

# ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JUNE 13, 1907

NO. 24

## BANK HAMILTON

A place of safety and security for the accumulations of all who work and save.

Deposits of any amount accepted and interest paid 4 times a year at highest current rate.

Elm Creek Branch:  
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

R. E. WALKER, President  
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager  
A. E. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

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

### BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:  
\$5 and under, 3 cents  
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10, 6 cents  
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20, 10 cents  
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$50, 15 cents  
Over \$50, 20 cents

These orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Value excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.50 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank.

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

## PIPES

A large assortment of "Shield" Brand Pipes to pick from. Your choice for 25c.

## SOUVENIRS

Just arrived, some souvenir pins of Elm Creek school. Also brooches of our town.

## WRITING PAPER

The latest and neatest in writing paper. Finest linen papeteries, from 25c to \$2 a box. Imperial linenette envelopes, 10c a package.

Pads, Poison, and Tanglefoot for Flies

## The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

Advertise  
in  
The Mail

### C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West  
Leave Winnipeg ..... 8.00  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 9.45  
Daily, going East  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 20.40  
Arrive Winnipeg ..... 22.30  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West  
Leave Winnipeg ..... 17.00  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 18.44  
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 9.48  
Arrive Winnipeg ..... 11.45  
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina  
Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris

### CARMAN BRANCH

Daily  
Leave Carman ..... 0.00  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 0.35  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 10.00  
Arrive Carman ..... 10.35  
Leave Carman ..... 20.00  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 20.35  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 20.55  
Arrive Carman ..... 21.30  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday  
Leave Carman ..... 17.55  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 18.30  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 18.50  
Arrive Carman ..... 19.25

### Local and General

A \$12,000 hospital will be built at Souris this year.

R. McKee spent Sunday in Carman.

Rev. Father Joubert, conducted service here on Saturday.

J. A. Thomson spent Sunday in Winnipeg.

Carman is arranging for a big day on July 1st.

The Starkey House, Carman, is the place where they treat you right.

Miss Etta Simpson and her brother George were in Winnipeg on Friday.

Wringer for sale, only used twice. Cost \$3.75; will take \$2.75. Apply at this office.

Orville Soole came down from Alameda on Saturday, returning on Monday.

Postmaster Kennedy has installed a large new safe in the post office.

Mrs. T. M. Simpson and her daughter, Mrs. Ruddel, visited Carman on Saturday.

J. Knight left on Thursday last for Souris, where he has secured a position.

Don't forget that Staples is giving away \$100. Secure a ticket—it may be the lucky one.

Rev. Mr. Ledingham, of Sperling, conducted service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

The Dauphin Herald has been purchased by a number of leading Conservatives of that town.

A new fence is being erected round the school ground. W. Reid has the contract.

Miss Bessie Wilson, of Gorrie, Ont., visited Mrs. Mose on Tuesday.

W. H. Wills, of Vancouver, has been appointed manager of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg.

Six lives were lost in a coal mine fire at Strathcona on Saturday.

Mr. Soole, senr., who has been visiting here for about a month, is returning to his home at Seaforth, Ont., to-day.

The welcome rain of the last few days is causing a rapid growth, and farmers are wearing the smile that won't come off.

J. Woods has just received a Case 20-h.p. gasoline threshing outfit from the International Harvester Co., Winnipeg.

Rev. Mr. Copeland arrived from Winnipeg on Tuesday, and will have charge of the English Church during the summer months.

A baseball match will be played on the Elm Creek ball ground, on Saturday next, between Wingham and Elm Creek. Play commences at 7 p.m.

W. Reid has been awarded the contract for a new sidewalk on Church Street, at 50 cents per rod for a walk 6 ft. wide and 40 cents for 4 ft.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Geneva Anderson and Mr. W. C. Ross, at Culross, on Wednesday, June 26th. We wish them long life and happiness.

Holliday & Simpson have turned their ad. upside down, but they don't have to turn their store upside down to supply your wants—they have the goods the right side up.

W. Land, father of ex-Chief of Police Land, of Carman, died at St. Charles on Sunday, at the advanced age of 91. Deceased had resided in Winnipeg—or, rather, what is now Winnipeg—for 61 years.

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.

### Church Meeting

The annual meeting of the English Church was held on Tuesday, Rev. E. A. Davis in the chair.

Mr. W. C. Soole read the financial statement for the year, which showed receipts \$210.66, and expenditure \$188.29.

The following officers were elected—Wardens: Messrs. F. H. Bedford and W. C. Soole; vestrymen, Messrs. J. Rinn, A. Chard, J. Montgomery, E. Barton, R. McKee, and C. H. Lemmon; auditors, Messrs. J. Rinn and A. Chard.

### Hotel Changes Hands

Last week a deal was put through whereby Mr. Chas. Arnett, of Dauphin, becomes proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, at present owned by Mr. Chas. Angle.

Mr. Arnett, who takes possession next Monday, is an experienced hotel man, well known to the travelling public, and has been manager of the Grand View Hotel, Dauphin, for the past two years.

### Sale of School Lands

A sale of school lands was held in Victoria Hall, Carman, on Saturday, and lasted the whole day. The hall was filled with several real estate agents and others from Winnipeg, and also several from the American side were present, and there were farmers from all over the district. One hundred and thirty-four parcels were listed, and one hundred and eight sold. The total amount realized was \$163,000.

The highest price reached was \$30 per acre and the lowest \$7, the average price being \$9.50. Several snaps were obtained, probably the greatest being N.W. 11-6-5, bought by Duncan Christie for \$12 per acre, worth at least \$25 to \$30. The heaviest buyers were a syndicate of Americans from Chicago: Messrs. Halsey, Holahan and Wright; H. Percy Simpson, of Winnipeg; and Mr. Hiebert, of the Northwest Colonization Co., Winnipeg. The largest local buyer was C. Willson, manager of the Bank of Hamilton.

## ELM CREEK HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

High Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Dinners, and Common Chairs at moderate prices

Our \$3.75 spring cannot sag, it is supported by eight quarter-inch elastic wires

Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75

White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps, \$3.25

White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps, \$3.25

White enamel finish, \$3.25

IRON BEDSTEADS

## Furniture!

### 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, \$1.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$2.00 CASH  
\$100.00 LOTS, \$1.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$3.00 CASH  
\$125.00 LOTS, \$1.00 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

## 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.

### Special Offer

The Mail  
50c.

From now till  
December 31, 1907



## HAS MANY PRIVILEGES

## QUEEN ALEXANDRA MOST FAVORED OF BRITISH CONSORTS

Number of Quaint Privileges May Be Exercised by Her—Is Considered Single—Only Lady of the Court—Separate Household—Some Minor Perquisites—May Use Motor-Car Without Any Number.

It is interesting to know that in certain circumstances Queen Alexandra is assumed to be a single woman. This is in case of legal proceedings. As everybody knows, the law takes a very different view of married women and a femme sole—which means either spinster or widow in the old Norman-French law jargon. As a single woman, Queen Alexandra can purchase and convey land, hold leases, and do many other useful things without His Majesty's concurrence. To aid her in her legal work, Her Majesty has the power of appointing her own Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, though this privilege has not been exercised during the present reign.

The Queen can be tried only by the House of Peers, as was Queen Caroline, of unhappy memory. But, unless expressly exempted by law, Her Majesty is as much a subject of the King as any other lady in his wide dominions. The reason of the immemorial law which made the Queen Consort of the reigning monarch a femme sole in legal matters, is supposed to be the necessity that the sovereign, being immersed in affairs of state, should not be worried by domestic matters.

## A Favored Queen.

Queen Alexandra is more favored than any other consort who ever shared the British throne. She is the only lady member of the most exalted order of English chivalry—a degree of "Lady of the Garter" being especially created for her. A new honor has been added to the National Anthem in her honor. She can ride by the side of her royal husband in the great coach of state, which no Queen Consort of England has ever done before. In fact, in honor of his beautiful Queen, Edward VII. has torn precedents to tatters. Indeed, the King was never a respecter of precedent, as he showed when he lighted a cigar in the sacred hall of the Middle Temple, where he attended the wedding of one of the Rothschilds—the first time a Jewish ceremony had been so honored.—and when he resigned from a certain celebrated club which had presumed to blackball the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

## Her Own Household.

Her Majesty has, of course, her own household, quite separate from that of the King. It comprises a Lord Chamberlain (Lord Colville of Cullinstown), Vice-Chamberlain (Earl of Gosford), Treasurer (Earl de Grey), and Private Secretary (Hon. Sidney Greville), among the gentlemen. The ladies of the household include a Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Buccleuch), five Ladies of the Bedchamber, four Lady-in-Waiting, and four Maids of Honor.

Though the ancient privilege of "queen-hold" is never claimed now, Queen Alexandra has some quaint perquisites. For instance, if a whole is caught off the British coast, the tail part of him belongs to the Queen, the King taking the head. The Archbishop of York is her chaplain in perpetuity. It is interesting to know that though the Queen is a subject of her husband, none of His Majesty's courts may fine her or cast her in damages.

## Numberless Automobiles.

In common with the King, the Queen enjoys the privilege of riding in a numberless motor-car. Not long ago an officious country policeman stopped the royal motor because it bore no number-plate. On learning whom he had held up, he was ready to faint with confusion, but the Queen remained calm and drove off smiling.

It is high treason to plot against the Queen's life while His Majesty is alive, though it would cease to be so after the demise of the King. Should Queen Alexandra survive his present Majesty, an annuity of \$350,000 will be hers, on which to keep up the state and dignity proper to a queen-dowager.

In the very unlikely event of Her Majesty wishing to marry again, she would be perfectly at liberty to do so, provided that the bridegroom did not mind having all his property forfeited to the Crown. A special license from the reigning King is necessary to the re-marriage of a queen-dowager.

## Tyranny of Caste.

Notwithstanding the general trend of opinion and practice in favor of civilizing the natives of India with the methods of modern civilization, the forces of reaction make themselves at times unpleasantly felt. An Urdu weekly published at Benares, says: "Salig Ram Singh, a Khatri ex-student of the Central Hindu College, went to Japan in 1903 to learn glass blowing. He returned to Benares this year, but his narrow-minded brotherhood refuses to take him back into caste. Certain Brahmins offered to accept his 'prachit' (repentance or penance), but people of his own caste have refused to recognize him, and have outcasted those who have given him the enemies of false friendship. Among the enemies of Salig Ram Singh there are some educated people, but their education must have taken a peculiar turn."

## How to Become a Billiard Player.

I recommend all players to train themselves with only one ball, sending it up the table from back until it can be made to stop with some certainty at the same place always. Then that place should be moved, so as to present a different test of touch and strength, and so on with constant repetition. —R. W. Newcomb in C. M. Post's London Magazine.

## AN OLD STAGE LINE

It Ran From Kansas to California in Thirty-five Days.

"Atchison to California in thirty-five days; fare, only \$200 in gold." This was the heading of an old handbill, yellow with age, which a traveler laid upon the counter in a railway ticket office the other day. It was an advertisement of a line of stagecoaches that ran from Atchison, Kan., to San Francisco during the gold excitement of years ago.

"People seldom stop to think what their poor ancestors had to put up with in the old days," the man said. He was comparing the old time table, with a modern railway time table, which told of the luxuries one could have by traveling on that road, no dust, no jarring and all other disagreeable features eliminated.

The old time table was a double sheet of paper, torn and yellow with age. It was issued by the Atchison and California stagecoach line in 1857. The inducements it held forth were in strange contrast with those of the modern railroad advertisement. The stagecoach line advertised that it had recently refurbished the entire "road" with absolutely new wagonettes, and it told what kind of coaches they were, how the springs were made and of what strength they were. It even said that the coaches were painted in the "best manner possible." The horses that drew the coaches were described, too, as the best.

An inducement that was held out on the time table to prospective passengers was a stop over privilege.

"Passengers who had paid their entire fare from Atchison or other points to their destination," the paper said, "may register with our agents. A stop over privilege is then given for any place on the road."

The time of the stop over was unlimited. The time table provided that a passenger might resume the journey whenever there was an empty seat in the stagecoach.

"We make quicker time to California than any other stagecoach line, and at a cheaper rate," the pamphlet stated. It went on to say that for \$200 a person could ride all the way from Atchison, Kan., to the gold fields of California.

"The distance is 1,913 miles," was stated on the time table, "the longest distance ever attempted by a stagecoach line. Atchison to California in thirty-five days."

A boast was made that there were twelve telegraph stations on the road to California, and that eating places had been established along the road where good meals could be had at the nominal price of \$3. Every passenger was allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage, consisting of wearing apparel and other necessary baggage. All over that amount must be paid for at a rate of 50 cents a pound.

It was advertised that the risk on the return trip was very great on account of the amount of gold dust and nuggets being brought back from California. The company employed only the bravest men, fully armed all the time. But it declined to carry gold dust unless paid for at the rate of \$3 a pound. The company refused to be held responsible for the loss of the gold dust by robbers, Indians or other means.

The pamphlet also advertised a fast freight line between Atchison and Denver. The round trip was made in the short space of twenty days. To ship by this method all merchandise had to be wrapped in waterproof packages. A package weighing ten pounds could be sent by that route for \$5. All over that weight was sent at the reduced rate of \$2 for five pounds.

In its advertisement for passengers to California the pamphlet, as stated before, allowed every passenger twenty-five pounds of baggage. However, it advised that as many persons wished to take more baggage than the weight limit it would be safer to send it to California by sea.

"And to think that we can get on a train tonight and be in Denver tomorrow," the railroad man said as he compared the time tables.

## Mistook Scripture For Science.

They were passing one of the Fifth avenue churches when the bulletin board caught her eye. "The Rev. Dr. — will speak this evening on Deuteronomy." She stopped short and carefully read it a second time. "Well," she snapped, "I wish these preachers would stick to the Bible and let science alone. I don't believe Dr. — knows any more about Deuteronomy or astronomy or any other omy than I do."

## Used to It.

After asking a great many questions of a lady a barrister felt that some apology was necessary, so he remarked: "I really hope I don't annoy you with all these questions?"

"Not at all," answered the lady quietly. "I'm used to it. I have a six-year-old son."

## A Nice Distinction.

I wonder if any of these purists could solve for me a problem which has long been worrying me. To what particular attitude must an individual attain before his murder is described as assassination? This is a matter that ought to be cleared up.—London Tatter.

## The Opposite.

"Did he go to the dogs when you refused him?"

"No, quite the opposite."

"Quite the opposite?"

"Yes. He went and got himself engaged to Kitten Cutely, the little cat."

## It is the quiet people of —

—London Tatter.

## Designed for Sprinting

The Austrian war office has published a bulletin calling attention to the fact that the available list for non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Guard has grown so small that only comparatively few names remain upon it, and aspirants for the coming vacancies are asked to report for examination. "In doing so," says the order, "it should be remembered that the trousers worn by guardsmen are of the Hungarian infantry cut and the wearer must have perfectly formed legs."

## Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

## Never Left Italy

Prof. Arturo Farinelli, in a lecture delivered in the Collegio Romano, said that there was no foundation for the contention on the part of some writers that Dante had once visited Paris. He said that both Villani and Boccaccio were wrong as to the fact connected with the alleged visit, and that the writer of the Divine Comedy had never crossed the borders of his own country. "Not even the over-estimated Barberino," he said, "could find a trace of him when he went to Paris in 1309, although he made it a duty to find all of his countrymen who were students in Paris. Of all the literature of that time—except the writings of Boccaccio and Villani—not one word appears to show that Dante had ever made the journey, and there is not a line in the 'Inferno' which could be interpreted as a reference to Paris."

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Welford's Sanitary Lotion.

"Money doesn't always bring happiness and peace of mind."

"You are right there," answered the man with an anxious look. "Sometimes it tempts you to buy automobiles."—Washington Star.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folk. Mother Graven's Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Mahone Bay. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA A. WYNAOCHT.

Bridgewater.

The discouraged housewife could not keep her mind and her conversation long away from the servant problem.

"It is really the burning question of the day, you know," she said. "They expect so much money, and they know so little—that is, many of them. I had a girl last winter who thought the finger bowls were a kind of wine glass, and another who laid out the butter knife for me to carve the steak with, but my latest recruit, I am sure, reached the limit. She came to me well recommended—by the way, the very worst ones seem able to get good references—and I agreed to pay her \$20 a month. The second day she was with me I asked her if she could make tea biscuits."

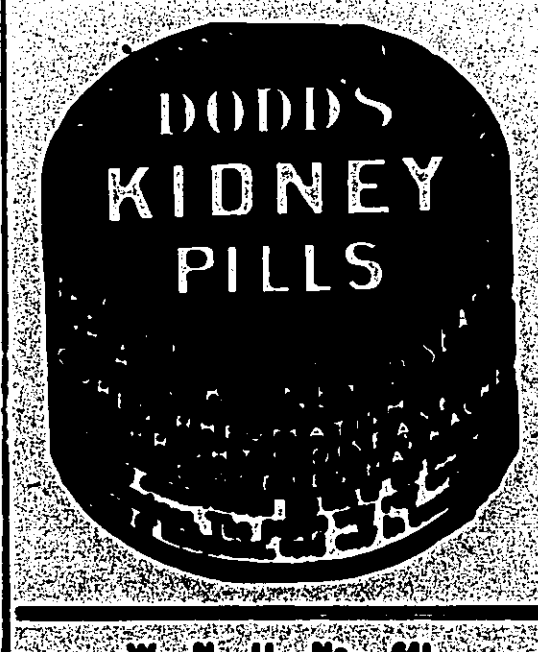
"Well, ma'am," she said, hesitating, as if not quite sure of her ground, "I never did put tea leaves in the dough, but I s'pose I could."

## DELICATE CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets have done more than any other medicine to make weak, sickly children healthy and strong. And the mother can use them with absolute confidence, as she has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Laurent Cyr, Little Caspasia, N.B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for colic, teething troubles and indigestion, and am more than pleased with the good results. Mothers who use this medicine will not regret it." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Dust Laying

The Duke of Westminster has begun an experiment in dust laying on six miles of drives in Eaton park. The process adopted is known as Transpa, which has for its basis pure tar. The tar is sprayed in the form of a filmy vapor at a steam pressure of 170 pounds, which drives it two inches deep into the road formation, and will, it is believed, not only hold down dust in dry weather, but make the road waterproof in wet weather.



W. N. U. No. 641

## FOUGHT IN A FOG

A Duel in Which Neither Principal Could See the Other.

The most laughable duel ever fought in France was that which took place in November, 1873, at Plaines-Piquet between Messrs. Gambetta and De Fourtoun.

Some heated words had passed between the two distinguished gentlemen in the chamber of deputies, for which, according to their ideas of honor, nothing could atone except a duel. The men met therefore on the field attended by their seconds and the surgeons.

A look over the field was enough to convince any one present that there would be no occasion for the doctors' services. A thick November fog hung over the scene—so thick, indeed, that one could hardly see his hand before his face. The arrangements for the duel required that it should be fought at thirty-five paces.

Nor was the fog the only circumstance that tended to place the combatants out of sight of each other. On the way to the field M. de Fourtoun is reported to have said:

"M. Gambetta has but one eye, and I am shortsighted, so the game will be about even."

It was, of course, rendered still more "even" by the fog. Neither man could see the other, and the sole danger was to the seconds and the doctors.

Almost miraculously the two bullets that were exchanged missed the persons in attendance. Everybody's honor was satisfied and the whole party went home. Gambetta said that the affair was as near to being a skirmish in the dark as anything he ever saw.

## THE NEGRITOS.

Odd Marriage Ceremony of These Barbarous Little People.

Belonging as they do to the lowest type of civilization as yet discovered, the Negritos of Malaysia and their ways are well worth studying. Simple, primitive, barbarous little people, their customs are those of prehistoric man. They have no fixed home or settlements, but are wanderers over their mountainous islands, sleeping under a banana leaf, living on herbs and berries and game.

Their marriage ceremony is a unique survival of early life. The suitor and a few companions dance about the shelter of the destined girl. There is a curious resemblance between the dances of the prospective bridegroom and those of many of the game birds of our woodland. Finally the girl, accompanied by her mother, starts toward the dwelling of the young men. They frequently stop, squatting in the trail while the ardent suitor and his companions continue their entreating and bewitching dances, winding round and round the girl. Presents are generally demanded and must be given before the reluctant bride will proceed. Finally the women arrive near a steep bamboo platform. A wild shout pierces the air, and the bridegroom, like a frenzied animal, tears through the Negritos assembled at the base of the platform, snatches the bride in his arms and flies up the incline with his mate, where they sit during the wedding feast.

## The Smell of the Dawn.

Of all hours of the day there is none like the early morning for downright good odors—the morning before eating. Fresh from sleep and unclogged with food a man's senses cut like knives. The whole world comes in upon him. A still morning is best, for the mists and the moisture seem to retain the odors which they have distilled through the night. Upon a breezy morning one is likely to get a single predominant odor, as of clover when the wind blows across a hayfield or of apple blossoms when the wind comes through the orchard, but upon a perfectly still morning it is wonderful how the odors arrange themselves in upright strata, so that one walking passes through them as from room to room in a marvelous temple of fragrance.

## A Powerful Indorsement.

Many years ago there was considerable illness in Harrisburg, which was attributed to the waters of the Susquehanna river, then the source of the city supply. One of the members of the legislature for that year, upon his return to his constituents, was interviewed concerning the plague. He soon settled the question. "Upon my soul, gentlemen," he declared, "the report of the foulness of the water was a slander on the city of Harrisburg. I absolutely know the water to be perfectly healthful, for during the season I drank the water on two different occasions, and I never experienced any ill effect whatever."

## Music and Method.

The sane, healthy way to study the piano is to apply one's thought directly to the work laid out methodically by the teacher for a certain length of time every day. That length of time depends entirely upon the future that the student may decide upon. If he or she take up music as a profession, four hours daily should be given to study; if as an amateur, two hours are enough. In both cases the division of time devoted to practice should be not less than one hour.—I. J. Paderewski in Strand Magazine.

## Fierce of Habit.

"I—I must not listen to you, Mr. Pen-yalline," protested the blushing girl with eyes downcast. "You are only trifling, and—and besides, it is getting late."

"Please hear me out, Miss Helen," pleaded the infatuated young man, "I'll cut it down to 750 words."

## WHEN YOUR HEALTH FAILS--WHAT THEN?

Better to Guard Against Such Emergency by Keeping

Vitality at High-Water Mark by the use of

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Good health is the capital of persons who earn their livelihood with brain and muscle.

In these days of strenuous life and keen competition there is no place for tired brains and weak bodies.

Success is for the strong and alert—for those whose blood is rich and whose nerve cells are filled with vigor and energy.

It is not pleasant to contemplate what might happen with failing health and for this reason it is well to heed the first symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as brain lag, headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, failure of memory and loss of power to concentrate the mind.

While Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has succeeded in curing many cases of partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and the most severe forms of nervous prostration and exhaustion, it is not well to delay treatment until these stubborn and dangerous dis-

eases set in.

At the slightest indication of waning nerve force begin the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and with a few weeks' treatment you will be able to restore the vitality of the body to high-water mark, remove the cause of nervous disorders, and prevent serious results.

Miss Mary Leitch, Coulson, Simcoe County, Ont., writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my nervous system was all run down, and I suffered terribly with nervous headache and sleeplessness. Sometimes I could not sleep for three or four nights in succession. By the use of several boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food these troubles were entirely overcome, and I consider this preparation an excellent nerve tonic."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A well-known New Yorker who evinces a keen interest in all that pertains to the history of our country was desirous recently, while in Boston, of visiting certain localities interesting by reason of their connection with revolutionary events.

One morning when he was going down in the elevator of the Hub's biggest hotel he said to the man at the wheel:

"I wish to visit the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard."

The conductor looked somewhat mystified. "You'd better inquire at the office, sir," he said. "I guess that happened before I came here. I've been in Boston only about a year."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Prospects for this year's harvest in the Balkan peninsula are poor.

Russia has refused to receive back the Social Democrats who attended the recent congress in London.

## Not an Olive, But a Lemon

"That politician seems willing to extend the olive branch to his enemies."

"Well," was the answer, "it looks like an olive branch to start with, but by the time he gets through trimming the leaves and twigs off it it turns out to be the ordinary big stick."—Washington Star.

## Giving Him a Lead

She (settling the trap)—I heard yesterday that you are to be married in the spring.

He (walking into it)—Help me to make the report true, won't you, dear?—Illustrated Bits.

## That Was the Trouble

"I'm awfully frightened, way up here," said the fair young thing in the airship.

"Worry not, Clarissa," replied Harvey Gillocks; "your fears are groundless."—Life.

## THE RECORD ADMIRAL FURNACE



fills the demand for a furnace possessing the largest amount of grate surface in proportion to the diameter of the top of the fire pot. It possesses all the advantages of a return flue construction.

The "Admiral" has the largest ash pit of any furnace on the market, thus permitting the free removal of ashes.

Wood or coal may be burned in the "Admiral" furnace.

Write for Catalogue

THE RECORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.  
Henderson 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.

## A lame horse

is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness—and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without



## Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Sprains, Soft Swellings and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a lame horse of a year standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure."

50¢ a bottle or 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous pamphlet—'Trusting to the Horse.' You will find a need for it every day.

DR. E. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

## AS A BRACER FOR A HARD DAY'S WORK BREAKFAST ON

**SHREDDED WHEAT**

As a food it is far superior to many cereals or pasty cereals. It is especially perfect and more wholesome and nutritious than most.

SHROUT and TRIST are an Ideal Combination.

All Grocers—1 lb. a carton; 5 for \$2.



WEEKLY REPORT OF  
THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s Report of  
Local and World's Markets  
June 26th, 1907.

**WHEAT**—Large speculative buying has practically ceased during the past week, and instead there has been a large amount of active trading in the speculative markets within a moderate range fluctuation. Every day recently the markets have been subject to raids on the part of sellers which sent prices down sharply, but these have been quickly followed by as sharp spurts of buying, and the outcome is only fractional changes from the prices a week ago, some markets and months being a shade higher and others a shade lower. We are of opinion that a great deal of recent trading on the part of the speculative public, which came into existence during the days of excited advances in the second and third weeks of May has been settled up and these traders have withdrawn in the meantime. There is no doubt that this year's crops are going to fall far short in the aggregate yield as compared with the yield of the last three years, but the indications of this in itself would not have advanced prices at present to the extent witnessed, and the means which made the advance as rapid and large as it has been, was the immense buying speculation by the general public. The public, however, have no use for a speculative market once it stops advancing, and when that was plainly recognized they gradually quit buying, and are now out of the market to a great extent. But when conditions start another further advance, which may happen almost any time, the public will be into it again carrying prices away above the legitimate trader's ideas. The course of the markets this week seems to demonstrate that a commercial level of prices has been reached, and present conditions are prospective while the markets have waited for their upward course they have waited all attempts at breaking them down further. The unexpected very commonly happens in our trade, and we have had larger world's shipments in the last few weeks than were anticipated. Even famine stricken Russia keeps shipping out in larger quantities than expected. Probably the big advance in prices has had something to do with large exports and it will mean correspondingly smaller shipments, but there can be no doubt the quantity of wheat shipped to Europe has presented larger advances in the European markets. The quantity on ocean passage by report 3rd inst. was 50,349,000 bushels against 46,393,000 bushels last year, an increase of nearly 4,000,000 bushels. The American visible supply also at end of last week was 49,730,000 bushels against 31,963,000 bushels last year, an increase of about 18,000,000 bushels. Thus there is a good supply in view available for immediate requirements, and although we have not seen it particularly referred to recently by trade writers, it no doubt rests its influence on the people who buy and sell the actual wheat and flour. The course of prices this season, however, is being and will continue to be influenced by the prospect for the yield of this season's crops. The situation is such as to invite speculative operations to a larger extent than in the past three years, and during the summer the markets will always be quick to respond sharply to weather reports as affecting the growing crops. There is not now any doubt as to the prospect of a large shortage in the year's wheat yield on the Northern Hemisphere, and the question at present is as to how large the shortage may turn out to be. Winter wheat crops were badly damaged and are now too far advanced to respond to more favorable weather conditions should such obtain. The spring wheat crops are not far enough advanced to allow of any fair forecast as to probable yield but the planting of them has been abnormally late, there is some decrease in acreage and the situation suggests a certain lessening of the yield, as compared with the last two years' crops. Crop has still to experience the vicissitudes of the growing and harvesting period throughout a season already noted for freakish weather. At the present time we think it is conservative to place the probable world's crop for the season of 1907-8 at about 500,000,000 bushels less than 1906-7, the final estimate for which we put at 3,407,000,000. Should it turn out so, it will be the smallest crop in six years, as in that time the world's consumption of wheat has increased largely, it is easy to see how prices may advance to and remain around a level much above what the present generation has been accustomed to. Owing to the considerable surplus from old crops to be used up, we do not expect to see highest prices until after the new crops are harvested. It will at the same time be prudent to remember that the Argentine and Australian crops now being planted under favorable conditions will have their influence on prices according to their yield.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been quiet and firm. The movement from the country is very large for this time of year as railways are really going out but the wheat accumulates during the winter and interior stocks are decreasing fast. The new crop in the Canadian west has had a good start except that it is abnormally late. Glowing reports appear in the newspapers about the fields becoming green and it might be thought a bumper crop was a certainty, although a great deal of the new planted crop does not yet show above ground notwithstanding we are well into June. Our own opinion is that while the crop is starting away nicely the weather has been and continues to be too dry, and should we not get a great deal of rain before long we cannot expect better than extremely moderate crops. Prices at close of business today

are: 1 hard 91½c; 1 nor. 89½c; 3 northern 87½c; 3 northern 85½c; No. 4 wheat 85½c; spot on route or June delivery, and futures on our option market closed June 20th: July 91½c; October 83½c.

**OATS**—The market for oats is firm but the demand during the past week has not been large. A considerable increase in the acreage under oats in the Canadian west is being made this year owing to the season being too late to get in all the wheat intended. Should we have a dry season the yield will be small, as oats require plenty of moisture. Prices are 42c for No. 2 white; spot or on route, 41c for No. 3 white and 40c for rejected. Futures closed at 42c for June and July delivery, October 36½c.

**BARLEY**—The market for barley is very strong and has advanced 4c during the past week. As with oats the new acreage under barley is considerably increased. Prices are: No. 3, 54c; No. 4, 53c; there are very high prices for barley in this market.

**FLAX**—Not much doing in flax as the season for it is about at a close. There is a good demand, the cash price for No. 1 northwestern being \$1.33, and No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.31. We do not think it is generally known that the Dominion Parliament at its last session placed a duty of 10c per bushel on flax seed imported into Canada. This should to a certain extent encourage the cultivation of flax, as it enhances the price to the grower. The quantity of flax grown in Canada has not hitherto been sufficient for home requirements, but this did not inconvenience the oil manufacturers who are located mostly in Eastern Canada, for they could always procure all they wanted from Duluth, which is the chief flax market in the United States. Now, however, with a 10 cent per bushel duty on imported flax they will be more anxious to secure the home grown article. All prices mentioned above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

**Colonial Educationists at Birmingham**—London.—The colonial educationists were welcomed at Birmingham by Sir Oliver Lodge. J. L. Hughes, of Toronto, replying on behalf of the delegates, endorsed what Sir Oliver had said about greater liberty being required for teachers in this country, especially in regard to young children and in regard to specialization in universities. He said they had gone beyond Birmingham in Canada, and even had a faculty of domestic science.

**Still Practices at 65**—St. John, N. B.—Dr. William Bayard, of this city, will in August complete his 70th year in continual practice of the medical profession. He is 95 years old, but still visits a few patients. Dr. Bayard graduated M.D. in England in the year Victoria was crowned. The greater part of his life has been spent here. The St. John Medical society has appointed a committee to arrange to commemorate his anniversary in August.

**Col. Cartwright Will Retire**—Ottawa.—Col. Robt. Cartwright, assistant inspector-general of musketry and head of Rockcliffe musketry school, has been given six months leave of absence and will retire from the military service on January 1, next, on account of ill health. He is a son of Sir Richard Cartwright.

**Murderer Orchard Native of Ontario**—Brighton, Ont.—Alfred Horsley, alias Harry Orchard, self-confessed assassin of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Boise, Idaho, ran a cheese factory about a mile from here several years ago, but not making much success of it he left for Vancouver and has not been heard of since.

**Disorders Suppressed**—Shanghai.—The viceroy of Canton has reported to the government at Peking that the disorders at Lien Chow and Pakhoi have been suppressed and that all the missionaries are safe.

**Airship Dispatched to Arctic**—Tromsø, Norway.—The Arctic steamer Frigat left here for Spitzbergen, having on board the airship and all the other appurtenances of the Chicago Record-Herald expedition. The Siberian sledge dogs have not arrived, and will follow on another steamer.

**Gave Out Information**—Berlin.—Herr Poeplau, formerly an official of the foreign office, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for giving information concerning the colonial administration to Herr Erzberger, a member of the reichstag.

**To Prevent Wrecks**—New York.—The Canadian Pacific and other railroads with a quarter of a million miles of track have combined to force the steel truss to stop selling unsafe rails. Harriman leads the fight to prevent wrecks.

**As to Blizzard**—Some philologists were wrangling over the origin of some commonly accepted words. "Blizzard" came up and was explained in several ingenious ways. Bartlett's dictionary of Americanisms was consulted, and the definition found: "Blizzard—a poser; not known in the Eastern States." Albert Matthews, of Boston, a learned philologist and word analyst, found "blizzard" in the Virginia Literary Museum of 1829, where it was defined as a "violent blow." Murray's English Dictionary, the latest out in the lexicographical line, says: "Blizzard—U. S.; a modern word." Then follows the usual song and dance. "Blizzard is in reality English. 'May I be blizzared' is a common oath in the Midland counties. In Pennsylvania it has been in common use for nearly three-quarters of a century, being used to designate force, sudden violence, epistolary or vindictiveness."—New York Press.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XI.—Second Quarter, For  
June 16, 1907.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xiv. 13-27.  
Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text,  
Ex. xiv. 26—Commentary Prepared  
by Rev. O. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Free Association.]  
The lesson today opens with a word we always need, "Fear not," and from the first one in Gen. xv. 1, to the last in Revelation what a wealth of comfort there is in this oft repeated message! God has not given to His people a spirit of fear, and it is our privilege to serve Him without fear all the days of our life (1 Tim. 1:7; Luke 1:74, 75).

By strength of hand the Lord brought Israel out of Egypt (xiii. 2, 9, 14, 16), and He said that He would bring them into the promised land (xiii. 5, 11). Having brought them out, He led them and went before them in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night to lead them the way and to give them light (xiii. 17, 18, 21, 22). Whatever their misconduct, He never took it away, and this pillar was everything to them—their guide, their shelter from the burning sun, their light, their oracle, their protection—all that they needed—but to enjoy it to the full they must be wholly submissive and obedient (Ex. 1:19).

The adversary sees that he can still use Pharaoh and so stir him to pursue Israel, which he does with all his chariots and horsemen and army, and finds them encamped by the sea. It was natural for them to cry out in fear and complain, and think that it would have been better to serve the Egyptians than to perish, but it did not show much confidence in the God who had just wrought such a miracle for them. Yet to such murmurers Moses has from God a "Fear ye not. Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord, which He will show to you today."

• • • The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace" (verses 13, 14). Compare Deut. xx. 3, 4; II Chron. xx. 15, 17; Isa. xli. 10-14.

The salvation of the Lord is as wholly of Himself as was the deliverance of Joseph (Gen. 41:9). The sinner is as utterly helpless to save himself as was Israel in the bondage of Egypt or at the Red sea, but the same Lord who delivered them is our deliverer also, and we may take His precious word home to our own hearts. In every time of trial the Lord always knows just what He will do and allows His people to be tried, that there may be an opportunity to show His power on their behalf (Ex. vi. 1; John vi. 6; II Chron. xvi. 9), and that He may be glorified in the eyes of His adversaries. Ob, for a simple, childlike trust in Him!

One of the Lord's questions to Moses at the burning bush was, "What is that in thine hand?" And when He sent him forth He said, "Thou shalt take this rod in thine hand, wherewith thou shalt do signs" (Ex. 17:17). Now He says, "Lift thou up thy rod and stretch out thine hand over the sea and divide it" (verse 10). Thus He graciously takes what we have and makes His power manifest through it, and we think of the lad's five loaves and Dorcas' needle and just hand over to Him whatever you have as unworriedly as they did, and thou shalt see what He will do (Jer. xxiii. 3).

There is a time to pray, a time to stand still and see, a time to go forward (verse 15). If our motto is "Ready to do whatsoever my Lord the King shall appoint" (II Sam. xiv. 15), we shall know when to stand still or sit still (Ruth 1:15) or be still (Ps. xli. 10) and when to go forward.

See how wonderfully the pillar of cloud, the angel of the Lord, removed from before Israel and stood behind them, between the Egyptians and Israel, darkness to them, but light to these all the night, while the Lord divided the sea for Israel to pass through (verses 19-22).

Compare Josh. iii. 16, 17, and see in Josh. iv. 22, 24, why the Lord did this. See also Isa. lxiii. 12-14, and ask honestly, Is my life making Him a name on the earth among men? Do I in all things glorify Him? It is well also to ask in these days, Do I heartily and unqualifiedly believe this record of dividing the sea and fearlessly stand by it, declaring that this God is my God? We now come to one of the morning scenes of Scripture (verses 24, 25), all so typical of the morning for which our souls are longing, when God shall deliver Israel with such a mighty deliverance that all the former ones shall seem as nothing (Jer. xvi. 14, 15; xlii. 7, 8; Zech. xiv. 3-5). See some of the morning passages in II Sam. xxiii. 4; Ps. xxi. 5; xli. 5, margin; cxxi. 6-8; Isa. xxxviii. 36; Dan. vi. 19-24.

Remember the morning scene on Galilee when after a night of toil against contrary winds (picture of the church in this age) the Lord came in the fourth watch, walking on the sea, and as soon as they received Him into the ship they were at the land and their troubles were over. What a morning this was for Israel when their enemies were so overthrown that "there remained not so much as one of them" (verse 25). The thoroughness of God is seen vividly in chapter viii. 31, when removing the files it is written, "There remained not one." No wonder that when Israel saw this great and thorough overthrow of their enemies they feared the Lord and believed the Lord and sang unto the Lord (xv. 21; xv. 1). Long afterward the disciple Thomas saw and believed, but our Lord said to him, "Blessed are they that have not seen, yet have believed" (John xx. 29).

## May Open Sale to All Canada

Regina.—At a meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' association, held in the offices of the department of agriculture, Robert Stinton, president of the association, and Paul Brett were appointed delegates to confer with delegates from the Stock Breeders' associations of Manitoba and Alberta with regard to the advisability or otherwise of throwing the annual bull sale open to entries from any part of Canada. The proposed conference will probably take place during the Regina fair in August. At the same meeting the secretary-treasurer, James Murray, tendered his resignation, having accepted the position of superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon.

Mr. Murray's report showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, both financially and otherwise. J. Bracken, who succeeds Mr. Murray as superintendent of fairs and institutes for the province, has also been appointed to succeed him as secretary-treasurer of the Stock Breeders' association. It was further decided to invite Dr. Rutherford, Dominion live stock commissioner, to attend the proposed conference of delegates from the three prairie provinces above named or to send a representative.

## British Sealer Seized

Washington.—The secretary of the treasury has received a telegram from Captain Ainsworth, of the revenue cutter Rush, stating that he had seized the British sealing schooner Charlotte G. Cox, which was found illegally catching seals in Fairweather grounds, off Alaska. The Cox, it is said, evidently was taking seals during the closed season, within the area of the award in violation of the articles of the tribunal of arbitration agreed to by the governments of Great Britain and the United States. She had 77 fur sealskins on board. The department has directed the commander of the Rush to deliver the Cox to the British authorities at the nearest port in British Columbia, in accordance with the joint recommendations of the two governments in case of seizure. The Rush also reported the presence of Japanese sealers in the same vicinity, with a large number of seal-skins on board. The Japanese sealers, however, are not subject to seizure outside territorial waters.

## Compelling Heinze to Take His Title

New York.—An action involving some 600,000 acres of the richest timber land and coal lands of British Columbia will come up for hearing before the British vice-consul at the British consulate in this city. The suit was brought by the Canadian Pacific railway against F. Augustus Heinze, in an effort to compel the latter to take title to this land, which is being held in trust for him under a trust deed that makes the land non-taxable until 1911 if title were taken at this time. The land comprises a small empire in itself, and the timber and underlying coal fields, all of which are absolutely undeveloped, form one of the most valuable properties in all Canada. The object of the railroad in seeking to compel Heinze to take title is that the railroad may then proceed with the development of other adjoining property after Mr. Heinze has designated the exact boundaries of his property.

## Systematic Blackmail

San Francisco.—The opening address for the prosecution by Assistant Attorney Henry, the partial examination of Chief of Police Commissioner Thomas Reagan, the introduction, as evidence, of much data from the minute books of the police commission for the years 1904 and 1905, and the questioning in relation thereto of the secretary of the commission, Officer Charles F. Skully, were the proceedings the other day in the first day of the trial of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz for alleged extortion of money from keepers of French restaurants.

Attorney Henry, in his statement to the jury, charged the mayor and Abraham Ruef, jointly indicted with Schmitz on this charge, with plotting to "carry on a systematic scheme of blackmail" through the police commission.

## Logging Camp to Close

Vancouver, B. C.—At a largely attended meeting of the British Columbia Loggers association, it was decided to close down the logging camps, the shut down to take effect June 29, and to last indefinitely. The decision will affect sixty-nine camps, having a total output of 33,250,000 feet per month. The action was taken on account of the small demand, high wages and the increased cost of supplies, and will throw out of employment 2,000 men receiving salaries aggregating \$125,000 to \$175,000 per month. The camps will start again whenever the market warrants it. The Loggers association claims to be in good condition financially and well able to take this move.

## No More Stripes in Prison

Seattle, Wash.—Henceforth prison stripes are to be abolished at the Walla Walla penitentiary, and instead of this designation of the criminal the men under sentence will be graded according to their crime, term of imprisonment and conduct. Each case will have a different uniform, but there will be stripes on none of the uniforms. The state board of control will work out the regulations immediately.

## Social Democrats Appeal to Soldier

London.—"You are Patriots, benefit of the rights of citizens." "Trial by court-martial is a mere farce and mockery." "Military law is rotten." These are among the phrases in a circular headed, "An appeal to soldiers," which was distributed at Aldershot recently by the Social Democratic Federation. It urges the soldiers to be dissatisfied with their lot, and demands the abolition, root and branch, of the national army, as at present organized.

## CANADA'S COASTING LAWS.

Federation is Communicating With European Governments.

The matter of the coasting trade of the United States was brought before the Intercolonial Conference by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

According to the coasting laws of the United States, no foreign vessel can proceed from port to port of the United States.

Those entitled to such privilege must have been built in the United States, and carry the United States flag. The coasting trade of Great Britain is open to all vessels. The restriction in the United States goes as far as to declare a voyage of some 12,000 miles from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco to be a coasting voyage, and as such restrict it to vessels carrying the United States flag. When the United States took Porto Rico they immediately applied the coasting laws to it, so that no mails or passengers could be carried between that island and the United States, unless the United States flag were carried.

## Discussed at Conference.

This matter has been brought to the notice of the Imperial authorities, and it was discussed at the last Intercolonial Conference. Nothing was done in the premises.

In local shipping circles, not a great deal of importance is attached to the matter. The policy is frankly a selfish one, intended to encourage the growth of native shipbuilding. Canada, according to a member of the Shipping Federation, suffers somewhat from it on the upper lakes, where the United States boats out-number ours; but even if there were reciprocity, which the United States, with their great facilities for shipbuilding, could easily swamp us. It may be said, however, that the Shipping Federation is in communication with the important European Governments on the question.

## Gave Mutual Privileges.

In connection with this subject, it may be stated that in 1815 a favored nation treatment was entered into between the United States and Great Britain, giving mutual privileges as to the use of ports, rivers, free communication, etc. And yet, notwithstanding this treaty, while an American vessel could proceed to London and take cargo for India, an English vessel could not go to New York and take a cargo for any other portion of American territory.

England, in fact, gives access to the American to all her ports in any part of the Empire, while the latter refuses reciprocity of treatment.

## CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

Preference For the Present Seems to Be Shewed.

Judging by the reports from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, there has been, along with some disappointment at the negative results of the Intercolonial Conference, an outburst of Imperial feeling, as a consequence of the gathering in London of the representatives of the over-sea possessions of the British Empire.

Public opinion in this country has been anything rather quiescent, and it would be difficult to gauge the exact feeling of Canadians in respect, say, of the preference, which has, for the present, at any rate, seemed to have received its quietus.

Hon. Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Ontario Government, has gone on record as saying that there are not a hundred people from Newfoundland to the Pacific coast who could be found to favor separation from the British Empire; but he thinks that the colonies have suffered a good deal at the hands of the British authorities, and hints that they might not be disposed any longer to put up with hurtful or belittling treatment, due, in great part, to ignorance.

British officialdom, on the other hand, was a little shocked at the rather masterful tone of the Colonial Premiers, and is asking, through the press, who supports the Empire, in the last resort? The colonies, it is said, want all the favors, while they contribute nothing to Imperial maintenance.

## The Home Government, it is claimed,

must be allowed to be the best judge of questions, the outcome of which might, conceivably, affect British power and stability very seriously. Continued connection with the British Empire cannot be guaranteed by a contribution. It is best sustained—first, by the sentiments of loyalty which were cheered to the echo at the recent Toronto meeting; and, second, by a spirit of mutual accommodation, which shall cordially recognize an identity of interest throughout all parts of the Empire.—Standard.

## Teachers' Visit Prevented.

Some regret will be felt by the teachers of Ontario who expected that arrangements could be made by Mr. Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., with the steamship companies to enable the visits of British teachers to Canada last year to be returned by Canadian teachers. A letter from Mr. Mosely has been received by the Deputy Minister of Education, in which he says: "I regret to say that I find it will be impossible for the Canadian and American teachers to visit Europe this fall. The matter was all arranged as far as the English, Canadian and French lines were concerned, but to our surprise the German lines stepped in and refused to acquiesce in the arrangements, and as all the steamship companies work in a combine on this and many other questions, they have succeeded in stopping what I venture to think would be a most useful piece of work. I can only hope in the future that the difficulties will be overcome, and I trust it will be possible to arrange for some other year."

## A Cleaning Wrinkle.

When a liquid which evaporates quickly is used to clean an article of clothing, place a clean white blotting paper under the soiled portion to keep the liquid from spreading over too much of the article.

CONTENDERS FOR  
TELEPHONE MERGER

Amalgamation of Ten Thousand Companies in Canada and the United States Suggested at Chicago Convention

Chicago.—The gigantic merger of ten thousand independent telephone companies in the United States and Canada with government consent in both countries was urged at the meeting of the International Independent Telephone association today. Francis Daggar, the Canadian government expert, told how Manitoba driven by monopoly proposed to build its own system. The offices of the third and fourth vice-presidents were created and the following officers were elected: President, Theodore Garry, of Macon, Mo.; 1st vice-president, Frank L. Beam, Columbus, Ohio; 2nd vice-president, Charles E. Sumner, Portland, Oregon; 3rd vice-president, E. B. Fisher, Grand Rapids, Mich.; 4th vice-president, A. Hoover, Great River, Ont.; secretary, Charles West Allentown, Pa.; treasurer, Manford Savage, Champagne, Ill.

President Garry who succeeds Jas. B. Hoge of Cleveland, Ohio, is president and manager of Independent Telephone companies in Macon, St. Joseph, Nevada, Carthage, Joplin, Webb City and Cartersville, Mo. The other officers are presidents or managers of independent companies in their localities.

H. E. Hullett, of Chicago, one of the group of telephone managers with extensive interests in the central states, declared that the independent business all over the country in the construction and operation of such a system. "Never has there been so good a time to enter the telegraph field as at the present," Mr. Hullett declared. "The Western Union and Postal companies have, within the last three months, practically consolidated. They have raised the rates from 90 to 30 per cent all over the country. They have deprived the public of part of the service it has been accustomed to all through the east. In New York and other eastern cities the combination has abolished rates in scores of hotels."

In common with other interests the independent telephone companies have found it difficult in financing their schemes. This is particularly true of the long distance lines. If they will unite, however, in the construction of a telegraph system they can raise means, commanding the solid support of the business interests, the farmers and the small investors everywhere.

"With the money they can complete at once the independent telephone long distance lines as well as build the telegraph system and operate both at fair rates to the public and to themselves."

Plans for peace between the independent interests and the American Telephone and Telegraph company, which provided for independent supremacy in local centres throughout the country on condition that the Bell interests were given the long distance business in competitive country, fell flat. Instead of favoring agreements to end the long warfare between the conflicting companies the convention adopted resolutions denouncing "any affiliation or connection of independent and Bell companies anywhere on the American continent" as being injurious to the public.

While rejecting the peace plans as to its competitors the convention declared itself for peace in the independent ranks. A resolution was adopted forbidding any independent company making efforts to enter the field of another independent company. The convention voted for expulsion of such offending companies from the association. The growth of the independent movement was shown in the report of John A. Harney of Cleveland, assistant secretary. It was shown that the association, which had 7,000 members a year ago, now had a membership of 10,046. This includes companies in every Canadian province, in Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico.

**Missionaries Safe**—New York.—No American missionaries are believed to be among those mentioned in a special dispatch from Hong Kong to London as fleeing from the Swatow and Pakhoi districts of China to Hong Kong for protection from mobs of Chinese.

Neither the Methodists nor Presbyterians have missions in that section of China. Mr. Pollar, who was reported to have been mercilessly beaten and seriously wounded by the Chinese, is not known at the missionary headquarters here.

**Discipline for Gamblers**—Hanover, Prussia.—Owing to the recent gambling revelations, six officers who were attending the military institute, have been sent back to their regiments, a number of others have been ordered to their rooms under arrest and all the others attending the institute, which is the most famous riding academy of the German army, have been forbidden to go to the best known hotels.

**Chinese Rebels Issue an Address**—Amoy, China.—The leaders of the insurgent Chinese forces have issued an address exhorting the people to support the movement and to confine themselves for the present to guerrilla tactics. It appears that the attack on the officials at Juan precipitated the outbreak against the government, the date fixed for the uprising being June 24.

## Pretender Is Willing

Vienna.—Dom. Miguel De Braganza, head of the line of the house of Braganza, which formerly reigned over Portugal, announced, through the medium of the local newspaper, his readiness to fill any vacancy in the Portuguese throne arising from the present constitutional dispute in that country.



## 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

Space for commercial or standing advertisements made known on application.  
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. Twelve lines to the inch.  
Notices of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 50 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.  
Notices of stray cattle, to rent, for sale, etc., are charged one inch or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 25 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, JUNE 13, 1907

## Crop Possibilities

Mr. James Murray, the new superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon, is of the opinion that there is nothing to fear from the backwardness of the seeding season, that it will not militate against the production of a large wheat crop in Central and Western Canada this year. He says:

"The tardiness of the spring has unfortunately given rise to all sorts of surmises regarding the probabilities of a good wheat crop. While it must be admitted that there is ground for some misgiving, it would appear that altogether too much prominence has been accorded to the possibilities of a short crop and entirely too little to the rational consideration of conditions as they exist in comparison with those of previous years. During the past winter we had an unusually heavy snowfall a condition that in itself was anything but detrimental.

"The month of April was the coldest that had been experienced for many years, the snow was late in going and it was impossible to go on the land as early as was ordinarily the case. At present, it is true, there is little sign of growth on our trees and the grass is not nearly so forward as in an average year. Throughout May the temperature has not been favorable for rapid growth; in fact, there have been few nights in which the thermometer has not registered frost. In spite of these conditions there is ample reason to look forward to the harvesting of a good crop.

"The heavy fall of snow, melting gradually as it did this year, was sufficient to fill the soil with a plentiful supply of moisture and very little of the water ran off. The land which had been summer-fallowed—and there is always a large area prepared for wheat in this way, particularly in Saskatchewan—has an abundant supply of moisture. This store of moisture is most essential to a healthy start of the crop, and its absence very often means a poor growth for several weeks or until the June rains come. The cold weather has effectively held the early growth in check, but early growth is very frequently more detrimental than otherwise. Warm weather early in the season brings the grain up early when it has a weak and often a shallow root, and freezing back to this time is a severe tax on the vitality of the young plant. This is more particularly the case when a poor quality of seed is sown, as the seed has not sufficient vitality left to send out another strong shoot.

"Wheat sown ten days or two weeks ago is strongly rooted and above the ground in many cases, and in the best possible condition to succeed, now that more favorable conditions are here. An examination of wheat sown a week ago would be a surprise to many, as the root growth is unusually strong and deep, and in a position to draw on the supply of moisture.

"Experiments conducted on the experimental farm over many years show that Red Fife wheat requires from 110 to 135 days to mature. Fully 90 per cent. of the wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is of this variety. "A successful crop depends not so much upon the time the seed

is sown as upon the condition of the soil at the time of sowing, and on the weather conditions later in the season. It is true that most of the wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan has been sown at a later date than usual this year, but it has been sown for the most part in soil well prepared. Furthermore, the seed sown this year has been of uniformly better quality than in many previous years. This is largely due to the campaign conducted during the past few years in favor of better seed, and to the good average quality of the wheat crop last year. Strong, vigorous seed becomes much more firmly rooted than inferior seed, and is in a position to make better headway.

"Considering all the conditions, there is, in my opinion, little ground for apprehension, much less alarm. The wheat in many districts has been sown for over a week and is progressing favorably, and, with favorable conditions from now on, and a fall no earlier than we have had for several years, there should be no difficulty in getting a large crop, harvested in good condition."

## A Service of Praise

A good many newspaper men and some other taxpayers have been curious to know what value the country gets for the subsidy paid by the Government to the Canadian Associated Press, an organization supposed to cable news from England to Canada. A majority of the Canadian papers refuse to take this service, and those which do use it have made a good deal of complaint. But the subsidized Association has during the last few weeks made good its claim for the continued payment of the Government allowance. Its despatches have given glowing accounts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's performances. They have told us that he was the central figure of the Imperial Council. The longest despatch of the season was the one which pictured in glowing terms the wonderful prestige of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and told how he exercised a controlling and restraining influence over Imperialist agitators on one side and Little Englanders on the other. Canada is also indebted to this subsidized service for the information sent by cable that a tailors' trade paper has pronounced Sir Wilfrid the best dressed man in the Conference. This alone is worth the \$10,000 to \$12,000 subsidy.

## To Warm the North Pole

The climate of Canada was once as genial and mild as California. The truth of this statement is shown by the fossils found in the rocks. The Arctic seas were then devoid of those immense ice fields which make cold the north winds. With these fields removed Canada might again enjoy the climate once here.

To remove those fields of ice is now a scheme laid before the governments of the United States, England and Canada. The scheme is that of R. A. McLennan, who has made a life study of the problem. The idea is to break up the great ice floes by means of torpedoes and thus let the warm water of the Gulf Stream flow into the Arctic Ocean, something it is now impossible to do owing to the ice fields of the north. Mr. McLennan is of the opinion that should this be successfully accomplished that the area of habitable land in Canada would more than double that of the United States. The proposition is now under consideration by the governments interested and scientific experts are inclined to look with favor upon it.

## THE MAN BEHIND

There's the man behind the gun,  
Who thus his country serves;  
The man behind the throttle,  
Keen-eyed, with iron nerves.  
But the man who's most behind,  
The one who never climbs,  
Is he who will not advertise—  
The man "Behind the Times."

## 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.  
Barnesley 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

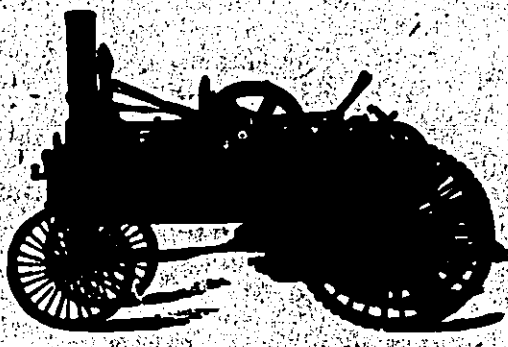
Mass at 10 a.m.  
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.

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.



**J. MURRAY**

**Engineer and Machinist**

ELM CREEK - MAN.

Engine, Boiler and Machine Work of every description.

**HORSESHOEING**  
(A. BLACK in charge)

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

Most cases of headache, nervousness and insomnia are due directly or indirectly to eyestrain. Drugs afford only temporary relief, our scientifically-adjusted glasses will positively remove eyestrain with all its attending afflictions.

**J. H. COCHRAN**  
Jeweller - CARMAN

**Marriage Licenses Issued**

**C. H. LEMMON**

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

We do  
**JOB PRINTING**  
The kind that attracts attention

**Bring Along Your Harness**

And Have it Repaired

—AT THE—

**Elm Creek Harness Shop**

A Fine Stock of Harness, Collars, and Sweat Pads  
Always on Hand.

**JOS. RINN, Prop.**

**W. MOSE, Mgr.**

**PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED**

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advisory sent upon request. Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

## RURAL

**MUNICIPALITY OF GREY**

## REEVE

R. H. Staples, Esq. Elm Creek

## COUNCILLORS

Ward 1: A. Hamel, Fannystelle  
Ward 2: F. H. Bedford, Elm Creek  
Ward 3: J. H. Smith, Elm Creek  
Ward 4: E. Antoine, St. Claude

## SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. C. Soole, Elm Creek

## SOLICITOR

J. H. Haveron, Carman

## ASSESSORS

R. J. Wilson, Elm Creek  
A. Bonafay, St. Claude

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, June 11th, at 10 a.m.

**ELM CREEK Butcher Shop**

All kinds of cured and fresh Meats to be had at our shop.

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in season.

**H. Falconer**

**The International Harvester Co. OF AMERICA**

**MCCORMICK BINDERS, MCCORMICK DRILLS, COCKSHUTT DRILLS, KENTUCKY DRILLS, HOOSIER DRILLS, PLOWS, WAGONS, BUGGIES, TWINE, ETC.**

**INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES  
J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS**

**G. BURNETT - Elm Creek**

## INSURANCE

## LIBRARY

**What is your time worth**

To bake your own bread? We will supply you with one loaf per day (seven loaves) for

**Per Week 35c Per Week**

Deduct the cost of the materials for this quantity of bread from 35c, and ask yourself if it pays you to bake even once a week. Use the best bread—the kind you get at

**C. F. Boardman's**

ICE CREAM

Soda Fountains







# THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "The Old Man"

Copyright 1902, by THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY

(Continued)

## CHAPTER XXV.

"PERHAPS she will fall, and that will amuse me," mused Francois as he sat next to the coachman, repeating the marquis's words as they drove home after the nobleman's precipitous retreat from the theatre. Here the carriage drew up sharply before the marquis's house, and Francois, hastily alighting, threw open the door.

"Ha! What? Are we here?" muttered the marquis, starting from the corner where he had been reclining.

He arose with some difficulty and finally, with the assistance of the valet, found himself once more in his room, the sick chamber he had grown to detest. Here alone, having dismissed the servant as soon as possible, he moved restlessly to and fro, pondering deeply. Since the moment when he had seen and recognized his daughter, all the buoyancy which had given his wasted figure a sort of galvanic vitality seemed to vanish.

"That resemblance cannot be coincidental," he thought. "Oh, errors of the past, you come home in our old age when the limbs are faltering and life is failing!"

Going to the secretary, he took out a box that had not been opened in years and with trembling fingers turned over many papers. He shivered and, thinking it was cold, stirred the fire. Returning to the secretary, he took from the box a package tied with a ribbon, still after the lapse of these many years, slightly fragrant and he breathed of that perfume so faint, so subtle, while recollections smote him like a hail.

It seemed so familiar to him. It seemed to bring life to the dead, and for the moment in his mind's eye he saw her glowing figure—the love of his youth—with flashing, revenging eyes and noble mien. He covered over the desk, as if shrinking from an avenging spirit, while the perfume, like an opium, filled his brain with strange fantasies. He strove to drown remembrance, but some force, it seemed not his own—drove him irresistibly to untie that ribbon, to scrutinize many old theater programmes and to gaze upon a miniature in ivory depicting a woman in the likeness of her charms, but whose smiling likeness to the young actress he had just seen filled his heart with strange fear. Some power—surely it could not have been his will, which rebelled strenuously—impelled him to open these letters and to read them word for word. The tenderness of the epistles fell on his heart as though to scorch it, and he quivered like a guilty wretch. His eyes were fascinated by these words in her last letter: "Should you desert me and your unborn child, you and will be miserable. As I believe in retribution, I am sure you will reap as you have sown."

Suddenly the reader in a frenzy threw the letter to the floor and trampled on it. He regarded the face in the miniature with fear and hatred and dashing it into the drawer, called down maledictions on her. He ceased abruptly, weak and wavering.

"I am going insane," he said, laughing harshly. "Fool! To let that woman's memory disturb me. So much for her dire prophecy!" And he snapped his fingers and dropped the letter to the fire.

"What can her curse avail?" he said aloud. "She is gone, turned to ashes like that paper, and there is no life after this one. All there is nothing, emptiness, a blank. I need rest. It is this cursed dyspepsia which has made me nervous. Something to compose me, and then to bed."

In spite of nothing powders, however, he passed a restless night and arose careworn, but ordered his valet to bring one of his lightest suits, and, having dressed, he set a white flower upon his coat, while the servant proceeded to apply various plasters to the wrinkled face until it took on a mocking semblance to the countenance of a man fifteen years younger. The marquis bowed at himself in the glass and assumed a jauntiness of demeanor he was far from feeling.

"I do not look tired or worried, Francois!"

"Not at all, my lord," replied the obsequious valet. "I never saw you, my lord, appear so young and well."

"Beneath the surface, Francois, there are age and weakness," murmured the marquis in a melancholy tone.

"It is but a passing indisposition, my lord," assured the servant soothingly. "Perhaps. But, Francois," peering around, "do I look over my shoulder do you know what I see?"

The silent hideous expression of the room's face alarmed the servant.

"No, my lord. What is it?"

"A figure stands there in black and is looking me. It is the spirit of death, Francois. You cannot see it, but there it is!"

"My lord, you speak wildly."

"I have seen some strange things, Francois. The dead have arisen. And I have received my warning. Soon I shall join them in that quiet world."

"A noble lady and noble, Francois."

guest," he exclaimed, laughing merrily. "But my hat, Francois. I have business to perform, important business!"

He ambled out of the room. On the street he was all politeness, removing his hat to a dark brunette who rolled by in her carriage and pausing to chat with another representative of the sex of the blond type. Then he gayly sauntered on until, reaching the theatre, he stopped and made a number of inquiries. Who was the manager of Constance Carew? Where was he to be found? At the St. Charles hotel? He was obliged to monsieur, the ticket seller, and wished him good day.

Entering the hotel, he sent his card to Barnes, requesting an interview, and the manager, overcome by the honor of such a visit, responded with alacrity. The customary formalities over, the nobleman congratulated Barnes on the performance and led the conversation to the young actress.

"Pardon my curiosity," he said, with apparent carelessness, "but I'm sure I remember an actress of the same name in London, many years ago."

"Her mother, undoubtedly," replied the manager proudly.

"She was married, was she not, to—"

"A scoundrel who took her for his wife in one church and repudiated the ties through another denomination?"

"Ah, a French-English marriage!" said the marquis blandly. "An old device! But what was this lover's name?"

"This husband's, my lord!"

"Lover or husband, I fancy it is all the same to her now," mused the caller. "She has passed the point where reputation matters."

"Her reputation is my concern, M. le Marquis!"

"You know her?" asked the nobleman, as though the conversation worried him. "And she was faithful to his memory? No wonder! None of those little affairs women of her class are prone to? There—as Barnes started up indignantly—"spare me your reproaches! I'm too feeble to quarrel. Besides, what is it to me? I was only curious about her; that is all! But she never spoke the name of her husband!"

"Not even to her own child?"

"She does not know her father's name," repeated the marquis. "But I thank you, M. le Comte. It is so charming. I must needs call to ask if she were related to the London actress. Good day, monsieur! You are severe on the lover. Was it not the fashion of the day for the actresses to take lovers or for the poets to have an opera girl or a comedienne? Did your most popular performers disdain such diversions?" he sneered. "Fardis, the world has suddenly become moral! A gentleman can no longer, it would seem, indulge in gentlemanly follies."

Murmuring about the decadence of fashion, the marquis departed, his manner so strange the manager gazed after him in surprise.

With no thought of direction, his lips moving, talking to himself in adynamic fashion, the nobleman walked mechanically on until he reached the great cathedral. The organ was rolling, and voices arose sweet as those of seraphim. He hesitated at the portal and then laughed to himself. "Well has Voltaire said: 'Pleasure has its time; so too, has wisdom. Make love in thy youth and in old age attend to thy salvation.' He repeated the latter words; but, although he paused at the threshold and listened, he did not enter.

As he stood there, uncertain and trembling, a figure replete with youth and vigor approached, and, glancing at



him, an exclamation escaped him that caused her to turn and turn.

"You are not well," she said, anxiously. "Can I help you?"

"It is nothing, nothing," answered the marquis, edging pale at the sight of her and the proximity of that face which regarded him with womanly sympathy. "Go away."

"At least let me assist you. You were going to the cathedral?"

His hand rested upon her arm, young arms. He felt himself too weak to resist, on that father and daughter, they entered the cathedral. She

by side they knelt, he to kneel up the three, fearing to undress her while yet only morning words came to the old man's heart as the bitterness of the situation overwhelmed him. She was a daughter in whom a prince might have found pride, but he remained there mute, not daring to speak, experiencing all the tortures of remorse and retribution, and was only recalled to himself as his glance once more rested upon the young girl.

He became dimly conscious that people were moving past them, and he suddenly longed to cry out: "My child!" but he fought down the impulse. Something within held him from speaking to her—perhaps his own inherent sense of the consistency of things, his appreciation of the legitimate finale to a miserable order of circumstances. Even pride forbade departure from long established habit. But while this train of thought passed through his mind he realized she was regarding him with clear, compassionate eyes, and he heard her voice:

"Shall we go now? The services are over."

He obeyed without question.

"Over?"

He leaned heavily upon her arm and his steps were faltering. Out into the warm sunshine they passed, the light revealing more plainly the ravages of time in his face.

"You must take a carriage," she said to the old man.

"Thank you, thank you," he replied. "Leave me here on the bench. I shall soon be myself. I am only a little weak. You are good to an old man. May I not—asking solely for the pleasure of hearing her speak—"may I not know the name of one who is kind to an old man?"

"My name is Constance Carew."

He shook as with the palsy. "A good name, a good name!" he repeated. "I remember years ago another of that name—a actress in London. A very beautiful woman, and good! But even she had her detractors, and none more bitter than the man who wronged her. You—your name here! But there, don't let me detain you. I shall do very well here. You are busy, I dare say."

"Yes, I should be at rehearsal," she replied regretfully.

"At rehearsal?" he repeated. "Yes—yes. But the stage is no place for you!" he added suddenly. "You should leave it—leave it!"

She looked at him wonderingly. "Is there nothing more I can do for you?"

"Nothing! Nothing! Except—no, nothing!"

"You were about to ask something?" she observed with more sympathy.

"If you would not think me presuming—if you would not deem it an offense—you remind me of one I loved and lost—it is so long ago since I felt her kiss for the last time—I am so near the grave!"

With tears in her eyes she bent her head and her fresh young lips just touched his withered brow.

"Goodbye," she said. "I am so sorry for you!"

And she was gone, leaving him sitting there motionless as though life had departed.

A rattling cab that clattered noisily past the cabildo and calabaza and swung around the square aroused the marquis. He arose, stopped the driver and entered the rickety vehicle.

"The law office of Marks & Culver," said the marquis.

The man lashed his horse, and the attenuated quadruped flew like a winged Pegasus, soon drawing up before the attorney's office. Fortunately Culver was in, and, although averse to business on any day—thinking more of his court yard and his fountain than of his law books—this botanist-solicitor made shift to comply with the marquis's instructions and reluctantly earned a modest fee. He even refused to express surprise at my lord's story. One wife in London, another in Paris. Why, many a southern gentleman had two families—quadruples being plentiful. Why not? Culver unobtrusively yawned and, with fine courtesy, bowed the marquis out.

Slowly the latter retraced his steps to his home. His feet were heavy, as lead; his smile was forced; he glanced frequently over his shoulder, possessed by a strange fantasy.

"I think I will lie down a little," he said to his valet. "In this easy chair; that will do. I am feeling well; only tired."

He made an effort to smile, which was little more than a grimace.

"A cigar, Francois!"

"My lord, are you well?"

The marquis flew into a rage and the valet placed an imported weed in his master's hand.

"A light, Francois!"

The valet obeyed.

He pulled feebly at the cigar.

"It is cold here, Francois!"

The servant consulted the thermometer.

"It is 5 degrees warmer than you are accustomed to, my lord," he replied.

"I believe, Francois," stammered the marquis, "that the fault lies with me. It is I—I who am growing cold like death."

"Oh, my lord!"

The servant removed the shoes and stiff stockings from his master's feet and propped him up in a chair, throwing a blanket over his shoulders and handing more wood upon the fire in the grate.

"More fire, you idiot!" cried the marquis, peevishly. "Do you not see that I am freezing?"

"It is 20 degrees above the temperature my lord always ordered," asserted Francois coolly.

"You degree! Oh, you wish to redden me that one and is approaching? You do not dare deny it!" The valet shrugged his shoulders.

"But I am not gone yet!" He wagged his head cunningly and began to laugh at himself. His mind somewhat re-

fresh, he took a French leave and in a voice that had long since lost its capacity for a sustained tone. The words were distinct, although the melody was broken, and the spectacle was gruesome enough. As he concluded he looked at the valet as if for approbation and began to mumble about his early love affairs.

"Bah, Francois," he said shortly. "I'll be up tomorrow as gay as ever. Vive l'amour! Vive la joie! It was a sorry life we led, eh, Francois?"

"Merry, indeed, my lord."

"It kept you busy, Francois. There was the little peasant girl on the Rhine. What fawn hair she had and eyes like the sky! Yet a word of praise, a little flattery!"

"My lord was irresistible," said the valet, with mild sarcasm.

"Let me see, Francois. What became of her?"

"She drowned herself in the river."

"That is true. I had forgotten. Well, life is measured by pleasures, not by years, and I was the prince of co-consumers. Up at 10 o'clock—no sooner on account of the complexion—then visits from the tradespeople and a drive in the park to look at the ladies. It was there I used to meet the English actress. 'Twas there, with her, I viewed the park was a garden of Eden! What a scene when my barrister tried to settle the case! Fortunately a marriage in England was not a marriage in France. I saw her last night, Francois—with an insane look—in the flesh and blood, as lifelike as the night before we took the stage for Brighton! Suddenly he shrieked, and a look of terror replaced the vain, slumbering expression."

"There, Francois!" glancing with awe behind him. And truly there stood a dark shadow, a gruesome presence. His face became distorted, and he lapsed into unconsciousness.

The valet gazed at him with indifference. Then he went to an inner room and brought a valet, which he began packing carefully and methodically. After he had completed this operation he approached the dressing table and took up a magnificent jeweled watch, which he examined for a moment before thrusting it into his pocket. A snuffbox set with diamonds and several rings followed. Francois, with the same deliberation, opened a drawer and took out a small box, which he tried to open and, failing, forced the lid with the poker. At this my lord opened his eyes and in a weak voice, for his strength had nearly deserted him, demanded:

"What are you doing, Francois?"

"Robbing you, my lord," was the slow and dignified response.

The marquis's eyes gleamed with rage. He endeavored to call out, but his voice failed him, and he fell back, trembling and overcome.

"That! Ingrate!" he blurted hoarsely.

"I beg you not to excite yourself, my lord," said the stately valet. "You are already very weak, and it will hasten the end."

"Is this the way you repay me?"

"My lord will not need these things soon."

"Have you no gratitude?" stammered the marquis, whose physical and mental condition was truly pitiable.

"Gratitude for having been called 'idiot,' 'dog' and 'blackhead' nearly all my life! I am somewhat lacking in that quality, I fear."

"Is there no shame in you?"

"Shame!" repeated Francois as he proceeded to ransack another drawer.

"I beg you not to excite yourself, my lord," said the stately valet. "You are already very weak, and it will hasten the end."

"Is this the way you repay me?"

"My lord will not need these things soon."

"Have you no gratitude?" stammered the marquis, whose physical and mental condition was truly pitiable.

"Gratitude for having been called 'idiot,' 'dog' and 'blackhead' nearly all my life! I am somewhat lacking in that quality, I fear."

"Is there no shame in you?"

"Shame!" repeated Francois as he proceeded to ransack another drawer.

"I beg you not to excite yourself, my lord," said the stately valet. "You are already very weak, and it will hasten the end."

"Is this the way you repay me?"

"My lord will not need these things soon."

"Have you no gratitude?" stammered the marquis, whose physical and mental condition was truly pitiable.

"Gratitude for having been called 'idiot,' 'dog' and 'blackhead' nearly all my life! I am somewhat lacking in that quality, I fear."

"Is there no shame in you?"

"Shame!" repeated Francois as he proceeded to ransack another drawer.

"I beg you not to excite yourself, my lord," said the stately valet. "You are already very weak, and it will hasten the end."

"Is this the way you repay me?"

"My lord will not need these things soon."

"Have you no gratitude?" stammered the marquis, whose physical and mental condition was truly pitiable.

"Gratitude for having been called 'idiot,' 'dog' and 'blackhead' nearly all my life! I am somewhat lacking in that quality, I fear."

"Is there no shame in you?"

"Shame!" repeated Francois as he proceeded to ransack another drawer.

"I beg you not to excite yourself, my lord," said the stately valet. "You are already very weak, and it will hasten the end."

"Is this the way you repay me?"

"My lord will not need these things soon."

## TWO NEW HOME HINTS

Conventional Carnation Design For an Artistic Bag.

REVIVAL IN WORSTED WORK.

Planning Scheme of Applying Stripes of Drawn Thread Work to Cushion Covers and Other Things—How the Work May Be Done.

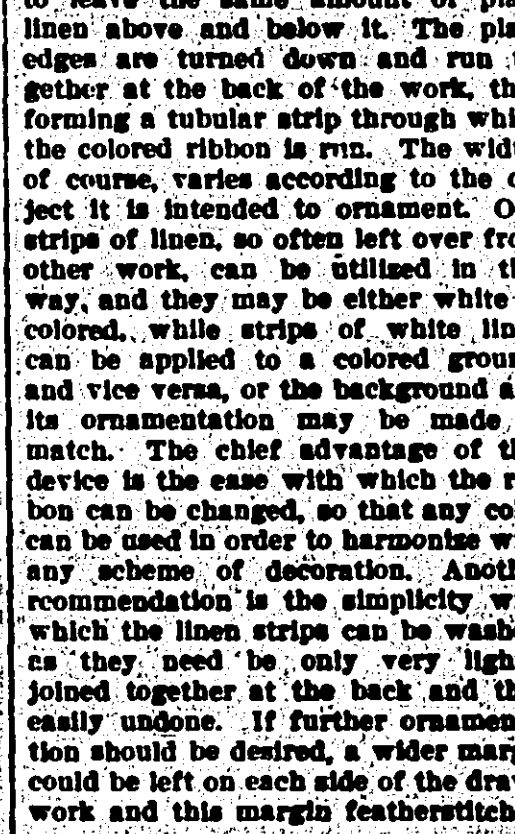
Those who like doing rather a coarse style of needlework will find the design of conventional carnations here illustrated very useful. It is designed for worsted work, the revival of which is so popular now, and might be done on a well woven, rather coarse holland. For the darkest parts black or very dark brown should be used, and the medium tones should be kept strictly as medium tones, only there might be



DESIGN FOR A BAG.

differences in color. For instance, the shaded part on the stalks, calyxes and leaves could be worked in a green, that on the flowers and buds in red and blue—not that one has heard of a blue carnation, but the design is quite conventional. The stitching on these parts might be "long and short," keeping a fairly straight edge. The black or dark brown should be in cross-stitch and the included light spaces left plain. The border must have the same coloring as the flowers. A stiff mount is necessary for work of this style. The surrounding cord should repeat the medium toned colors.

One of the illustrations shows a capital idea for applying stripes of drawn thread work to cushion covers, table centers, etc., so that they are easily detachable, and the ribbons run through them can be changed as often as may be wished. The stripes are cut twice the width of the drawn thread design, which is worked so as to leave the same amount of plain linen above and below it. The plain edges are turned down and run together at the back of the work, thus forming a tubular strip through which the colored ribbon is run. The width, of course, varies according to the object it is intended to ornament. Odd strips of linen, so often left over from other work, can be utilized in this way, and they may be either white or colored, while stripes of white linen can be applied to a colored ground, and vice versa, or the background and its ornamentation may be made to match. The chief advantage of this device is the ease with which the ribbon can be changed, so that any color can be used in order to harmonize with any scheme of decoration. Another recommendation is the simplicity with which the linen strips can be washed, as they need be only very lightly joined together at the back and thus easily undone. If further ornamentation should be desired, a wider margin could be left on each side of the drawn work and this margin featherstitched.



QUANTITIES FOR CUSHION COVER.

The stripes can be arranged in various ways. They might be placed diagonally on the cushion square to form a lozenge or to cross at the corners after the manner of the old Oxford frame. In the latter case a feature could be made of the crossing (in the drawn thread pattern). They could be adapted to a circular background by using three stripes only in triangle form. An open design should be used for the drawn thread, so as to show the ribbon underneath.

To keep handkerchiefs a good color, instead of damping them in the usual way before ironing, proceed as follows: Put two quarts of tepid water, with five drops of blue and a small piece of lump starch, into a basin, and into this mixture dip each handkerchief separately, thoroughly wetting it, then squeezing it as dry as possible. When all the handkerchiefs have been treated in this way spread them out smoothly on a clean cloth or towel until they are almost dry.

Handkerchiefs.

To keep handkerchiefs a good color, instead of damping them in the usual way before ironing, proceed as follows: Put two quarts of tepid water, with five drops of blue and a small piece of lump starch, into a basin, and into this mixture dip each handkerchief separately, thoroughly wetting it, then squeezing it as dry as possible. When all the handkerchiefs have been treated in this way spread them out smoothly on a clean cloth or towel until they are almost dry.

To Make Cold Cream.

This valuable adjunct to the toilet should, when possible, be made up at home. This is an excellent recipe: One ounce of pure white wax, two ounces of spermaceti and half a pint of almond oil. Melt together in a small jar in the oven, stir well and run into small pots.

## THE USE OF FLOWERS.

Their Value at the Table—When Martin Luther Said.

The fact that the daily use of flowers on the home table has grown to be almost universal among some classes of the American people argues well for their appreciation of the aesthetic and the artistic in combination with the more material things of life. Flowers have a redeeming influence, and it is well to use them where this influence will be exerted over the children most effectively, and at no place about the house do they seem to come into closer companionship with them than at the table.

Martin Luther knew whereof he spoke when he said that a plant in the window was powerful enough sometimes to keep the devil outside. Let the child come to the breakfast table to find himself face to face with a flower or a bit of "green thing growing," and he will have a pleasant memory of the morning meal to carry him throughout the day.

The housewife who neglects to make use of flowers in the administration of the affairs of the home overlooks a potent factor for good. Make it a rule always to have something on the table besides fine china and silver and cut glass to brighten it and make it more attractive than these things can. A few flowers will make the table of the poor man pleasanter than the rich man's is without them.

Good Looks in the Kitchen.

"I'm never going to marry until I can afford to keep my wife out of the kitchen," said a bachelor the other day, "because as soon as a woman does housework she loses her good looks."

There is a vestige of truth in the above statement, but there are countless little ways in which you can preserve your beauty even while doing the hardest part of the housework with your own hands.

Do you sit as much as possible at your work? The woman who stands to polish silver or to peel the potatoes is not deserving of sympathy when her feet ache.

When ironing, stand on a soft, thick rug and you will notice that your feet do not become nearly so quickly tired.

Keep your hands out of hot water. This can and must be done. It is for this that the dish mop and the rubber gloves were invented, and you can take advantage of them at a very small cost. Do not plunge your hands recklessly into the dishwasher. Hours each day spent in hot water will cause them to become swollen and red.

For the Teapot.

Every one who has ever poured out tea knows how painful it is to catch hold suddenly of a very hot teapot handle, an experience which may sometimes result in the dropping of the teapot and the breaking of a cup and saucer. This discomfort can be easily avoided by using a neat little

holder for a teapot handle.

Every one who has ever poured out tea knows how painful it is to catch hold suddenly of a very hot teapot handle, an experience which may sometimes result in the dropping of the teapot and the breaking of a cup and saucer. This discomfort can be easily avoided by using a neat little

holder for a teapot handle.

handle holder of the kind shown in the accompanying sketch. It can be made in spare moments from almost any old remnant of material and may be circular, square or oval in shape, but perhaps the latter is the most useful and convenient. Two pieces of material should be cut out in the shape required and, after having been padded, should be sewn together and quilted. A frill of pretty colored ribbon may then be attached all round the edge to finish it off.

To Preserve Flowers.

Flowers can be preserved for several months by dipping them carefully as soon as gathered in perfectly limpid gum water. After allowing them to drain for a few minutes arrange them in a vase. The gum forms a complete coating on the stems and keeps their form and color long after they have become dry. Many people like to have bunches of bright colored autumn leaves in their rooms. They are easily preserved as so not to decay under the influence of the air in the following simple manner: Melt some spermaceti in a tin or earthenware bowl, and when it is liquid, but not too hot, dip in the leaves. Then lay them out on a smooth surface to dry. The leaves must be thoroughly coated, but not too thickly.







**The WEST HOTEL**  
Main St.  
**Winnipeg**  
Corner Main and Sutherland  
One block north of C.P.R.

**MODERN  
ELEGANT  
UP-TO-DATE**

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

**E. KERN - Prop.**

**School Report for May****PRINCIPAL'S ROOM :**

Enrolment ..... 10  
Average Attendance ..... 8.5  
Present every day ..... 4  
Never late ..... 9  
Total number of lates ..... 2  
Neither absent or late:  
Fred Baragar, Aggie Kennedy,  
Lizzie Falconer, Ernest Baragar.

**INTERMEDIATE ROOM :**

Enrolment ..... 34  
Average Attendance ..... 27.71  
Present every day ..... 13  
Never late ..... 28  
Total number of lates ..... 17  
Neither absent or late:  
Frankie Matheson, Elva Stevens,  
Dolly Allward, Cecil Holliday,  
Ruby Mutch, Violet Armstrong,  
Isaac Johnston, Vera Kenyon.

**PRIMARY ROOM :**

Enrolment ..... 49  
Average Attendance ..... 38.97  
Present every day ..... 22  
Never late ..... 38  
Total number of lates ..... 23  
Neither absent or late:  
Gordon Alair, Ross Kennedy,  
Willie Killeen, Lillie Killeen,  
Etta Kenyon, Ruby Woods, Bobbie Wilson, Gladys Rinn, Jessie Thomas, Nellie Mitne, Lillian Armstrong, Linnie Wilson, Beatrice Woods, Willie Gawley.

**Pictures of the month**

The June "Canadian Pictorial" is full of variety and of greater general interest than any yet issued. The cover shows the massive monument unveiled in Montreal on May 24, to Lord Strathcona and the Canadians who lost their lives in South Africa during the war. It is full of life and vigor, and will rank among the great monuments of the country. The Canadian public man of the month is the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, during Lord Grey's absence in England is clothed with all the authority of the Governor-General. There are

some first-class snapshots of the colonial premiers in England, in which Laurier and Botha figure largely. By way of contrast to the dignified Boer Premier, who now wears frock coat and silk hat, is given a picture showing the general during the war in the rough and ready dress of a soldier on the veldt. One of the most striking pictures shows a London crowd massed on one of the great squares at an open-air meeting. The sea of upturned faces is worth studying. Among the other notable pictures are: Spring on Mount Royal, the New York Zoo, a model hunter's camp, the Cambridge boat crew, Dr. Torrey, the famous evangelist; the "Suffragettes" and the London police; the famine in China, and a new London bridge. The women's department, which includes a picture of Mrs. Charles Fitzpatrick, consists of timely fashion articles, and illustrations and suggestions of interest to every household, including hints on chafing dish cookery. The news of the month is given as usual, and there are several jokes worth repeating.

**Murder in Winnipeg**

As the result of a fight at a Galician wedding dance at a house on Burrows Avenue, Winnipeg, on Monday night, a youth named Lutz Soroby was done to death. The police were called to the scene of the murder, and arrested about twenty persons.

**BUGGY FOR SALE**

Secondhand Buggy for sale, in first-class condition, newly painted.—Apply to J. Murray, Elm Creek. 0.6

**FARMS FOR SALE**

Two First-class Farms for sale, 240 acres each; S.W. 1/4 S. 1/2 N.W. 1/4 24-8-1, and S.E. 1/4 and S. 1/2 of N.E. 1/4 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. 2.5.1

**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, &c.  
Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal, and the Rural 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. Dun & Co., etc.

Office over Post Office

CARMAN MAN.

**J. A. STOREY**

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

Seeding is over, and you have time now to look around and see what Staples has in store in the bargain line for the next **Thirty Days**.

We have just received a car of SALT, which we can sell at the lowest prices ever offered in Elm Creek.

300 jute and duck 50lb.  
bags, going at, each - \$0.50  
25 barrels ordinary fine  
salt, each - - - 2.40  
Coarse salt, per barrel - 2.40  
Extra coarse salt „ 2.50  
Rock salt, per lb. - - 2c.

10 lbs. good, fresh Raisins, \$1; 9 lbs. Evaporated Apples, \$1; Prunes, 6c to 10c per lb., according to size.

## Special Sale of Children's Wear

Ten per cent. discount off all Children's Muslin Dresses, Pinafores, Muslin and Silk Hats, Muslin Bonnets, and Red, White, and Tan Hose.

Also 10 per cent. discount off all Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Whitewear, Underskirts, Corset Covers, Drawers, Night Dresses, and Aprons.

Fifty pairs of Towels, going at **two pairs for 25c.** Also 10 per cent. off all Toweling by the yard and by the pair.

We have a very large and complete range of Dress Muslins, White, Fancy, and Plain Collars, Long Silk Gloves in Black, White, and Cream, also in Silk and Lisle Thread, in net and plain styles.

Don't forget to look at the Fancy Dishes, and especially the Dinner and Toilet Sets.

**Elm Creek - - - Man.**

**SUNSHINE FURNACE**  
DIRECT DRAFT DAMPER

**There is no dust**  
nuisance in connection with the Sunshine.  
Because the Sunshine is fitted with a dust flue (see illustration.)  
When you rock down the ashes (no back-breaking shaking with the Sunshine) what dust arises is drawn from the ash-pan up the dust-flue, then ascends to the outer air. Only two things to remember in connection with this operation:—open both the dust and direct draft dampers.  
Sunshine is just the cleanest, simplest, easiest managed, greatest labor saving furnace that you can buy.  
If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine" write direct to us for

**Free Booklet**

**McClary's**  
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton, Calgary.

**Agents:**  
**R. J. McConnell & Co.**  
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 manufacturers 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. Mason & Hamlin Organs.

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

C. H. LEMMON  
Sole Agent, Elm Creek

## A GENTLEMAN'S HABERDASHERY

It's the natty little "fixings" that lend grace and elegance to the Summer Man's apparel—nobby shirts, ties, pretty embroidered summer hosiery, with possibly just a glimpse of dainty underwear. To look and feel "summery" is an easy matter for the man who trades with us.

**Somehow, ours is a great store for Men's Furnishings**

What's the secret? Variety?—yes. Quality?—yes. Price?—yes. And if we should tell you there isn't a more carefully selected stock many miles from Winnipeg, you'd think it just ordinary store talk. Is it? Come and be the judge.



**Hart & Co.**  
Sole Agents for  
20th Century Brand  
Clothing  
**Carman**