

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 1

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, MAY 30, 1907

NO. 22

BANK OF HAMILTON

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED

INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. S. WALKER, President
ALLEN LAIRD, General Manager
A. E. HILLARD, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

Fly Time

The warm weather is here at last, and Fly Time will be here in a day or so. Keep your house free from the pest by using:

Fly Pads
Tanglefoot
Insect Powder
Roach's Powder

To be had at

The Drug Store
ELM CREEK

Advertise in the Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 10.00
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 10.44

CARMAN BRANCH

No. 123 arrives..... 9.55
No. 121 departs..... 10.10
No. 124 arrives..... 10.35
No. 123 departs..... 10.50

Local and General

Job printing at The Mail office.

Born.—On Friday, May 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, a son.

Geo. Simpson went to Winnipeg on Tuesday.

Rev. A. E. Cook was in the city on Monday.

Horsemen, get your route cards at The Mail office.

John Simpson spent Sunday in town.

J. A. Storey came in to spend Victoria Day with his family.

C. Angle returned on Monday from a trip to the States.

The worst storm within living memory was raging on Lake Superior on Monday.

Ladies, go to Staples for your whitewear and muslins. Read his ad.

If Canada were as thickly populated as the British Isles, it would have over a billion people.

Mr. Soole, Senr., of Seaforth, Ont., is the guest of his son, W. C. Soole.

The Starkey House, Carman, ably sustained its reputation on Victoria Day.

Jas. Larmour and A. R. Stevens left on Saturday on a pilgrimage to Prince Rupert.

Mrs. W. T. Kennedy came in from Winnipeg on Thursday's train, returning on Monday.

Seeding in this district is well forward, and will probably be completed in a few days.

Rev. G. C. Grant and Messrs. Jos. Rinn and R. Johnston attended the presbytery meeting at Glenboro on Tuesday.

Editor Manning, of the Reston Recorder, was in town a short time on Tuesday, commiserating with Ye Scribe.

The O.P.R. announce a change in the times of trains, to go into effect Sunday midnight. The official time card will be published next week.

The Northern Elevator Co. will open for business on Saturday next, June 1st. All farmers having wheat will do well to deliver immediately.—A. J. Brown, agent.

The eyelids of a man are said to open and close 4,987,133 times in a year, but we prefer one wink from a pretty girl to the whole bunch.

Miss Jessie Gregg, who has been here visiting friends for the past month, left on Saturday last for Carman, where she is now the presiding goddess at the telephone exchange.

Rev. Mr. Haywood, who has been in charge of the English Church during the past month, leaves for Sperling next week, and will be succeeded by Rev. Mr. Copeland, of St. John's College, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of new furniture, including iron bedstead, wool mattress, spring, pair feather pillows, washstand, dressing table, toilet set, rocker, kitchen table, and six kitchen chairs. To be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire at this office.

It was learned at the Immigration Department, Ottawa, a few days ago, that 25,000 immigrants arrived at ocean ports during the month of April, compared with 16,876 in April, 1906, an increase of 51 per cent.

To those seeking a gilt-edged investment, on terms within the reach of everyone, we commend the advertisement of Rowan & Co., which appears in this issue. The G.T.P. shops are now under construction, and it is confidently expected that these lots will double in value in the next few months. This is borne out by the fact that lots in C.P.R. town, which were sold at \$75 two years ago, are now quoted at \$350. Call at this office for particulars or write to the advertisers. Do it now.

An exchange says: The most unpleasant feature of the newspaper business, experienced by all country papers, is a number of subscribers who never consider their indebtedness nor seem to care whether the publisher can meet his obligations. While we have hundreds of subscribers who are honorable enough to pay, we are sorry we have on our list numbers of subscribers who are in arrears, the amount of whose indebtedness, while individually small, runs up to hundreds of dollars. We would appreciate it very much if these arrearages were paid up; if subscribers would all get in the habit of paying in advance it would not only please but would enable publishers to conduct their business more satisfactorily. This paragraph is not intended for any subscriber who is not in arrears, but for those who are, and we hope they may act on it.

Rev. G. C. Grant's Farewell

On Sunday evening last the Presbyterian Church was filled to its utmost capacity by the many friends and admirers of Rev. G. C. Grant, who was preaching his farewell sermon, prior to leaving for Scotland. The sermon, from the text: "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" took the form of a special address to young men. It was a powerful, eloquent exhortation to the young men of the town, and clearly demonstrated that the preacher has not lost any of his old-time vigor and earnestness which have been marked features of his discourses.

It may be confidently asserted, without fear of contradiction, that never in Elm Creek have so many expressions of regret been heard at a minister severing his connection with his church. Not only among his own congregation, but among all classes, irrespective of denomination, much regret is felt at Mr. Grant's departure. During the three years he has been here he has worked untiringly for his church and the town generally, and it must be a source of much satisfaction to him to look back on the progress made during his pastorate. Ever ready to give assistance and advice to those in need of it, he has, by his consistent Christian life, won the lasting esteem and affection of those among whom he labored. Nor must we omit to mention Mrs. Grant, who has proved herself a worthy helpmeet in the good work.

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Grant will leave to-morrow or Saturday for Montreal, and after spending a few days in that city, will embark for Glasgow on Friday, June 7th. We are sure all our readers will wish them a safe and pleasant journey, and we all join in the hope that they may both be spared for many years of usefulness in the Master's vineyard.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba
Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout
Light, airy rooms
First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public
CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED
The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars
First-class livery in connection

CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.
ELM CREEK, MAN.

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish..... \$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps..... \$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps..... \$5.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75
Our \$3.75 spring cannot sag; it is supported by eight quarter-inch elastic wires

Bedroom Sets of two pieces, Tables, Lounges, Sideboards, High Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Dinets, and Common Chairs at moderate prices

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON
ELM CREEK

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TEN DAYS

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWN

SPRINGFIELD—The coming Suburban Winnipeg, and OPPOSITE THE SHOPS SITE

For Ten Days we will allow each day to the first FIVE mail orders, and the first three sales either in office or by phone, \$1.00 ON EACH CASH PAYMENT on every lot purchased as follows:

\$75.00 LOTS, \$3.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$2.00 CASH
\$100.00 LOTS, \$4.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$3.00 CASH
\$125.00 LOTS, \$5.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$4.00 CASH

Take advantage of this offer—it means 10 lots, \$10. They are guaranteed high and dry. Wire, phone, or write your order. Office open until 10 p.m.

ROWAN & CO. 621 Main St., Winnipeg Phone 3771

U.S. Firms Must Observe Canadian Holidays

Windsor, May 26.—Because Jesse O'Neill, an employee of the Pemberton Injector Company, a Detroit concern, with its Canadian branch here, celebrated Victoria Day, all United States plants with branches in Canada may be compelled to observe Canadian holidays if they do not already do so. O'Neill had planned to celebrate the day. Learning that the plant was not to close on Friday, he went to the office to ask to get away. He says he was told the factory observed United States holidays, not those of Canada; and that if he absented himself he would be discharged. O'Neill took the day, and called

upon Dr. Reaume, who is at his home. The latter told O'Neill to report for work on Monday morning, and promised that if he were not taken back he (Reaume) would take the matter up.

Dr. Reaume said there is an alien law in existence, and if the Pemberton officials are so loyal to the United States that they cannot conform to the customs of Canada, they may be given a chance to return to their own country and reside there.

John May, cook in a lumber camp at Etoumami, near Dauphin, was killed and partly eaten by a black bear last week. The camp men went in pursuit, but the bear, though wounded, escaped.

Nothing I Am
Agreed With Me.

MRS. LENORA BODENHAMER.

Mrs. Lenora Bodenhamer, R.F.D. 1, Box 59, Kerneraville, N.C., writes: "I suffered with stomach trouble and indigestion for some time, and nothing that I ate agreed with me. I was very nervous and experienced a continual feeling of uneasiness and fear. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good."

"I found in one of your *Peruna* books a description of my symptoms. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He said I had catarrh of the stomach. I took *Peruna* and *Manalin* and followed his directions, and can now say that I feel as well as I ever did."

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take *Peruna*, as it has certainly cured me."

"The above is only one of hundreds who have written similar letters to Dr. Hartman. Just one such case on this entitled *Peruna* to the consideration of every one similarly afflicted. If this be true of the testimony of one person, what ought to be the testimony of hundreds, yes thousands, of honest, sincere people. We have in our files a great many other testimonials."

Completely New to Him

"What does it take to make a cord of wood?" asked the constant reader.

"Really now," replied the agricultural editor with a superior air, "I never heard of a cord made of anything but hemp or jute, or something like that."—Philadelphia Press.

A RHEUMATIC WRECK

After Hospital Treatment Failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Him. "I suffered the greatest agony from rheumatism. Leading physicians prescribed many medicines, but with unsatisfactory results. I was compelled to go to an hospital, but even the treatment there failed. Then I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and today I am a well man."

Those words were spoken by Clifford L. Forbes when interviewed at his home in Port Maitland, N.S. Mr. Forbes is a fisherman, and had always been very healthy, until some three years ago, while fishing off Newfoundland he was seized with a very severe attack of rheumatism. In his own words he says: "I was fishing on the Grand Banks in the spring of 1903 when I was stricken with rheumatism. I could not work or sleep, and the pain was almost unbearable. My case became so serious that I had to be landed, and for weeks I lay in a Cape Breton hospital as helpless as a cripple. The hospital doctors prescribed different remedies, but they did not cure me. I then left the hospital and was taken home with rheumatism apparently completely fastened upon me. Day and night I suffered. Nothing I did for the trouble seemed to help me, and I became despondent and downhearted. Then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was skeptical, but my friend praised the pills so highly that I determined to try them. With the result you see today. I am fully cured and have not since had even a twinge of that dreaded affliction. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I urge all rheumatic sufferers to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured Mr. Forbes because they struck straight at the root and cause of his crippling rheumatism. They don't act on the mere symptoms like ordinary medicine. They don't act on the bowels. They do only one thing, but they do it well—they actually make new blood. In that way they root out all common blood diseases like anemia, headaches, and backaches, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, and the secret ailments of girls and women, who suffer unexpectably when the richness and regularity of their blood becomes disturbed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The great Treadwell mine strike in Alaska has been settled on the open shop basis.

China is preparing to reconstruct her navy and dockyards.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Hollaway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

St. Petersburg holds the highest death rate among the world's capitals.

French state officials must not join labor organizations. It is announced and school teachers are so charged.

Straightened Out the Blunder.

Beef was very scarce in Ladyville during the siege, but General Sir Ian Hamilton, then a colonel, insisted that "there is not half bad when properly cooked, and when one is used to it, in fact," he said, concluding a discussion, "I have a joint cooked tonight, which I hope you will all sample. Of course, there's beef, too, tonight." Every one at the table preferred the beef, with the exception of Colonel Ward and Ian Hamilton, who ostentatiously carved generous slices from the "horse-flesh." The dinner was nearly over when one of the servants whispered a communication to Ward. Up he sprang. "I'm distressed, gentlemen," he announced to the startled company. "A silly mistake has been made. Those joints were mixed up somehow, and you have been eating the horse. I'm really annoyed. But I hope you'll be convinced now that the meat is splendid eating. I'm sure you all seemed to enjoy it." Glances were exchanged; mustaches were twirled. Nobody seemed ready with a response. Then a voice from the bottom of the table piped up: "Oh, don't distress yourself, Ward! I thought some mistake had been made, so I just changed those dishes as they stood on the sideboard. It was you and Hamilton who had the horseflesh all right!"

The Oyster and the Cockle.

If the average person were asked what was the strongest living thing it is probable that he would name the lion or some such huge denizen of the forest and would not even think of the unassuming bivalve. But so great is the power possessed by the oyster that to open it a force equal to 1,319.5 times the weight of its shell-less body is required. The shell-less limpet pulls 1,984 times its own weight when in the air and about double when measured in the water. The Mediterranean cockle (*Venus verrucosa*) can exert a pulling power equal to 2,071 times the weight of its own body. If the human being possessed strength as great in proportion as that the average man would be able to lift the enormous weight of 2,070,000 pounds, pulling in the same degree as the limpet. And if the man pulled in the same proportionate degree as the cockle he would sustain a weight of no less than 3,100,500 pounds.

Nobody Ever "at" London.

A case of irregularity occurs in a cablegram that announces from New York the residence of a certain accused person "at London." You will perceive at once the absurdity of those words—"at London." A New Yorker may want to get at London, but those who live there live "in London." And it is one of the triumphs of London and language (though most irregular) that no one is ever "at" London. You can drop off "at" Paris on the way to anywhere, and you may spend the winter "at" St. Petersburg or "at" New York. You may change cars "at" Chicago. But there comes a moment when the English language gets irregular. Is it when the fifth million is passed? No. Englishman was ever "at" London. It would be as irregular as being "at" Asia or "at" heaven.—London Standard.

Island From a Lava Wall.

The general impression that Iceland is a cold country is a false one, says a writer in *Travel Magazine*. In Reykjavik, the capital of the island, I one day perched myself on one of the lava walls and looked at a scene of summer warmth and beauty. Familiar cows and cats and hens were busy in the sunshine. Children, thinly clad, were playing about with shouts of merriment. Potatoes were in full blossom, and cabbage and various vegetables added to the sense of homelike comfort. But such days are oases in vast deserts of rain, for if Iceland in summer is not cold it is not comfortable.

Room Doors on the Stage.

In real life room doors always open in toward the room itself. On the stage, however, room doors, as a rule, open outward, or away from the room. Exits are one of the most difficult parts of the actor's art, and if he or she had to fumble with the handle, pull the door toward them, step round it and pass through they would probably make a clumsy dodge of it. That is why, as a rule, doors are constructed to open outward at a push.

Betty's Gift.

A Lancashire vicar was asked by the choir to call upon old Betty, who was deaf, but who insisted on joining in the solo of the anthem, and to ask her only to sing in the hymns. He shouted into her ear, "Betty, I've been requested to speak to you about your singing." At last she caught the word "singing" and replied: "Not to me, be the praise, sir. It's a gift."—Pall Mall Gazette.

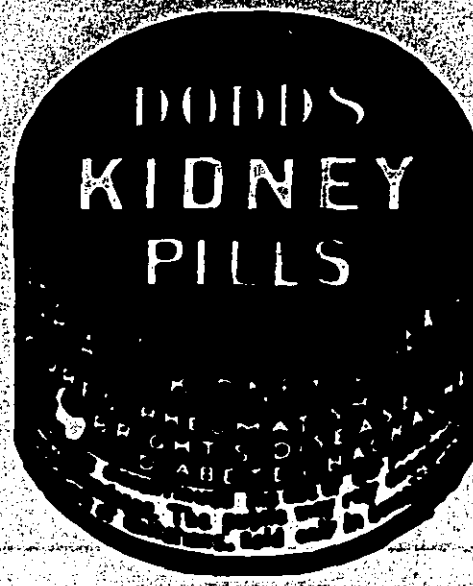
Chinese Troops Good Runners.

In the drilling of recruits for the Chinese army each man is required to carry sand in his knapsack. For the first day he carries two ounces; on each succeeding day he increases this amount by two ounces until at last he is carrying sixteen pounds. These men can run at a dog trot for ten consecutive hours and arrive at the end of that time in a fit condition for fighting.

Better Than His Pick.

A story is told of an Irishman who, while walking with his friend, passed a jeweler's shop where there were a lot of precious stones in the window. "Would you not like to have your pick?" "Not me pick, but me shovel," said Mike.

A man who makes two jobs grow when one grows before is about the best working definition of a patriot.—*Montevideo American*.



Leather must never be exposed to the extreme heat of a glowing fire, as it is thereby deprived of its vitality and becomes dry and hard. Shoes or boots that are very wet must be dried gradually and placed at a safe distance from the fire.

First Recorded Land Sale.

The first real estate transaction recorded was the purchase of the field of Murepelah by Abraham, in the cave of which he buried Sarah, his wife. Abraham paid 400 shekels of silver for the field.

The Great Pyramid.

The Great Pyramid is 543 feet high, 436 feet on the sides and the base, covers eleven acres. It is built of 208 layers of stone. Many of the stones are more than 30 feet long, 4 feet broad and 3 feet thick.

The Partridge.

Partridge is the common name of a family of birds, which includes also the quail. There are no true partridges in the United States. The bird called partridge in the south is the quail, and in New England it is the ruffed grouse.

The Kaffirs.

The Kaffirs are the principal race inhabiting southeastern Africa. They are not negroes, differing from the latter in the shape of the head, which is more like that of Europeans; in the high nose and light brown complexion. They are also taller and more muscular as a race than the negroes, the average height being five feet ten or eleven inches.

London's Rain.

London gets 101 rainy days out of the 365, but yet rejoices in 1,420 sunny hours in the course of the year. If all the rain lay where it fell London would be two feet under water by the end of the year.

Malta.

Next to Gibraltar, Malta is the strongest fortress in the world. After it came into the possession of the English during the Napoleonic wars the harbor of La Valetta was defended by a system of works which are considered by competent engineers to be impregnable against any force that can be brought to bear upon them.

Russian Smokers.

Every male in Russia over fifteen years old smokes about 150 cigarettes a week, according to a British consular report. One pound of tobacco suffices for 1,000 cigarettes.

A Cat Clock.

A Bath (Me.) woman recently asked a friend the time of day over the telephone. The friend, surprised, replied that it was 10 a. m., whereat the Bath lady explained that her clocks were at 9:50, which she knew must be wrong, as her pet cat had just washed its face, which it did every morning at precisely 10 o'clock.

Child Sold for a Shilling.

An instance of a child in England being sold for a shilling was brought to the notice of the Leeds coroner recently, and a written agreement as to this sale was produced in court.

Unique Drydock.

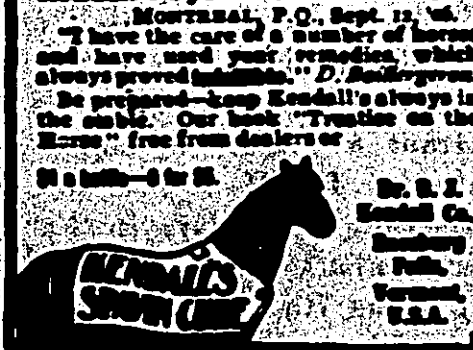
At Port Florence, on the shore of the great Lake Victoria Nyanza, which is the chief source of the Nile, there is a drydock cut out of solid rock by natives who had never before done much serious work. The dock is 250 feet long, 48 feet wide and 14 feet deep. It is 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, or nearly three times the altitude of Lake Chautauque.

Walking.

The healthiest walking pace is seven to five steps a minute—between two and three miles an hour.



An Infallible Cure For Sprains, Rheumatism, Spotted Cuts, Bruises, Lacerations and Soft Swellings. Kneading's Special Cure has no equal.



W. N. U. No. 539

It Pays to Advertise.
A theatrical manager was holding forth on the value of publicity the other day and pointed his moral with this: "When the teacher was absent from the classroom, Billy, the mischievous boy of the class, wrote on the blackboard: "Billy Jones can beat the girls better than any boy in school." Upon her return the teacher called him up to her desk. "William, did you write that?" she asked, pointing to the blackboard. "Yes, ma'am," said Billy. "Well, you may stay after school," said she, as punishment. "The other pupils waited for Billy to come out, and then they began gazing at him. "Got a licking, didn't you?" "Nope," said Billy. "Got jawed?" "Nope." "What did she do?" they asked. "Shan't tell," said Billy, "but it pays to advertise."

A Peculiarity of Criminals.
Police men, in spite of their trouble in solving what appear to be more or less simple problems, are fond of asserting that the ordinary criminal betrays an amazing lack of originality. In support of this they point out that when a criminal is arrested after doing one "stretch" the second charge against him is generally for the same sort of crime. They explain this, by saying that each failure or each loss shows the "crook" some point of which he had been ignorant, and it is easy for him to convince himself that next time he will avoid that mistake and be successful. When he fails and is arrested the law shows him just where he bungled, and the gambler's love of taking a chance urges him to try his luck at the old game once more. Then there is also always to be considered the unconscious and "gritty" determination to make a success of the thing anyhow.

British Army's First Trousers.
Perhaps the army revolution of deepest interest to the soldier himself was that effected in 1823, when for the first time he was put in trousers. The announcement from the "horse guards" took the following remarkable form: "His majesty has been pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings and shoes as part of the clothing of the infantry soldiers and of blue gray cloth trousers and half boots being substituted." In order to indemnify the "clothing colonels" for their hardship which the new order might cause it was decided that these gentlemen should no longer be called upon to provide the waistcoat of Tommy, but that Tommy should himself supply it out of his shilling a day. To reassure him it was pointed out that he was in a position to do so with comfort, because he would no longer have to buy garters.—London Chronicle.

The First Gas Tubes.
William Murdock, a Scottish mining engineer employed in the Redruth mines, Cornwall, appears to have been the first to suggest that gas might be conveyed in tubes and used instead of lamps and candles. He made a very ingenious gas-lantern for himself, with which he used to light his way over the Cornish moors at night. This lantern consisted of a bag filled with gas and fitted with a tube, at the end of which the gas could be lighted. Carrying the bag under his arm, Murdock used to light his way home at night. On meeting any one it is said that he would give the bag a squeeze and thus send out a long tongue of flame. This led to his being looked upon as the demon of the Cornish moors.—London Telegraph.

The Voice of the People.
Bob Toombs of Georgia was massive in frame and a giant in intellect. A back country paper criticised a bill he was putting through the legislature. "This sheet," he roared, flourishing it aloft at a public meeting in Marietta, "is about the size of a boy's shirt-tail and is called Vox Populi—the voice of the people! It has been established eight years and has a circulation of 100 weekly in a state with 1,000,000 population. Voice of the people! Why, it is the voice of one of the people, and he is an illiterate ass!"

Just as a Precaution.
In a small village in the south of Scotland an elder in the parish church was one day reproving an old woman who was rather the worst for liquor by saying, "Sarah, don't you know that you should fly from the tempter?" Sarah (not too well pleased)—"Flee ye-se!" Elder—Oh, Sarah, I have down! Sarah—Aweel, I think ye'll be nane the waur o' anither Sutter!"

The Focus.
Three sons who had gone west to make their fortunes in cattle raising wrote home for an appropriate name to give their ranch. The reply, "Focus," did not seem especially suitable until the explanation was forthcoming. "The place where the sons raise meat,"—Lippincott's.

The Possibility.
Stage Manager—Great snakes! Stop! Don't move that scene yet. Supe—It's most time. "Don't touch it. Juliet is there dead in the tomb. If you move that canvas it will let in a draft and she'll sneeze."

Takes Them In.
Teacher—Have you looked up the meaning of the word "imbibes"? Fanny—Fanny—Yes, ma'am. Teacher—Well, what does it mean? Fanny—To take in. Teacher—Yes. Now give a sentence using the word. Fanny—My aunt imbibes boards.

FAILING EYESIGHT
AND TORPID LIVER.
Good Sight and Good Health Returned When
the Liver was set Right by
DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

To persons who have not considered the relationship of eyesight to general health this letter will prove especially interesting.

Mrs. A. R. Price, Nose Creek, Calgary, Alta., writes: "I write to tell you how highly we think of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, for they are unsurpassed for torpid liver, constipation and kidney troubles. My husband derived great benefit from Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a couple of years ago when he was feeling depressed and regularly out of sorts. His eyesight was failing and the lamplight hurt his eyes so he could not read at all and had made up his mind to see an oculist. I advised him to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, thinking he was suffering from torpid liver. He did so, and after using less than two boxes his eyesight entirely returned and he felt quite well again. We would never be without these pills in

the house and I cannot speak too highly of them."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are marvelously prompt and certain as a cure for sluggish action of the liver. While awakening the liver they also regulate the bowels and invigorate the kidney action.

In this way the filtering and excretory systems are thoroughly cleansed of all poisonous impurities and the cause of pain, sickness and suffering removed.

In every family there is need of just such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to cure constipation, backache, biliousness, indigestion and prevent dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys and bowels. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanon, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Locusts.
Italians call locusts "little horses," and the German term for these pests is "hay horses."

Geometry.
The invention of geometry is attributed by some to the Assyrians or Chaldean philosophers, by others to the Egyptians. Geometry was brought into Greece by Thales in 600 B. C. The study was greatly improved by Pythagoras.

Buckles.
Some form of buckle was in use in the Roman army before the Christian era. These buckles were provided with tongues which passed through holes in the belt. In the reign of Charles II. of England buckles instead of shoestrings became fashionable and were made of great size, some covering the whole instep.

Fort and Fortress.
The difference between a fort and a fortress lies in the fact that the former is designed to contain solely the garrison and their munitions, while the latter is often a city containing a large number of noncombatants.

Unanimous Opinion.
"These box parties," complained the man who had been at the opera, "are all chatter."

"That's what they are," replied the man in the flashy clothes, "especially the four-flushes that pretend they would like to meet Jeffries."—Philadelphia Press.

Ask for Minard's and Take no Other.
The peasants of the Bernak district of Russia are in revolt and have disarmed the local soldiery.

England is facing a railway strike, as the men demand recognition of their union.

Itch, Mingo, Pralid Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolff's Sanitary Lotion.

Reports from Europe indicate a low yield of wheat in all countries except France.

Opium haunts in Poochow have been closed by the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese have a perfume made of water lilies that costs \$8 a drop.

Write for Catalogue.

THE RECORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

Foundries at MONCTON, N.B. & MONTREAL, P.Q.

Sales Branches at MONCTON, N.B.; MONTREAL, P.Q.; TORONTO, ONT.; WINNIPEG, MAN.; CALGARY, ALTA. and VANCOUVER, B.C.

Rheumatism Cured

Do you know why you are suffering with Rheumatism? Because your kidneys are sick.

They are too weak to filter uric acid from the blood. This acid is poisoning your system, and inflaming every nerve in your body. Those excruciating pains in hands, shoulders, back, knees and feet—are the result of kidney

trouble. Stop the uric acid from poisoning the blood and there will be no Rheumatism.

GIN PILLS

cure Rheumatism because they cure the kidneys. They replace decayed with vigorous, healthy tissue—strengthen the organs—neutralize uric acid—and insure the blood being pure and rich.

Try GIN PILLS on our positive guarantee that they must cure you or money refunded, 50c. a box—\$4 for 6 boxes. At all dealers or from SOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE FOOD FOR HUMAN BEINGS IS

SHREDDED WHEAT

BISCUIT for Breakfast gives energy for day's work.

All Grocers—12c. a carton; 2 for 25c.

NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY; PRAISED FOR ACTIONS

Defendants in Celebrated Grain Case Acquitted By Judge Phippen --- Judgment to the Effect That Acts Complained of Made for Stable Market --- Growers Safe-Guarded

The following is a copy of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Phippen in the grain case of the King vs. Gage:

The Judgment
The defendants stand indicted for conspiracy under Section 498 of the Criminal Code. That section is as follows:

"498. Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years imprisonment, and if a corporation is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company:—

"(a) To unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or

"(b) To restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or

"(c) To unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or

"(d) To unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property.

It is apparent from the reading of the act that subsection (b) covers as a generality the same ground which subsections (a), (c) and (d) cover specifically, yet under subsections (a), (c) and (d) to constitute an offence the restraint must be 'undue,' while subsection (b) contains no such limitation. To construe (b) in its literal sense would mean that under one part of section 498 the doing of an act without more is punishable, while under another part of the same section the same act is only an offence if done unduly—a legal condition it is impossible to attribute to the intention of parliament.

Such a construction of (b) would constitute the most ordinary and natural understanding for business protection or the advancement of common interests, a crime. An agreement for the exclusive agency of a manufactured commodity would amount to a restraint of trade subjecting the contracting parties to the penalties provided by the section. It is evident no such condition was contemplated, and some other reasonable solution must be found.

I am inclined to the opinion which seems to have been adopted by Chief Justice Killam in *Gibbons vs. Metcalfe*, 15 M.R. 583, that subsection (b) relates to those restraints which are not justified by any personal interest of the contracting parties, but which are merely malicious restraints unconnected with any business relations of the accused. No such case was attempted to be made under this present indictment. All restraints suggested by the evidence were agreed to, whether justifiably or not, as business regulations. Before finding the defendants guilty, these restraints must, in my reading of the section, appear to be 'undue.'

No Technical Grounds
The evidence offered, apparently with the consent of counsel for all interests, assumed the form of an investigation of the conditions governing the grain trade of the west rather than a trial of charges specified in the indictment. Yet as in a large sense the guilt or innocence of the accused is interwoven with the subject of the inquiry, I feel called upon to treat the matter somewhat broadly, rather than to conclude it by a decision based only upon narrow technical and strictly legal grounds.

My duty is much lightened by the somewhat unusual circumstance that, although the trial lasted many days, it concluded with absolutely no conflict of evidence on material points. The testimony of all of the witnesses, whether those who, from their interests, might be expected to favor the prosecution or the defence, was in strict accord, and I can therefore have no hesitation in accepting it as the simple truth. For the purpose of clearness I propose to discuss the evidence without special reference to any existing distinction between those associations with which the defendants, or some of them, have been connected, namely, the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange, the Grain Dealers Association and the Elevator Companies Association.

Crown's Case
The case for the crown is that certain bylaws and regulations of some of these associations and certain agreements between some of the subsidiary interests amounted to a restraint of trade for which these defendants are criminally responsible. That they did in some sense amount to trade restrictions I expressed myself at the close of the trial as beyond a doubt. It is not every trade restriction, however, which is criminally punishable, not every restriction which is even vicious. As life can only be sustained by the destruction of life, so, paradoxical as it may appear, is the life of trade dependent on its own impairment. And the right to restrict individual life

has at all times been universally recognized, so must we respect the right of a particular trade or business or of a particular class of traders, to protect their property by regulations and agreements, so long as the public interests are not thereby unduly impaired.

Legislation, Regulating Trade
This is the true field for legislation regulating trade restrictions. It is the only field, to my mind, parliament has attempted to occupy, and the issue raised before me is not whether the grain interests of the west, in their effort to carry on a legitimate business, have done anything which might be considered a trade restriction, but whether, regard being had to existing conditions, they have, to the undue public detriment, erected barriers to the free and natural competition of commerce.

A Duplicate System
The natural conditions pertaining to the grain trade in Manitoba are a duplication of those existing in every considerable export market. Grain is primarily collected at transportation points convenient to its natural district. What is not required for strictly local consumption is forwarded to some great collecting centre—in this particular case, to the head of lake navigation at Fort William or Port Arthur. Toll is taken in its progress to meet the requirements of the larger milling companies, and the remainder is stored till the convenience of transportation, and the requirements of foreign markets determine its destination and the time of its shipment.

There is one feature of the grain trade which is largely overlooked. While the crop matures at practically a common date, its use is necessarily distributed throughout the succeeding year. With manufactured articles this is not ordinarily so. On a normal manufacturers' market the consumers' demand should keep abreast of the production.

Between the crop production and its consumption a very large portion must be carried for a considerable time in store by the dealers. The exigencies of the grain grower require an immediate market for at least a material part of his output. The farmer must sell a long way ahead of the requirements of consumption. Meanwhile, owing to uncontrollable world-wide fluctuations, the value of the commodity is necessarily speculative.

Money Necessary
The enormous and increasing amount of money required to handle one crop can be inferred from Mr. Horn's evidence. From last September, 1905, to 31st August, 1906, he inspected wheat alone at Winnipeg 61,542 cars, or nearly 65,000,000 bushels. This did not include wheat grown east of Winnipeg, wheat which found its way to the world's markets via Duluth, or wheat used by interior mills. Assuming it to be of the average value of 75 cents a bushel at Fort William, this means a lock up for a part of the year at least, for a considerable part as to a portion, of an aggregate of between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000, practically all of which must be provided by the dealers. As a natural sequence the dealer must so conduct his business as to command the confidence of the financial institutions of our country, and to attain this end he must eliminate so far as possible the element of speculation. A small and certain profit is a better banking asset than the possibility of a large but entirely speculative return.

The Option Market
The only means as yet devised to eliminate the element of speculation is the option market. The dealer can thus use the speculator as the insurer uses the underwriter at Lloyd's, to relieve him of a large part of the element of uncertainty incident to the trade, and by future sales against his cash purchases, bring himself within the reasonable bounds of business banking, and so alone obtain the financial credit necessary to take care of the crop under conditions which make possible to the farmer a ready market and at its fair and legitimate value.

The Basis of Sale
The common storage point naturally becomes the basis of sale and so of value. Primarily, grain is largely purchased at the interior points of production, but it must there be bought on a value relative to that at its common storage centre, the difference or spread depending largely on transportation conditions. It is usually, in the first instance, bought either on street or on track. Street purchases are those made from the farmers' wagons. Track purchases where the grain has actually been loaded into a car.

As grain is bought in the interior on the basis of its estimated value when it reaches Fort William, its interior worth is necessarily a matter of some calculation. Upon conditions which, with normal crops, must at all times prevail to a greater or less extent in the west, it is a matter of speculation to the buyer when he can obtain delivery at Fort William, when it will first attain its true market value. Under ordinary circumstances this speculative element is slight, as it depends, except for a short period each year, upon conditions which experience has reduced to a practical certainty. Such

a speculative element as it is, however, must be provided against the buyer.

Speculative Conditions
There is one period of the year when these speculative conditions are of moment. When the purchasing season has advanced to that point when it is doubtful if cars can be got to forward the grain before navigation closes, it is a somewhat nice point as to when one must cease buying it on lake and rail basis. The time does come each year when a bushel of wheat on track is worth more than a bushel of similar wheat on the street, because the one can and the other cannot be got forward for that season's lake freight. Thus it is that for a period during each year the street prices when compared to track would appear unduly low. At certain seasons of the year a car at the disposal of a shipper for loading purposes means just so many cents a bushel added to the value of the wheat it will carry.

Parliament to equalize car distribution has provided a system which places each individual farmer in as favorable a position as an elevator owner. A book is kept at each station which anyone requiring a car may sign, and cars must be distributed in rotation of signing, one to each, so that a large portion of the crop is now moved by platform loading by the farmer direct.

A farmer may dispose of his wheat in several different ways. He may load it on a car direct and then either sell it as track wheat or send to Fort William, selling it on arrival as cash wheat. He may store it in an elevator under charges which are subject to government regulation, and thence load it on track, or he may sell it from his wagon as street wheat.

Commodity of Exact Value
Wheat is a commodity of exact values. If two buyers compete in the same local market, an advance of one-eighth of a cent a bushel by one, unmet by the other, would secure all wheat offered, delivery conditions being equal or nearly so. It is a commodity which requires a quick market. It is in the public interest that dealers should congregate at some central point where market information is accumulated and which affords easy and free inter-communication; that they should be governed and their business regulated by rules securing uniformity of trade; that the market should be conducted so as, so far as possible, to eliminate the element of speculation amongst dealers by allowing hedging of purchases to the establishment of a business which may be conducted on a safe but narrow margin. It is because of these conditions we find exchanges established at all large trading centres, and doubtless some such considerations led to the incorporation of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange
The Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange was incorporated in 1891 by act of the local legislature; 54 Vic. c. 31. Its objects are declared to be:

"(a) To compile, record and publish statistics and acquire and distribute information respecting the produce and provision trades, and promote the establishment and maintenance of uniformity in the business, customs and regulations among the persons engaged in the said trades throughout the province.

"To provide and regulate a suitable building or room for a Grain and Produce Exchange and offices in the City of Winnipeg, and encourage the centralization of the produce and the provision trades of the said city thereat; to promote the establishment and maintenance of uniformity in the business of its members and those dealing with them; to compile, record and publish statistics respecting the same; to promote the observance of such regulations and requirements as may be by bylaw established, not being contrary to law, and to adjust, settle and determine controversies and misunderstandings between persons engaged in the said trades, or which may be submitted to arbitration as hereinafter provided; to which ends the said corporation is hereby empowered by vote of the majority at any annual, quarterly or special meeting of the Association, to make all proper needful bylaws for its government, etc."

The property of the Exchange has kept pace with the increased crop production of the west until a very large grain business is now transacted on its floors and nearly all of the western dealers of importance are its members or associates. It receives telegraphic reports of the markets of the world and of conditions and estimates of interest to dealers. This information it disseminates without stint through the newspapers and the freedom of its exchange. It has passed rules regulating the dealings of its members, looking apparently to the promotion and systematization of trade and the speedy and economical settlement of disputes. By its bylaws it has apparently endeavored to eliminate speculation and establish a narrow but stable margin of profit, affording facilities to the borrower, permanency and security to the dealer and the fullest value to the grain grower.

The Alleged Conspiracies
This brings me to the consideration of the conspiracies alleged. One of the bylaws of the Exchange was enacted for the purpose of putting the grain business of the west on the basis of a cent a bushel profit, neither more or less, from the time it was purchased either on street or track until it was taken off the western market by sale to the miller or the exporter. Of the reasonableness of this profit there can be no question. The crown's witnesses, without exception, agreed that it was as small as would enable the dealer to do business and live, and in the *Gibbons* case Chief Justice Killam has upheld this same bylaw and declared it both fair and just. His judgment was afterwards affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench en banc.

The bylaw was attempted to be rendered effective by a later amendment and by agreements and arrangements between the members of the

exchange. It originally prohibited members from buying wheat at a price which would not show one cent between the price paid and its then value, on Fort William basis, and wheat could not be sold on commission at less than one cent a bushel.

Division of Commission
In the struggle to buy track wheat it was found members were employing agents at small points at what was practically a division of commission. It was felt that if this was not discontinued it would make such serious and unnecessary inroads on the commission returns as to prevent members doing business on the one cent margin. The commission bylaw was then amended to prevent the members from employing a buying agent at a market which was too narrow to justify paying him a salary of \$50 a month. This resulted in a large number of agents being discontinued at the smaller points and secured a greater portion of the one cent a bushel to the members of the Exchange. It did not, however, according to the unanimous evidence, in any way affect the price to the farmer. It did not increase to the slightest extent the profit to the dealer, except in so far as it cut his expenses. It did not materially lessen the convenience of the local market to the producer. It was passed for the supposed furtherance of the business of the Exchange and without any intent to lessen, and in fact it did not lessen, the profits of any other than the employees of its members.

Track Wheat
Track wheat could be bought at any time and at any place at a price which would show one cent profit. As the value of wheat was constantly fluctuating during the open hours of the Exchange (9.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m.), persons having a car of track wheat to sell could obtain a quotation from a member or several members of the Exchange by wire, and before accepting obtain a further and later quotation from another member. If meanwhile prices had advanced even fractionally the later quotation would be accepted, but if the reverse, the original offer was taken. In other words, it was found detrimental to their business to give what was practically a temporary option during the active hours of the market by attempting to buy carloads of wheat at country points by telegraphic communication. It was therefore agreed that while the freedom of the market should at all times be open to a person having track wheat for sale, offers would not be made to buy at country points during the market hours, but that the closing prices would be immediately wired to all points, on which basis track wheat would be bought at these points until the following market opening. To avoid expense of duplicating messages and to insure the prompt receipt of market quotations at country points, Mr. Fowler, the secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers Association, was employed to wire this price at the close of the market. There is no question but that this was fairly done; nor is there any suggestion that the price wired was not only just but was the highest price that could then be paid for grain based on Fort William values. To my mind this arrangement was not only a reasonable business protection, but was grain grower's point of view. The country wheat owner could ascertain the exact value of his commodity, that is the value at Fort William, either by phone or wire, or from the daily papers, and deducting the freight rate, he knew what the track value should be. He could either let the car go forward and sell it on its arrival at Fort William as cash wheat in what the witnesses say is the best market in the world and at what was at all times, according to the evidence, absolutely the full value of the grain; he could send his car either during or after market on the Fort William basis, or he could wait and sell at the closing price of the day to the local agent of any dealer and in so doing he would receive what the miller or exporter could afford to pay for Fort William wheat in lots of market size on the same basis of delivery, less actual cost of transportation and less the one cent commission for sale.

There Was No Agreement
I find there was no agreement between any parties to abide by any street prices. There were meetings at which the average cost of handling wheat from street to car was discussed, and it was agreed, regard being had to all circumstances, that the average actual cost of maintaining the elevators was a little over 3 cents a bushel on the average wheat handled. It was stated by all the crown witnesses who testified on the point that this figure did truthfully represent the actual cost. It was also discussed, and I think, practically agreed, that a fair and convenient method of ascertaining the street value would be to deduct three cents and the fraction (whatever the fraction might be) from the track price, assuming the street wheat could go forward for like delivery with track. Otherwise, what was its equivalent, to base it on the month when the street wheat might reasonably be expected to become cash wheat by delivery at Fort William. If this evidence is true, and as it is from the crown's own witnesses and without dispute, it must be so accepted, it left a profit of one cent only on street wheat, disregarding of course any speculative advance or reverse due to subsequent market changes, not covered by hedging sales, and disregarding also variations in forwarding conditions, either for or against. As fractions both up and down were disregarded, Mr. Fowler was employed to send out quotations by advising of each one cent variation only.

Prices Are Broken
As a matter of fact, these prices were constantly broken by increases, but even assuming them to have been adhered to, I fail to see in them more than reasonable business regulations. Certainly on the uniform evidence nothing unreasonable or undue. In all of these it was stated by each of the witnesses who testified on the subject, prices to the

market was not narrowed and convenience of delivery was not lessened. If this uncontradicted testimony be true, and it was not otherwise suggested, the public was not concerned in the limitations, which amounted to no more than private and internal business arrangements. So with the 5,000 bushel purchasing limitation.

Certain elevator companies decided as a matter of individual management during a portion of one or two years not to have more than 5,000 bushels of purchased wheat on hand in any one interior building at any one time during that portion of the season when wheat was bought to go forward on a lake and rail basis. The reason for this was that owing to traffic conditions it was doubtful when street wheat could be routed, to be compelled to carry it until the following season if bought on the basis of going forward during the purchasing season, meant a considerable depreciation owing to a quantity of wheat being left on their hands in the interior, yet not to keep entirely out of the market, some of the companies decided to limit the amount of their street purchases. Of this no one could complain. The limiting companies sent their purchased wheat forward as quickly as possible and reductions in the 5,000 bushel limit were at once filled by new purchases. As soon as wheat went on a winter basis the limitation was removed. That this was unobjectionable is too apparent to require discussion.

The Alleged Pooling
Lastly, that some of the elevator companies pooled receipts at certain points. The construction of great additional railway mileage, with its increased number of loading centres and lessened territory tributary to the older ones, coupled with the present facilities for platform loading, has left many stations with much too great elevator capacity. The companies found it necessary to cut down expenses or increase the elevator charges. To enable the former course to be adopted it was agreed between a number of the companies and adhered to for a couple of seasons, although abandoned before this prosecution, that at certain points elevator receipts should be equalized by an arbitrary payment of about 2 cents a bushel on a clearing house system. There is no question, on the evidence, the public was not affected by the arrangement. It enabled the companies to reduce expenses and take off street buyers, but it in no way lessened the price paid. When a farmer brought his load to market there was not quite so much surface activity in the effort to buy, but there was none the less a free market at the old price; the full market value of his commodity, less the one cent a bushel. Neither were storage charges increased.

Was Prepared for Disclosures
As I must determine whether or no the evidence discloses any undue restraint, I must consider the question at large. I must confess, after what I had read during the last several years, I approached the trial of this case quite prepared for disclosures of methods inimical to the public interest. I felt, too, that where the control of a great market had passed into the hands of a comparatively few, its management became impressed with a great public trust. While the public good impels the eradication from such institutions of all that works to the people's detriment, it is equally of public interest that our market be neither traduced by its enemies or wrecked through a misunderstanding of those economic conditions for the continuation of which it is a public necessity. At the trial counsel for the crown were, therefore, given the widest latitude in their inquiry. The whole question was investigated practically without restriction. Yet with all the evidence before me, I am forced to the opinion that not only was no undue restraint of trade disclosed, but that the very acts complained of, taken in connection with these surrounding conditions, made on the whole for a more stable market at the fullest values and so for the public good.

The Commission Rule
The gravamen of the whole charge hangs on the commission rule. Doubtless if it was abrogated some business would be temporarily done at less than one cent a bushel profit, but for how long? Witnesses all agree this was the lowest profit on which the business could live. Such a change must result in unsettled conditions which, while temporarily profitable to the wheat grower, would inevitably result in an erratic and unstable market. As conditions are now, according to all the evidence, Fort William prices are the highest the world's markets can justify, and these are the prices, less necessary freight rates, storage and carrying charges, and less one cent a bushel as the dealers' profit, which the farmer actually receives for his grain.

Verdict for Defendants
The safeguard to the grain grower, and to me it appears a very real and permanent one, is the impossibility of preventing the freest competition by the millers and the export purchasers. With the export market settled at its full value and with equivalent comparative local prices assured to the farmer by our present system of car distribution and car loading, it would appear in the interest rather than to the detriment of the grain growers of our country that the intermediate profits between the grower and the exporter should be taken care of by a fixed, certain and reasonable commission rather than that the market should be destroyed, the legitimate dealers' credit impaired and the grain trade of our great Canadian west made sport for speculators.

For these reasons I find there was no undue restraint. Under my construction of the statute no evidence was offered to support the first and second counts in the indictment. The defendants are not guilty.

A Sign of Rain
It is always a sure sign of rain when crows and cattle stretch their necks and snuff the air for a long time.

RADICAL CHANGES NEEDED

Congestion on Railways Can Only Be Remedied by New Methods

Ottawa.—In addition to grappling with the important question of telephone rates and express charges, and the whole problem of western transportation, the railway commission has just now under consideration a vast number of subjects in which the general welfare of the Canadian people is involved.

Commencing on the Pacific coast there is the preparation of a new schedule of freight from Vancouver eastward as a reply to complaints of unfair discrimination of westbound traffic against Canadian coast cities. There is also the drafting of new freight tariffs from western Ontario eastward to the Atlantic coast to rectify many anomalies on rates from Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham and other Ontario points as compared with lower rates for a longer haul charged from Detroit, Port Huron and other American points.

The drafting of a new form of bills of lading to meet the objections made by boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and shippers generally; deciding on a new set of uniform operating rules for all the railways to insure greater safety to the public and to employees of railroads; the compelling of the railway company to improve rolling stock, roadbed and equipment so as to adequately handle traffic and relieve congestion; the investigation of the many accidents which have resulted in the past few months with a view to placing the blame and guarding against further accidents. All these problems arise for solution when the ordinary routine of business is excessively heavy.

In respect to the congestion in the west, particularly the reports of Messrs. Drury and Dillinger, who have been engaged for some months in going over lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern, indicate that radical measures must be taken to remedy conditions. The chief fault lies in the lack of motive power and not scarcity of cars. It is pointed out that had the railways sufficient foresight last fall to place orders then for new locomotives the locomotive works would have been able to have filled these orders in time for delivery this summer. But the orders were not placed until this spring and in consequence the demand for prompt delivery cannot now be met.

The commission will probably ask the railway companies to place orders this year for a sufficient number of locomotives to meet the demands of the next year's traffic.

Canada Refuses to Give Favors

Washington.—Through Postmaster-General Lemieux, the government of Canada has notified the postoffice department here that it will be impossible for the Canadian postal department to handle second-class mail matter sent to that country from the United States by either express or freight and mailed there. Some time ago a commission was sent to Canada to adjust, if possible, the difference between the two countries respecting the handling of second-class mail. The result of the commission's work was indecisive. Afterwards, American publishers suggested that they might send their publications from the United States by freight and have them mailed in Canada at the second-class rate, one cent for four ounces. Postmaster-General Meyer took the matter up with the Canadian officials, urging that the suggested arrangement be made. The Canadian postal department, however, replied that their facilities and equipment would not admit of it. The Canadian second-class rate is lower than the second-class rate of this country. Postmaster-General Lemieux explained that as soon as a specific case of refusal on the part of the Canadian government to handle American second-class mail is called to his attention he will be forced under the circumstances to issue an order that Canadian publications in the United States cannot be handled at the second-class rate.

Ward Is Meat Inspector

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. S. H. Ward, secretary of the state livestock sanitary board, has resigned to accept a new position created by the Canadian government. He will be chief meat inspector under the minister of agriculture, with headquarters at Ottawa, and a staff of forty inspectors. The salary to begin with is the same as he now receives, \$2,400, but the work is much broader in its scope.

Dr. Ward has had charge of the state live stock inspection for six years, ever since the live stock sanitary board was created, and has been highly successful in the work.

Great Engineer Dead

New York.—A dispatch from London announces the death of Sir Benjamin Baker, one of the world's greatest engineers. It was he who invented the pneumatic shield which has rendered so much assistance in tunneling under rivers. The two engineering works by which he will be best remembered are the Forth bridge in Scotland and the Assuan dam.

A Red Hat

London.—The Paris Figaro publishes the following from Rome: "Rishops of the United States and Canada have assured the pope of an annual offering of 5,000,000 francs, composed of collections among Roman Catholics and a percentage on diocesan revenues. The pope will probably create a cardinal from Canada."

Trouble in Persia

Teheran, Persia.—Serious disorders have broken out at Tabriz, Kerman, Shiraz, and Shiraz. The mobs are under the leadership of the priests belonging to the local parliament, who are endeavoring to obtain reforms in the administration of the cities mentioned. The governor of Shiraz is in hiding.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

\$1 Per Annum in advance.
\$1.50 if not paid in advance.

Published every Thursday Morning at
the office, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

ADVERTISING RATES

Notice for commercial or standing advertising is made known on application.
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 6 cents; two lines to the inch.
Notice of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 20 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notice of stray cattle, to rent, for sale, etc., to occupy one inch or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, MAY 30, 1907

Victoria Day

While there was some attempt in Elm Creek to observe Victoria Day, it cannot be said that the celebration was a howling success. There was very little howling of any kind, and for a public holiday the day passed off very tamely. No doubt the weather preceding Victoria Day was largely responsible for the quiet way in which the day was observed. There was some talk a short time ago of organizing a programme of sports, but the chances of a favorable day were so uncertain that it was decided not to have them.

The local baseball enthusiasts, however, put their heads together and came to the conclusion that it would be contrary to all precedent to let the day pass without a ball game. After the long winter it was only natural that they should want to get out and exercise their lungs in the time-honored manner. Seeing that our newly-appointed "cop" is a man of untiring energy and fully alive to the dignity of his position, why, who would have dared to speak above a whisper on the street? So we hid ourselves to the ball ground where the cares and sorrows of this fleeting world were for the time forgotten, and there we "let her go," while the Rathwell team and our own battled for supremacy. The teams were pretty evenly balanced, and after a keen contest the score stood 14-13 in favor of Elm Creek. The Rathwell boys are a fine, gentlemanly bunch, and play a good, clean game. We hope to see more of them before the season is over. The teams lined up as follows: Rathwell—Moody, R. Forbes, Kearns, G. Forbes, N. Kearns, Cameron, Wheeler, Scarrow, and Nelson.

Elm Creek—A. J. Pringle, D. Kennedy, H. Wilson, J. Knight, C. Dann, John Larmour, B. Johnston, James Larmour, W. Mose.

Arrangements had been made for the Arena Club to come from Winnipeg and play a game in the evening, but almost at the last moment they wired to the effect that they could not come.

The day wound up with a concert in Whitlam's Hall, by the Winnipeg Musical and Dramatic Trio, under the auspices of the choir of the Methodist Church. As a rule church concerts are well patronized in this town, although the same cannot be said of other entertainments. For some unexplained reason, however, the crowd which was expected to fill the hall did not materialize, and Elm Creek ably sustained its reputation as a bad show town. Not more than about half the seats were occupied, and it must have been very discouraging, both to the artists and to the choir who brought them here, to see such a poor turn-out. Certainly the excellent programme presented deserved better recognition, but it is evident that high-class music is not appreciated in Elm Creek.

The programme was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Lena Miles; song, "The Little Irish Girl," Miss Maloney; recitation, "Kissing Cup's Race," Miss Sloan; song, "Tit for Tat," Miss Moir; recitation, "The Bells," Miss Sloan; song, "Love in Japan," Miss Maloney; recitation, "Sandy Maglashan's Courtship," Miss Sloan; song, "Good Bye," Miss

Moir; duet, "Sing Me to Sleep," Misses Moir and Maloney; recitation, "The Cat," Miss Sloan; song, "Cradle Song," Miss Maloney; song, "Crep a Little Closer," Miss Moir; recitation, "Minuet," Miss Sloan; song, "Whisper, and I Shall Hear," Miss Maloney; song, "Jessie's Dream," Miss Moir. Miss Lena Miles ably officiated as accompanist.

Empire Day

(Held over from last week)

Empire Day was celebrated for the first time within the British Isles in 1904. On that occasion the chain of celebration around the earth's surface was not continuous. To-day the chain is complete. The Empire Day celebration is intended as the outward sign of an inner awakening of the peoples who constitute the British Empire to the serious duties and responsibilities which lie at their door. It is hoped that the simultaneous turning of so many minds to the problems of Empire on the same day may unconsciously lead to a thoughtful and systematic instruction of the rising generation in matters mutually interesting to British subjects in all parts of the world. This movement, if rightly directed, should be capable of raising the moral character of the people it affects. Any movement which, like that of "Empire Day," endeavors to instill into the minds of the people a higher standard of private and public conduct and a more quickened sense of the calls of civic duty, deserves well of the country, and should command the enthusiastic support of every right-thinking man or woman. It is a high privilege to be a subject of the mightiest empire the world has ever known.

Death of Nelson Bedford

The death of Nelson Bedford took place at his home at Glencross on Tuesday morning, at the age of 53 years and 11 months. Death was not unexpected. Deceased had been declining for some years and on three occasions spent several months in Colorado in the hope of improving his health, but without avail. The late Mr. Bedford was born in Sussex, England, and came with other members of his family to the Glencross district in 1885, settling on the farm on which his death occurred. He was a quiet, industrious and prosperous farmer, a member of the Church of England, and was highly respected by those who knew him. He was first married to Miss Margaret McKay, and after her death he married Miss Nesbitt, by whom he is survived, together with three brothers and four sisters as follows: Spencer A., late superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm; Frank, of Elm Creek; Alfred, of Darlingford; Mrs. Standeven, Darlingford; Mrs. Alex. Johnston and Mrs. Henry Johnston, Chilli-wack, B.C.; Mrs. Bell, Clearwater. The funeral takes place at Glencross cemetery at 2 p.m. today.—Morden Chronicle.

THINGS TO FORGET

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd
A leader of men marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and guarded, and kept from the day
In the dark, and whose showing, whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

We shall soon have the longest day here. Let us hope that the second part of the summer will be a little warmer than the first.

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1.45 p.m.
Rev. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Choir practice, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST

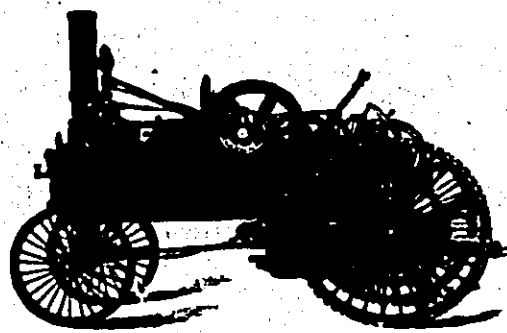
Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.
E. L. Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnsley School, preaching, 3.30 p.m., Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.
Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

Service at Alma every Sunday 11 a.m.
Sunday School at Fannystelle every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Service at Fannystelle at 7 p.m.
Ladies' Aid, Thursday at 2.30.
R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



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In districts where drainage is required, the Government of Manitoba have already and are now inaugurating very extensive drainage systems, whereby lands that are low or flat are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. When once this land is reclaimed it is especially rich and productive. When not entirely drained it yields an abundance of wild hay of the best quality, and is, consequently, invaluable for stock-raising purposes.

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Ward 3 . . . H. H. Smith . . . Elm Creek
Ward 4 . . . E. Antoine . . . St. ClaudeSECRETARY-TREASURER
W. C. Soole . . . Elm CreekSOLICITOR
J. H. Haverson . . . CarmanASSESSORS
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A. Bonney . . . St. Claude

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, May 14th, at 10 a.m.

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A. R. STEVENS.

How Pietro Paid His Debt.

By SARA B. CUSHMAN.

Copyright, 1911, by Mary McKinn.

Pietro eyed wistfully the shining shoes that peered him on the dry pavement. Business was slack and Pietro's heart sank as low as the board of silver in his tattered purse. If it would only rain, then the gentlemen hurrying by might need his services, but the blinking stars, half hidden by the smoke of the great city, found not a cloud behind which to retire, and Pietro concluded that he might as well close up for the night. The process of closing up consisted of packing his brushes, blacking and various implements into a small box and slinging the same by a strap from his shoulder.

One watching Pietro's closing up would determine the proceeds of the day's business. If he moved with alacrity, the jingling silver in his purse promised well for the necessities of life; if he moved reluctantly, pausing now and then to see if perchance there might yet be a patron for him, the purse was lamentably light and Pietro's supper must be likewise.

Tonight he knew that the persistent craving in his stomach must go entirely unappeased, for there was no more than enough silver to satisfy the voraciousness of Lemberg, the money shark, of Water street, into whose clutches the lad had fallen and who found means of exacting his dues even though there was no money left for food.

"Aw, no use kicking," remarked Pietro philosophically as he stowed away his last brush; "I've seed worner luck dan dis here. Anyhow mother ain't sold nor hungry."

His philosophy deserted him as the poignant memory of the great soft eyes of his mother, wistful with longing for the sunshine of her own land, returned to him. His own eyes filled with unbidden tears, shutting out for a moment the sight of the stream of gay humanity that thronged past on its way to the opera. He did not see the tall young fellow with the debonaire air and shabby coat who paused for an instant beside him nor did he notice the evident struggle that went on in the young man's mind as, with a glance at the dirty face of the urchin and another at the brilliantly lighted entrance of the opera house, he hurried on. He must be quick or there would be left not even standing room, which was all that he could afford to pay for. At the ticket window a fat old gentleman was wrangling over his tickets.

The enforced delay gave the young man time to think, and the face of the street child, pathetic through all its dirt, would not be banished. When the old gentleman had relieved his mind and turned away, the ticket seller looked at Grayson expectantly; but with a muttered malediction at his chicken heart, as he chose to term it, Grayson turned away. Pietro was brushing wearily down the street toward that part of the city from which the rich flee and where the poor and the wicked find refuge. Revolving in his mind the weary question of finances, he did not heed the approaching footsteps until a hand grasped him unceremoniously and a voice asked gruffly:

"What were you crying for, kid?"

"Aw, what yer givin' us, dude? I wasn't cryin'."

"All right, but what's wrong? Bankrupt? with a quizzical glance at the other's stock in trade.

"Nope," replied Pietro. "Got my outfit left. That's about all, though. Business is pretty dead now. Be better after election."

Grayson laughed.

"That's right. I find it so myself. What do you say to a good hot steak in here?"

They were passing a little restaurant, and the aroma of hot coffee and frying meat floated out to them, reminding Grayson that his evening meal had been dispensed with to make up the amount necessary for his admittance to the land of heart's desire and causing the nostrils of his companion to twitch like a rabbit's.

"Sure, but dis is a bum joint. Come to Maginty's. It's swell there."

They went to Maginty's, and over a cup of strong coffee and their steak and potatoes Pietro became confidential and told Grayson the story of his struggles, first to provide necessities for his dying mother and then to escape the clutches of the money lender, from whom he had borrowed money that his mother might have a burial fit for a human being.

When Grayson, familiar with the ways of the wily money lenders, discovered that the amount had been returned with triple interest, he took the matter into his own hands, and the money lender, looking at those same strong clenched hands, admitted that he had asked Pietro to call again only that he might give him a receipt for the full amount of his debt.

Loath to part with his amusing companion, Grayson invited him to share his dingy lodgings for the night, and Grayson's comrades significantly tapped their foreheads at this latest eccentricity of their friend, for, though they were possessed of numerous eccentricities of their own, as men of genius must ever be, surely even they might deem it the hallmark of insanity to take from the street a ragged youngster and give him a glimpse of better things through the medium of a mode of life that to these young men of mighty ambitions seemed doubly poverty stricken.

From the point of view of the man on the pile of straw, the shabby man

crossed some luxurious, white to the man on the shabby nothing seems worth while but one of them. Added to Grayson's inexplicable treatment of the dingy kid, they told the story of his hallucinations—how in the still nights he claimed to hear bursts of exquisite melody such as only the great masters of music might dream and, dreaming, reproduce. Grayson was only a humble student, and, try as he might, he could not reproduce those haunting melodies that would give him no rest. With his awakening the melodies were stifled, and only their echoes, like the half remembered taste of some childish delight, the name and substance, color and form of which we have long forgotten, remained. He haunted the opera and concert, but he could never hear them save in his dreams. Because he dreamed these things and yet could interpret them no better than his average companion student they called him daffy. Daffy Pietro thought of him when in the wee small hours of the night he awoke and heard those glorious sounds. His first quick glance showed him that his host's bed was empty. His second showed him the figure of the young man standing full in the light of the moon, his violin in his hands, his face slightly uplifted and with a transfiguring look upon it that would have made him pass almost unrecognized among his best friends. His eyes were strange, staring, unearthly, and Pietro, encountering them, shuddered and dived under the coverlet, where he lay trembling, awaiting to feel the hands of his uncanny host upon him. Seconds passed, seeming like hours to him. The flood of harmony still poured on uninterrupted, and he peeped cautiously forth again and forgot his fear in his keen enjoyment. Pietro's ancestors had been ministers of the gospel of music, though he did not know it, and his ear drank in those exquisite sounds greedily, though his ignorant brain knew nothing of their worth.

Days passed, and Pietro was still a guest in Grayson's lodgings. The man had taken a fancy to him and dreaded the loneliness that must follow his departure. Pietro's business affairs had improved. The election was over, as he reminded Grayson, who replied that he could see no marked improvement in his own affairs. Pietro answered sagely that "a feller never kin tell. I was pretty hard up that night me an' you first seed each other, an' now, see, I made a dollar an' a quarter today, an' you kin have it well's not."

"Thanks," replied Grayson, declining the proffered silver. "You're a pretty good pal of mine, aren't you, Pete?"

Grayson spent a good many of his spare moments teaching the boy to play on one of his violins and was surprised and gratified at his rapid comprehension. His own affairs looked darker as the days went by. The employment he had found to help him through his music course was taken away, and he was left stranded. Coming in one day after a weary round of disappointments, the sight of the boy handling his most cherished violin, which no one else had a right to touch, angered him unreasonably. Before he had time to reprimand the boy he had commenced to play, and at the first notes the man stood spellbound. Slowly, uncertainly, with many blunders, the child played, and Grayson listened to one of his own dream pieces. He was bitterly disappointed that this child, this waif of the streets, whom he had befriended should have heard his music and, having heard, had been given the power to interpret it though imperfectly.

"You thieving brat!" he exclaimed, grasping the lad roughly. "Where did you learn that? Who taught you my music?"

"Aw, cut it out!" said Pietro, wriggling away like an eel. "You learned me yer old squeaks yerself in de night when youse git dem bughouse fits on."

He told of the many nights he had awakened to the sound of music and struggled to reproduce it. He ended with a request, uttered with an elaborate carelessness that failed to conceal his real earnestness, that Grayson teach him to become "one of dem sure 'nough fiddler chaps." Grayson, with the harmony rippling through his brain, ready at last to be put upon paper to open up a brilliant pathway to its author's success, gravely shook his hand and answered, "Sure!"

A Parable.

Once Upon a Time there was a Fair Young Girl with soft, white hands and a Swan's Neck. She was born to be a Prince's Bride, but unfortunately there were no Princes near where she lived. Also her Parents were poor. This Sweet Young Thing liked fine clothes, but didn't like work. So when a Young Man of Common Blood offered her his hand in marriage she cried him yea. She thought she was going to live on Easy Street, with nothing to do but kiss her husband goodby in the morning and watch for his return at night. Five years later she had two children to take care of; her soft, white hands were red; her sylvan-like form was bulky. She worked eighteen hours a day, washing, ironing and sewing, with no relief in sight.

By that time she began to wish that she had learned stenography and remained single.

Moral.—People who don't like work shouldn't marry for a home.—Detroit Free Press.

Character Building.

What is the object of education? Is it to teach a child or man to know something that he did not know or to be something that he was not? Is it, in other words, an intellectual or a moral process? The safest answer is to say that it is both. But there is a growing suspicion among those who have studied the question most deeply that our schools are not so successful as they might be on the side of character building.—London Chronicle.

MOVING TIME.

Yes, I know the sun is shining.
And I know the birds are busy.
And I know the silver lining
Of the cloud is breaking through.
But I came on them in sorrow.
For the signs of spring behave
During wife upon the morrow
To declare she wants to move.

I have heard the robin singing.
And the back door sign I've seen;
I have seen the crocus springing.
And the lawn is showing green.
But my wife is now uneasy.
And it only goes to prove,
When the days are cool and breezy
She's made up her mind to move.

—Detroit Free Press.

Not to Be Outdone.



Auntie—How is it that you made no objection when the lieutenant offered to kiss you, dearie?
Dearie—Why, auntie, you didn't object when he kissed you, so I thought it would be all right.—Megendorfer Blatter.

It Was Too Much.

Brigadier General Andrew S. Burt of the United States army is an enthusiastic sportsman, says the Detroit Free Press. His hobby is baseball. Prior to 1908, when he became a brigadier, he was the commanding officer of a negro regiment of regular infantry. Each company had its ball team, and the colonel was an enthusiastic rooter at the games.

One day a contest was on which was marred by the poor playing of a member of one of the company teams. Burt, disgusted, volunteered to take the place of the incompetent. No one objected. At the bat the colonel was given a base on balls. He noted that the men on the coaching lines kept silent while he was on the bases, and after he had made the circuit he remonstrated.

"See here," he exclaimed, slipping out of his coat, "I've taken off my shoulder straps now, and you fellows want to treat me just as if I was a private!"

Again Burt was at the bat. He hit the ball and started for first.

"Run, you gimpy legged, sawed off mud turtle! Run, run, run, run!" howled one of the coaches.

Burt reached first safely, turned and regarded the coacher for an instant, then left the base, walked over to where his discarded blouse lay and put it on. He said nothing, but the negroes understood. It was too much.

Where She Lost Interest.

"Automobiling does touse one's hair, so!" said the beautiful young creature, as they descended from the machine and started up the dark walk toward the house where they were to call.

"It does," he inquired politely.

"Yes; it gives it the same effect as though one had been struggling to avoid being kissed," she gurgled.

"Indeed? I fancy you should carry a small hand mirror and some hairpins when you go automobiling," he suggested, moving right on up the dark walk.

Some way or other, by one of those unexplainable psychological impulses, at that very moment she began to realize he was not the man she would select as an affinity.—Judge.

No Time to Lose.

The wise old doctor was impressing upon his little patient the essentiality of mastication.

"My lad," he advised, "no matter what you eat, always chew each mouthful thirty times."

But Johnny shook his head significantly.

"That wouldn't do at our house, doctor."

"And why not, my son?"

"Because I'd always be hungry. The rest of the kids would clean the table before I got through with that one mouthful."—Detroit Tribune.

No Use.

"Of course," said the political economist, "you think you could run the government."

"Oh, yes," answered the railway magnate benignly, "but what's the use? We couldn't make it pay dividends without being accused of graft."—Washington Star.

No Questions Asked.

Hewitt—Have you ever kissed another man's wife?

Jewett—I really can't say. I never ask to see a lady's marriage certificate before I make love to her.—New York Press.

Harrowing.

"Then I am undone!" cried the heroine, turning away from the audience.

"Only two books for the collar," observed the genial gallery god.—Puck.

Contemptible Insinuation.

Mrs. Benham—I made a good many mud pies when I was a child.

Benham—Yes; you learned your trade well.

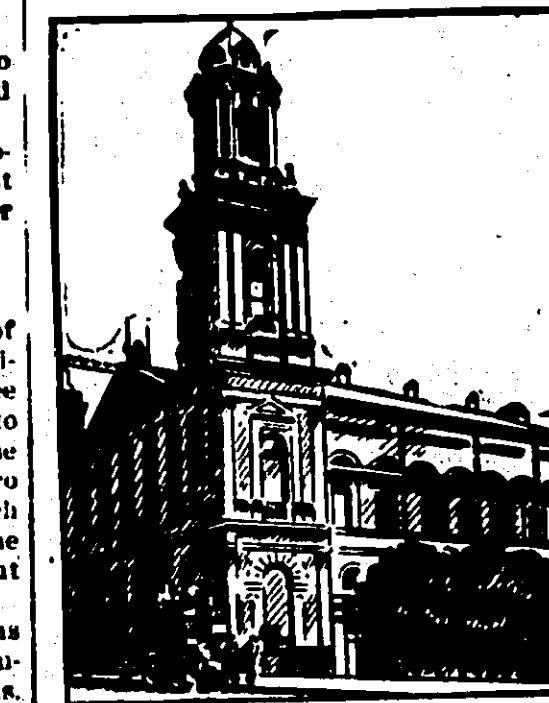
OLD THEOLOGY STANDS

LONDON PRESS SHOWS "NEW THEOLOGY" SCANT COURTESY.

25,000 Copies of Rev. R. J. Campbell's Book Sold in Few Days—Severely Scored By Critics—All Sects Frown On the Author—Is Anathema to Orthodox—Views Cannot Be Admitted.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell's book entitled, "The New Theology," is probably already in the hands of many Canadian readers. Even those who have not yet read it are by now familiar with the outline of the position which he has taken up, which has been foreshadowed by him for some two or three months past in another series of sermons. It is practically a condensation and revision of these recent sermons put together during a winter holiday in Cornwall.

20,000 Copies in Ten Days. Even the long-expected life of Mr. Gladstone, by a biographer so eminent as Mr. Morley cannot compare with it in the extent with which it was greeted at length in the daily press. The first two editions were sold out before publication, and the third and fourth have been bought out and sold within a week. Messrs. Chapman & Hall are reticent about the actual figures, but it is probable that not less than 20,000 copies have now been disposed of within ten



THE CITY TEMPLE.

days. There can also be little doubt that it is one of those books which will continue to find recurring strata of fresh readers and run ultimately into very big figures.

"It is New Religion."

It is only the London press which has treated it cavalierly and some of the more august among the religious press. The Guardian and the Methodist Recorder took but scant notice of it. The Record called it a disappointing book. The Church Times says there are few pages in it which they can recommend. The Morning Post says that it is impossible to take Mr. Campbell's book seriously. The Standard is contemptuous, the Daily Mail and Daily Chronicle non-committal, and the Daily Telegraph concludes a rather supercilious notice by saying that the "New Theology," in fact, is not a re-statement of the Christian religion. "It is a new religion, just as much as Mrs. Eddy's Christian Science. Madame Blavatsky's Theosophy and Dr. Dowse's Zionism. Mr. Campbell has written an exceedingly interesting book, which many will find stimulating and suggestive reading, but he has not demolished the Old Theology."

Press Divided. It was taken much more seriously by the provincial press. The more advanced religious press also recognize, although they do not all approve, the immense influence which this movement will acquire before long. The Christian Commonwealth, which prints Mr. Campbell's sermons weekly and may almost be considered his organ in the press, is enthusiastic in its welcome. The Christian World sacrifices to it every other topic, and, though not in sympathy with his views, recognizes both the force of his appeal to the growing neglect of religion and his sincerity.

Of course he is anathema to the orthodox of every sect. The opinions of scores of ministers have been collected in a kind of daily census undertaken by The London Telegraph. These will have nothing to do with a man who denies the fall, and explains away the atonement, who asserts that evil is not positive, but privative, who weakens the authority of Scripture and almost abolishes free will and sin.

At Least One Friend.

He has had very little enthusiastic support from his own profession. The well-known Dr. Horton is most fervently his friend, and says very truly that whether theologians take his book seriously or not the churches and ministers will have to reckon with it, for it will be widely read and its criticisms and challenges will be in many pews. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is a severe but not unkindly critic, expresses the opinion that the book must precipitate a final and irreparable breach between Mr. Campbell and the evangelical party. They cannot admit his views as mere restatements of the Gospel. He concludes that humanity will retain the plain interpretation of the Gospel in preference to any philosophical speculations.

English For Japan.

One of the suggestions for the improvement of the Japanese language mentioned by Baron Kikuchi in a lecture at University College, was that it should be abolished altogether, and the English language adopted, with all its irregularities cut out.

A Confident Conjecture.

Some racing tips I have at last. I'm sure to see great speed and skill.

For if my horses don't go fast I'm certain that my money will.

FOOTGEAR NOTES.

Newest Wrinkles in Footgear For Milady's Spring Outfit.

Fancy styles are so much the rule in footwear that they have ceased to be remarkable. Even the plain sensible styles of walking shoes are furnished with all sorts of fancy perforations. Tan boots have been generally worn all winter with short walking skirts and have proved so comfortable as well as pretty that the style bids fair to hold good all spring.

The Cuban heel is the ruling one for general wear, the extremely high narrow heel being confined to dress slippers. Short ramps are the rule, as the majority of women looking down on their feet have an idea that short ramps make the foot look smaller. Never was there a greater mistake. The effect really produced is in nine cases out of ten to make the foot seem broad and ungainly.

Ribbon ties and the flat stiff ribbon bows are still in evidence. There are



NEW ETON JACKET—5634.

many variations of other kinds of low shoes. The elongation of the vamps into crossed straps that close with buttons or buckles, and modifications of the colonial types are some of these.

White kid uppers both with tan and black patent leather foxing are very smart and much more durable than they appear to be, since the uppers clean easily, a preparation being made for the purpose.

The simple Eton jacket is always in demand, and the one pictured comes under this very desirable head. As illustrated, it is of Panama cloth trimmed with wide soutache braid.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

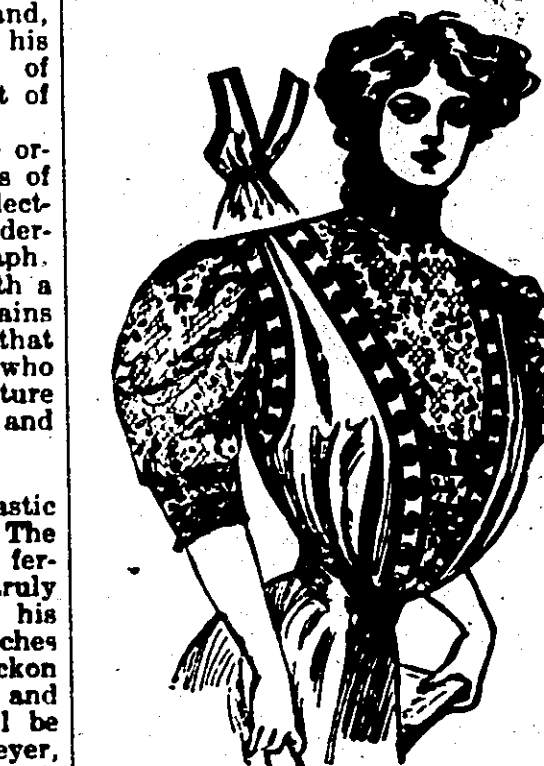
SPRING FANCIES.

Charming "Harnessed" Effects—Choosing the Spring Hat.

Very charming things are done with black ribbon velvet in the way of suspenders, or "harnesses," as they are popularly called. Jet and enameled buttons are effectively used on them; also rhinestone buckles.

In choosing your spring hat, if your hair is at the pepper and salt stage, do not select one with a light colored brim. Either a rich dark color or black is more suitable. Light or bright colors give a faded appearance that is most unbecoming to the hair, but with snowy white any light or bright color that suits the complexion may be worn. Sleeves are really as short as ever in spite of the prediction that they would be long. And they are made with shoulder puffs and three great full lace elbow flounces.

With evening gowns an Egyptian fashion has broken through the walls



JUMPER OVERWAIST—5630.

of conventionality. It is the wearing of a broad gold band around the upper part of the arm. The stones centered in the armet match those of the neckpiece.

The jumper may be old style now, but the new waists carry out the lace sleeve and yoke design. There are pretty summer silks cut low in the neck and with only an embroidered strap over the shoulders. These are worn with a hundred different gumples of as many widely different materials. The illustration shows a jumper waist of an entirely new variety. It will be found appropriate for every seasonable material. The waist is made with front and back portions fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams. The front edges are held together by means of straps, and the closing is at the back.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FRIBBLES OF FASHION.

News of the New Parasols—A Smart Burnt Straw Hat.

Some of the prettiest embroidered linen parasols have green or white handles of magnolia wood. Striped silk shades are very popular and come in all the new color effects.

Charming are coarse burnt straw hats trimmed with natter blue velvet and pink roses. This is quite a favorite combination in the millinery world.

The all lace frock is to be worn a great deal. An exquisite creation is of baby Irish with touches of black velvet and pale blue satin.

Most of the short walking skirts are plaited or of the nine gored circular



PARIS MUSELIN INFANT'S ROBE—5018.

style, which does not sag, as the three-piece circular has an unpleasant habit of doing.

The newest shade in taffeta silk this spring is apricot, which is a bright brown. And there are numerous other shades of brown, green and gray that appeal to the lover of pretty fabrics.

The foulards are out this season in designs that are simply marvelous. There is a foulard that looks like crêpe, with a velvety surface that is slightly crinkled. It is lightweight, very soft and of beautiful brilliancy.

A cunning little white embroidered linen cape is lined with apple green and draped with a gauze scarf of the same shade. These capes are to be worn with all kinds of thin summer frocks.

Many of the shops nowadays make a specialty of attaching new bands to worn-out glove tops. The cost is very little, and for a small sum one can buy a short pair of gloves and have them fastened to the old tops by clever and experienced fingers.

Paris muslin makes the dainty baby-dress shown in the picture. There is a little yoke of all over embroidery in a small design outlined with Valenciennes insertion. The neck and sleeves are edged with frills of the same lace.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

MILLINERY MATTERS.

Topsy Turvy Hat Decorations—Feather Duster Plumes.

Unless the social lie rolls trippingly off his tongue many a man who thinks he knows about millinery, but who doesn't, may get himself disliked this spring when lovely woman asks if her hat is on right. The chances are that he will tell her that it is wrong side to, for there is a departure in millinery which would suggest this mistake to all save the most observing. In other years the long sweeping plume of a



GRAY LINEN GOWN—5620, 5185.

hat was fastened to the left side. Now it has changed about and falls from the brim at the right. Several imported hats have plumes so long that they rest gracefully upon the wearer's shoulder.

To the uninitiated and casual observer many of the fancy feathers used suggest the usual feather duster in their types, and indeed many of them are drawn from the same humble sources, though dyed and made up in a way that atone for their plebeian origin.

All sorts of hanging trimmings are seen on hats. Long streamers of ribbon, tulle and lace or shorter bows that fall over the coiffure and drooping floral trimmings supported by tulle underneath feathers that reach quite to the shoulders are used on many of the more pretentious hats for state occasions.

Buckles of long, narrow shape are used effectively with ribbon trimmings, and on some of the newest Japanese shapes where crown and brim are merged, as in the regulation coolie hat, trimmings of velvet ribbon ending in long streamers at the back are dotted at intervals with bunches of small flowers, a revival of the early Victorian modes that are prominent.

The frock illustrated is in a gray French linen embroidered in self color. The waist can be admirably used as a separate blouse made up in any of the attractive shirt waist materials.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "Under the Stars"

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(Continued)

CHAPTER XXIII.

A VERSATILE dramatic poet in grim destiny, making with equal facility tragedy, farce, burlesque, mask or mystery. The world is his lun, and, like the wandering master of interludes, he sets up his stage in the courtyard beneath the windows of mortals, takes out his figures and evolves charming comedies, stirring melodramas, spirited barlequinades and moving divertissements. But it is in tragedy his constructive ability is especially apparent, and his characters, tripping along unsuspectingly in the sunny byways, are suddenly confronted by the terrible mask and realize life is not all pleasant pastime and that the Greek philosophy of retribution is nature's law, preserving the unities. When the time comes the master of events, adjusting them in prescribed lines, reaches by stern obligation the avoidless conclusion.

Consulting no law but his own will, the Marquis de Ligne had lived as though he were the autocrat of fate itself instead of one of its servants, and therefore was surprised when the venerable playwright prepared the unexpected denouement. In pursuance of this end, it was decreed by the imperious and incontrovertible dramatist of the human family that this crabbled,



"Impossible!" he murmured.

vicious, antiquated marionette should wend his way to the St. Charles on a particular evening. Since the day at the races the eccentric nobleman had been ill and confined to his room, but now he was beginning to hobble around, and, immediately with returning strength, sought diversion.

"Francis," he said, "what is there at the theater tonight?"

"Comic opera, my lord."

The marquis made a grimace. "Comic opera outside of Paris?" he exclaimed, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"A new actress makes her debut at the St. Charles."

"Let it be the debut, then! Perhaps she will fail, and that will amuse me."

"Yes, my lord."

"And, by the way, Francis, did you see anything of a large envelope, a buff colored envelope, I thought I left in my secretary's?"

"No, my lord." But Francis became just a shade paler.

"It is strange," said the marquis half to himself, "what could have become of it. I destroyed other papers, but not that. You are sure, Francis, you did not steal it?"

By this time the servant's knees began to tremble, and had the marquis' eyesight been better he could not have failed to detect the other's agitation. But the valet assumed a bold front as he asked:

"Why should I have stolen it?"

"True, why," grumbled the marquis. "It would be of no service to you. No; you didn't take it. I believe you honest in this case."

"Thank you, my lord."

"After all, what does it matter?" muttered the nobleman to himself.

"What's in a good name today, with traitors within and traitors without?"

"The love's labor lost to have protected it. We've fostered a military nest of traitors. The scorpions will be faithful to nothing but their own ends. They'll fight for any master."

Recalled to his purpose of attending the play by Francis' bringing from the wardrobe sundry articles of attire, the marquis underwent an elaborate toilet, recovering his good humor as this complicated operation proceeded.

Indeed, by the time it had reached a triumphant end and the valet had set the marquis before a mirror the latter had forgotten his dissatisfaction at the government in his pleasure with himself.

"Too much excitement is dangerous, is it?" he mumbled. "I am afraid there will be none at all. A stage struck young woman, a doll-like face probably, a milk and water performance! Now, in the old days actors were artists. Yes, artists!" he repeated as if he had struck a chord that vibrated in his memory.

Arriving at the theater, he was surprised at the scene of animation—the line of carriages, the crowd about the

doors and in the entrance hall. Evidently the city eagerly sought novelty, and Barnes' company, offering new diversion after many weeks of opera, drew a fair proportion of pleasure seekers to the portals of the drama. The noise of rattling wheels and the banging of carriage doors, the aspect of many fair ladies, irreproachably gowned; the confusion of voices from vendors hovering near the gallery entrance, imparted a cosmopolitan atmosphere to the surroundings.

"You'd think some well known player was going to appear, Francois!" grumbled the marquis as he thrust his head out of his carriage. "Looks like a theater off the Strand. And there's an orange girl, a dusky Peggy!"

The vehicle of the nobleman drew up before the brilliantly lighted entrance. Mincingly the marquis dismounted, assisted by the valet. Within he was met by a large director, who with the air of a Chesterfield bowed the people in and out.

"Your ticket, sir," said this courteous individual, scraping unusually low.

The marquis waved his hand toward his man, and Francois produced the bits of pasteboard. Escorted to his box, the nobleman settled himself in an easy chair, after which he stared impudently and inquisitively around him.

Having taken note of his surroundings to his satisfaction, the marquis at length condescended to turn his eyes deliberately and quizzically to the stage. His sight was not the best, and he gazed for some time before discerning a graceful figure and a pure, oval face, with dark hair and eyes.

"Humph! Not a bad stage presence!" he thought. "Probably plenty of beauty, with a paucity of talent! That's the way nowadays. The voice—why, where have I heard it before? A beautiful voice! What melody, what power, what richness! And the face—Here he wiped the moisture from his glasses. 'If the face is equal to the voice she has an unusual combination in an artist.'"

Again he elevated the glass. Suddenly his attenuated frame straightened, his hand shook violently, and the glasses fell from his nerveless fingers. "Impossible!" he murmured. But the melody of those tones continued to fall upon his ears like a voice from the past.

When the curtain went down on the first act there was a storm of applause, and Constance as Adrienne Lecouvreur, radiant in youth and the knowledge of success, was called out several times. In the loges all the lattices were pushed up, "a compliment to any player," said Strawa. To the marquis the ladies in the loges were only reminiscent of the fashionable dames with bare shoulders and glittering jewels in the side boxes of old Drury Lane leaning from their high tribunals to applaud the Adrienne of twenty years ago.

He did not sit in a theater in New Orleans now, but in London town, with a woman by his side who bent beneath the storm of words she knew were directed at her.

They were applauding now, or was it but the mocking echo of the past? The curtain had descended, but went up again, and the actress stood with flowers showered around her. Save that she was in the springtime of life, while the other had entered summer's season; that her art was tender and romantic rather than overwhelming and tragic, she was the counterpart of the actress he had deserted in London, a faithful prototype, bearing the mother's eyes, brow and features; a moving, living picture of the dead, as though the grave had rolled back its stone and she had stepped forth, young once more, trusting and innocent.

Could it be possible it was but a likeness his imagination had converted into such vivid resemblance?

Overwrought and excited, he did not dare remain for the latter portion of the drama. Better leave before the last act, he told himself, and, dazed by the reappearance of that vision, the old man fairly staggered from the box.

The curtain fell for the last time, and Barnes, with exultation, stood watching in the wings. She had triumphed, his little girl; she had won the great, generous heart of New Orleans. He clasped his hands furiously, joining in the evidences of approval, and, when the ovation finally ceased and she approached, the old manager was so overcome he had not a word to say. She looked at him questioningly, and he who had always been her instructor folded her fondly to his breast.

"I owe it all to you," she whispered.

"Pooh!" he answered. "You stole fire from heaven. I am but a theatrical, bombastic, barnstorming Thespian."

"Would you spoil me?" she interrupted tenderly.

"You are your mother over again, my dear! If she were only here now! But where is Saint-Prosper? He has not yet congratulated you? He, our good genius, whose generosity has made all this possible!" And Barnes half turned, when she placed a detaining hand on his arm.

"No, no."

"Why, my dear, have you and he—"

"Is it not enough that you are pleased?" replied Constance hastily, with a glance so shining he forgot all further

remembrance. "Pleased?" exclaimed Barnes. "Why, I feel as gay as Momus! But we'll sing To Dream later at the festive board. Go now and get ready!"

(To Be Continued)

RAMS INEFFECTIVE.

Warships That Have Them Do Not Dare to Use Them.

It is proposed to omit the ram from the battleships of the Lord Nelson type and the cruisers of the Minotaur class, says a London dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger. The ram is a weapon that has played a prominent part in naval warfare and appeals to the popular imagination, but it is regarded as effective no longer. It came into general use with the Hotspur class. These were battleships of 4,000 tons, with a speed of eight knots. A vessel of this displacement and speed might have many opportunities of ramming an adversary, but the service men of today regard the weapon as a troublesome incumbrance.

"Take a ship like this," said the captain of one of the cruisers this week. "Here is a hull with a dead weight of 10,000 tons and a maneuvering speed of eighteen knots. Work out the momentum of such a blow as we could give, and the figures will make your brain reel. Before you can ram your ship you must catch her. With the high speed tactics of the present day this is practically an impossibility. You could only catch her if she were disabled, and no man would ram a helpless ship."

"Suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that you got home a square eighteen knot broadside blow. You would cut clean through your opponent. Nobody doubts that for a minute. But what state would you be in afterward? Your hull might sustain the impact, though I should predict a general bursting up of plate rivets."

"Half the boilers, whether they were box ended or water tubes, would blow up with the shock. Every steam pipe would give out. The bedding bolts of the main engine would be wrenched free, and the whole mass of machinery would be slung into the fore stokehold. Your heavy guns would jump clean out of their cradles. In fact, I would just as soon set light to the magazine room as use the ram in this ship, for similar result would be accomplished rather more quickly."

Sahara Growing Drier.

C. F. Gautier, a French explorer, is authority for the statement that the Sahara is continuously becoming drier to such an extent that the oases are perceptibly drying up and will disappear altogether in a relatively short time. He quotes historical records and physical signs to show that springs were at one time much more plentiful than now and that the extent of the patches where vegetation flourishes were much greater even fifty to a hundred years ago. As the climate of the region has undergone no change in perhaps thousands of years, he believes that the disappearance of the water must be due to purely mechanical causes. He considers that it is due to the continual advance of the great sand masses to the north, thus forming an impermeable barrier against the watershed of the Atlas mountains.

The First Oil Well.

With the death of James P. Smith of Titusville recently there passed the last of the group of men who appear in the famous Drake well picture, taken in the autumn of 1861 by John A. Mather, the noted oil region photographer. The group in the picture included Colonel Edwin L. Drake, the man who drilled the well; William and James P. Smith, practical drillers, who assisted with the work; Peter Wilson, Titusville merchant and steadfast friend of Colonel Drake, and Albridge Locke. The five men are dead. This picture adorns the offices of hundreds of oil operators and refiners and is the only photograph of the first oil well. The only person now living connected with the picture is John A. Mather, the photographer. — Philadelphia Record.

The Rocky Road to Mount Vernon.

The particular interest I have in the state of the road from the city of Washington to Mount Vernon, the home of him for whom the city was named, is this, writes a contributor to Photo-Era: I have been over the road in a motor car, and I found it so unspeakable as to be literally a disgrace to the state in which it exists, the country which holds the state and the people who live in the country. If it was as bad when General Washington used it, we should simply be sorry and argue that without modern methods of both roadmaking and transportation, all of which he lacked, the state of the road was not to be wondered at. If, on the other hand, the road was better than it is now the depth of our disgrace becomes too great for words.

The Highest Skyscraper.

The tower to be built by the Metropolitan Life on the northwest corner of the block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets and Fourth and Madison avenues in New York city will be 658 feet above the sidewalk and 680½ feet above its foundation. The clock to be placed between the twenty-first and twenty-third stories will have hands twelve feet long. Offices on the forty-first floor will be the same height as the lookout windows in the top of the Washington monument.

An interesting point is noted by a writer in the Scientific American. The tower, being thirty feet higher than the Montclair hills, will catch the rays of the sun after it has set behind the

ATTRACTIVE TRIFLES.

The Tailored Princess Gown—Stylish in Silk Gloves.

The tailored princess gown has come to stay. It is found in rajah silk, pongee and taffeta as well as in cloth. It is usually trimmed with straps of the material edged with stitching or piping, with the occasional addition of buttons.

Long white silk gloves with the arm part embroidered in white or color with tiny posies are summer novelties. Ceinture buckles of pink coral have appliques of gold in empire design. Cameo brooches will be worn in fichu of soft lace or lawn, thereby giving a quaint old fashioned effect that is very attractive.

Belts of heavy finished elastic with plain gold buckles are made in most of



CHAMPAGNE FOULARD GOWN—\$425, \$617.

The modish hues and are especially good in the dark blues, colors never attractive in leather.

An exclusive style in woman's footwear is the Toga tie. It is a high pump made with four eyelets, through which broad grosgrain ribbon is laced and tied in a generous bow.

Whether a gown is made of silk, voile foulard or pongee, a jacket of the same will make it all the more attractive and useful, for this year Dame Fashion has decreed that a jacket of some kind must be worn, be the thermometer at its highest.

The shops show robes of chiffon and marquisette with exquisitely soft tatted flowers and a border of black soft dots.

The dress pictured is of champagne liberty foulard dotted with golden brown spots. The color is one of the loveliest of the season and the gown one of those very useful ones that can be worn upon a number of occasions.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

VOGUE' POINTS.

Princess Lace the Season's Favorite.

The Black Buttoned Blouse.

Princess lace is one of the leaders among the finer mesh laces. It is an applique lace made on a foundation of fine brussels net, upon which are applied in a suitable design honiton and point lace braids in different sizes.

The rumor comes from Paris that the buttoned down back frock must go, and here's good news for long suffering husbands.

Striking contrasts in colors are seen. Navy blue with a touch of apple green



FOR HAPPY BOYS—\$627.

and buff is a suggestion for a smart frock, the main color a rich deep blue.

Pale covert cloth with touches of black satin in trimmings is popular for the tailor suit.

Gray in both light and dark shades is much used, while even in tuffetas the rather strange but decidedly popular combination of gray and brown, either in stripes or plaids or changeable tones, is seen.

While many fancy silks and radiums, messalines and louisines are displayed in the shops, fancy has declared quite strongly for tuffeta, rajah and foulard, with, of course, the omnipresent pongee.

All white will be the dominant costume for midsummer, but for spring, which means until July, colors will be more worn. The cotton voiles have taken such a strong hold on every one that the majority of costumes are being made up in their colors. Voiles will be worn for shirt waist suits as well as dressy frocks all summer.

The happy boy whose picture you see can indulge in all sorts of active sports without consideration of his clothes. He is wearing overalls of linen khaki. Denims is the traditional material for these garments, but the khaki is even better.

COWBOYS' BOOTS.

Why the Plainmen Want High and Sharp Pointed Heels.

In Olathe, Kan., there is a factory which makes 300 pairs of cowboy boots each week. Each pair of these boots is made to order. The company has a catalogue, which it sends to the cattle ranches throughout the southwest. It tells the cowboys how to take measurements of their own feet. These are sent to the factory and the boots made and sent out.

A cowboy boot is in a distinct class by itself. The leg must be decorated with fancy lines and curves sewed into the leather, and, above everything else, the heel must be at least two inches high, must curve inward from the back, and the bottom of the heel must be very small.

A cowboy takes especial pride in two things—his hat and his boots. He often pays \$50 for his hat, and the best of the cowboy boots cost from \$8 to \$16. The ordinary shoemaker cannot make boots to suit a true cowboy; he cannot get the heels right, and so the cowboy sends away for them and pays a big price and express charges besides.

The factory in Olathe employs fifty men. All of the work is done by hand, and some of the shoemakers were brought from Germany and England especially to work in that factory.

Cowboys say they have high and sharp pointed heels to their boots not because of vanity and pride, but as a matter of convenience. The high heels prevent the boots from passing through the stirrups, and they are also a brace when on the ground roping an animal. As the steer pulls to get away the cowboy sinks his sharp heels into the sod, and this prevents him from slipping. — Kansas City Star.

How the Timber Goes.

An idea of the rapidity with which the timber is disappearing from some sections of Pennsylvania can be obtained from the following figures, which refer to the timber cutting on the Hicks run, tract in Clearfield county: Original size of tract, 9,000 acres; timber cut the first two years, 3,000 acres; still standing, 6,000 acres; amount of timber cut, 50,000,000 feet; amount standing, 200,000,000 feet; daily capacity of sawmill, 200,000 feet; daily shipments, fifteen carloads; amount of timber in Hicks run yard, 6,000,000 feet; time of operation, two years; estimated time to cut standing timber, four years; number of men employed, 800 to 1,000.

Prophetic.

Achilleon, the beautiful palace built for the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria at Corfu, at a cost of \$5,000,000, has been purchased by a Swiss-German syndicate, which will convert it into a hotel and sanitarium. The palace, which is of pure white marble, was designed by the Italian architect B. Carito. It contains 128 rooms and a chapel, situated in fine grounds planted with 25,000 rare rose trees. In 1890, when the empress left her palace for the last time, it is said that she burst into tears and said to one of the ladies of her suite, "Something in my heart tells me that I shall never return here again." She was murdered at Geneva soon after.

India Rubber Bait.

According to a Troy fisherman, the latest triumph of Yankee genius is an india rubber fish worm. It is said to be a remarkably good imitation of the common earth worm, is indestructible and in actual use proves as alluring to the fishes as the genuine article. The old fisherman will be quick to see its advantages. One can equip himself for a day's sport without digging over a whole garden in search for bait. A handful of india rubber worms will last him a whole season, and there will be no necessity for pulling up the line every few minutes to see if the small fry nibblers have left the hook bare. — St. Louis Republic.

The Remains of a River.

In the valley between the Pecos and the Rio Grande, beginning near Sandia mountain, is the bed of an old river with all its tributaries, its falls, its shallows and its bends. It is 300 miles long and many feet wide, but it is only the ghost of a river, for there is no water there. It passes by the ruins of Gran Quivira, its bed is strewn with broken lava, and it terminates in a salt marsh. The Indians have a legend that long ago the waters were deep and swift there until one day a great fire swept down the valley, lapping up the waters, leaving the bed empty, the banks barren and the valley desolate forevermore.

A Sweet Idleness in Samoa.

In a letter from Samoa to the Chicago Daily News R. C. Givens says that the natives toll little and spin only when their clothes are worn out, for the wonderful trees produce all the food they require. Breadfruit, coconuts, pineapples and numerous berries, together with an unlimited supply of good fish, make it possible for them to exist without much labor. They trouble themselves very little about politics, and thus America's new found red skinned citizens dream their lazy lives away under the shades of the old palms without the slightest worry about frenzied finance.

Largest Admiral's Flag.

To Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, the new admiral of the fleet, belongs the distinction of having down the largest admiral's flag used in a modern warship. The flag measures twenty-two feet two inches by fifteen feet. It was made by the yeoman of signals on board the Exmouth, and it was hoisted in place of the more commonly used paying off pennant. — London Graphic.



As soon as cream is received at our creamery a sample is taken of it for testing and as soon as weighed the bulk of the cream poured into the cream vat, writes William Sarsen of Nebraska in American Agriculturist. The temperature of the room is between 75 and 85 degrees, which, together with a starter, will nearly ripen the cream in six or seven hours. I then allow it to be cooled to 55 to 60 degrees by evening, and then it ripens fully during the night. One hour's cooling in the morning will usually bring it to churning temperature.

For cooling we use ice directly in the cream. We crush it fine and keep the cream stirred until the ice is all melted. Cream is stirred every half hour for the first three or four hours. In the evening before leaving for the night I take the temperatures of the cream and room and the acidity of the cream and if necessary raise or lower the temperature so as to have it right for the next morning.

It is hard to tell with printer's ink when cream is just right to churn. It should have a clean, pleasant, acid taste and smell and be of smooth consistency like sirup, so that it will run from the stirring kettle with a glossy surface. Just before churning we rinse the churn with hot and cold water and finally scald with boiling lime water and then pour in pure boiling water. The cream is strained before it is put in the churn and the coloring matter calculated, according to the butter expected.

Working the Butter.

When the granules of butter are about the size of wheat grains we draw off the buttermilk and replace with the same amount of water at 50 to 55 degrees. If the butter granules seem soft we use water at 45 degrees. The churn is then turned a few times and the water removed. Salt is added at the rate of seven pounds for 100 pounds of butter, and the churn is again turned for seven or eight minutes. Then after a pause of a few minutes it is turned again. We watch carefully not to overwork the butter to destroy the grain.

In preparing tubs first wash them thoroughly, then place over a steam jet and scald until heated through. This makes them water tight and removes all odor and taste from the wood. After this they are filled with water and the covers are put on and they are allowed to soak four or five hours. These are prepared the previous evening, so that they are ready for use when the butter is churned.

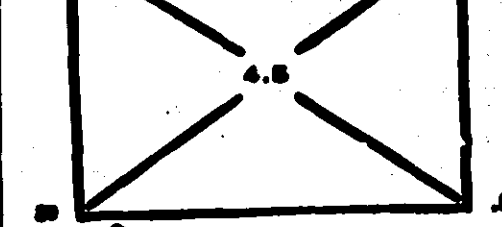
Before putting in the butter the tubs are lined with parchment paper, which keeps the butter cleaner and prevents the absorption of flavors. We pack butter while it is pliable, taking four or five pounds at a time, packing it in carefully. Where tubs hold sixty pounds the butter must be packed solidly, so as to fill the tub and have no air spaces.

Percentage Method.

In reply to the question "Can I determine the number of pounds of cream to be added to 100 pounds of 4 per cent milk to make it test 4.5 per cent?"

Hornd's Dairyman says:

"Having two milks or creams of different richness and requiring to mix:



them to form a third of different percentage, use the following method: Draw a square and at the two left hand corners write the per cent of fat in the two fluids to be mixed. In the center place the percentage required. At the two remaining corners put numbers which will be the difference between the two numbers with which they stand in line. Thus, given 4 per cent milk and 30 per cent cream to make 4.5 per cent milk, it will take 25.5 pounds of 4 per cent milk and 0.5 pound of 30 per cent cream to make 4.5 per cent milk."

Fats as Milk Feeds.

It was formerly believed that the fat in the food was the main source of the fat in the milk. A good cow, however, will produce in a year a much larger amount of fat in the milk than she consumes in the food, showing that the fats are in part produced from other nutriment. The American Cultivator. Investigations that have been made show that it is not possible to increase either the percentage or the total amount of fat in the milk for any appreciable time by the feeding of fats or oils. Where fats have been fed to cows, even at the rate of two pounds or more per day of tallow, cottonseed oil or other fats, the fat content of the milk was not permanently increased.

Meal For the Calf.

Hornd's Dairyman gives the following recipe for calf meal: One part pure ground flaxseed, two parts finely ground cornmeal, sifted; two parts finely ground oatmeal, sifted, and the whole well mixed. Then boil and allow to stand for twelve hours covered. Begin with one-fourth pound per day for calves a month old; new milk for the month previous and no solids. Increase the allowance as the calf grows older, but not to exceed a half pound a day. Keep fresh, sweet second cutting of clover or alfalfa hay before them.

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ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATE

Fifty-eight Bedrooms with
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Best Meals, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

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Facts About Manitoba

Manitoba has 122 townships.

Manitoba has 35,411 farms.

Manitoba is as large as England
and Scotland.

Average wheat yield per acre,
1906, 19.49.

Total yield, 1906, 61½ million
bushels.

Amount spent on new farm
buildings, 1906, 4½ millions.

Manitoba used, 1906, 2,648
threshing outfits.

Manitoba's provincial revenue,
1906, \$2,890,652; surplus, \$518,399.

Manitoba's provincial assets, 50
millions.

44 bushels of wheat per acre
has been produced in Manitoba.

Occupied farm lands, 10,195,604
acres.

Manitoba has 44,678 more males
than females.

25 per cent. more cheese was
made in 1906 than in 1905.

Manitoba has elevator capacity
for 25 million bushels of wheat.

The natural resources of Mani-
toba are as great as those of any
other part of the continent.

Population, 1906, 360,000; more
than doubled in five years.

A proportionate increase in next
five years will give Manitoba
700,000.

Total yield of oats, 1906, 50
million bushels; of barley, 17½
million bushels.

Manitoba's total grain yield,
1906, 130 million bushels—in-
crease of 14 millions over 1905.

Total area prepared for crop of
1907, 2,323,949 acres—increase of
nearly 300,000 acres over 1905.

Of Manitoba's increase of
100,000, 1900-1904, 8-10ths were
in cities and towns.

Manitoba's average wheat yield,
last ten years, 21 bushels per acre;
oats, 42; barley, 34.

Manitoba's population has two
of English speech to one of
foreign.

Manitoba has an area of 47 mil-
lion acres, one-half available for
farming purposes.

Area under cultivation, 4,175,246
acres, or only ten per cent. of total
area.

Total value of dairy products,
1906, \$1,377,746. Of this, butter,
\$1,182,532; cheese, \$195,214.

Wheat area, 1906, 3,141,537
acres; oats and barley, over 1½
million acres, increase of 10%
over 1905.

Manitoba's rural population
showed increase, 1890-1900, of 5%
less than urban population in-
crease.

Manitoba has 215,819 horses,
170,543 milch cows, 350,969 other
horned cattle, 22,975 sheep, 200,509
swine.

When all of Manitoba's wheat
lands are occupied, it will produce
half as much wheat as the United
States now does.

For the fiscal year ending with
March 31, and for the nine months
preceding that date the total num-
ber of immigrants was 126,667, an
increase of 37,859, or 40 per cent.
over the corresponding nine
months of 1905-06. The arrivals
at ocean ports were 95,008, an
increase of 56 per cent. The arri-
vals from the United States were
34,357, an increase of 12 per cent.
The increase in British immigra-
tion was 48 per cent., and from
Continental Europe 75 per cent.
as compared with the previous
year.

TENDERS FOR SIDEWALK

Tenders will be received by the under-
signed, up to May 30th, for building a
sidewalk on Church Street, part 6 ft.
and part 4 ft. State price per rod.

F. H. BEDFORD,
Road Commissioner, Ward 2.

FARMS FOR SALE

Two First-class Farms for sale, 240
acres each; S.W. ¼ S. ¼ N.W. ¼ 24-8-4,
and S.E. ¼ and S. ¼ of N.E. ¼ 4-8-3,
about five miles east of Elm Creek.
Good house, buildings, water, etc., on
each farm. Immediate possession will
be given if desired, or possession may
be had after harvest. Price and terms
reasonable.—Apply to W. H. Johnston,
Elm Creek. 25-4

J. Duxbury, M.D.

Coroner for Province of Manitoba
Medical Health Officer for Grey
Office at rear of drug store. Office hours
10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Night calls
answered at Mr. Allward's residence,
next to the chopping mill.

H. F. W. VERNON, M.D., C.M.
FANNYSTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

DR. A. L. McLACHLAN,
Resident Dentist, of Carman, will visit
Elm Creek on the First Monday in each
month, for the practice of his profession.
Office at rear of the Drug Store.

J. H. HAVERSON

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, E.C.
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton, and the
Kearl Municipalities of Dufferin and Grey.
Agent and Appraiser for the Canada Permanent
Mortgage Corporation.
Unlimited amount of money for investment.
Will be at Elm Creek on Municipal Council days
for transaction of general business.

F. J. BUTCHER

SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.

Special Examiner in the Court of King's
Bench

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of
Commerce, R. G. Dunn & Co., etc.

Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

J. A. STOREY

Auctioneer
ELM CREEK MAN.
Terms reasonable: to be had on application

The Elm Creek Dray

WALTER CANN, Prop.

All kinds of draying done
Orders by mail promptly attended to

Wayside Temperance Hotel

J. GUPPY Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers

Good Meals Warm Rooms

Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

ELM CREEK - - - MAN.
(Opposite C.P.R. Depot)

SUBSCRIBE

FOR
THE MAIL

R. H. STAPLES

House-Cleaning Time

Ladies, go to STAPLES for your new curtains,
bed spreads, art muslins, cretonnes, sofa cushion
covers, all ready to put on, sideboard scarves,
dresser covers, pillow covers, towels, cocoa mats,
and all requirements for house cleaning.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

The most complete stock of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Furnishings ever shown in Elm Creek.
OVERALLS of all kinds, from the size to fit a child of four years to the largest size for men.
HATS. Hard Felts in all the new shapes, Soft Felts in many of the staple and up-to-date
styles; also a large range of Linen Hats for Men and Boys.
TIES. Some of the latest shades in 2-in. and 2½-in. four-in-hands and strings; also Ascots in
the popular shades.
UNDERWEAR AND SOX. Summer Underwear in wool and cotton, Men's Fancy
Half Hose in cashmere and lisle thread, Men's Plain Black Sox in cotton and cashmere.
Baseball Shoes for Men; and Running Shoes for Men, Boys, and Youths.

Crockery

We have just received a large shipment of China and Glassware. Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet
Sets, Sugar and Cream Sets, Berry Sets in glass and china, and a large assortment of fancy
odd pieces in glass and china.

R. H. STAPLES

Elm Creek - - Man.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

The lower portion of a fire-pot is usually nearly
or partly filled with dead ashes, leaving the live,
red-hot coals in the upper part. The result is that
the upper portion expands much more than the
lower.

This uneven expansion causes a strain
too great for a one-piece fire-pot to stand.
Sooner or later it will split, allowing precious
heat and sickening gases to
escape.

But the fire-pot of the Sunshine
is constructed to meet this con-
dition. It is in two sections. The
upper half expands, as much as
necessary, independently of the
lower. When cool, it contracts
back to its original size, fitting
to the lower half perfectly.

And this strong, unbreakable,
gas and heat-tight, two-piece
fire-pot is just one of the many
superior features of the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the
"Sunshine," write direct to us for FREE
BOOKLET.

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

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CARMAN, MAN.

New Scale Williams PIANOS

Are Winning Fame and Distinction

In the short space of time that these
pianos have been on the market they
have won fame and distinction, and that
has been sought in vain by many manu-
facturers for a lifetime.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS
are a decided improvement in tone, case
beauty, and general construction, and
are made to withstand the most severe
climatic conditions.

Consider the economy of purchasing
an instrument that is built beyond all
doubt as to durability, and one that will
teach you the highest appreciation of
what is best in music.

Doherty Organs.

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Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.
223 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

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Sole Agent, Elm Creek



Smart Suits

For the business man, for the
young man, for every man who
has learned that there is a great
deal of difference between good
clothes and bad clothes. And
there is one sure sign—THE
20TH CENTURY BRAND
TRADE MARK. That is a
guarantee that your suit is well
tailored, good fitting, and correct
in style.

SOLE AGENTS:

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We make Suits to Order from \$15.00 to \$35.00