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VICTORIA, B. C.

THE MOYIE LEADER

VOL. 9, NO 21. MOYIE, B. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1906. $2 A YEAR

Men's Clothing!

If you need a suit, now is your time.

We can suit you.

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North Star, Sullivan,
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All the above stocks are on the rise and we recommend them for a sure profit. Get in when the prices are low.

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DON'T FORGET

to go to the right place when wanting vegetables.

Carrots, Beets Turnips, Parsnips, Onions, Cabbage and Potatoes.

All fresh and sound and prices right

AT

FITCH'S

MOYIE'S LEADING HOTEL.

Hotel Kootenay

The best of accommodations for the Traveling Public.

Large and Commodious Sample Rooms. Billiard Rooms.

McMAHON BROS. Proprietors.

"C. B. C." CORSETS

We have secured these corsets for Moyie, and would like to have the ladies' opinion of them. We have them in styles and sizes to fit all figures at prices ranging from 75cts to $2.50.

Let us show them to you.

E. A. HILL,

THE LEADING LADIES' AND MEN'S FURNISHER.

Imperial Bank of Canada,

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of $1.00 or upwards received.

There is no better investment than a Savings Bank deposit.

Once opened it grows whether added to or not.

Interest allowed at current rates and compounded twice a year.

CRANBROOK BRANCH.

J. F. M. PINKHAM, Manager.

KILLS FATHER FOR MONEY

Spokane's Terrible Tragedy.

BOY CONFESSES CRIME

Puts Body in Wheelbarrow and Carts it to a Dark Alley.

Mental irresponsibility is to be the defense of Sidney Sloane, the 17 year old lad who slew his father with an axe in Spokane Monday night. The plea of emotional insanity will hardly be taken, it failing to fit the facts showing that the young man murdered his father in such a cold blooded manner.

The defense proposes to show that the boy is a mental infant, undeveloped in every respect, except physically. A mental and moral pigimy is the way the defense will picture him at the trial. The career of his father and the childish actions of the boy are to be brought out and pictured by his attorneys.

James F. Sloane was a brilliant man in his youth. Later in life, it is claimed, he suffered a remarkable decline. His mind weakened. He did foolish things. This is claimed by the friends of the boy and is to be made to appear at the trial according to the plan.

The heart broken mother will stand by her boy. Whatever she has in this world she will sacrifice if necessary for his sake. The boy coldly murdered her husband, but Sidney is the son of that man and her own boy.

Deliberate murder for the $500 that his pockets were believed to have contained, is given by the police as the reason why Sidney Sloane, 17 years of age, killed his father shortly before midnight Monday. The latter was one of the best known pioneer merchants of the city, and was one of the founders of the grocery firm of Sloane-Paine-Richmond company. After giving six huge cuts with an ax into the head of his father, the boy carried the body from the rear of the house 513 Sixth avenue, where the crime was committed. Then in a wheelbarrow he trundled it to Stevens street, and north on Stevens street to the alley between Fifth avenue and Sixth avenue and then he dumped the remains about 10 feet west of the mouth of the alley.

Sidney Sloan, if convicted of the murder of his father, will legally have to bear the same punishment that would be meted out to a man of 21 years or over. He will be 18 years of age on the 19th of next November, but he might as well be 21 years of age as far as the legal gravity of any offense he may have commited is concerned. If he is convicted of murder in the first degree he will be hanged. Second degree murder will result in a sentence of from ten years to life imprisonment. Manslaughter would result in a sentence of from one to twenty years in the penitentiary.

IT ADD TO BEAUTY

to use standard summer lotions. No lady's dressing room is complete without them. Well known makes are household words. We have them fresh from the makers.

BUY LOTION SUPPLIES

from our drug store and you'll be certain to get the genuine article. Imitations cost as much elsewhere as our genuine articles.

The Moyie Drug and Stationery Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

Read Wilson's ad.

The Moyie school opened last Monday.

The Cronin family have returned to Spokane.

Wm. Whitehead is home from the ranch in Alberta.

Miss Lillie Schulze is home from Spokane, where she was visiting.

W. F. Gurd was up from Cranbrook Thursday on legal business.

Mrs. McCreedy is here on a visit with her sister, Mrs. McFarlane.

Hooligan's Troubles will be at Eagle hall on September 24th.

John Chesnutt has nearly fully recovered and can soon leave the hospital.

Father Choinel went to Lethbridge this week and took with him two of the Gorman children to attend school.

Mr. Patrequin returned to Moyie this week from West Kootenay, where he has been for the past month.

E. T. Howard, accompanied by his wife and children, returned home yesterday after a very enjoyable visit and outing over at Enderby.

Mrs. J. Goupill took over the Manhattan hotel dining room on August 20th, and has since had full control of that portion of the house.

Mrs. Mueller and children left Wednesday for Regina where they will join Mr. Mueller, who is building a big brewery in that thriving city.

Mrs. Hugh Cameron and baby returned last Saturday from Prince Edward's Island where they were visiting for the past three months.

A grand illustrated song and moving picture concert is billed to take place at the Eagle hall on the evenings of September 13, 14 and 15.

Ben Fox, one of the old timers in the Moyie camp, returned this week from the Coeur d'Alenes, where he has been working for some time past.

Ernest Marsden has returned from the coast where he was playing cricket with the Nelson team. The Nelson team won from Portland, but lost with the Victoria boys.

M. J. Harper left Wednesday for Pincher Creek to join his wife who has been living there for several months. They have purchased a nice place near Pincher Creek and intend making their home there. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have lived in Moyie nearly nine years and they leave behind a host of friends who naturally regret their departure.

Lost or Estray—My gray mare Maude, weight about 1,000 pounds and gray horse, Toney, weight about 1,200. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for return of either or information leading to same.

H. CAMERON.

Do You Know Him?

A postcard has been received from Sandon which says:

The mining partners of the late Tom Smirl are anxious to be placed in communition with Wm. Smirl, brother of the deceased. For particulars address A. Shilland, Sandon.

Making Good Progress.

Chas. A. MacKay has a huge raft and is sinking for bedrock out in the lake about 800 feet from the east shore. At that point there is 70 feet of water.

Game Season Opens.

The game season opens today for the killing of duck, grouse, prairie chicken, rabbits, deer, caribou, mountain goat, etc.

NOTICE.

Adam Wander is now manager of the Moyie Brewery, and all business should be transacted through him. He has power to collect all accounts, etc.

WAS A VERY SICK BOY.

But Cured by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"When my boy was two years old he had a very severe attack of bowel complaint, but by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy we brought him out all right," says Maggie Hickox, of Midland, Mich. This remedy can be depended upon in the most severe cases. Even cholera infantum is cured by it. Follow the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by Moyie Drug & Stationery Co.

MONDAY WILL BE LABOR DAY

Moyie People will go to Cranbrook.

SPECIAL TRAIN 8:52 A. M.

Some Big Juicy Prizes Will Come to Lead City by the Lake.

Everybody in Moyie will celebrate Labor Day next Monday by going to Cranbrook. The special train will arrive in Moyie from the west at 8:52 o'clock in the morning, and will leave Cranbrook returning in the evening at 9 p. m. this will give the people nearly 12 hours in which to enjoy themselves. The fare for the round trip will be $1.10, and tickets will be good going September 2nd and 3rd, returning September 4th.

Moyie will be after two of the big prizes. The hose team is in excellent condition and they will make the run of their lives to win back the Harvie cup and also the $150 purse. Then our crack drilling team, John Sullivan and Jerry Driscoll, will make a big effort to pick up the $150 for the rock drilling contest. This team won first money at Moyie on Dominion Day. The gun club will go down and have a contest with the Cranbrook team. Moyie has some clever shots and they are not in the least afraid of getting the worst of it.

THE HOSE TEAM.

Following is a list of those who will run in the hose team:

Herb Lowes,
D. A. Ayres,
Chas. Cobb,
H. Scott,
Geo. Trainer,
A. J. Dandurand,
Ed Lalune,
E. O. Kamm, manager;
D. J. Elmer, nozzle man;
Geo. Battelle, breaker;
H. Stewart, hydrant man;
S. R. Wormington, hydrant man.

Earl Grey Coming.

According to the present plans Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, and Lady Grey will pass through Moyie on a special train going west early next Wednesday morning. They are due at Kootenay landing at 12 o'clock. They will spend a day in Nelson.

Common Sense and Good Advice.

It is encouraging to read in the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," one of the leading medical Journals of the United States, the following sound argument regarding medicine—

"No sane physician will condemn a drug or medicine because an overdose results unfavorably, for if we did we might better quit the practice of medicine than to treat patients with drugs so inert that overdoses will never do harm. Any drug or medicine which is safe if taken according to the directions on the package, is a safe remedy in the sense in which the word "safe" is used in medicine."

That is the only safeguard for either the doctor's prescription or the patent medicine; to be safe it must be taken according to directions.

OUR OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

is here for your benefit. You are at liberty to make use of it, freely, fully, at your convenience. It's our business to tell you of eye ailments, and to prescribe the cure. And always remember the examination costs you not a cent.

W. H. WILSON.

Jeweler. CRANBROOK, B. C.

Graduate Optical Institute of Canada.

Dressy Shoes

Are the Attraction.

We have just opened a new lot of WESTON'S SHOES, all neat lines in Ladies' Misses' and Children's sizes.

These are marked at such a small advance on cost that you cannot afford to miss securing a pair.

Our lines of men's shoes in WALKOVERS and SLATERS are trade winners. If you have not had a pair, follow the crowd and come to see us for the popular shoe.

MacEachern

—AND—

Macdonald.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

All the blood in a man's body passes through his heart once every two minutes.

Foulds Bros. of Greenwood did not win the big prize at the drilling contest recently held in Butte.

Hindoos will never sleep with their heads to the north. They consider that so doing will shorten their lives.

Cattell, one of the fastest men in the Fernie hose team, had his leg broken while practicing one evening this week.

An important strike has been made on the Stemwinder near Kimberley. The mine is owned by McKenzie & Mann of Toronto.

Earl Grey received a slight injury to one of his eyes while in Winnipeg. He was standing near an electric light bulb when it exploded.

Hindoo laborers are flocking into British Columbia at such a rate that the people on the coast are becoming alarmed. They may yet have to be dealt with like the Chinese.

There are 57 convicted murderers awaiting execution in Kansas because the governor refuses to sign the death warrants. There has been but one legal execution in Kansas in 40 years.

One of the most dastardly crimes committed in the northwest was the murder of J. F. Sloane in Spokane by his son Sidney. The murder was Sunday night, and the object was money.

The Northport smelter is to resume operations, and a portion of the output of the Le Roi mine is to be sent there. After a certain quantity has been furnished to the Trail smelter the entire output will go to Northport.

M. O's at Drug Store.

People will no longer have to walk all the way to the C. P. R. station to get their express money orders. A sub office has been established at the Moyie Drug & Stationery Store where Dominion express money orders may be either purchased or cashed. Goldie Stewart is the agent.

Coming Events.

Labor Day, Cranbrook, Monday, September 3rd.

Nelson Fair, September 19, 20 and 21,

Spokane Interstate Fair September 24 to October 6

New Westminster Fair, October 2nd to 6th,

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Acts on Nature's Plan.

The most successful medicines are those that aid nature. Take it when you have a cold and it will allay the cough, relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and aid nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. Price 25 cents. Large size 50 cents. For sale by the Moyie Drug and Stationery Co.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK—Bar silver, 66 cents Lead, $5.15.

LONDON—Lead, £17 10s.

Death of L. F. Crowe.

L. F. Crowe, who was taken to Cranbrook from Moyie last week and operated on for an obstruction of the bowels, died at the hospital last Tuesday morning at about 10 o'clock. Everything possible was done for the young man by the attending physicians and the sisters at the hospital. His brother came over from Rossland and was with him when he died.

Deceased was about 30 years of age and had been in Moyie only a few weeks. He came here from Trail to work in the St. Eugene office as accountant under Mr. Kamm. While here he made many friends and was well liked by all who knew him. His parents live in Truro, Nova Scotia, and the remains were shipped there Thursday. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Cranbrook members of the order, assisted by those of Moyie, conducted the funeral. Those who attended from Moyie were G. A. King, Geo. Edwards, Thos. Calon, G. T. McGregor, Monty Howe and Harold Chapman. The six from Moyie officiated as pall bearers.

James Gill Paroled.

Cranbrook Herald: James Gill, who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at New Westminster from Cranbrook, has been paroled and is now working in Vancouver, where he has his family. Those who know Mr. Gill and the family will feel grateful that Mr. Gill has been given this opportunity and will join in the hope that the future will be made brighter than the past.

Miners' Union Election.

The regular semi-annual election of the Moyie Miners' Union is being held today. The ballots will not be counted until after 8 o'clock this evening, so that the result will not be known till then. The list of officers elected will be published next week.

We have just received a choice assortment of

Jewelery Novelties

many useful and all ornamental. Come and see them.

Mr. E. A. Hill of Moyie is our agent.

W. F. TATE & SON

Jewelers and Graduate Opticians.

CRANBROOK, B. C.

Official Watch Inspector for C. P. R. Crow's Nest Pass Division.

Linked by Fate

BY CHARLES GARVICE

Author of "The Verdict of the Heart," "A Heritage of Hate," "Nell of Shorne Mills," "Paid For," "A Modern Juliet," Etc.

(Continued.)

"He'll leave England," said Sutcombe. "Has gone already, no doubt."

"And will drink himself to death or get killed in a drunken row in the slums of Paris or Vienna," Letchford had suggested.

"He must be found," Vane had said, quietly. "He must be found and—provided for."

"We'll put Tressider onto him," was Sutcombe's idea. "He will know better how to track him down than you can."

Vane tried to get his unhappy cousin out of his mind, and, as the supper progressed, had nearly, in some measure, succeeded, when Sutcombe's man came to his master's side and said something in a low voice. With a murmur of apology Sutcombe rose and left the room, and presently he returned and quietly beckoned to Vane. Vane went out to him, and Sutcombe shut the door and drew him towards the library.

"I'm afraid something's amiss, Lesborough," he said. "Poor old Chandos Orme is in there. He tells a rambling, incoherent story. He wants to see you, and, hearing you were here, has come on after you."

They entered the library. Sir Chandos was seated at the table, a glass that had contained brandy, which Sutcombe had given him, already empty. He rose and held out a shaking hand to Vane.

"How d'ye do, Vane?" he stammered, uncertainly. "Thought I should find you here. I say, you—you—know—" He paused to shuffle his false teeth into place. "What's the meanin' of all this? I—I don't understand it, don't you know!"

"All what, Sir Chandos?" said Vane, gravely. "Is anything the matter?"

"Anything the matter? Dash it all, you ought to be able to answer that question! Sutcombe, for God's sake, give me another drink! I'm—I'm so upset and shaky that I can scarcely know what I'm sayin' or doin'! Thanks! a little more. I—I like it strong. No—no water. Water's no good; it's the brandy I want!"

They watched him as he drank the neat spirit—he reminded Vane of Julian!—spilling some of it on his quivering chin and down his shirt-front, then he turned to Vane and, in a somewhat firmer voice, repeated his question.

"What's it mean?" he demanded. "Must say it's a deuced queer kind of business; not at all the kind of conduct befitin' a gentleman, to say nothing of—personal friend; and a fellow, one has trusted—"

"Tell me at once what you mean, Sir Chandos," said Vane.

"I'm talking about Judith; you know that well enough," retorted Sir Chandos.

"About Judith?" Vane's heart began to sink with a dark presentiment. "What about her?"

"Where is she? What have you done with her?" asked the old man, in a peevish tone.

"I!" Vane started. "I can't tell. I've not seen Judith since—for many months."

"Oh, that's all tommy-rot, you know!" snapped Sir Chandos, with impatient irritability. "That dog won't fight. You sent for her—"

"I!" said Vane. "No, no; you're mistaken!"

"No, I'm not!" snarled the old man, fiercely. "It's no good your standing there lying about it. I've—I've got the proof in my possession. You sent for her, you know where she is! And I say it's not the straight thing between gentlemen, between you and me, who ought to be father-in-law—son-in-law—"

He looked helplessly round and began to feel for the empty glass. Vane caught his arm.

"For God's sake, try to explain what you mean!" he said, earnestly. "You say that Judith is—missing. When—where—how did she go?"

"Oh, drop it, Lesborough! You've got the gel, right enough. If you mean well by her, if you want to marry her, why not say so—why not do the whole thing in an open and proper manner? Is there any more brandy in that decanter, Sutcombe?"

Vane still held him by the arm.

"Presently, presently!" he said, anxiously. "Sir Chandos, on my honor, I do not know where your daughter is—"

Sir Chandos drew himself up with the shadow of his old dignity.

"That's a lie!" he said. "And this proves it!"

As he spoke he fumbled in the pocket of his dress-coat and drew out a telegram and extended it with a shaking hand; Vane seized the telegram and read it—aloud.

"I am alive and well," it ran. "Forget and forgive the past! I want you. Come to me at 24 Ponson Street, Chelsea, this afternoon, five o'clock. Vane."

He stared at the words in silence, and uncomprehendingly, for a moment; then he uttered a cry and drew Sutcombe out of the room, closing the door after them.

"My God!" he said, in a whisper. "I did not send this! Don't you see who did! He asked for a telegram form, wrote this message, and must have sent it from the station. We must go at once—at once! Send Letchford in to keep the poor old man quiet till we return! Come! There's not a moment to lose! Five o'clock! Hours ago! Time for—for anything to happen! The worst!"

In five minutes, or less, they were in a cab and on their way. They reached the house—Vane recognized it at a glance—and found it apparently empty. The heavy door at which they knocked remained closed to them.

Vane hailed a policeman. "There is nothing else for it!" he said. In a few words he explained his fears, and the policeman, climbed to the lower window, forced an entrance. He opened the door to Vane and Sutcombe, and, by the light of his lantern, they rushed up the stairs. As they did so a strong odor of chemicals met them.

Vane groaned. He knew that odor!

"There's a fire somewhere, sir!" said the policeman. "Curious kind of a smell; quite suffocating! Seems to come from this room. Door's locked!"

"Force it, force it!" cried Vane, hoarsely.

They set their backs to it, and presently the lock gave and they almost fell in. The lantern was raised and its light flashed round the sombre room, in which Vane had eaten his first meal with Julian Shore. The room was so full of the pungent smoke, the horrible mist, that for a time they could not discern anything; then, as some of the fumes escaped by the open door, they saw two figures. One was that of a woman, lying back in one of the antique chairs. The form was motionless, the face white, the eyes wide open and staring. At her feet was stretched not the figure of a man, his face white as hers, his eyes staring upward at the face of the woman whom he had loved and—slain!

They bent over these two awful objects in silent horror, then the policeman shook his head.

"Lady's dead, gentlemen," he whispered.

The man lying at her feet was dead also, his fingers closed in a steel-like grip on her skirt.

Vane staggered to the door of the laboratory. A small flame was still flickering in the spirit furnace, and the deadly fumes were still issuing feebly from the last dregs of the infernal compound in the iron crucible.

Sick and faint, half choking—as he had choked in the Wizard's Room!—Vane knocked the pot from its place and, staggering to the window, broke some panes of glass. Then he sprang back to the two motionless figures in the vain hope that the policeman might be deceived.

"No use, sir," he said, with a shake of the head. "They're both dead—dead as they can be. Awful kind o' death, too! An accident, I suppose, in the other room."

"Yes, yes!" Vane got out, hoarsely. "I—I know the man—the lady. It is an accident while experimenting with chemicals—you can see them there."

The policeman nodded, and, going to the window, blew his whistle.

"I must have some help, gentlemen. You'll stay here, please, till my mate comes, and we can send to Scotland Yard."

The friends of Lady Lesborough—and how numerous they are!—are never tired of dilating upon the romance of her life. And yet none of them, excepting the Letchfords and the Sutcombes, those friends of friends, whose lips are closed, know the whole of the story of her life. Few, for instance, are aware that Lord and Lady Lesborough, before they came to live at the Court, were re-married quietly in the quietest of country churches; few know the real story of Julian Shore's crime, and the tragedy at the gloomy house in Chelsea. And, though they know that the Lesboroughs and Sutcombes draw vast wealth from the Great Fairy Isle Gold Company, they do not know the real reason why the earl and countess nearly every years spend some weeks in the island from whence the gold comes, or that those weeks are perhaps the happiest of their happy lives.

It was Lady Fanworthy who summed up the case of Vane and Nina so neatly.

"You see," she said to Vivienne one evening, when they were seated on the terrace at Lesborough, and both the ladies' eyes were half absently watching the earl and countess as they strolled to and fro across the lawn, talking together, like sweethearts, "you see, they are so old-fashioned."

"Old-fashioned?" echoed Vivienne, waking from her reverie.

"Yes. That's why they are so happy. It is very old-fashioned to be in love at all; it is hopelessly old-fashioned to be in love with your husband or your wife; and, if you are so unfortunate as to be so, it is, so I am told, criminally old-fashioned to own up to it. I, myself, prefer the old fashion to the new; but, then, I'm eccentric—so I hear. Nina! Come off that grass; it's damp. Vane, bring her in at once."

THE END.

Silver Bathtubs.

At the czar's palace of Tsarskoe-Selo the nurseries provided for the care of children consist of eleven rooms. One feature is described by Miss Egar, the children's governess, as follows: "In the bathroom is a stationary bath of solid silver, used for the bigger children. There is a small silver bath for the use of whatever baby reigns. Each child's name is engraved upon it, so it forms a historical record. It was apparently bought for Nicholas I. and bears his name and those of his family. We also find the names of Alexander II. and of Marie, afterward Duchess of Edinburgh. The last name added was that of Alexis, the little baby who was born in August, 1904."

The Drama In Iceland.

In its march to the pole the drama has reached Iceland. It is a recent graft upon the intellectual life of the island, according to the London Globe. The first theater was founded so recently as 1897, and there is only one in the island—at Reikjavik—but it has taken firm root. The dramatic season opens in October and closes at the end of April, when the good folk go fishing, and the theater is open about three evenings a week. Bjornson and Ibsen are mostly drawn upon, but during the last season one or two native poets have recited their own compositions, which promise well. The municipality and the diet each subsidize the theater to the extent of 500 crowns.

The Eyeballs.

To preserve the round shape of the eyeballs occasionally rub them gently and always toward the nose. As one grows older the eyeballs have a tendency to become flat. Gentle rubbing or massage helps to preserve their shape.

"THE THISTLE," FIFTY YEARS AFTER.

Mr. C. T. Christie of Montreal, who was the secretary of the Toronto St. Andrew's Literary Association for several years after its formation in 1858, has recently found among the papers in his library several poems, written for the association's magazine in that year by the late Rev. Prof. John Campbell of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, who was then a lad of about eighteen. The verses show that Prof. Campbell developed very early in life the talent for the muse. "The Thistle," one of the poems in the "Doric," follows, and may perhaps recall to the few old men now surviving who met almost fifty years ago in the Temperance Hall to listen to the reading of the verses some of the pleasures of the past:—

When oor patron saint, St. Andrew, descended frae the skyes,
He brocht a Thistle doon wi' him—'twas a plant o' muckle size.
He set it on the Heelan hills, for a' the warld to see,
An' cried: "Wow! but he'll nae be wise that meddle daur wi' thee.

Some fashious Roman bodies cam' frae England's southern plain,
An' thocht to batter doon the Thistle's head wi' chucky stanes,
But Thistles' leaves are sharp an' strong, an' sure the lads did flee,
An' cried: "He gets nae muckle scran that meddle daur wi' thee."

Then frae the Scandinavian north, proud Denmark's fleet set sail;
But when they saw the Thistle's head, their courage gan to fail.
An' as they fell at Largs red field they cried, "Ochonie!
It's naught but death or wounds he gets that meddle daur wi' thee."

An' mony English kings hae tried to houk the Thistle up,
But found it nae sae easy wark, wi' Heelan hills to cope.
An' tho' their minds fu' art they changed—yet did they a' agree,
That they were nane the richer for their meddlin' wi' thee.

An' noo that to the rose it's joined, an' strength an' beauty blend,
An' round the three-leaved shamrock green it's keen, sharp blades extend.
It rears its head on Britain's throne, an' shouts wi' muckle glee,
"Oh, whar's the chell sae venturesome that meddle daur wi' me?"

O'er this, our young society, lang may the Thistle wave,
An' may we on our name an' laws this motto bright engrave:
'Let weel alane, an' like unto the thistle down I'll be,
But woe to the uncanny han' that meddle daur wi' me."

Clochnahaggis.

PURE NICKEL COINAGE.

Suggestion Advanced by Prof. Coleman —An Interesting Report.

The famous Sudbury nickel field is described in part three of the report of the Bureau of Mines, just issued. It embodies the final report of Prof. A. P. Coleman on the results of the field work which he has carried on for the past three summers, with "the object of determining in detail the boundaries of the nickel-bearing rock, and of examining the geological relationships of the known ore bodies, special attention being given to working mines."

In a chapter devoted to the uses of nickel it is pointed out that Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and France within the last few years have adopted pure nickel instead of the nickel-copper alloy for their coinage. The pure metal does not tarnish or change color, but keeps bright and attractive, and, as it is harder, the imprint stands wear much better. "It is more difficult to counterfeit, since the minting requires more powerful presses." "Why," asks Prof. Coleman, "should not Canada, the producer of half the nickel of the world, replace her ugly cents by clean, untarnishable nickel coins, almost as handsome as silver and much more durable? Canada is presently to have a mint, and it should begin its work by coining one-cent and five-cent pieces of pure nickel, making use of a distinctively Canadian metal."

In his introduction Prof. Coleman, who speaks in terms of praise of the assistance given him by Messrs. M. T. Culbert, W. E. H. Carter, formerly secretary of the Bureau of Mines, a number of Government officials and others, says in part:

"The Sudbury nickel field has long been known as the most important source of that metal in America, if not in the world, but the work of the last three years has brought out more and more strikingly the unique character of this mining region. It has been proved that all the ore deposits of any economic importance are at or near the outer margin of a huge laccolithic sheet of eruptive rock a mile and a quarter thick, thirty-six miles long and seventeen miles wide. This sheet is now in the form of a boat-shaped syncline, with its pointed end to the southwest and its square end to the northeast. The rock composing this sheet is norite at the outer (and lower) edge, merging into granite or grano-diorite at the inner (upper) edge. The ore bodies are round the margin of the norite, or along dikelike offsets from it, and have evidently segregated from the rock while still molten, though they may have undergone later rearrangement by circulating water."

Later, in speaking of the marginal deposits, Prof. Coleman says: "These include the Creighton mine, owned by the Canadian Copper Co., which may safely be called the greatest nickel mine in the world, having already produced probably more than 500,000 tons of rich ore, and, as it is supposed from the results of diamond drilling, having millions of tons in reserve."

At the present time only two companies are actually at work, the Canadian Copper Co. and the Mond Co. "Both," says the report, "seem to be fairly established with good mines and satisfactory methods of smelting and refining the ore, so that the future should be prosperous." . . . "The only real competitor of Ontario as a nickel producer is the French penal colony, New Caledonia, in the South Seas."

Polite Reproof.

A lady once ventured to publicly reprove a well-known London society man for his overfondness of good living. The gentleman made himself conspicuous by the way he gorged himself at a dinner to which he and others of the upper ten had been invited. To make matters worse, he was sufficiently unwise or thoughtless enough to attempt to excuse himself with the remark that "in eating well I praise the food," thereby using a well-known quotation. It was an opportunity not to be lost by the somewhat disgusted and witty lady sitting at his elbow.

"Really, sir," she observed, with a sweet smile, "you should not carry praise to the point of flattery."

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CASE

Here is Something that will be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.

William H. Reed.

"For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach causing me great distress; often, too, I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn, and severe pains across the small of my back.

"I tried Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief. Anti-Pill has indeed cured me."

This is the voluntary statement of Wm. H. Reed, of 165 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.

All dealers or E. Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 605

TO BENEFIT THE POOR.

Bill to Make Easy the Establishment of Co-operative Societies Introduced Into Canadian Parliament.

The other day Mr. Monk of Jacques Cartier introduced into the House of Commons at Ottawa a bill respecting industrial and co-operative societies. The object of the bill, he said, was to benefit the poorer classes by providing an easy method for the creation of co-operative societies. It was desirable to provide for such organizations among the farming and laboring classes. Mr. Monk outlined the phenomenal success which these societies had met with in European countries and in some parts of the United States. In support of the movement he quoted very decided recommendations by Earl Grey, Mr. Gladstone, John Stuart Mill, Richard Cobden, and many other financial and economic authorities. During the crisis of 1893 in Italy these institutions had received a great impetus, and although many banks had succumbed at the time, the savings of the people had, with extraordinary confidence been confided to those rural and small village bands which had been started on the co-operative plan, and in no instance had there been the loss of a single cent. Co-operative banks had been a great factor in stopping usury. Legislation itself had entirely failed to bring about this effect. The movement had spread to Finland and even to Siberia, and in the latter place was the means of carrying on a large dairy and egg business with Great Britain.

Development in England.

There had been a marvelous development of the principle in England, a notable example being that of the equitable pioneers of Rochdale. It had been founded in 1844 with 28 associates. Ten years later there had been 900 members. In 1864 the membership had increased to 4,747. In 1874 it was 7,039, and in 1878 more than 10,000. Their capital then amounted to £192,815, and their turn over £298,838, with clear profits of over £40,000.

One of the largest associations of this kind in England was that known as the Manchester Union, which was not an associate of individuals, but was composed of a multitude of co-operative societies. Co-operative societies took the form not only of banking or financial or loan societies, but they were societies of production, societies in respect to agriculture, for the purpose of employment of securing necessary agricultural supplies, for transshipment of products, for buying and selling, and for a multitude of other objects. There was no limit in fact to their operations, they even had some most extraordinary objects, such as the preservation of crops from insects, and they worked invariably with the most beneficial results.

Many Regulations Necessary.

There were a number of rules which would have to be adopted in the regulation of such societies. In view of their small resources a very simple mode of organization would have to be provided so as to save expense and the employment of intermediaries. The capital invested by each individual should be limited, and there should be but one vote for each associate. The association must be open to all honest people who could benefit by their operations, even to women and minors. The operations must be absolutely restricted to those who were members. The membership must be controlled absolutely by the governing body of the association. The association should have permanent capital in order to cultivate stability and solvency, and to make sure that the capital would not be variable. There should be no voting by proxy. There should be a reserve fund to guarantee withdrawals.

Mr. Monk stated that the question had been brought before the House in 1884 by a resolution which had been favorably received by the House. One of the questions discussed had been that of Government assistance, but if the associations were to be strong they would have to work without Government assistance. The Government could favor the movement, and would be called upon by the present bill to exercise a certain surveillance over the companies. The Government could even cancel the charters under certain circumstances, but material help from the Government would be detrimental to the working of the associations.

Federal Jurisdiction the Best.

Some question might arise as to whether the provincial Governments would not be the best ones to deal with this class of business. Mr. Monk was of the opinion, however, that the co-operation of agriculturists would come entirely under Dominion jurisdiction. Producing and manufacturing associations would also come under the Dominion. Most of these associations were either banking or commercial institutions, and he did not doubt but that the Dominion had jurisdiction over them, though possibly in regard to some of them provincial Legislatures might also have jurisdiction.

Mr. Monk quoted the case of an association which had been established a few years ago by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins at Levis, the results of which had been astonishing. It had started with $300 or $400 capital, and in five years had increased it to nearly $40,000. Last year its turnover had amounted to nearly $140,000. Its success in the Town of Levis as an educative influence had been marvelous. The bill would place these associations under the department of Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor.

A Modest Philanthropist.

Booker T. Washington tells of a Wall street philanthropist whose benefactions are so carefully hidden that no one outside of a very small circle suspects him. This is said to be the unknown who sent $25,000 to Mayor McClellan of New York for the San Francisco relief fund. Mr. Washington says this man's wealth will be a great surprise when his death reveals it, his possessions being vastly larger than they are generally supposed to be.

OCEAN ROPES.

A Marine Plant That Grows a Stem Three Hundred Feet Long.

The largest marine plant and probably one of the highest plants known on this globe is a gigantic seaweed, the nereocystis, the stem of which has been found to grow as much as 300 feet long. It was first discovered not far from the Alaskan coast, but has since been found floating in various parts of the Pacific ocean along the American and Asiatic shores. This seaweed grows in a very curious manner. Large quantities of it are found at a little distance from shore and at depths not exceeding 300 feet. On loamy bottoms large thickets of this plant take root, and a stem of the thickness of ordinary cord grows upward. At its top there is a pear-shaped balloon, which grows with the stem, and when it reaches the surface of the water it often measures six feet and more in length, with a diameter of four feet six inches. This balloon has, of course, an upward tendency and keeps the stem growing until it floats on the surface of the water. From the top of this balloon a large tuft of strong, thick, spadelike leaves grow out, which originally are not more than two feet long and which grow and split until from the balloon a roselike growth of from fifty to sixty-five feet in diameter covers the water. This gigantic weed grows in such quantities that near the shore large meadowlike islands are formed, which impede navigation. The natives of the Aleutian Islands make manifold usage of this plant. From their strong dried stems they make ropes 250 feet and more long, while balloons of this weed furnish them with large vessels after they are dried, the smaller ones being used in their bouts to ball out water. The long leaves, after being dried, are cut into narrow strips and used for wickerwork, the making of baskets and similar furniture.

LAPP WOLF HUNTERS.

Swift Runners on Snowshoes Make Short Work of the Brutes.

The Swedish Lapps live entirely with, by and upon their reindeer. A Lapp who owns a thousand deer is a very rich man; but, as taxes are assessed upon the number of deer, he is inclined to underestimate his herd. The most dangerous enemy to the herd is the wolf, who, if so disposed, can kill thirty deer in a night. A band of wolves can make a rich Lapp poor. When the snow is deep and soft and it is announced that wolf tracks have been seen in the neighborhood of the deer the swiftest runners on snowshoes prepare for an exciting chase. The wolf may have a start of a mile or two, but the track it leaves in the deep, soft snow is so prominent that the hunters can follow it at their best speed.

The wolf, though he may run fast, has but slight chance of escaping the short men who, on snowshoes rush through the wood, dart down steep hills and jump from ledges several yards in height. Each hunter does his best to outrun the others, for the wolf belongs to the Lapp who strikes the first blow. As soon as the leading hunter is close enough to the wolf he gives it a heavy blow across the loins with his strong spiked snowshoe staff. If there are other wolves to be pursued, he kills it outright; if not, he disables it and waits till all the hunters arrive before giving the death stroke.

On Tipping the Hat.

New Yorkers still cling to the ancient custom of tipping their hats when greeting a male friend or acquaintance. It is a common sight to see a staid, prosperous looking business man as he passes an acquaintance tipping his hat, although the other is alone and unaccompanied by a woman. It is the same after a party has been together somewhere, at dinner, probably, or at the theater. You will notice that as one separates himself from the others he will say good night or au revoir and then tip his hat. Also when one man is introduced to another it is dollars to a subway ticket that he will lift his chapeau. Wonder why it is. They don't do it in Pittsburg.

Crusty.

The new stenographer's yellow hair glittered in the flood of sunlight that poured through the window of the office.

But old Duke, the bookkeeper, had no eyes for the girl's beauty. He lighted a cigar and set to work.

"Mr. Duke," said the stenographer.

"Huh?" the old man grunted.

"Look here," she said imperiously, "I am sorry, but smoking always makes me sick."

"Then," said Duke, without looking up, "don't ever smoke."

An Irish Compliment.

An Irish gentleman said to an English officer, "Do you know Mr. X. of —?" The officer disclaimed having that pleasure. "Ah, he is a very nice fellow and a good friend of mine. But he has been dead these six years. An', shure, you're very like him!" The officer said he had been compared to a good many things in the course of his lifetime, but never before to a six-year-old corpse.—London Spectator.

Latter Day Breeziness.

"How often do your housemaids dust?"

"Do you mean how often do they fan the furniture," asked slangy Mrs. Nuwedd, "or how often do they skip out?"

If poverty is the mother of crimes want of sense is the father of them.—Bruyere.

That Settled It.

"Why do you think the plaintiff insane?" a witness, examined as to somebody's mental condition, was asked by the counsel at a trial.

"Because," replied the witness, "he is continually going about asserting that he is the Prophet Mohammed."

"And pray, sir," retorted the learned gentleman of the wig, "do you think that when a person declares he is the Prophet Mohammed that is a clear proof of his insanity?"

"Because," answered the witness, regarding his questioner with easy complacency "I happen to be the Prophet Mohammed myself."—Tit-Bits.

Hot Weather Comfort

Can be obtained by drinking ICED

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Nothing to Equal it

LEAD PACKETS ONLY

40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At All Grocers.

Mohammedan Sects.

Mohammedans divide themselves into two principal sects—Shiah and Sunni, the Persians representing the bulk of the former, the Turks of the latter. The chief points on which they differ are the condition of the soul after death and the succession of caliphs. "The Sunni belief is that there is one immortal God, whose works are without beginning or end, and that he will be visible to the souls of the blessed while the Shiahs deny the immortality of the soul and maintain that the co-existent principles of Zoroaster will forever contend for the mastery." With regard to the prophet's successors, the Sunnis claim that the lawful successor of Mohammed was Abu Bekr and after him Omar, Osman and Ali, nephew and son-in-law of Mohammed. The Shiahs, however, reject the first three and hold that Ali was the only legitimate successor. Shiahs pray but three times a day and enjoin pilgrimages to Nejef, Kerbela, Kazimain, Meshed (Persia), Samara and Kum as well as to Mecca and Medina. Sunnis make pilgrimages only to the two latter cities and pray five times a day. From this it can be readily understood that the circumstances of the Turks being in possession of the shrines of Nejef (Meshed Ali), Kazimain and Kerbela is most displeasing to devout Shiahs.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Stay With It.

The first day mother sent me to school I went home at recess, thinking school was out. As I have grown older I find that a whole lot of people did the same thing, and the sad part of the affair is that too many of us never went back. In life be careful that you don't go home at recess. If you start to learn a trade or profession, stay by it and master it. Don't chase away at recess. If you have a business, attend to it. Don't go home at recess. This going home at recess has sent many a business man into bankruptcy. It has caused mothers' tears to flow and mother hearts to ache. It has made crusty old bachelors and sour old maids. It has filled worlds with ignorance and made barren deserts of fertile plains. Going home at recess means that you have fallen asleep at the switch and your train has plunged into the ditch. Always stay until school is out.

The Air of London.

There is no fresh air in the heart of London, according to the conclusions of a recent investigator. He says: "No evidence of ozone was anywhere apparent except at Brownswood park, in the northeast. It was from the northeast quarter the wind was blowing, and the air had lost all trace of ozone before it had reached Hyde park. At Bushey park, although practically a country district, no ozone was present in the air. London had not only abstracted the goodness out of the air that swept over it, but had added to it the exhalations from the breath and bodies of millions of human beings and of tens of thousands of animals. Persons living within a one or two mile radius of Charing Cross cannot have fresh air entering their dwellings at any time."

Parsee Burial Customs.

A Bombay correspondent, writing of the burial customs of the Parsees, says: "The approach of that transition we call death is a signal for the relatives to leave the presence of the dying one, the priest alone remaining to whisper Zend-Avesta precepts into his ear. He in turn passes out of the room and admits a dog, who is trained to gaze steadily into the face of the dying one. A dog is accounted the only living creature that can terrorize the evil spirits, so the 'sas-did,' or dog stare, is the last sight the Parsee has on earth. No human shadow must intervene; otherwise the guardian virtue of the dog's gaze is annulled."

To Scrape an Acquaintance.

"To scrape an acquaintance", was originated by the Emperor Hadrian. Once when visiting the public bath he found an old veteran scraping himself with a piece of broken crockery in lieu of an iron or copper scraper. Hadrian gave him a sum of money to provide the necessary materials for a bath and on his next visit to the institution found it full of veterans scraping themselves with potsherds. "Scrape away, gentlemen, but you shall not scrape an acquaintance with me," was Hadrian's comment as he went out.

The Poet's Inconsistency.

"You speak of the brooks," said the critic as he looked over his friend's poem, "as the most joyous things in nature."

"So they are," said the poet.

"But you are inconsistent."

"Why?"

"Because later on you say they are ever murmuring."

Dodging Him.

Mr. Borem—I didn't see you last Sunday— Miss Cutting—Oh, you must have if you saw me at all! Mr. Borem—I—er—beg pardon. I don't understand. Miss Cutting—I say if you saw me Sunday you must have seen me last, for I was careful to see you first.

Small Average Production.

Dr. D. E. Salmon says, in Country Gentleman, that the average cow of the United States, according to the last census, produces but 155 pounds of butter a year; and it seems almost incredible that in the eastern states, where there is every encouragement to the development of the dairy industry, the yield of butter per cow is but 200 pounds per year.

Avoid Appendicitis

It is caused by the clogging of the bowels and intestines. Keep the digestion active, the stomach right the bowels healthy and open with

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Wilson's FLY PADS

Three hundred times as sticky as ordinary sticky paper.

NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

When Remitting by Post, use Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

The Best and Cheapest System of Sending Money to any Place in the World.

Absolutely Safe

Purchaser is given a receipt, and if order or cheque is LOST or DESTROYED, the amount will be promptly REFUNDED. No red tape. For full information and rates call on Local Agents.

FARM LANDS WANTED.

Improved and unimproved. Parties having farms for sale can find ready purchasers by writing immediately, stating full particulars, etc.

FARMERS' LAND CO.

58 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Make the Horse Comfortable.

Do not forget to have plenty of bedding for the horses. If they are on a plank or cement floor the hardness makes it very necessary. If on a dirt floor, which is apt to be as hard as board, the same reason makes it necessary, and in addition it will help to keep them cleaner. The horse is naturally a clean animal. He always stays clean in the pasture, except for wallowing in dust, which adds to his comfort.

Measuring Land.

A handy tool for measuring land is made from an old buggy wheel fitted to a light frame. Measure the tire and mark a point in the rim, so that the revolutions of the wheel can be counted. Walk around the piece of land with the wheel and multiply the number of revolutions by the measure of the tire.

Care of the Foal.

A foal should not be allowed to run with its dam while the latter is at work, but should remain in a roomy, well lighted box stall and be taught to eat oats mixed with a little bran, water being within reach.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

His Record.

"Do you believe a man can love more than one?"

"I know it. Why, between Friday night and Monday morning I have loved a whole summer resort."—New York Life.

Hard to Touch.

"When a man is distant he's not easily touched," remarked the observer of events and things. "Come to think of it, he's not easily touched when he's close, either."—Yonkers Statesman.

An Old Clock.

The great clock at Rouen has been measuring time and striking the hours and quarters for over 500 years and, it is said, has been running all this time without interruption.

Crossing Fowls.

There may be or not an advantage in crossing, says A. V. Meersch in Western Poultry Journal. Healthy fowls of a first class laying breed are not likely to be improved by crossing as regards their health and their laying power. On the contrary, different layers when crossed with a better laying breed will produce progeny that will be fairly certain to produce more eggs than themselves. The progeny of weakly stock are improved by crossing with healthy stock. In crossing there should be a definite object in view, and then the advantage sought can usually be gained to a greater or less extent.

W N U No. 593

Piles Make Life Wretched

But There Is Quick Relief From Itching and Thorough Cure in

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

It may be truthfully stated that piles produce more excruciating pain, misery and wretchedness of feeling than any known disease. Life becomes a perfect burden during the attacks of itching, burning, stinging pains.

The worst mistake to imagine that the effects of piles are local, for as a matter of fact, they sap the vitality of mind and body and slowly but surely lead to the ruination of the health. This is as well as of bleeding piles, which, because of the loss of blood, are more true of itching and protruding

Old in their disastrous effects. Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensations of piles and is a positive and thorough cure for every form of this wretched, torturing, and oftentimes stubborn disease. This has been proven in so many thousands of cases that there is no longer any room for doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most satisfactory treatment for piles that was ever discovered.

Mr. John Johnson, Cowley, Alta., writes:—"Three years ago I was cured of blind, itching piles of 27 years standing by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used to think that death would be the only relief I would ever get from the terrible misery of piles. Often I was laid up for three days at a time and at other times worked when I should have been in bed.

"Dr. Chase's Ointment is worth sixty dollars a box instead of sixty cents. I am a different man since using it. I am farming all the time and never miss a day. Words fail to express my gratitude for the cure this ointment made for me. I cannot tell half as much about it as it deserves. Anyone doubting this can write direct to me."

Frequently when doctors have failed to cure piles and the surgeon's knife has proven futile Dr. Chase's Ointment has effected thorough cure. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Watering Horses.

A horse should always be allowed to quench his thirst after coming in from work even if he is hot, says W. R. Culbert in Kentucky Stock Farm. A very general opinion exists that it is injurious to water horses when they come in in a heated state, and they are therefore in many instances not watered until they have somewhat cooled down. This opinion is fallacious, as it does not hurt horses to drink cold water directly they return from work. It is however, hurtful to let a horse drink after he is partly cooled down, and this practice is very liable to cause a chill to the system.

Care of Growing Pigs.

Young pigs fare best on a ration of one pound of corn and oats mixed to two pounds of middlings, says Farm Stock Journal. Given this as a regular ration and then from three to five hours daily on the range, the young pigs ought to take on a fine growth of bone and muscle and be in good shape to fatten readily in the early fall.

The Pasture.

Horses will not thrive in pastures where the water supply is limited to stagnant, muddy pools no matter how abundant the feed and how good the quality of the grasses.

Spencer and Colors.

Herbert Spencer's notions of art were very crude. His favorite color was what he called "impure purple." He wore "impure purple" gloves and, finding that the furniture was a little somber, had a binding of "impure purple" basted round it by a seamstress. He put the first strip himself and showed her how to stick it on with paste. He had his vases filled with artificial flowers. He wished to have everything bright about him and consequently enjoyed color. When it was suggested he could get that in real flowers he replied: "Boob! They would want constant replenishing!" He wanted to know why the people should object to artificial flowers in a room any more than to an artificial landscape.—"Home Life With Herbert Spencer."

Safer.

"Of course, I don't want to criticise, but I don't think it was altogether right for David to say 'all men are liars.'"

"Well, at any rate, it was safer than to pick out one man and say it to him."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Weary Willie (reading "ad.")—"Man wanted to chop wood, bring up coal, tend furnace, take care of garden, mind chickens, and children——"

Frayed Fagin (groaning)—Gee! dem matrimonial advertisements make me tired.—Judge.

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

Magistrate—What was the value of the boots stolen from you?

"Well, when they were new they cost thirteen lire; then I had them resoled twice, which cost me four lire, so altogether they are worth seventeen lire."—Gallo Caricaturista.

They are a Powerful Nervine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

Almond Milk.

Almond milk is made by blanching thirty good sized Jordan almonds and bruising them to a powder in half a pint of distilled water. A lump of sugar must be worked in at the same time to prevent the oil from separating. The process takes some time and should be done in a mortar. Strain through cheesecloth. To make the milk richer increase the number of nuts used. The preparation is one of the most soothing and bleaching.

On the Level.

"What's the chief product of Panama?"

And the great statesman never looked up from the momentous document as he replied:

"Conversation."—Washington Star.

Origin of Great Cities.

A halo of romance encircles the location and beginning of most of the great cities of the world. Rome owed its origin to the flight of vultures over Palatine hill, and Athens rose over the summit of the Acropolis because an olive tree had been planted at its base by the goddess hand of Minerva.

HANDLING MANURE.

Method Followed on a Highly Successful Dairy Farm.

The writer has seen few farmers who had no apologies to make for their methods of handling manure. He has seen one, however, who believed he was getting every particle of value from the manure it is possible to get. The farm in question was a dairy farm, and the methods used are not applicable to all types of farms. The cows were kept in their stalls the year round. Every day in the year they had either silage or green stuff from the fields. They also had enough dry hay to keep the manure from being too washy and what grain they needed. Behind each row of eight cows was a ditch eighteen inches wide and eight to ten inches deep. This ditch was cleaned thoroughly every morning after milking hours. After the cleaning a small quantity of wood ashes was sprinkled in the ditch to dry it. Then a layer about one and a half inches deep of rotten sod or leaf mold was added. Next morning the contents of the ditch were lifted into a cart by means of forks, and the cart went immediately to the field where the manure was scattered. In exceptionally bad weather the ditch was sometimes left for two days.

This method may not be applicable to all dairy farms, but it is the ideal to be followed as closely as circumstances will permit. It gets both liquids and solids on the land. If any leaching occurs, let it be into the soil, where the leachings will do the most good.—W. J. Spillman.

MAKER OF DAIRY BLOOD.

A Deceptive Point About the Milk Veins and Milk Wells.

The head is one of the principal indications of dairy tendency. Cleanliness and refinement here mean quality and refinement in all features, and refinement and quality are the first essentials of a dairy cow. Other indications of quality are fine, hard bone; soft, pliable skin, mossy hair and large clear eyes. A large muzzle indicates a large assimilative and digestive capacity and a well developed breathing system.

A deep, wide chest means large heart and lung capacity, while a large barrel means a well developed digestive system. It is essential, too, in a dairy cow to have a high and wide rump, permitting the greatest possible freedom in the delivery of a calf. The udder should not only be large, but it should be well balanced, extending well forward on the belly and backward between the thighs. But, here again quality is of first importance. A large, meaty udder is not as desirable as a smaller, spongy udder.

The milk veins carrying the blood from the udder forward to the heart should be large, elastic, crooked and branched, with large milk wells through which they enter the body. Sometimes these milk veins become exceedingly large and tortuous because of a varicose condition resulting from too small milk wells. Care needs to be exercised in order not to be deceived by any such state of affairs.—Professor H. E. Humphrey, Wisconsin Agricultural College.

Indigestion.

The following cure for indigestion is recommended by the ointment Dr. Bond in the London Lancet, a medical journal of world wide repute.

"The indigestion must be a very hopeless one," says Dr. Bond, "which will not yield to a diet of a small cup of warm milk to which a teaspoonful of rum has been added, followed by a plain biscuit or two and some very mild cheese, paradoxical as this combination may seem."

According to Dr. Bond, there is a subtle harmony between these ingredients that does the business.

"Man is Filled With Misery."—This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable, whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthful state. Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil will help to do all this.

Cinched.

"Senator, what do you think your prospects are for being re-elected?"

"Fine," replied Senator Badger. "They've got to do it or I'll tell how they elected me the first time."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Very Like It.

His mother tucked four-year-old Johnny away in the top berth of the sleeping car. Hearing him stir in the middle of the night she called softly:—

"Johnny, do you know where you are?"

"Course I do," he returned, sturdily. "I'm in the top drawer."—Youth.

Treatment of Lousy Live Stock.

Farm stock that become badly infested with lice during the winter months do not thrive as they should, and in the spring may show marked unthriftiness. This is especially true when stock are not well cared for and in young animals.

The sucking lice are more harmful than the biting varieties, as the former have mouth parts adapted to penetrating the skin and suckling the blood of the host. However, the symptoms may be as marked in sheep and other animals, that are badly infested with biting lice. In such cases the wool or coat becomes matted and detached, and the skin irritated and inflamed as a result of the animals rubbing, biting and scratching the parts.

Good care during the winter will prevent the lice from doing a great deal of harm, and the simpler remedies, such as mercurial and sulphur ointment, rubbed back of the horns or ears and along the mane and back, and insect powder dusted into the coat, may help in destroying them. A thorough treatment of the herd with dips or washes cannot be practiced during the winter months, unless the treated animals are prevented from catching cold. A favorable time to use this line of treatment is in the spring. A one or two per cent. water solution of a tar disinfectant should be used. A convenient way to apply the remedy in the larger animals is with a spray pump, and in sheep and hogs by dipping. Whatever method is used, the coat and skin must be thoroughly wet with the solution. Proper care should be taken in mixing the remedy, as there is danger of making it too strong and irritating the skin.

After treating the herd, the stables, sheds, or sleeping quarters should be sprayed with about a two per cent. water solution of the disinfectant, or whitewash may be used instead. This is necessary in order to prevent reinfecting the herd from the surroundings. If there is much litter around the yards, and it cannot be gotten rid of, it is advisable to move the herd to other yards. Tar disinfectants in one or two per cent. solutions do not destroy the eggs or nits, hence it is necessary to treat the animals again in ten days or two weeks.

Stockmen sometimes ask if the feeding of sulphur to lousy animals will not drive away or destroy the lice. The feeding of small doses of sulphur will do no harm, neither will it help in getting rid of the lice, and it cannot be considered a remedy for this class of disorders when used in this way. Sulphur is effective, however, when used externally, and the addition of four ounces to every gallon of the tar disinfectant solution used, greatly increases the effectiveness of the remedy.—R. A. Craig, Veterinarian, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Modern Gallantry.

The Man (in the street car)—Take my seat, madam. The Woman—Thank you, but I also get out at the next corner.

"Calumny is the worst of evils. In it there are two who commit injustice and one who is injured.—Herodotus.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

She—Why do you let your beard grow? It does not suit you at all.

He—May I point out, my dear madame, that you let your nose grow and that it suits you still less!—Sourire.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Second Nature.

"My own darling," he sighs, "say that you will be mine!"

The beautiful actress drops her eyes and suffers herself to be folded in his embrace, whispering, "Egbert, I have always been yours!"

To his astonishment an instant later she draws away from him and taps her foot angrily on the floor, saying:

"Goodness, you did that like a wooden man. We didn't get a hand! You'll have to put more life and go into your part or"— Here she blushes vividly and across her face surge waves of sweet confusion as she shyly says: "I am so sorry! For the moment I forgot that we were here alone and not on the stage."—Judge.

Cutting Down Niagara.

The most recent estimate of the prospective loss of water to Niagara falls in consequence of the engineering enterprises now in progress there was made in an address before the Society of Mechanical Engineers in London by Professor Unwin. He said that when all the power schemes now under way have been carried to completion the loss of water to the falls will amount to about 30 per cent of the quantity normally passing down the cataract during the season of minimum flow.

A Bath For the Gods.

The most powerful man in China is Viceroy Yuan Shi Kain. He recently visited Paotingfu, made the rounds of the temples dedicated to local divinities and, taking the idols therefrom, threw them into the river. It is indicative of the present religious temper of China that the people took the matter as a joke, saying, "The viceroy is giving our gods a bath."

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

"I am fifty-seven years old, and until recently my hair was very gray. But in a few weeks Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my hair so now there is not a gray hair to be seen."—J. W. HANSON, Boulder Creek, Cal.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Killing Beaver, Otter, and Deer

If a beaver or an otter is seen anywhere it is not allowed to rest until the hide is off it, and Mr. Trapper then looks about for another victim, says The Gravenhurst Banner. There is a family of beavers less than three miles from town, and if left alone they would soon accumulate; but they are molested, and if not caught will soon leave. In the matter of deer it is even worse, for they are shot at all times, regardless of sex, age, or quality. The writer has information regarding one pot hunter who has taken no fewer than nine deer since last October, and sold the most of them, not even having a permit. I don't know whether there is a game warden in Muskoka Township or not, but if there is one he must be like Baal of old, either asleep or perhaps on a journey. If there is none, it is time there was one.

The American Jew.

Says Jacob H. Schiff of New York, the eminent Jewish philanthropist: "It is my conviction that the crossing of the different types of Jew, particularly of the Russian and the German Jew, now beginning to go forward in this country, is destined in the course of the next fifty years to produce the finest type of all times—the American Jew."

Only Alternative.

Percy—I say, Cholly, what do you—aw—do when youah tailor wefuses you cwedit?

Cholly—Why, I—aw—twansfer me patwonage to anothah tailor, doncher know.—Chicago News.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN.

Liquid medicines advertised to cure stomach and bowel disorders and summer complaints contain opiates and are dangerous. When a mother gives Baby's Own Tablets to her little ones she has the guarantee of a Government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or harmful drug. The prudent mother will appreciate that in Baby's Own Tablets there is absolute safety. An occasional dose to the well child will keep it well—and they promptly cure the minor ailments of childhood when they come unexpectedly. Mrs. G. Hamlin, St. Adolphe, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for colic and bowel troubles and find them safe and speedy in their cure." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Keep the tablets in the house.

"Of course, doctor, German measles are never serious."

"I never met but one fatal case."

"Fatal?"

"Yes, it was a Frenchman, and when he discovered it was German measles that he had mortification set in."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The total imports of tea into Canada and the United States is about one hundred and ten million pounds per annum. One out of every fourteen pounds, both in Canada and the United States, is "SALADA" and this trade is growing very rapidly, and "SALADA" is as easily obtained in such cities as New York, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburg, Buffalo, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Cleveland, Rochester, etc., as it is in Toronto, Montreal, and through out the Dominion.

Mother—What do you mean by bringing back the two sous. Didn't you post my letter?

Promising Olive Branch.—Yes I did, I took advantage when no one was looking to slip it into the box without a stamp.—Rire.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—In June, '98, I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days and the tooth cuts refused to heal till your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The effect was magical; in five hours the pain had ceased and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever.

Yours truly,
A. E. ROY,
Carriage Maker.

St. Antoine, P. Q.

Dentist—Of course, fraulein—but whether we can get the tooth out of such a small mouth—that's the question.—Figaro.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The fair amateur palmist looked at the left hand of the sweet young girl long and earnestly.

Breathlessly she waited for the palmist's next words.

"Ah! I see by your hand that you are engaged to be married," said the palmist.

"How wonderful!" exclaimed the bride-to-be.

"And," continued the reader of the future, and the past, in a more cutting tone, "I see that you are engaged to Mr. Looby."

"Oh! It's perfectly extraordinary!" burst out the blushing girl. "How could you know that?"

"By my long study of science," was the reply.

"But surely the lines in my hand cannot tell you the na——"

"Who said anything about lines?" replied the prophetic one, with withering scorn. "You are wearing the engagement ring I returned him three weeks ago!"—Philadelphia Record.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a natural and healthy action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Oil Cake For Poultry.

Some authorities advocate feeding broken oil cake for fattening poultry. We have known the oilmeal cake to be used in this way after being ground or passed through the bone mill and mixed with a little bran into a mash. The poultry are very fond of the oil cake ground in this way, fed to them just as it comes from the mill. An equal portion of the cracklings from lard and the oil cake mixed in dry bran and fed as a dry mash is good for winter egg production, though this is a rather fattening mixture, and too much of it should not be fed. If reasonably given to hens that are kept active through scratching for all their grain food in the litter it will help rather than retard egg production, for they will not gain much flesh when so actively engaged.—Country Gentleman.

WITH THE SEAL HUNTERS.

How Annual Slaughter of Animals on Ice Field Is Carried Out—The Industry Is Very Perilous.

Newfoundland's sealing fleet of twenty-five steamers, carrying 5,000 men, sailed a few days ago for the ocean expanse off Labrador, where the wide ice floes are found. P. T. McGrath writes to The Toronto News from St. John's: "It is on these ice floes that the pinnipeds or hair seals give birth to their young, these infant mammals being the chief prey of the sealmen, and being slaughtered by the thousand. These hair seals are distinct from the fur seals of Alaska and Behring Sea, and are mainly in demand for their skin and fat, the former being tanned and converted into leather, and the latter being rendered into oil and used as a substitute for medicinal cod oil, for making soaps and for illuminating lighthouses. The Newfoundland seal hunt, too, is prosecuted very differently from the Alaskan. The former seals keep entirely to the ice or the open ocean, and it requires powerful steamers, able to force through the floes, to engage in the work successfully. The men venture forth upon these mighty crystal prairies and pursue their victims for miles, trusting to their expertness and surefootedness to conduct the chase to an issue and regain their ships once more by nightfall.

Perilous Hunt.

"The Newfoundland industry is beyond all question more perilous than the other, because it is prosecuted amid winter conditions, blizzards and severe frosts, which occasion tragedies appalling in their gruesome accompaniments. There is scarcely a season without its awesome list of fatalities or its hairbreadth escapes, and none but men of the most rugged constitutions could stand the perils and hardships attendant upon this industry. The ships have to face the risks of colliding with icebergs while fogs beset them, of being crushed between contending floes while storms assail, of being driven ashore by the pressure of the ice pack, or of being sunk by the tempests which sometimes sweep these northern seas. The men, in their turn, must guard against drowning by sinking through the seals' thinly crusted blow-holes in the ice, of being frozen to death by the terrible blizzards which occasionally are met while they are abroad on the floes, or of perishing from starvation and exposure while enveloped in the fogs that often overspread the floes and make it impossible for these men to reach their ships.

Carry No Food.

For greater ease in their work they go lightly clad and carry little or no food, trusting to their active exertions to maintain the warmth of their surroundings. Often the horrors which are enacted on these northern floes are among the most tragic in the annals of authentic adventures. Such, for instance, was the case of the Greenland, in 1898, of whose men forty-seven were frozen to death and sixty-three badly frostbitten by being assailed by a blizzard while far from their ship, the storm raging with pitiless fury for two days and nights, and they being without shelter."

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Interesting Group in the St. Lawrence Where Dwell the Acadian Remnant.

"Rarely does the world hear of the Magdalen Islands or of the people who occupy them, the descendants of Longfellow's Acadians, immortalized in 'Evangeline,' many of whom settled here," writes P. T. McGrath to The Chicago Daily News from St. John's, Nfld. "This group of islets is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 150 miles from the coast of Newfoundland. This spring they have been brought into prominence because of the 30,000 seals that have been killed on their shores. The Magdalens are an aggregation of 14 islands, some so small as to be uninhabited, and others sustaining about 1,800 soul. The group is chiefly remarkable for its shipwrecks, for it lies right in the track of shipping bound to and from Montreal. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is filled with ice floes from December to May, and no ships but the Newfoundland sealers can force their way through these masses, so that the Magdalens are cut off from all communication with the outer world save by the telegraph. No intercourse is possible even with the neighboring coasts. Every fall a half-year's stock of provisions has to be laid in, as there is no means of replenishing the stores until spring comes.

Owned by Coffin Family.

"The settlers are French of speech and action, and their industrial habits are moulded on French patterns and their domestic life is virtually that of the Breton peasant. The Acadians first settled here in 1763, after France had been deprived of Canada and Acadia had been ravaged, as Longfellow tells. In 1789 the British monarch bestowed the islands on Admiral Coffin for services before Quebec and to his descendants the group now belongs. The settlers pay an annual rental on the basis of 20 cents an acre of the lands they occupy, and recent legislation obliges the landlords to sell when ever a tenant proffers a sum equal to fifteen years' rental, but most of the occupants are too poor to purchase. In addition to fishing, agriculture in its elementary forms is followed.

"All too rarely are the Magdalens visited by tourists and health seekers. They form an admirable summer resort. The settlers are simple, frugal and industrious, with old-world habits, unfamiliar speech and dress and the manners which so charm the visitor to the lovely Norman dales and pleasant Breton valleys. The islands are not all mere rocks. In many places sandstone cliffs rise sheer from the sea 500 feet, and again they seem to overhang where the sea has fretted away their base. At some points the hills slope gradually upward from the water to the middle of the islands, rising 600 feet high, and the interior presents an interesting variety of scenery. In the bays are to be found fine sea trout, which yield excellent fishing."

Experience Teaches.

The progressive farmer is the one who is willing to make failures and thereby gain experience.

Whisky and Water.

The Provincial License Department has received a letter from Mr. E. C. Hillman, secretary of the Ottawa Hotelkeepers' Protective Association, to the effect that some hotelmen are in the habit of diluting liquor by adding water, and he asks an interpretation of the law in this regard. The department has replied that, while this dilution is not expressly prohibited in the act, it does not follow that it can be done. The revised Canadian statutes, chapter 107, the department holds, would no doubt covere the point. This chapter prohibits adulteration of liquor and the adding of water might be considered adulteration.

Onion Soup and Fame.

Membership in the French academy, the hoped for reward of Gallic writers, was once closely associated with onion soup. During the restoration in France a club was formed under the title of "Diner de la Soupe a l'Onion." This organization contained twenty members. It met every three months, when the dinner was opened with an onion soup. The club was to endure until every associate was elected to the academy. This was accomplished in 1845, when the last banquet was held.

Pat's Escape.

An Irishman, meeting another, asked what had become of their old acquaintance, Patrick Murphy.

"Arrah, now, dear honey," said the other, "poor Pat was condemned to be hanged, but he saved his life by dying in prison."

Feeding a Football Crowd.

The caterers at the Crystal palace, in London, made huge preparations in order to cope with the requirements of the football crowd at the final. The glasses stocked numbered 240,000, the cups and saucers 120,000, and there were 70,000 slices of bread and butter, 1,250 loaves of eight pounds each, 1,000 loaves of five pounds each, 100 rumps of beef, 75 loins of mutton, 12,000 pounds of potatoes, 100 barrels of beer, and 800 gallons of milk, to say nothing of many thousands of buns and scones, slices of cake and other edibles. For the distribution of these over 1,200 waiters and waitresses and cooks were enrolled.—London Mail.

To Color Straw Hats.

From Harper's Bazar this very useful suggestion is taken: A straw hat which has become yellow in the sun may be colored. Take four ounces of alcohol and dissolve in it one ounce of sealing wax of any desired shade. The wax must be reduced to powder before it is put in the alcohol, and if it does not dissolve readily place the dish in a larger one half full of warm water. This mixture is very inflammable, and the work might well be one out of doors. Brush and clean the hat and apply the color with a flat brush in the sun. This method stiffens the straw, and the color will not come off even in the rain.

The Sunken Gunboats.

The statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons recently, that the Government is in communication with the British authorities on the subject of raising the gunboats sunk in the River Thames, near Chatham, in 1813, again directs attention to these interesting relics of early Canadian history, says The Chatham Plant.

During the war of 1812-13 the British sank three of their gunboats in the river, just two miles below the present city of Chatham. These boats have rested in their watery graves for nearly a century. About five years ago, however, a Historical Association was formed in Chatham, of which Mr. J. S. Black was chosen president, and, with the consent of the Government, one of the boats was raised. Its contents included a couple of large guns and several tons of cannon balls. The trophies are being installed at the new Armories, to be opened this summer, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Rankin, commanding officer of the 24th Regiment, being their custodian.

Last year the American Historical Society put in claims to the other two gunboats and a party came over from Detroit to locate their position, sound the river and install apparatus for raising them, with the purpose of conveying them to Belle Isle Park, Detroit. This project caused a considerable storm among the loyal Canadians of the district. Through Mr. H. S. Clements, M. P., the Government was appealed to and their engineer visited the ground and went over the proposal with representatives of the district. As a result Mr. G. W. Cowan, the then mayor of Chatham, was authorized to police the banks of the river in the vicinity of the sunken trophies against the enterprising Americans, and their work was stayed by force of the law.

Curious Habit of Foxes.

The animals on which the fox usually preys are often left untouched round his own home; and it is even asserted that nothing is killed on the side of the hill in which that home is made. Some curious instances with regard to his habits in these respects are given in "Nature Notes." In a small patch of nettles within a few feet of the mouth of the foxes' earth a partridge placed her nest, and brought off her brood. Round this nettle-bed the cubs were constantly to be seen, and in it they played hide-and-seek. In another case the entrance of an earth was surrounded by five or six rabbit-holes, the tenants of which were unmolested by their next door neighbors. In a third a litter of cubs was placed in a large pit surrounded by fencing, from which there was no escape, and in which there were a number of rabbits. None of these was attacked by the cubs, though they would seize a dead rabbit in full sight of the person who had shot and thrown it to them.

Good Fruit Pays.

From time to time the wail goes up that fruit growing does not pay, that it is overdone, that the market is glutted and in consequence the fruit has to be taken to the tip. If one has sufficient curiosity to take a run down to the markets in order to probe deeper into this matter he will see so much inferior fruit being offered for sale, for anything it will bring, that he is struck dumb with wonder as to how the producers of fruit of such inferior quality can make a living out of it and that, if they cannot produce anything better, the wonder is that they had not given up fruit growing long before.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Colts.

For colts oats lead the list of feeding stuffs, but shorts and bran and barley peas and some corn may be profitably used where economy is important. Steamed crushed oats or barley thickened with bran will prove very nourishing and appetizing where colts are suffering from teething. A limited quantity of cooked roots mixed with ground grain and bran, given at night in water time, daily or two or three times a week, will show in a more thrifty general appearance.

English Tendency In Matrimony.

We always tend to run to extremes in our social fashions, and it is therefore not without some interest, one may even say anxiety, that we shall watch the decided tendency of society women to marry men much younger than themselves. There may come a day when an age limit may have to be instituted.—London World.

$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.

Sunlight Soap contains no injurious chemicals.

Sunlight Soap is pure soap, scientifically made. Every step in its manufacture is watched by an expert chemist.

Sunlight Soap saves labor, and the wear of rubbing which common soaps require in washing fabrics.

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto 154

Maize.

Maize is Indian corn. Crushed maize is known in Ireland as "stirabout," in Italy as "polenta" and in America as "hominy." It is less stimulating than wheat. Corn flour is a preparation of maize. Crushed maize boiled with milk, sweetened with sugar and dashed with cream is one of the most fattening foods.

The Digit.

The digit, a Hebrew measure of length, was a little over nine-tenths of an inch. It was taken from the second joint of the right forefinger.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Marriage.

"What I want," said the young man, "is to get married and have a peaceful, quiet home."

"Well," said Farmer Corntossel, "sometimes it works that way, and then again sometimes it's like joinin' a debatin' society."

Curiosity Aroused.

"Papa, what makes the cheese smell so?"

"The process by which it was cured, I presume."

After some moments of profound cogitation. "Papa, what would it smell like if it hadn't been cured?"

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Badly Smitten.

"I wish there were ten days in the week," sighed Gladys.

"Why?" asked Grace.

"Jack could call oftener then."

Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.—Lowell.

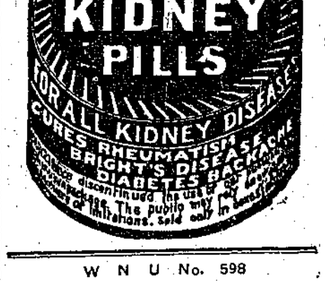
Depluming Mites.

Dust the fowls thoroughly (to the skin) with some good louse powder, grease head around vent with carbolized vaseline. This is the treatment for chickens infested with depluming mites.

The Weather Prophet.

"How are you coming on with your new system of weather prediction?"

"Well," answered the prophet cheerily, "I can always get the kind of weather all right, but I haven't quite succeeded in hitting the dates exactly."



W N U No. 598

THE MOYIE LEADER.

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

F. J. SMYTH, Publisher.

UNION LABEL

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....$2.00

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1906.

LABOR DAY.

In celebrating next Monday, organized labor can congratulate itself on the fact that it is celebrating a day which has been set aside solely and entirely for its benefit. There are other holidays on the calendar—many of them—but this is the day above all other days on which labor should rejoice and celebrate.

Labor is honorable, and labor has its rights. No just man will deny labor the right to form itself into organizations so as to be in position to defend its interests. Union is strength. If capitalists may combine, why may not the working classes? But all dissensions between capital and labor should be as far as possible obviated. Labor and capital are naturally dependent on one another. The wealth of capitalists could not operate our mines without the muscle and strong arm of the miner, and the mines could not be run without the aid of the wealthy individuals or companies.

Therefore Labor Day is one of the grandest holidays of the year and should be fittingly observed.

The waterwagon is said to be more dangerous than the automobile. At least more people fall off it.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the first free library in America was established by organized labor, the bricklayers of Boston.

Now it turns out that the report that Chinese have purchased the Victoria Colonist (Conservative) is a malicious lie. Thus another baseless fabrication started by the Liberal press has been knocked in the head.

At the Daly banquet, held recently in Moyie, "Our Suburb, Nelson," was one of the toasts proposed. This leads the Kaslo Kootenaian to remark: "What nerve! Next thing we know those cheeky Moyie people will be claiming Kaslo as a suburb of their camp."

Through the courtesy and kindness of the management of the Cranbrook Herald, the Moyie Leader was published last week while its editor and publisher was in the hospital with an attack of bronchitis. Messrs. Simpson and Billings sent a man and some type up and the paper appeared Saturday afternoon as usual.

Victoria is shocked. Owing to an undreamed of invasion of the fashionable residential quarter of the provincial capital by well-to-do Chinese seeking homes. Victoria may shortly find the capitalistic class as energetic in protesting against the presence of the yellow alien as his laborer citizens have been for years. Lee Mongkow, Chinese interpreter in the customs service, was the Oriental who set the ball in motion, when he purchased for something like $17,000 the pretty residence of J. S. H. Matson on Victoria Arm, and became the next door neighbor of Hon. James Dunsmuir.

Keep Your Eye On It.

"Well, doctor, do you think it is anything serious?"

"Oh, not at all. It is merely a boil on the back of your neck, but I would advise you to keep your eye on it.

MINERAL ACT.

(FORM F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Aztec, Horseshoe, Durango, Etna, and Portland Mineral Claims, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located:—On west side of lower Moyie Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. T. McVittie, F. M. C. No. B 1073, agent for O. J. Johnson F. M. C. No. B 914, Thos Rader F. M. C. No. B 910 J. B. Sanburn F. M. C. No. B 905, L. E. Sanburn F. M. C. No. B 907, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1906.

Pain from a Burn Promptly Relieved by Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

A little child of Micheal Strauss, of Vernon, Conn., was recently in great pain from a burn on the hand, and as cold applications only increase the inflammation, Mr. Strauss came to Mr. James N. Nicholas, a local merchant, for something to stop the pain. Mr. Nicholas says: "I advised him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and the first application drew out the inflammation and gave immediate relief. I have used this liniment myself and recommended it very often for cuts, burns, strains and lame back, and have never known it to disappoint. For sale by the Moyie Drug and Stationery Co.

East Kootenay's Big Holiday

Labor Day

At

Cranbrook

Monday, Sept. 3.

$1,200 IN PRIZES

Special Trains From Every Point In The District.

Everybody Come.

WM. SMALL, President.
S. J. MIGHTON, 1st Vice-Pres,
H. WHITE, Sec.-Treas.

St. Joseph's Convent.

NELSON, B. C.

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

PREST PHOTO CO.

CRANBROOK AND MOYIE.

BUY YOUR

Cigars, Tobaccos, Fruit and Candy

FROM

A. B. Stewart & Co.

Agent for Crows' Nest Steam Laundry.

—THE—

Central Hotel.

DESAULNIER BROS. Props.

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

Headquarters for Commercial and Mining Men.

QUEENS AVENUE, MOYIE, B. C.

I. O. O. F.

Wildey Lodge No. 44.

Meets Tuesday evenings in McGregor hall on Victoria street. Sojourning Odd Fellows cordially invited.

R. T. HOWARD, Noble Grand. F. J. SMYTH, Secr'y.

St. Eugene Lodge No. 37.

K. of P.

Meets every Thursday evening in McGregor hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers invited.

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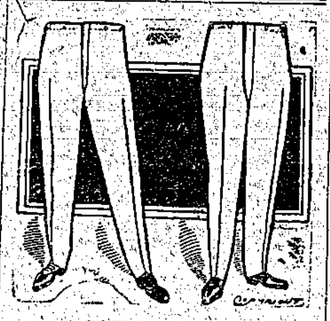

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