on the polished copper bottom of the tub, saw the knives begin to revolve slowly, and knew what his careless assistant had done. Before he could avail himself of the chance to get out, the knives were moving so fast that he could do no more than run in a circle between them, and call for someone to turn the lever.

The terrible knives moved faster and faster, and the workman increased his speed, one knife acting as a pacemaker in front of him, the other, an awful pursuer, and either of them sure to cut him in two if he slackened his pace or fell.

Faster and faster he ran, calling for help. To make matters worse, his wooden shoes found very insecure footing on the polished copper, and, every moment he was afraid that he would slip and fall.

His assistant now came in sight, but the man was either so dazed by the spectacle or so ignorant of the machinery that he could do nothing but stand and gaze on, open-mouthed.

By keeping as close as possible to the shaft and revolving with it, the unhappy workman was managing for the moment to keep out of the way of both knives; but his exertions were so great that he was rapidly becoming exhausted.

But just as he was about to sink a man arrived upon the scene who had sense enough to run to the engineer and tell him to shut down the motive power of the whole establishment. The engineer did so, and the great knives slowed down. The exhausted man had then to watch closely and move at a slower and slower pace, in order to keep himself still between the two knives. This continued until the machinery had come to a dead stop. The workman then sank in a faint on the bottom of the vat, totally exhausted.

"What's the trouble in Plunkville?" "We've tried a mayor and we've tried a commission." "Well?" "Now we're thinking of offering the management of our city to some good magazine."

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

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

Obstinate Sores are Healed By Zam-Buk

For sores which defy all ordinary remedies, Zam-Buk should be tried at once. For wounds, carious ulcers, cold cracks, blood poisoning and chronic skin diseases cannot resist the healing influence of this great herbal balm.

Miss Alma Bourque, of Notre Dame Kent Co., N.B., gives the following account of what Zam-Buk did for her after various other ointments and salves had failed. She writes:

"For months I suffered with a running sore on my leg. I tried several ointments and salves, but none of them could bring about a cure. The sore would just heal over and then break out again. I read in a newspaper one day of the great Zam-Buk and decided to try it for myself to see what this balm would do for me. I also purchased some Zam-Buk Soap.

"I washed the sore night and morning with the soap, and then applied the balm. I continued with this treatment, and after using Zam-Buk for a few weeks the sore was completely healed. I have recommended Zam-Buk to one or two of my friends for sores, and in their cases it has been equally effective."

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c box or may be had post free from Zam-Buk Co., for price. It is a sure cure for piles, inflamed places, cuts, burns, scalds, chapped hands, ulcers, eczema, scalp sores, and all similar diseases and injuries. Refuse harmful imitations.

IMPORTANT WORK OF HARROWS

There is no tool on a farm that plays a more important part in the work than the disc harrow. Of course we all realize that there are many kinds of disc harrows, but we have especially in mind the Superior Wheel Disc Harrow and Cultivator. Why is it different from the others? Because it cultivates a wider strip, size for size, than any other; because the discs are set at a permanent angle to the line of draft and each disc cuts from its front edge to the rear edge of its neighbor; because it completely turns the ground, like a plow; because each disc and drag bar is independent in action and provided with independent spring pressure; because it rides on its own wheels like a road cart and is just as easy to manage; because it leaves the field level; because any boy who can manage a team can do more work in one day with one Superior Wheel Disc Harrow and Cultivator than two men and two teams can do in a day with plows. Doesn't this sound to you in your work of summer fallowing? Send to The American Seeding Machine Co., Incorporated, King and James streets, Winnipeg, for a copy of their booklet, "Stebbins On the Disc Harrow." Read this interesting story and then go to your retail implement dealer and insist on seeing the Superior—"the drag tells a true story." If your dealer will not supply you, write the makers and they will see that you get one.

ABSORBINE JR.

The one remedy that positively cures **VARICOSE VEINS** and other diseases affecting the veins. Doctors told J. E. Oakes, of 85 Pearl St., Springfield, Mass., that he must have an operation. He preferred using ABSORBINE, JR., and soon was completely cured—has had no return of the trouble. Mild, antiseptic, external application; positively removes Bunions, Weak, Painful, Varicose Veins, Tumors, Varicocele, Hydrocele, in a pleasant manner. Book 1F and testimonials free. $1.00 a oz., $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 317 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

For sale by LYMAN, KNOX & LYMAN, Montreal, Canadian Agents, and by the wholesale trade everywhere.

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

HERE IS A TALE WITH A MORAL

LITTLE EDITH HARRIS CURED OF DROPSY BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Two Doctors Said She Would Die; But To-day She is a Healthy, Happy Girl—Healthy Kidneys in Children the Guarantee of a Happy, Useful Life.

McTaggart, Sask.—(Special).—That no child is too young to have Kidney Disease even in its worst form, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it in any form has been abundantly proven in the case of little Edith Harris, of this place.

In May, 1903, this little girl, then two years old, was so swollen with Dropsy that her waist measure was increased from 18 inches to 34 inches. Two doctors said she must die. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her and to-day she is as merry and healthy a child as is to be found in the neighbourhood.

In a recent interview her father says: "Edith is better than ever. She has no return of dropsy since she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, over seven years ago. She goes to school and is healthy. I always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

There's a moral for parents in this story. Many a child has grown up to a life of pain and suffering because its kidneys were neglected. A life of health and usefulness is assured if the kidneys are kept in order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

TWELVE POINTS SUGGESTED BY ITS REPORT FOR 1910

POINT No. 1

A large new business means that a great many people have decided that **The Great-West Life is the best Company.** The Great-West Life issued insurances of over $14,000,000 in Canada in 1910, a new Canadian record.

POINT No. 2

This was not the result of a sensational effort. The Great-West Life has been a leader in Canadian business in four successive years:

1907	$ 9,491,472
1908	9,698,703
1909	9,861,922
1910	14,369,955

POINT No. 3

A large increase in business in force means that the policyholders are pleased with the policies they have purchased and are glad to renew them. The Canadian business in force of the Great-West Life increased during 1910 by nearly $11,000,000, another record.

POINT No. 4

The most important factor in producing profits is the interest rate. An increase of two points in this respect will enable any Company to double its profits. The Great-West Life's interest rate is higher than that of any other Company in the world. It is 7% net.

POINT No. 5

The investments of the Great-West Life are the safest obtainable. They are practically confined to mortgages on real estate yielding 7% to 8% and are secured by property worth more than double the amounts advanced.

POINT No. 6

Next in importance is economy of management. No other Canadian Company has lower expense rates than The Great-West Life.

POINT No. 7

It requires less effort and consequently less cost to sell Great-West Life policies, because the premium rates are the lowest and the profits are the highest.

Nothing succeeds like success.

POINT No. 8

The following is an ILLUSTRATION of the accumulated profits being credited in 1911 on the 20 Payment Life Plan, age at entry 35.

	Cash	Five Yr.	Reduced
Policy issued in 1906	$ 67	$28.25	$ 6.15
Policy issued in 1907	85	29.85	8.55
Policy issued in 1908	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.50

POINT No. 9

The policies of The Great-West Life are clear, business like documents, containing all possible privileges.—A liberal **Disability Clause** insuring against disability from accident or disease is contained in all 1911 with-profit contracts.

POINT No. 10

The following table illustrates some of the results of the last year's business:

	1910	Increase
Business issued and revived	$14,914,515	$ 4,329,516
Business in force	46,284,411	4,860,511
New Business paid for	3,177,621	329,879
Assets	$3,449,814	$ 381,086
SURPLUS FOR PROTECTION OF POLICYHOLDERS	$ 3,616,775	

POINT No. 11

The Directors of The Great-West Life are all experienced business men particularly well qualified to manage a company INVESTING IN THE WEST.

A. Macdonald — J. H. Brock
Geo. F. Galt — P. C. McIntyre
R. T. Riley — Geo. R. Crowe
A. M. Nanton — A. Kloepfer
Geo. W. Allan — A. E. Phippen
E. Nelson — Sir Joseph Phipps

POINT No. 12

Detailed figures establishing the above statements are contained in the Government Blue Book on Insurance, and in the Company's reports. **WRITE TO THE COMPANY** for the 1911 Annual Report, and if not over age, date of birth, complete information showing cost and benefits will be sent.

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, MARCH 31, 1911

And now just to break the monotony we are to have a coal strike.

Speaking of eating thirty quail in thirty days, old Nat Goodwin must get terribly tired of wedding cake.

There are men who will wait patiently for the free lunch to be served and then go home and start a row because dinner isn't ready on time.

The spring cleaning time is at hand, and everyone should at least clean up around their own place. This is the way the streets of Jerusalem were kept clean hundreds of years ago, and the system can be worked in Moyie even to this day.

It took the Slocum disaster to bring a reform in life-saving apparatus, it took the Iroquois disaster to reform the building laws regarding theaters, and now apparently it will take the terrible factory fire in New York to secure proper laws for the protection of life from fire in factories. Experience is a good teacher, but at times a deplorably costly one.—Spokesman-Review.

It took some time to put Geo. H. Munroe behind the bars for his crooked dealings in connection with the sale of Canadian Marconi Wireless telegraph stock, but he is finally there. He is now serving a three year sentence in the prison at Altanta, Georgia. He is alleged to have secured over half a million of dollars by his operations. Even the Kootenays got a share of the "bunk" stock.

CHINOOKERS

(Spokesman-Review.)

Girls go to the drug store in search of a blond ideal, and men go broke in the same pursuit.

And now comes a cynic who suggests that the Mexican war is being run by the moving picture syndicate.

Yes, Clarence, T. R. can come back; perhaps not back east, but back to the west.

The old-fashioned girl asked: "Is it becoming?" The new sort asks: "Is it becoming the rage?"

Will Cut Out Curzon Jc.

Hereafter Curzon Junction will be a thing of the past at least as far as the junction is concerned, for the junction is now being removed to Yahk. At present an extra gang is engaged in widening the road and doubling the track and great activity prevails on all sides. The moving of this junction to Yahk will be a great accommodation to the public generally as good hotel accommodations can be had at Yahk.—Creston Echo.

The Faultfinder

Whenever you find a man finding fault with the local paper, open it up and ten to one he hasn't an advertisement in it; five to one he never gave it a job of work; three to one he does not take the paper; two to one that if he is a subscriber he is delinquent; even up, he never does anything that will assist the publisher to run a good paper and forty to one that if the paper is a good one and full of life, he is the most eager to see the paper when it comes out.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK—Bar silver, 53 cts. Lead $4.50.

LONDON—Lead, £12, 18s. 9d.

If you have trouble in getting rid of your cold you may know that you are not treating it properly. There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Do you know that of all the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure your cold while you can? For sale by all dealers.

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 22nd day of April, 1911, at 5 P. M. for the purchase of Block 27, Subdivision of Lot No. 541, Group one, New Westminister District, situated in the City of Vancouver, and being the site of the old Provincial Court House. Each tender must be enclosed in a registered letter and must be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly marked "Tender for old Vancouver Court House Site," and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for ten per cent of the first payment of the purchase money. Payment for the property will be accepted in instalments of one-quarter of the purchase money. The first of such instalments to be paid within thirty days after the acceptance of the tender, and the other three annually thereafter, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. In the event of the person whose tender is accepted failing to complete the first instalment within thirty days of the notice of such acceptance the sale to him will be cancelled and his ten per cent deposit forfeited. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned. The highest or any tender will not necessalily be accepted. No commissions of any kind will be allowed.

WILLIAM R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C.
March 7th, 1911.

Land Act

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF EAST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that on the 24th day of April next the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, will apply to the Gold Commissioner of the Fort Steele Mining Division to mark out under authority of Section 109 of the Mineral Act, a parcel of ground described as commencing at a post at the S. W. corner of lot 4419, thence West 10 chains; thence South to Lot 4416; thence Northerly along the West boundaries of lots 4416, 4415 and 4049, to lot 4419; thence West to point of commencement, containing about twenty acres as a space for the deposits of leavings and deads from the St. Eugene Group of Mineral Claims, held by the said Company under grants from the Crown.

Dated, Moyie, B. C., 18th March, 1911
THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING COMPANY of CANADA, LIMITED,
By C. H. McDougall, Agent.

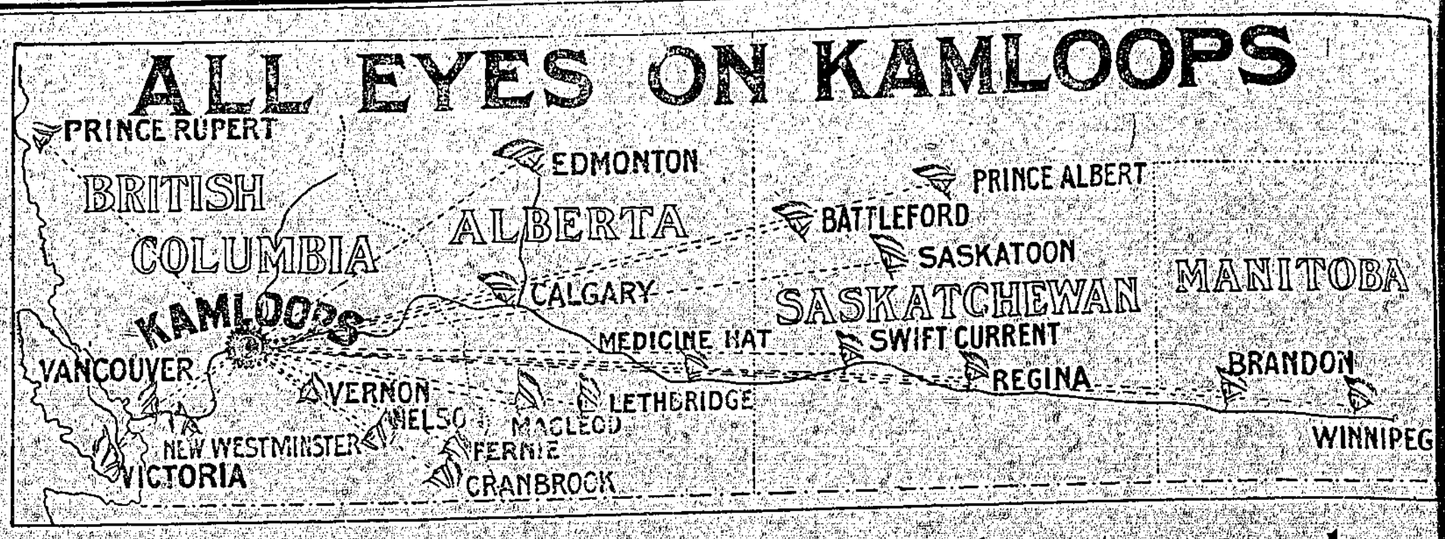
Land Act

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT,
DISTRICT OF EAST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that Clarence H. McDougall, occupation Mining Engineer, acting as agent for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada, Ltd., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of lot 4419, thence West 10 chains, thence South to lot 4416, thence North along the West boundries of lots 4416, 4415 and 4049 to lot 4419, thence West to point of commencement, and containing 20 acres, more or less.

Signed,
CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO.
By C. H. McDOUGALL, (Agent.)
Dated this 18th day of February, 1911.



There are hundreds or more today than two weeks a

The progress of Kamloops is known throughout the West and the increase value of investments in the town are fully appreciated. The building of two railways; immense sums are to be expended by the Dominion and Provincial governments, the city, railway companies and private individuals will reach the enormous sums of over $2,000,000. This means rapid growth to the town, and rapid growth in values. The time to make money is to buy before that growth and values come. Taking everything into consideration there is no better buy in Kamloops than Beckman's addition. To prove our faith we are only selling every other lot for the reason that we are convinced that our reserve lots will be worth from half to twice as much a year from now, than they are at the present time. There is no such a thing as luck in buying real estate, and ordinary judgement will show any man that he must necessarily make money in buying property in Beckman's addition at this time. Only 12 blocks from the highest priced property in town.

THE CRANBROOK AGENCY COMPANY

Agents for East Kootenay = = = CRANBROOK, B. C.

F. E. SIMPSON, General Agent, Box 279, Kamloops, B. C.

The Capable Man

There's but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain undiscovered, because it is sought by too many anxious to utilize it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth, and the object of a much more vigilant search.—Bourke Cochran.

When you have rheumatism in your foot or instep apply Chamberlain's Liniment and you will get quick relief. It costs but a quarter. Why suffer? For sale by all dealers.

Moyie Hotel

P. F. JOHNSTON Prop.

This hotel is new and well finished. 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

—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.

QUEENS AVE MOYIE

Dr. H. E. HALL
DENTIST

The Expert Crown and Bridge Worker.

Office over Mr. Short's Wall Paper Store

Armstrong Ave., Cranbrook

O. F. DESAULNIER.
DEALER IN
WOOD, COAL & FEED

PROMPT DELIVERY.

Queens' Ave. MOYIE

W. F. GURD,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
CRANBROOK. B. C

"AS 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 monthly 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 acct & 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 Duns, Bradstreets, or to anyone in
VANCOUVER.
Write us about it to-day
Do it now!!!!!
Dow, Fraser & Co. Ltd.
321 Gambie Street,
Vancouver B.C.

I. O. O. F.
Wilder 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. 55
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

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

George H Thompson,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
CRANBROOK, BRITISH COLUMBIA

W. R. BEATTY
Embalmer and Undertaker,
Phone 9. CRANBROOK

Harvey, McCarter & Macdonald.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc
Cranbrook. - - B. C.

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.

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

STOP AT THE
COSMOPOLITAN
HOTEL
WHEN IN
CRANBROOK
E. H. SMALL, Manager.
Good rooms, good tables and bar and first class sample rooms.

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

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Notice t
Gentleme
If you want anything line of clothing or men nishings, try
C. A. FOOT
THE TAILOR
We carry in stock th to make an up-to-dat made in town, or we c you a special ordere made to your measure. have ready-to-wear Can clothing, the best mad fitting clothing in Cana
C. A. Foo
Merchant Ta

Chamberlain's Colic Cholera Diarrhoea R
Never fails. Buy it now. It may s