

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, OCTOBER 10, 1907

NO. 40

CAPITAL PAID UP: \$2,500,000 TOTAL ASSETS: Twenty-two Million Dollars RESERVE FUND: \$2,500,000

BANK OF HAMILTON

A General Banking Business Transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and highest current rate of interest allowed.

96 Branches throughout Canada.

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. 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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish.....\$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps.....\$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps.....\$8.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75

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

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

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

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

C. A. ARNETT - Prop.
ELM CREEK, MAN.

Subscribe for The Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West	
Leave Winnipeg.....	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek.....	9.48
Daily, going East	
Leave Elm Creek.....	20.40
Arrive Winnipeg.....	22.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West	
Leave Winnipeg.....	17.05
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.....	9.00
Arrive Elm Creek.....	9.35
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

The Starkey House, Carman, extends you a hearty welcome.

W. C. Soole was in the city on Friday last.

A. Le Vasseur, of Fannystelle, has assigned to C. H. Newton.

Harry Oliver spent a couple of days in town this week.

Roadmaster Pauser was in town on Tuesday.

A. E. Kemp was in town on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hopkins spent a couple of days in Winnipeg this week.

J. H. Cochran, of Carman, has opened a jewellery store at Miami. His son Aubrey is in charge.

The offices of Brooks & Sutherland, barristers, have been removed to 517 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Now is the time for fall sewing. Call at R. H. Staples' and see our new dress goods, braids, and trimmings.

The Presbyterian Church Sunday School intend having their annual Christmas tree on the evening of December 24th.

The Winnipeg Weekly Telegram, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and the Mail. The three for one year for \$2. Send your order in now.

If you contemplate lathing your house this fall, call and inspect A. R. Stevens' stock, which he is selling much below the regular price.

Rev. Mr. Streeter, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, preached in the English Church on Sunday evening. He also conducted service at Sunnyside school in the afternoon.

Miss Pauline Johnson and Mr. Walter McRae gave an entertainment in Whitlam's Hall on Friday last. The attendance did not come up to expectations, probably owing to the busy season.

Next week the C.P.R. winter time table goes into effect. On this branch the westbound train will leave Winnipeg at 8.45 a.m., and going east will arrive in Winnipeg at 22.30. The tri-weekly train to and from Souris will be withdrawn.

G. H. Irwin, travelling superintendent of the Inter-Denominational Sunday School Association, was here last week, on a visit to Rev. H. W. Ferrier, who has just been appointed district secretary of the association.

A. H. Clarke, who has been spending the summer in the Quill Lake district, stayed off here on Saturday, on his way home to Carman. He says that Quill Lake is a fine country, but Manitoba is still a strong drawing card will Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan, of Miami, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Morton, to William Charles Soole, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Elm Creek, the marriage to take place early in November.—Telegram.

A country editor, who evidently speaks from experience, describes the biggest trust as follows: "The biggest trust on earth is the country newspaper. It trusts everybody, gets cussed for trusting, mistrusted for cussing, and, if it busts for trusting, gets cussed for busting."

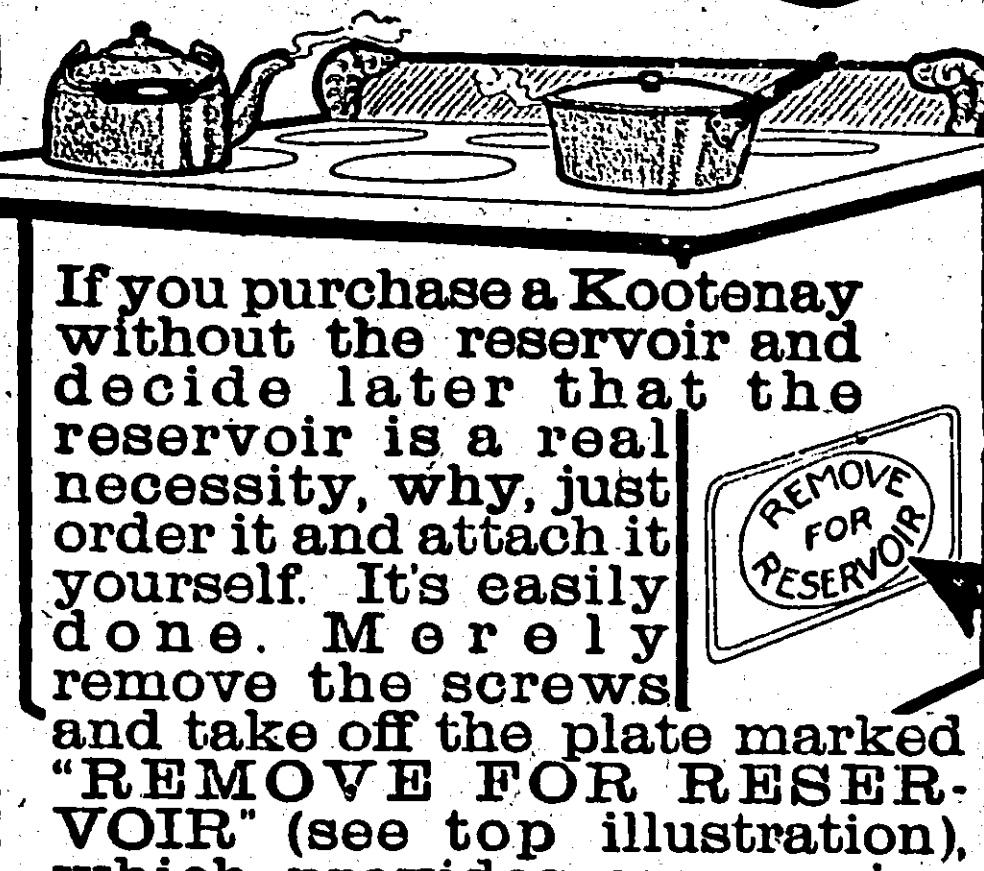
A well-to-do lady, who never went to school but once in her life, and then at night when the teacher didn't come, says she is going to build a condition on to her house, so she can ascertain her friends with more hostility. She will have a purgatory on top of her house, and a memorandum all lit up with indecent gas for them to lemonade on. Having all these modern conveniences, there will be no difficulty about her butting into society.

The Dufferin Leader, in its last issue, quotes the case of a man at Dayton, Ohio, who was fined by the magistrate for sleeping in church, and says it should set some of the sleepy people in Elm Creek, Miami, Holland, et al., thinking. We cannot answer for Miami and Holland, but we can inform our contemporary that nobody goes to sleep in church in Elm Creek, as the sermons are always sufficiently interesting to keep the congregation awake. Not being able to find "et al." on the map, we turned up the encyclopedia and found it designated thus—"Et al.: A town in Manitoba, generally known as Carman. Here is published the Dufferin Leader, the editor of which makes a practice of sleeping in church whenever he goes there, which, however, is not very often."

Canadian Pictorial

A brown October maid, matching the tints of the waning season, looks out from the cover of the current issue of the 'Canadian Pictorial' (142 St. Peter Street, Montreal). She is a truly Canadian, healthy, out-of-doors girl, and leaning on her rifle, is proud of the trophies of the hunt which she has secured. The Canadian public man of the month is the Hon. G. P. Graham, the new Minister of Railways. As promised last month there are two pages of gems from the recent photographic competition. The terrible disaster near Quebec, in which more than three score and ten men lost their lives, is strikingly illustrated. The distorted ruins of the massive steel of which the bridge was composed are shown with wonderful clearness. The stirring events in Morocco have made specially interesting two pages illustrating the Sultan's army and navy, the latter consisting only of two merchant vessels. This is in sharp contrast to a page showing Britain's naval

Kootenay Steel Range



If you purchase a Kootenay without the reservoir and decide later that the reservoir is a real necessity, why, just order it and attach it yourself. It's easily done. Merely remove the screws and take off the plate marked "REMOVE FOR RESERVOIR" (see top illustration), which provides an opening for the hot air to come through and circulate under the reservoir. Then attach, by means of screws, the reservoir and the flue box shown in lower illustration. A screwdriver is the only tool required.

McCLARY'S

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton

Free Kootenay booklet on request.

Agent: C. C. CLOUGH, Elm Creek

Just Out!

To make fortunes out of the future you must put something into the present

Gold-Coppers pay big dividends all over British Columbia

British Columbia Illustrated

Containing over 100 views, post paid 25c. Richest provinces in British Empire.

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained. Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won.

Splendid Opportunity to Invest

The richest men in the world are investing in British Columbia Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. Why can't you begin now? The greatest Gold-Copper discovery of the age is in British Columbia.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

Capital \$625,000

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mine

Special Offer—20c per Share; will shortly advance to \$1

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$100, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$150 each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$110. Granby Mine paid over \$1,000,000 in dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large dividends. Big Four assays from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper, silver, with 50 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

NOTE.—Most of these mines sold for a few cents once, but, over-capitalized, even now pay big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters.

Russland mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. Big Four had best display at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.

No less than 100 shares sold for cash, above this. Shares can be had on instalment plan, on yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash, balance monthly.

Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated prospectus and booklet, "Mining Up to Date," to Secretary, with 5 cents in stamps.

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

P.O. Box 174, Vancouver, B.C. Canada

power as demonstrated in a review which brought out 85,000 officers and men who, with their vessels, made twenty-miles of frowning might: There is an intimate picture of the King as he is now and another taken in Canada forty-seven years ago. Those who contributed to the Chinese famine fund will be interested in a page showing how the refugees lived before the new crops were harvested. The riots in Belfast the great pageants in England, and other current events are depicted. The woman's department includes seasonable furs, autumn millinery, rainy day dress and many other interesting features. The magazine has been enlarged considerably this month.

Ten cents a copy; one dollar a year, post paid to any part of the world.

A Game That Two Can Play

By W. Crawford Sherlock.

Copyrighted, 1912, by Homer Sprague.

"You won't keep me waiting long, will you, Beatrice?" urged Fairchild. "Long engagements seldom terminate happily."

"Don't they?" inquired Miss Morrison provokingly. "I have never had any experience."

"Neither have I," returned Fairchild indignantly. "I speak from observation. Don't keep me in suspense, but name the day, won't you?"

"Why, Lawrence, we're just engaged," opposed the girl coyly. "We shouldn't talk about marrying for a year at least."

"I'm going to Chicago next month," declared Fairchild emphatically, "and shall expect you to be all ready to marry me then."

"I'll never marry in Chicago," asserted Beatrice positively. "I just hate that town."

"Then why not marry me here?" pleaded her lover, taking her hand and gazing earnestly into her dark blue eyes. "You have no relatives to consult, nor have I. We can do as we please, and no one can object."

"Oh, that would be impossible! Why, I wouldn't have time to get ready."

"You don't need any more clothes if that is what you mean," argued Fairchild. "You had seven big saratogas with you when you came to Ocean Villa and have worn a different gown every time I have seen you, which has not been seldom, to say the least."

"I know, but—Fairchild, however, would listen to no objections and pleaded so eloquently that Miss Morrison finally agreed to marry him the following Thursday."

The news of the approaching wedding was soon circulated among the guests of the fashionable Ocean Villa, and many were the congratulations and well wishes extended to the prospective bride and groom. These manifestations of good feeling were not unaccompanied with some traces of envy.

"I don't see what Mr. Fairchild sees in that Beatrice Morrison," declared Amanda Sparks, who had entertained more than a friendly regard for the prospective young Benedict. "She's as



"WHAT?" shouted Fairchild, rising in his surprise.

plain as a pipstems, and all her clothes don't give her the slightest style."

"It's her money he's after," asserted Leslie Warren, who had made diligent inquiries into Miss Morrison's financial standing. "Mrs. Rockingham says she's as rich as can be, owns all sorts of land and warehouses in Chicago."

"Mr. Fairchild is very wealthy," asserted Miss Sparks indignantly, "and does not need to marry for money. He occupies the best suit of rooms in the Ocean Villa, has his own automobile and spends his money just lavishly. He's not marrying for money, that's sure."

"Neither is Miss Morrison," retorted Warren. "She's not plain, but just the reverse in my opinion; much better looking for a woman than Fairchild is for a man."

Despite these and sundry other adverse criticisms, however, the course of true love ran smooth, and on the appointed day Lawrence Fairchild and Beatrice Morrison were married. A short trip to Niagara was planned, and then the bridal couple returned to Ocean Villa.

"Beatrice," said Fairchild the morning after their return to Ocean Villa. "I will have to ask you to loan me a thousand until I get my remittances. I'm a little short of ready money."

"A thousand, Lawrence?" exclaimed Mrs. Fairchild in astonishment. "Why, I never had that much money in the world!"

"What?" shouted Fairchild, rising in surprise and starting in bleak amazement at his wife. "You never had a thousand dollars in your life? Why, I thought—"

"That I was wealthy, didn't you?" questioned Mrs. Fairchild calmly. "What you never made a greater mistake in your life, Lawrence." Then, with a look of apathy, approaching

stern, she added: "You didn't marry me for my money, did you, Lawrence?"

"No, not exactly—that is, you know," stammered Fairchild, disconcerted by the news as well as by his wife's agitation. "I thought you were pretty well fixed, you know. Those seven saratoga trunks and all those fetching gowns you wore certainly indicated wealth."

"Those gowns were left to me when my Aunt Clara died," sobbed Mrs. Fairchild hysterically. "I made every one over myself and took the few hundred dollars she left me to come here for the summer. I was only a poor girl working in a Chicago department store before I married you. I never told you I was rich, and I'm sure you can't say I did."

"No, you never did, but I thought you were, all the same," returned Fairchild, who had pulled himself together by this time and was facing her with a grim smile upon his lips. "I guess it's about time for a perfect understanding. Beatrice, I'm as poor as Job's turkey, or poorer. If that was possible, all I have in this wide, wide world is a small clerkship in a Boston store."

"But the automobile and the money you spent like water?" gasped his wife, her tears subsiding as she gazed at him in utter bewilderment. "Everybody said you were immensely rich."

"That's what they said about you, my dear," returned Fairchild sententiously. "As for my automobile, it was borrowed from a friend who went abroad for the summer, and, as for the cash I have been wasting so extravagantly, it was the savings of years. I made up my mind to have one good time this summer and see how it felt to be rich, so I just came down here."

"With the purpose of marrying a rich girl, I suppose," interposed his wife, struggling to regain her composure.

"To be frank, that was my purpose," admitted Fairchild laconically. "Didn't you come here with the design of making a good match?" Mrs. Fairchild nodded. "Well," continued her husband brightly, "we have both drawn a blank in the marriage lottery so far as money is concerned, haven't we? We are married, nevertheless, and money or no money, I love you, little woman. Let us be happy, anyway."

"Money isn't everything, Lawrence," whispered Mrs. Fairchild tenderly; "we've had our good time, and now we have each other."

An Inevitable. When Alcibiades was told that his countrymen had passed sentence of death upon him for being at the head of a conspiracy to overthrow the religious and political constitution of Athens he said, "I will show them I still live." He obtained from Sparta assurance of personal safety and went hither. He delighted and charmed the Spartans, as he had the Athenians in his earlier years. He adopted their customs and dress and was the strictest Spartan of them all. He wore his hair short, bathed in the icy waters of the Eurotes and ate their black broth and barley bread. They believed that he had been misrepresented. In truth, as Plutarch said, "he changed color more quickly than a chameleon."

In Sparta he was grave, temperate and fond of physical exercise; in Ionia he was easy going, luxurious and merry; in Thrace he was drunken. In Thessaly he was devoted to horsemanship, and in the court of the Persian satraps he surpassed Tissaphernes himself in magnificence. As Sparta was to be the prize of the Athenian victory, he showed the people their danger, advising them to begin active operations against that city. No better advice could have been given them, and they profited by it.

Questioning Is Not Conversation. The man who imagines that the art of conversation consists in asking questions spolia conversation as much as the man who never asks any. People of this description will interrupt a speaker as frequently as they do in the French chamber and run anxiously from subject to subject with their interrogatories, like a cackling hen that is going to lay an egg. Horace Walpole, when exiled at Houghton, bemoans the existence of such a pest in the person of an aunt. Writing to his friend Sir Horace Mann, he says: "I have an aunt here, a family piece of goods, an old remnant of inquisitive hospitality and economy. She wore me so down by day and night with interrogations that I dreamed all night she was at my ear with a who's, why's, when's and what's till at last in my very sleep I cried out: 'For heaven's sake, madam, ask me no more questions.'"

Dr. Johnson's dislike of being questioned is well known, and he gives the classic refutation of the habit in his own inimitable style: "Sir, questioning is not the mode of conversation among gentlemen. It is assuming a superiority, and it is particularly wrong to question a man concerning himself."—Chambers's Journal.

Gooseberries on Trees. Travelers in Burma see many strange things, and perhaps one of the strangest is the way in which some kinds of fruit grow. For instance, gooseberries that at home grow on small bushes in this part of the world grow on trees over twenty-five feet high. They are not a soft, pulpy fruit, but are as hard as marbles. The real Burman grapes also grow on high trees and not on vines. They hang from the branches and trunk of the tree in clusters on a long stalk and are covered with a thick outer skin, which cannot be eaten. The cabou, or monkey nut, is also peculiar and consists of a large, juicy fruit of soft pulp, with its nut kernel attached to the outside of the fruit at the end farthest from the stalk from which it hangs.—London Standard.

MARY SWEAR BY THIS

RECIPES EASILY PREPARED, AND SAYS MANY SWEAR BY IT

Newspapers of the United States Speak Well of the Home Prescription Which Thousands Are Using

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A local druggist is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from our home druggists.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive kidneys, overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kinds, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here in Canada in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime, in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it is said to do wonders for many persons.

The Scranton (Pa.) Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October of 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

A Protest

The brave ship was wallowing in the waves that threatened to engulf her at any moment.

Hastily the captain ordered a box of rockets and flares brought to the rail, and with his own hands ignited a number of them, in the hope that they would be seen and the passengers and crew rescued.

"Mid the rockets' red glare, a tall thin, austere individual found his way with difficulty to the rail and spoke to the captain."

"Captain," said he, "I must protest against this daredevilishness. We are now facing death. This is no time for a celebration."—Success Magazine.

THE STOMACH ON STRIKE

The Tonic Treatment for Indigestion Is the Most Successful

Loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, heavy, dull headache and a dull, sluggish feeling—these are the symptoms of stomach trouble. They indicate that the stomach is on strike, that it is no longer furnishing to the blood the full quota of nourishment that the body demands, hence every organ suffers.

There are two methods of treatment—the old one by which the stomach is humored by the use of pre-digested foods and artificial ferments, and the new one—The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills method—by which the stomach is toned up to do the work nature intended of it. A recent cure by the tonic treatment is that of Mrs. Jas. W. Haskell, Port Maitland, N.S. She says: "For years I enjoyed perfect health, but suddenly headaches seized me. I had a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue was coated; I grew tired and oppressed; my appetite left me and such food as I did eat only caused distress. I had severe pains in my chest. I lost all strength and was often seized with vomiting. At different times I was treated by some of our best doctors, but although I followed their treatment carefully I did not get any better. One day while reading a paper I came across a case similar to mine which had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately purchased a supply and it was not long before they began to help me. I grew stronger day by day till now I am as healthy as I ever was. I have a good appetite, am strong and active and can attend to my household duties without fatigue. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all sufferers from indigestion."

Rheumatism, kidney trouble, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, headache and backache, palpitation, general weakness, and a host of other troubles find their root in bad blood just as in the case of stomach trouble. That is why the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills treatment is always a success—they are a powerful blood builder and nerve tonic. Sold by all druggists and direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Colonel Richard Lucy, who has just died at Neston, Cheshire, participated in Lord Roberts' famous march to Kandahar.

A Saskatchewan man lost a five dollar bill and advertised for it, with the result that a stranger brought around a five to him. Then he found his own bill laid away in another pocket. This should convince anyone of the value of advertising.

Considerate Bridegroom. A girl and a young man, both of whom had steady jobs, were married the other day. The day after they were married the girl said to her husband, "Oh, George, now that we are married there is only one thing I regret, and that is that I have to give up my fine position." The fond young husband stroked the silken tresses of his young wife's hair and soothingly replied: "Now, darling, don't worry. You needn't give up your position. I'll give up mine."

Lost Time. "Time is precious," remarked the minister. "It is indeed," replied the man of business, "and I've wasted lots of it." "By indulging in foolish pleasures," I suppose," said the good man.

"No," replied the other. "I lost it by being punctual in keeping my appointments with others."

Sounded Ominous. "Your father said something about my staying so late last night, didn't he?" asked the young man.

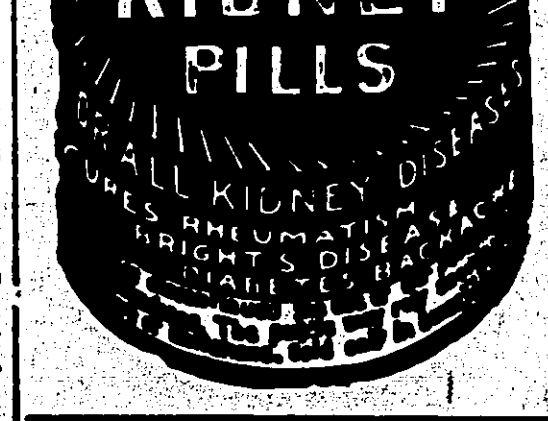
"Yes," replied the dear girl, "he did say something, but I don't know just what he meant. He said if you didn't go home earlier hereafter there'd be a kick coming from him."

It Was Soaked. "Yes, I was out in all that storm. My raincoat was soaked, and—" "But you can't soak a raincoat, you know."

"I can't, hey? Here's the check for it."

Saw Her Twice. Tom—It was a case of love at first sight with me. Jack—Then why didn't you marry her? Tom—Oh, I saw her again on several occasions.—Chicago News.

The worse the passage the more welcome the port.—French Proverb.



W. N. U. No. 998

THE CIRCUS CLOCK.

Time the Band Plays During the Performance Tells the Time.

"Did you ever see a member of a circus look at his watch during the performance?" asked a man who is familiar with the circus business of several men in a group of talkers. None of them recalled ever having noted this action and marveled at the statement that a watch was never needed.

"The tone of the band tells the tale," went on the speaker. "From the time the first whistle is sounded, which is five minutes before the performance begins, until the last race is run on the hippodrome track the circus folk do not need a timepiece."

"The first whistle is followed by the second one five minutes later, and after that time any one connected with the show can tell just what acts are on, even if outside of the tent. The band is the timepiece with a circus. Any employee can tell what is going on by the tune the band is playing. The band leader knows just what is required when he arranges the music, and it is unusual for any changes whatsoever to be made. The grand introductory pageant requires a certain kind of music. The high school horses require a cakewalk. Acrobats want a certain kind of music. Aerial performers use another kind. This definite routine of music day by day enables the show people to time their actions without watch or clock."

CHAMPS ELYSEES.

Paris Has the Most Light Hearted Street in the World.

From the Avenue des Champs Elysees to the Boulevard des Capucines in Paris is but a step, but there the tone is even merrier. It is a place of noises, blare, glare, the perfume of women, the raucous honk-honk of automobile horns, by day the street of costly shops, by night the promenade in chief of his most satanic majesty. It is at its best—or worst—in February, during the Mi Carême, when the air is thick with confetti and the denizens of the boulevards are beside themselves. No use then to sit at one of the little tables on the sidewalk, thinking to sip your back while you enjoy the swiftly changing panorama of the festival. In a moment you would find the back a porridge of confetti; your hat jammed over your ears; the chair jerked from under you and your erstwhile happy self flat on your back. It is marvelous, the penetrating quality of confetti! I have shaken it out of my innermost pockets; out of my shoes. I have even found it in my socks and hobnobbing with the fringes in my purse. It fits everywhere, and when Mi Carême is over the streets are thick with it, a multicolored snow. You buy it at so many sous the package from vendors on the boulevards, until the desire for more of it becomes an obsession.—Audrey Lanston in Bohemian.

A Brave Briton.

When the attack was made on Sidon, during the war with Syria, it became necessary for the British troops to advance across a long, unprotected bridge in the face of a battery of six guns, which completely commanded the approach. The men were unwilling to expose themselves to certain death, when Arthur Cumming, carefully dressed in full uniform, stepped forward to the middle of the bridge. It was immediately swept by the fire of the battery. When the smoke had rolled away, there stood Cumming intact, carefully brushing the dust from his boots, after which he stood erect, fixed a single glass in his eye and looked back at the men. This was too much, and they captured that bridge and battery with a whoop.

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ARE YOU BANKRUPT IN NERVE FORCE

There is a Rich Friend To Rescue You—Learn More About

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

If you spend three dollars a day, and earn two you are sure to come to bankruptcy, unless perchance, some rich friend comes to your assistance. And yet this is just what thousands of us are doing in regard to our health. By worry, overwork, anxiety or the disobedience of the laws of nature, the energy and vigor of the body is wasted more rapidly than it is built up, and the result is the bankruptcy of the health and the decay of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food may be likened to the rich friend, for it supplies in condensed and easily assimilated form the very ingredients from which nature constructs nervous energy and builds up the human system.

Sleeplessness, headaches, indigestion, loss of appetite, tired, worn-out feelings, spells of weakness and despondency are some of the symptoms of exhaustion which point to the approach of nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

No one would think of neglecting such ailments if they realize their condition, but they do not, so gradual and insidious is their approach.

Miss Lena Herbert, Lowe Farm, Man., writes: "I had suffered for two years with dizzy spells, pains in the

back, cold hands and feet, nervousness, jerking of the limbs, sore tongue, soreness of arms and shoulders, and general exhaustion. About seven months ago I became so nervous that I could not rest or sleep, and could not do the least bit of work without suffering dreadfully from pains in the back. I could hardly walk, could eat very little, and felt that people were always watching my body, twitch.

"I tried several medicines with little effect," and was a mere skeleton of skin and bone about to give up in despair when I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and began using it. I have used in all fourteen boxes of this preparation, and it has built me up until I am now strong and well again. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I feel that I cannot recommend it too highly to persons who suffer as I have."

If you are persistently subject to these symptoms you are in danger. Your blood must be invigorated. Your nerves must be invigorated. Your system must be built up. And there is no means whereby this can be so certainly accomplished as by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50c a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dukes and Their Duties

Several of our dukes have an annual duty to perform in accordance with the patent of their peerages. The Duke of Wellington commemorates the day of the Battle of Waterloo by sending miniature reproductions of the French and British flags to the king. The Duke of Marlborough presents an annual flag to King Edward on the day of the Battle of Blenheim, and the Duke of Hamilton, as Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood palace, is involved in the duty of sending a fat buck to the guard of honor on the occasion of their yearly dinner.—Tit-Bits.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarrred from eating these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Surendranath Banerjee, the Bengali Hindu leader, addressed a big meeting at Calcutta convened for the purpose of arranging details for a demonstration which it is proposed to hold on the anniversary of the partition of the province.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Unless cigars when imported into India are enclosed in bottles or tinfoil, they are apt to be spoiled by a tiny insect which finds its way into the boxes.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes, from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, stiffness, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Bleeding Cure ever known.

In Cape Colony 24,751 jackals—one of the greatest pests to farmers—were destroyed during 1906, making a total of 327,840 killed in the past ten years.

The half year's trade returns from South Africa show an increase of imports from all parts of the Empire, of from 74 to 91 per cent. This result apparently follows the extended preference tariff.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc. There was a barber in South Bend, who, having been out late the night before, had a shaky hand the next morning, and cut a patron's cheek four times. After each accident the barber said, as he sponged away the blood, "Oh, dear me, how careless!" and laughed, and let it go at that. The patron took all those gashes in grave silence. But when the shave was over he filled a glass at the ice-cooler, took a mouthful of water, and with compressed lips proceeded to shake his head from side to side and to toss it up and down.

"What is the matter?" the barber asked. "You ain't got the toothache, have you?"

"No," said the customer; "I only just wanted to see if my mouth would still hold water without leaking, that was all."

Waiter—What will you take, sir? Customer—Cold, my friend. Just shut that window.—Nois Loirs.

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Are manufactured from strong manilla paper and WILL NOT TEAR OR BURST. Ask your dealer for them and accept no others. Each bag has the initial "E."

TEES & PERSES LIMITED, Agents, CALGARY. WINNIPEG. EDMONTON. "Always—Everywhere in Canada—Use Eddy's Matches."

NAVAL PROGRAMME IN THE NORTH SEA

Plans for Manoeuvres of Home, Atlantic and Channel Fleets—At-
taches Not Invited.

London—Under the supreme command of Lord Charles Beresford, the combined Home, Atlantic and Channel fleets will leave Portland about Oct. 14 for the autumn manoeuvres, which are being conducted in the North Sea this year, and will be somewhat similar to those held in the spring off the coast of Portugal. The greatest interest is being taken in this gathering of Britain's first line of defence, for while the usual fleet manoeuvres and exercises will be carried out, the main object, it is believed, is strategic, to teach the officers what the admiralty would expect of them in case of war with Germany. The programme is being kept a strict secret, and journalists will not be invited to accompany the ships. The naval attaches have not been given any information, and will not be present, except the Japanese, who, as Great Britain's allies, have in recent years been the guests of the officer in command on occasions of the kind.

Lord Charles Beresford will be accompanied by no less than nine admirals, and the big ships of his fleet will include twenty-five battleships, fourteen armored cruisers and ten protected cruisers, with a fleet of smaller vessels, including torpedo-boat destroyers, numbering over sixty. The meeting of the fleets and so many officers is also to be taken advantage of to test the suitability of Cromarty, on Moray Firth, as a place of anchorage for big ships and its eventual adoption as an auxiliary naval base to that being developed at Rosyth, on the Firth of Forth.

Estimate Too Low

Ottawa—Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, who is keeping in touch with the crop conditions through a host of special correspondents, is inclined to the belief that the Winnipeg estimate of 45,000,000 bushels of wheat fit for milling is below the actual yield. He believes the probable crop will be between fifty and sixty millions fit for milling and also a considerable quantity of feed. Winnipeg advices reaching here put the inferior grade at 25,000,000 bushels. Recent reports to Dr. Saunders from the Brandon district and from experts at Moose Jaw say conditions there are much better than was expected a few weeks ago. The reports from the Indian Head district indicate that there will be only half a crop, while around Battleford the outlook is better than it was and greatly improved during the last few weeks.

Mrs. Chadwick Owns Mining Claims

Ouray, Colo.—In a re-survey for United States patent of the Big Horn group of claims, adjoining the Carbon Lake and St. Paul properties in the Red mountain district the fact has come to light that one of the most valuable claims of the group is owned by Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, of frenzied finance fame, who was lately reported to have been stricken blind in the Ohio penitentiary. The "distinguished" prisoner, it is understood, came into possession of the claim through a wealthy New York broker who is now financing a proposition to develop the property by a big tunnel involving \$100,000 outlay. The claims, sixteen in number, contain enormous copper deposits, the estimated value of which is placed at \$1,000,000.

No Protest From Western Papers Yet

Ottawa—No date has yet been set for the autumn sessions of the board of railway commissioners. The board has not yet received any application from the western Canadian newspapers for inquiry into the increased rates charged by the Canadian Pacific railway's telegraphs, but if such a protest should come to hand the board will give it careful consideration.

German Captain's Thanks

Ottawa—Earl Grey has received the following telegram from Capt. Alberts of the German cruiser Bremen: At Halifax, before leaving Canadian waters, it is my pleasant duty to say in the name of his majesty's ship Bremen my best thanks for your excellency's great kindness and the hospitable welcome found in all the harbors of the Dominion. (Signed) Captain Alberts.

Bodies Cross Mediterranean

Malaga, Spain—The work of cleaning the city of mud, which in many streets averages two and a half feet deep, is progressing slowly. The exact number of flood victims has not been established, as corpses are still being found buried in slime and mud. Some of the bodies were carried across the Mediterranean and were washed up on shore near Melilla, on the north coast of Africa.

Publicity Grant

Regina—Regina has granted \$1,000 to its board of trade for publicity purposes. The council refused to recommend to the use of the board of trade the exhibition buildings for the purpose of displaying pure bred live stock, but it will grant the board a vacant area in some other location.

Chancellor Wetmore

Regina—It has been officially announced that the name of Chief Justice Wetmore will be the only one to come before convocation for the chancellorship of the provincial university. The chief justice was nominated by thirty-nine of the representative men of the province.

Frank Hill at Potatoes

Rosevelt, Minn.—A freak in potatoes was discovered in the garden of Surveyor Jones in this village. About fifty potatoes of average size grew up on two vines, besides 150 in the earth at the roots. Mr. Jones is saving the tubers for seed and may produce a new variety.

Prevention, Not Cure

London—The change the practice of medicine is undergoing was the keynote of several addresses made by leading London doctors at the opening of the winter session of the medical schools connected with the London hospital. The speakers said the day was coming when the doctor in private practice would disappear and be replaced by the public health officer, whose work would lie in the prevention more than in the cure of disease.

Dr. Ewart told the students that the profession was in the throes of a double crisis, economical and professional. He declared that the growing success in reducing the prevalence of disease and the growth of specialization had contracted the field of general practice and the process was bound to continue. He said it was inevitable that the profession should become more and more the servant of the state. Henceforth its members must devote themselves to the culture of health, preventing instead of curing diseases.

Other addresses of a similar nature were heard, one physician contending that things were moving toward the unique consummation of a calling by its own training and application destroying the very source upon which it depended for its living.

Crop Returns More Favorable

Regina, Sask.—Crop returns are coming into the Department of Agriculture in increasing numbers, those from the Moose Jaw district being especially good, the returns from there showing an average of 20 to 30 bushels to the acre of No. 1 Northern. Good reports are also being received from the districts along the Soo line, the C.N.R. line north of Regina, from Wadena to Warman, and also from Southey district. Reports from the Indian Head district are somewhat unfavorable.

The department received a wire from Weyburn requesting that 100 men be immediately despatched to that district for threshing purposes. The minister of agriculture denies the report to the effect that it was thought seed grain would have to be brought in from Manitoba to Saskatchewan. He says Saskatchewan will have an abundance of the best seed grain.

Germany Menaces Britain

Berlin—Germany's most important move in years, involving an indirect menace to Britain, has just been determined upon by the government. This is the transfer of the naval headquarters from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven, establishing Germany's chief naval station within 300 miles of the British coast and the kaiser's entire fleet within 16 hours' sail of England. It is the intention to station all of Germany's Dreadnaughts at Wilhelmshaven, which will be the base from which all manoeuvres will be directed in future. Germany is making no secret of the move.

Telegraphers Lose Hope of Winning

Chicago—President Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers union, for the first time installed doubt and uncertainty into the minds of the striking telegraphers, after four weeks of confident assurances of a successful issue of the strike. President Small spoke before the strikers at the daily meeting, and the general tone of his remarks was decidedly doubtful and pessimistic. The change in the minds of the strikers was evident from their acceptance of an arbitration solution, which was repudiated utterly in the early days of the strike. President Small counselled the strikers to prepare for another fight within a year unless the companies meet their demands. It was interpreted that he had lost hope of a successful termination of the present fight.

Would Seize Brazil

New York—Assisted by 500 graduates of the United States army and navy, Sebastian Demagalia is soon to sail to seize and save Brazil, which he says is in a state of chaos. If the revolution is successful each member of his company will receive 1,000 acres of land, but each must defray his own expenses. Demagalia has already arranged for a big supply of ammunition, rifles and horses, and plans to capture the province of Minas Geraes and then move on to the central government.

Compulsory Education for China

Tien Tsin—An imperial edict dated Sept. 30 decrees compulsory education for everybody in China and declares further that the people are to be taught the principles of constitutional government in order that they may be fitted to elect representatives when a parliament is created. The throne expresses anxiety to establish parliamentary institutions, but adds that the success thereof depends upon the education and knowledge possessed by those called upon to govern.

Ravages of Cholera in Russia

St. Petersburg—The epidemic of cholera which broke out early in August is spreading rapidly, and already twelve provinces are affected. The disease is reported mostly along the Volga, but it has gone as far north as Archangel, and made its appearance at Semipalatinsk, Omsk, Tomsk and Uralsk in Siberia. The provinces of Mazan, Samara, Saratov and Nizhi Novgorod are the worst affected. The deaths already reach the thousands.

Spanish Laborers Not Maltreated

Paris—Percy Park, general European immigration agent of the Isthmian Canal commission, expresses surprise at the recent charges of the Spanish government that the Spanish laborers who have gone to Panama were grossly deceived and maltreated. Mr. Park says he knows of no complaints.

France May Enter Team

Ottawa, Ont.—Major Winter, secretary of the Dominion rifle association, has received word that France will next year probably enter a team for the Palma trophy. Officials of the British National rifle association have written him asking for information.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson II.—Fourth Quarter, For
Oct. 13, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of Lesson, Josh. iii, 5-17.—Memory Verse, 17.—Golden Text, Ps. cvii, 7.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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The entrance to the land of promise, with all its suggestive and practical lessons for us, is fully told in chapters ii to v, inclusive. The section assigned as our lesson is a little portion of the story, with special reference to the place of the ark of the covenant in connection with the crossing of the Jordan, and verse 23, of chapter iv tell us that the crossing up of both the Red sea and the Jordan was in order that all the people of the earth might know the hand of the Lord that it is mighty and that Israel might fear the Lord their God forever.

In Isa. lxiii, 11-14, we read that He divided the waters for Israel to make His name glorious in the eyes of all people, that knowing Him they might trust Him. However He may show His power and might there are but few who put their trust in Him, and yet He is never discouraged. The people of Jericho had heard of the greatness of the wonder working God of Israel, and yet they all perished in unbelief except Rahab and her household (ii, 9-11; vi, 21), she having turned from her sinful ways to put her trust in the God of Israel (Heb. xi, 31). It is most instructive to note that the word translated "line" in chapter ii, 21, is the very word which is translated "expectation" in Ps. lxiii, 5. When our expectations are scarlet (founded upon the blood), they are indeed well founded. All else is sinking sand.

The expression "early in the morning" (iii, 1; vi, 12; vii, 16; viii, 10) reminds us of the many morning stories in the Bible, and notably of the saying concerning Israel in Ps. xlii, 3, margin: "God shall help him when the morning appeareth." That they passed over after lodging three days by Jordan (iii, 1, 2) cannot but cause us to think of the power of His resurrection. His death and resurrection, and ours with Him, being so clearly set forth by the heap of twelve stones left in the bed of the river and the other twelve carried from there and set up at Gilgal (iv, 8-10). The crossing of Jordan cannot typify literal death any more than Canaan can typify heaven, for in heaven there are no Jerichos to be taken nor enemies to be subdued, but Canaan typifies the rest into which we enter here when once the great truth grasps us that as believers in Christ Jesus—that is, those who have truly received Him (John i, 12)—we are looked upon as crucified with Christ and risen with Him (Gal. ii, 20; Rom. vi, 4, 11; Col. iii, 1-3; Heb. iv, 8-11).

The words "Ye have not passed this way heretofore" (iii, 4) are most appropriate as we enter upon any new experience, in fact every morning, for is not every day a new experience to each of us? And we need each day to be taught the way wherein we may walk and the thing that we may do (Jer. xlii, 3; x, 23). They were to watch the ark of the covenant of the Lord their God (verse 3), and our only safety is in seeing us one by "Jesus only" and running with patience looking unto Jesus (Mark ix, 8; Heb. xii, 1, 2), who when He putteth forth His sheep goeth before. The heart of this chapter is the ark, which is mentioned in ten times and is the most wonderful type of Christ in all the tabernacle, pointing Him out as the God-man, our righteousness, the end of the law for righteousness, who alone reveals God and by whom alone we have access to God. If God is to do wonders in us and through us, we must be wholly separated unto Him (verse 5; I Cor. vi, 14-18; vii, 1; Ex. xii, 5, 6; xxxiii, 16), and of such willing ones He is ever looking (I Chron. xvi, 9). It is not seen in the lives of many that there is a living God, a living Father, come to live in us and work in us and through us (verse 10; John vi, 57; I Thess. i, 9, 10), but this is what should be seen and what we are redeemed for. He is the great wonder working God, and where He finds a yielded spirit soul and body, there He will be glorified (Rom. xii, 1, 2). The God of Elijah and Daniel was seen through them to be the living God, and He was glorified in them. So should it be with us.

At the command of Joshua the priests took up the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth and went forward till their feet stood in the waters of the river; then the wonder happened, and the waters were piled up in a heap on the right hand, while the rest flowed away to the Dead sea, leaving the bed of the river dry, and the priests bearing the ark stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan till all Israel had passed over, and all was finished that the Lord had said. Not until the feet of the priests who bore the ark stood again on dry land did the river resume its course (iv, 10, 11, 17, 18). If we would but lay to heart all that is written concerning our Great High Priest and the value of His finished work, our lives would be sure to manifest the wonders of His grace to others, and they would want to know Him too. If we had Paul's ambition that Christ should be magnified in our bodies whether by life or death (Phil. i, 20)—we would be able to say as he did, "They glorified God in me" (Gal. i, 24). The secret of all Joshua's greatness was the presence of God with him as He had been with Moses (verse 7).

Cute Japs. Becoming Naturalized

Ottawa—It will be an eye opener to many throughout the Northwest and British Columbia that the astute Japs are not only going to work in Canada, but many are becoming Canadian citizens. It is surprising to be told by the official statistics on file at the state department that no fewer than 206 Japanese were naturalized as British subjects during the year between July 1, 1906, and July 1, 1907. There have heretofore been no indications that the Japanese were inclined to take up Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Nosse, the Japanese consul-general, who is likely to sail for Japan from Vancouver on the 20th inst., says: "I have been granted six months leave of absence to visit Japan, and it will be my first visit to that country since I came to Canada six years ago."

He will lay the full facts re the Pacific coast troubles before the Japanese government. He will also enter into details regarding Canadian-Japanese trade, which is growing rapidly and is now greater than ever before.

Mulai Hafid's Plans

Casablanca, Morocco—Authentic reports from the interior reveal the fact that Mulai Hafid's plan of operations is to divide his army into two divisions. The first is designed to march upon Rabate and capture his brother, Sultan Abdul Aziz, and the latter's troops there, while the second division, under the command of Mulai Rachid, Hafid's commander-in-chief, will march on Fez, the northern capital, and there proclaim Hafid Sultan of Morocco, as was done some time ago at Morocco city. The first division has already reached Hettat. That Ramadan, or the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, which is accompanied by forty days of prayer, ending Oct. 5, is expected to put a temporary end to the operations of Hafid and his armies.

Algerian Convention

Paris—The powers which signed the Algerian convention, with the exception of Spain, have agreed to the measures formulated by France with a view of preventing the introduction of contraband into Morocco. In spite of Spanish reservations, the measures determined upon will be placed in operation. The French foreign office has received complete proof that Mulai Hafid is not hostile to the French, but simply desires French neutrality in his contest for the sultanship. Tazi, brother of Mohammed Tazi, finance minister of Morocco, has arrived in Paris from Marseilles, and has opened negotiations to pledge the sultan's jewels for money to meet the war indemnity.

Four Colonels Advanced in Rank

Ottawa—In a few days a militia gazette will be issued announcing a number of promotions in the headquarters staff. Col. Vidal, general inspector of militia, becomes brigadier-general from Oct. 1. Col. Drury, officer commanding in the navy provinces, has also been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general from the same date. Col. D. A. Macdonald, quartermaster-general, will be gazetted brigadier-general from April 1 next. Col. W. H. Cotton, master-general of ordnance, becomes brigadier-general from the same date. Major Armstrong, 16th Mounted Rifles, has been transferred to the reserve.

Sunday a Working Day

Washington—After a conference with President Roosevelt, Postmaster-General Meyer announced that an attorney-general has completed an opinion sustaining the Meyer modification of the Cortelyou mail weighing order, which, it is asserted, will save the government several million dollars a year in railway mail pay. The Meyer modification makes Sunday a "working day" in all cases where the mails are carried and weighed on that day.

French for West

Montreal—A. Geoffrion, at one time president of Club Nationale, this city, has been appointed by the department of interior, immigration agent in France. Geoffrion has always been a prominent Liberal worker and is well qualified for this work. His appointment means that the government is about to enter upon an active immigration policy in France with the object of bringing French peasants to Western Canada.

May Lose Their Charters

New York—Chief Justice Ford has granted an order at the instance of Attorney-General Jackson for the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies to appear in court and show cause why suit for the forfeiture of their charters should not be entertained. This litigation has been threatened since the strike and the falling off of the service.

Extend Montreal Postoffice

Montreal—Peter Lyall & Sons have been awarded the contract for the half million dollar extension to the Montreal postoffice, which will be on the site now occupied by the Gazette Printing company. This building will be torn down. With the extension the Montreal postoffice will be the largest in the Dominion.

Canadian Inspection in Wisconsin

Superior, Wis.—The Canadian government is now inspecting grain in Superior, operations having been begun by Inspector William Crawford, here from Winnipeg. The inspection is done at the Great Northern elevator "A," where bonded bins have been established to handle all Canadian grain received in trade.

Count Boni's Divorce

Paris—The time limit in which Count Boni de Castellane could appeal to the court of Cassation has expired, and the divorce decree obtained by Mme. Anna Gould, former Countess de Castellane, is now absolute. Mme. Gould has settled out of court the claims of creditors against both the count and herself.

Sheriff Brown Dynamited

Baker City, Ore.—Sheriff Harvey K. Brown, who was made a victim of a bomb outrage, very similar to that which killed former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, has died of his injuries. Brown is the man who arrested Steve Adams for the murder of a claim jumper in Idaho, and for the last six months has been engaged in detective work for the state of Idaho. He was a witness against Steve Adams and expressed his fear of taking the stand, for he said he never would escape alive if he did. Shortly before he died he recovered consciousness, and in his ante-mortem statement, which was taken by the district attorney, he said:

"I was on my way home from work when I met a man in front of a residence which is a block from my house, and I spoke. The man made no reply. This man was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, his weight was 165 pounds, he wore a brown suit, a celluloid collar, and was clean shaved."

"I have been conscious of being followed for the past three weeks, and I have no doubt that those who attempted my life are persons connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and that I was marked for death on account of my connection with the Steunenberg and Steve Adams cases."

Coal Combine in Germany

Berlin—The words "coal famine" are on the lips of many people in many parts of Germany at the present moment, the constant increase in the price of that commodity recently having given rise to the fear that the coming winter will be a hard one for consumers.

Investigation shows that the quantity extracted from the mines is greater now than it ever was. Industrial requirements, however, have increased, miners' wages have been raised and exports have augmented, all of which circumstances tend to make prices higher.

Mining companies have not failed to take advantage of the situation, as may be divined from the increase in the dividend rate, which has gone up during the past three years from an average of 10 to 18 per cent. The united action of the companies and the wholesale and retail dealers, who have agreed to sell coal to the public at fixed rates, and thus abolish the competition by which the public benefited, will probably result in a further augmentation of mine shareholders' profits.

Further North Than Peary

North Sydney, N.S.—The American auxiliary schooner yacht John R. Bradley, which left here in July for the Arctic regions, has returned. The Bradley landed Dr. F. H. Cook, who is in command of an exploration expedition, at Smith's Sound, latitude 79 north. The expedition expects to cross Ellesmere land early in the spring, and will attempt to reach the pole by way of the Polar sea. The expedition is provisioned for two years, and fully equipped with dogs and sledges for the trip. The party consists of Dr. Cook, another white man and a number of Eskimos. It is wintering thirty miles further north than Peary two years ago.

Successful Flight

Halifax—Announcement has been made of the organization of the Aerial Experimenting association. It was organized here at a banquet given by Prof. Bell to Capt. Baldwin, who had made a successful airtship flight from Bell, who for years has been studying and experimenting in connection with aerial navigation, ever had seen an airtship actually in flight. The new association will be incorporated in the United States and will carry on the aerial experiments which Prof. Bell has been conducting at Bainbridge, N.S. Headquarters will be established at Washington for the winter and which in the summer will be transferred to Baddock, C.B.

United States and Japan

Berlin—The newspapers here devote considerable space to discussing the relations between the United States and Japan, which also is the subject of much comment in the government offices at Berlin, incidental to Secretary Taft's arrival in Tokio, his reception there and the recent occurrences in British Columbia, which are regarded as being embarrassing for Japan and as placing it beyond her power to ask anything of the United States which she has not asked from Great Britain.

Packless Policy of Danish Cabinet

Copenhagen, Denmark—Within the last two weeks two of the members of the upper house, or Landthing, nominated by the crown, have been rejected. One was a lawyer convicted of usury, and the other a minister, charged with misconduct. This has badly shaken the position of the cabinet, and even government papers are offended at the recklessness of the ministers.

New Yachting Contest

London—The Yachting World says that owing to the refusal of the New York Yacht club to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge, there is every likelihood of a new international contest in British waters next year for yachts built under the international rule, in which case it is expected that American, French, German and Swedish yachts will compete.

Niagara Grapes for the West

Toronto—Grapes are very plentiful in the Niagara district and are being sold for 15 and 18 cents per basket. Twelve carloads were shipped to western points, consigned to Indian Head, Mooseomin, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon and Winnipeg and one to Vancouver.

Principals and Agents

Priscilla had just asked John Alden why he didn't speak for himself. "Ask Taft," he replied. "Thus we see how history repeats itself."—New York Sun.

RUSSIA REPUDIATES IMPORTANT ARTICLE

Germany Frames New Policy for the
Bear and Peace Congress Is
Forced to Adjourn

The Hague—The circumstances attending the sudden postponement of a recent session of the peace conference, at which a vote was to have been taken on the proposed convention concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in the case of a maritime war, contain factors of vital importance to the world. At the eleventh hour, Russia repudiated the most important article in the final draft, under the guidance of Germany, and it was acknowledged that the strongest motive in the repudiation was political.

Germany has taken here a direction showing her active goodwill toward and encouragement of the American Atlantic fleet's voyage to the Pacific. Its present practical effect is that Russia will be breaking up resolution of this conference if she professes unlimited resource at Vladivostok to the American fleet under any eventuality that may arise.

It should be kept in mind that the proposal Japan initiated in the present conference was for defining the regime to which belligerent vessels should be subjected in neutral waters. She contended that the circumstances of Admiral Rojestvensky's sojourn in Camran bay furnished matter for international regulation, and she proposed that belligerents should not be allowed to remain in neutral roadsteads longer than 24 hours, save in exceptional cases.

Russia offered an antagonistic proposal, namely, that a neutral power should have the right to fix the duration of the stay. Eventually a vote was taken on this modified proposal that the neutral shall have the right to fix the duration of the stay, but that if it should fail to fix the duration then the stay should be limited to twenty-four hours.

Japan and Great Britain supported Russia, and Germany opposed the proposition. The United States refrained from voting.

Nosse Going Home

Ottawa—Japanese Consul-General Nosse said that he had intended giving a series of demonstrations in Japanese cities regarding Canadian trade with Japan when he returned there, but since the trouble at the coast he is in doubt as to how his countrymen might receive them. He explained that by demonstrations he meant addresses in reference to Canadian-Japanese trade. He thinks they might or might not care to hear them now. He is taking all his family back with him and sails on the same vessel that the Canadian envoy goes on. While lately he said that he was on a six months' leave of absence, he said recently that he was not absolutely positive, and added: "Perhaps I might see something like better." However, it is expected here that he will be back again six months from now. He had intended going back to Japan on a visit early in the summer, but has been delayed. He had nothing new in the way of developments regarding the situation at Vancouver.

Want to Overthrow Buelow

Berlin—Behind the scurrilous attack made on Chancellor Von Buelow in the pamphlet of Adolf Brand, which moved the chancellor to sue for libel, there is now said to lie a widespread conspiracy to overthrow Von Buelow. It is now known that the pamphlet was sent to the kaiser. There is an organized newspaper campaign against Von Buelow, which is also to be investigated. This conspiracy is laid to a clique of former courtiers, headed by Prince Philip Eulenberg, who blames Von Buelow because he was thrown from favor through disclosure of immoralities at the "Round Table."

Won Balloon Prize

Paris—The balloon Nord, piloted by M. De Lobel, has been announced as provisional winner of the race for the grand prize of the Aero club of France, which started from the Tuilleries garden Sunday afternoon. This ship covered 131 miles. The Aero club to-day received a telegram from De Lobel announcing that he had been picked up at sea by a German steamer and landed at Dover. The balloon found in Suffolk must have been his. All the balloons that started have now been heard from.

Doctors are Unhealthy

London—Professor Galer, addressing the students at St. Mary's hospital, said that success in the medical profession was largely a question of good health. In this matter, he added, doctors were notorious sinners. If they did not work too hard they smoked too much and were indifferent about exercise. The best students seemed to pay the least attention to nature's laws.

Buying Up Pulpwood

Toronto—Representatives of pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania are in active competition for pulp wood on both the Quebec and Ontario sides of the Temiskaming river and the Northern Ontario railway. They are buying all they can get for delivery this season, and in some cases making contracts for several seasons ahead.

British Ships to Watch Fleet

Victoria, B. C.—Great Britain will send a fleet of five warships to Esquimaux early next spring, following the coming of the United States squadron to the Pacific. Whether they will remain for a year or permanently was not learned.

Consults With Premier

Ottawa—Sir Daniel Morris, imperial commissioner of agriculture for the West Indies, who has been on an official tour of Canada, is here, and had a lengthy interview with the premier.

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C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

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The Advantages of Mixed Farming

This paper has always advocated a mixed farming policy for this country. The subject cannot be dealt with too frequently nor too strongly, for it is a most important question. We should in these provinces take a lesson from the experience of Ontario. There are numerous districts in Ontario where record wheat crops were harvested in former years, but which were worked to death with a continuous process of wheat growing until the land was run out. To-day those districts are raising other kinds of grain to a certain extent, but have gone in largely for dairy products, live stock and other mixed farming goods.

If the farmers of this country stick too much to the one-sided business of wheat raising, the time will come when the soil will not yield so richly, and the quality of the grain may go backward. It is much better to go in for mixed farming, and then the farmer will have various products to depend upon in case a failure or shortage of one or more lines occurs. Take for instance a farmer who has had his grain hailed out or frozen, as may happen with some in the most favorable season. If he had some cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., he could feed them with the grain that had been damaged, and thus turn into cash what otherwise might be a dead loss.

It is admitted that a few districts have a poor grain crop this year. How much better it would be if the people in those places had some other things to look to for returns. Even in the case of those who have a record output of grain, there is a considerable waste of material that could be used to good advantage in feeding cattle. The farmers of central and western Canada must sooner or later adopt a more systematic method. There is, of course, a good deal of mixed farming done now, but not enough. This country has been proclaimed far and wide as a great wheat growing territory, and many settlers seem to have an idea that there is nothing else to do but to raise wheat. We can produce the best mixed farming materials in the universe, and no other farmer has the stability that the one who follows mixed farming has. He is practically independent of circumstances.

In parts of western states the soil has been impoverished by growing grain, and nothing else, year in and year out, and we should take due precaution here against a similar outcome. The following figures may serve to establish the truth of our statements as regards the conditions in the United States. For the past ten years the average yield of wheat per acre in the prairie provinces of Canada was 18.95 bushels; in Minnesota it was only 14 bushels; in Kansas 12; in Missouri 11; in North Dakota 12.40; in South Dakota 10.90.

It is true that this part of Canada is so new that it would take quite a few years to affect the output by abusing the soil; but as prevention is better than cure, our farmers should, without delay, take more interest in other products than wheat.

New Meat Inspection Act

The custom prevailing among farmers throughout Canada of slaughtering animals, particularly swine, upon their own premises, and selling the dressed carcasses on the local market, is one which entails more or less loss to the producer. Before the advent of packing establishments, the domestic trade was supplied by the local butchers, who were necessarily compelled to provide for future supplies, and, as a result, the local markets were created. Conditions have changed, however; the local dealers no longer supply the domestic trade. This has passed into the hands of the packing houses, which are now the distributing centres for meat. Packers can afford to, and actually do, pay higher prices and sell at lower values than the local butchers, for reasons which are obvious when one considers that the profits are represented by the by-products. The packers are averse to buying dressed carcasses, as they represent smaller profits in by-products. Again, dressed carcasses are imperfectly handled by the farmer, the meat in many cases being bruised and unsightly. This, as well as improper chilling, is deterrent to good prices. Animals, especially hogs, require scientific chilling, otherwise the parts which enter into the process of curing become sour and unfit for market. Packers prefer to buy their beasts on the hoof, and for the reasons set forth above, are able to pay higher prices for the same.

In view, however, of the large trade carried on in some parts of Canada, more particularly during the fall and winter, in dressed pork as well as in other dressed meats, attention may be directed to one of the requirements of the regulations made under the new Meat Inspection Act, which is likely to have a considerable effect on the business above referred to. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, having assumed the responsibility of inspecting and practically guaranteeing the healthfulness of all meats and meat products sent out by the packing houses, must of necessity protect itself by making sure that no diseased carcasses are permitted to enter these establishments. The most effective way of preventing the entry of such diseased meat is, of course, the ante-mortem inspection provided for by the regulations; but, in view of the large trade carried on in dressed carcasses, and of the fact that both farmers and packers have been in the habit of handling meats in this way, the officials in charge of the enforcement of this Act have decided to admit to the establishments under inspection dressed carcasses under such conditions as will enable them to judge, with reasonable certainty, as to whether the animal, prior to slaughter, was free from disease. Provision has therefore been made for the admission on inspection of dressed carcasses with the head, heart, lungs, and liver held by their natural attachments, such carcasses to be inspected before entering the establishment, and if found fit for food to be so marked and admitted for packing purposes; while if found to be diseased to be condemned and tanked.

This being the case, it is incumbent upon every farmer bringing dressed hogs or other animals to market to remember that unless the carcasses are dressed in accordance with the regulation mentioned above, namely, with these organs left in their proper positions, it will not be possible for the representatives of the packing houses to buy such carcasses for use in any of the establishments coming under the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

The presence of the buyers or agents of these establishments upon our local markets has always been, at least to some extent, a safeguard against possible attempts by local combinations of butchers and others to

depress the price of dressed meats. It will be well for producers to bear in mind the new conditions, and when, for any reason, unable to market their stock on hoof, as they should undoubtedly do whenever possible, dress their hogs, as well as other animals, in such a way as to meet the requirements of the new Act.

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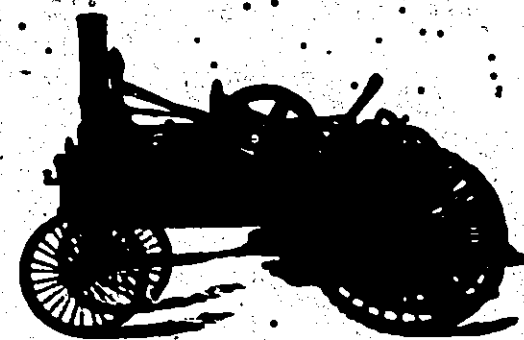
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Jim's Honeymoon.

By CARTER HAVEN

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"I never saw a circus," pouted Drucilla.

"It ain't done ye no harm so far as I can see," commented her father critically. "I guess you're likely to get your full growth without seeing one."

"I've got the egg money," put in Mrs. Chesney. "I can let her have some of that, Sil."

"I'm goin' to need that for the mortgage," he explained.

Mrs. Chesney sighed. Some of the women she knew really kept the egg money. There was a fiction to the effect that she did also, but Silas usually found some excuse for borrowing the money before the sum grew large, and Martha Chesney meekly submitted to his demands. She did want Drucilla to see a circus, though. Half a dollar would not be much.

"I'll take her," Silas wheeled angrily to confront the last speaker. It was all very well that Jim Peters, his hired man, should worship Drucilla. Silas paid Jim \$4 a month less than the prevailing wage on that very account. To pay her open court was another and very different matter. Silas had decided that Drucilla was a little old (about sixty), but he had a fine farm adjoining the Chesney place, and the match was an ideal one from the father's point of view.

"You won't take her nor yourself," he snarled. "I told you I had a job for you. You get every Sunday, don't you? And I give you the Fourth of July without dockin' yer."

"I'm going to the circus," said Jim coldly. "If Drucilla wants to come she can come with me. I'll be glad to have her."

"You ain't neither of ye goin'," said Silas as he stamped out of the kitchen. That settled it so far as he was concerned. He did not even trouble to stay home on circus day to see that his commands were carried out. He was accustomed to being obeyed. That there could be defiance of his wishes was a thing not to be dreamed of. He had business at Center Mills, and he drove off early in the morning with a final negative to the tearful Drucilla's appeals.

Jim watched him drive off, and when at last the gray team disappeared over the hill he came toward the house. Martha Chesney was busy.



"You oughtn't to be here," he cried. "I don't want none of 'em about me."

Drucilla looked at the kitchen while Drucilla sat on the back porch pining the position.

"Going to the circus?" Jim asked cheerfully. "It's about time we got ready."

"I can't," Drucilla's face turned grave at the suggestion of disobedience to the paternal command.

"Look here," said Jim, calmly dropping down upon the lowest step. "It's about time that something was done to show you that you've got some rights. I let old man Peters won't take you to the circus when you marry him."

"Who said she was goin' to marry Hank Peters?" demanded Mrs. Chesney, coming to the door.

"Everybody—me and Mr. Chesney," was the answer.

"She's not going to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather, even if he's got a farm as big as this whole county," declared Martha.

"Just what I say," declared Jim amiably. "We could go to the circus as a sort of honeymoon."

Drucilla clasped her hands. Long ago she had confessed her love for Jim, even while she told him that her father would never give his consent. This suggestion of elopement fairly took her breath away. A circus—her first circus—and a marriage on the same day! It seemed too wonderful to be true. Yet Jim was talking about it so calmly as though being married were an everyday affair.

"Why not?" he demanded. "I'll take you to drive to town. We can take the street parade, go get married and see the afternoon show. Old Martha will come over from the poor farm to look after the house."

In the end it was even so. He had planned. Silas Chesney came home to find the house deserted, and for old

Martha sitting on the porch. She was very deaf, and only by dint of much shouting did he learn that his folks had gone off with Peters to the circus. He made a solitary meal and then went out on the front steps to await the return of the runaway. Jim had insisted upon a supper at a restaurant after the show as a windup to the celebration, and it was late when they drove into the yard. For several hours Silas had been letting his wrath gather strength, and he came storming across the grass as they drove down the side path.

"Get out here," he cried. "I don't want none of ye about me, ye deceitful critters. I told ye not to go to the circus. Get out here."

Jim obediently turned the team and headed for the gate. Silas came running after them.

"What be ye doin'?" he demanded. "You're runnin' away with my team."

"We'll get out and walk then," said Jim promptly, jumping to the ground.

"Come, Drucilla."

The girl sprang down and he caught her in his arms, implanting a sounding kiss upon her lips before he released her. Then he helped Mrs. Chesney out and the trio started for the gate.

"What are you doin' now?" howled Silas. Jim turned with well affected surprise.

"You turned us out and cast us off," he said. "We're going. Tim Newbury offered me his north farm on half shares. I'm going to take his offer. My wife and her mother are going with me."

"You what?" Silas could scarcely believe his ears.

"My wife," explained Jim politely. "You'll have to hire a man at full price and hire a girl too. Mrs. Chesney wants to come with me. I'll give her the egg money for keeps."

Silas' jaw dropped. Jim had picked out the most potent argument and with it he had won. Silas moved toward the house.

"You folks will catch your death of colds if you don't come inside," he growled. "Come along, Martha."

Drucilla followed Jim out to the stable to hold the lantern while he unharnessed the horses.

"When did Mr. Newbury make you that offer?" she demanded curiously.

"Last year," explained Jim. "I guess your pa ain't the only one that can bluff around here—not when I've got you to bluff for."

Chose Crown From Cannon.

Neither King Carol of Roumania nor his queen, known in the world of literature as Carmen Sylva, had any desire for regal honors, and when the assassination of Czar Alexander in 1881 forced them on Roumania's unhappy throne they went protestingly. Carol finally consented to be king, but declared he would never sit upon a throne or wear a crown.

The chamber and senate at Bucharest insisted, declaring the people wanted and had a right to expect symbols of royalty. Carol protested that a coronation ceremony would make himself and his wife ridiculous, "like actors in a play," but was forced to yield and get himself a crown.

But no headgear of silks and precious stones for him. He sent to the arsenal for one of the cannons captured from the Turks, ordered that it be melted down and from its steel a crown be made, "in remembrance of the brave Roumanian blood shed for liberty."

And with this he was crowned.

Carmen Sylva said of her husband's crown, "No crown, surely, ever spoke as this one spoke in days gone by, when it roared and thundered night and day and reeked with smoke and flame."—New York Times.

Thunderstorms.

Do not imagine that because a heavy thunderstorm is far away to leeward it is not likely to arise and wet you. Even if the wind is blowing right against the cloud it will come your way all the more surely, for thunderstorms always travel against the wind.

The reason for this is that there is invariably a countercurrent of air above the breeze that you feel close to the earth, and this sky high wind blows in the opposite direction to the one which alone you can detect. Thus the tempest seems to work its way right through the wind's eyes in a very contrary sort of way. Fog never does this; neither does ordinary rain—at least very seldom—but snow or sleet sometimes works its way up wind just as the tempest does. Sleet lightning, by the way, is not a distinctive sort of light, but merely the reflection in the sky of a forked flash many miles away. You can tell how far away a tempest is by counting the number of seconds that pass between the flash and the peal. Each second stands for about a mile.—New York Herald.

Parodying Means Wealth.

"Did you ever notice," said a prominent physical culture teacher of New York, "that parsimonious people almost always enjoy good health and long life? Eating has a great deal to do with this. We learn that one wealthy person lunches always on a cup of tea and a doughnut; that the great standard of another was apples."

"It is not only that they eat frugally that accounts for their excellent health, but that there is so much regularity in their diet. The first thing the economical person does as a rule is to reduce living to a system. He studies how he can subsist best for the least money, and then allows himself very little variety from the regular order of things."

"Regularity or diet means a great saving of time and money in his eyes, and whether he knows it or not, in adopting a rule of eating there is nothing which counts so much in building up a robust constitution."—New York Press.

RESULT OF POVERTY.

Children Stunted in Growth by Their Deplorable Surroundings.

Remarkable proof of the physical degeneration caused by poverty has been obtained by an investigation as to the height and weight of the board-school children of Glasgow.

Nearly 73,000 children were examined in the course of this investigation, which was the most extensive ever undertaken in Britain. A report by Dr. W. Leslie MacKenzie, medical member of the Local Government Board for Scotland, and Captain A. Foster, inspector of physical training, on the statistics collected, has been issued.

According to this the children were divided up into four classes—those living in one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and over. The average weight and height of the boys, who ranged in age from five to eighteen years, was as follows:

	Weight in lbs.	Height in inches.
One-roomed	52.6	46.6
Two-roomed	56.1	48.1
Three-roomed	60.6	50.0
Four-roomed	64.3	51.3

For girls the figures were:

	Weight in lbs.	Height in inches.
One-roomed	44.8	43.3
Two-roomed	48.3	44.8
Three-roomed	51.8	46.3
Four-roomed	55.3	47.8

"These figures show that the one-roomed child, whether boy or girl, is always on the average distinctly smaller and lighter than the two-roomed, and the two-roomed than the three-roomed, and the three-roomed than the four-roomed. The numbers examined are so large, and the results are so uniform, that only one conclusion is possible—that the poorest child suffers most in nutrition and in growth."

"It cannot be an accident that boys from one-roomed houses should be 11.7 lbs. lighter on an average than boys from four-roomed houses, and 4.7 inches smaller. Neither is it an accident that girls from one-roomed houses are on the average 14 lbs. lighter and 5.3 inches shorter than girls from four-roomed houses."

BATTLESHIP NAMES.

Wanted a Swiftsure and a Victory—New Bellerophon Launched.

The launching of the battleship Bellerophon at Portsmouth, a successor of that mighty vessel of the same name which made such a gallant fight at the Nile and Trafalgar, reminds one how much splendid history is associated with some of the names borne by our ships of war.

For more than three centuries, for instance, our fleet has rarely lacked a Swiftsure. A Swiftsure helped to crush the "Invincible Armada" and to capture Cadiz. The flags of Penn and Blake floated over vessels of the same name; and all the way through the 17th and 18th centuries down to Trafalgar, there was scarcely a single sea-fight in which a Swiftsure did not play a gallant part.

For the same period we have seldom been without a Victory to show the way. A Victory lowered the flag of many a Spanish galleon in 1533; Blake commanded another; on the quarter-deck of a third Admiral Myngs, brave old sea dog, fell in the thick of battle; and from one generation to another, Victory to Victory has handed the torch of glory.

Free Meals for Children.

A feature of the Socialists' platform in England is free meals for school children, and at the international congress of School Hygiene, held in London, Dr. Cronin, of New York, advocated free dental and medical treatment for the children in the public schools, arguing that such treatment would save thousands of the future men and women of the country to usefulness. Truancy was a frequent offence, but it was shown that in 30 per cent. of such cases there were defects which, if they had been remedied early in life, by medical skill, might have made it possible for the child to grow up as a useful citizen, instead of joining the ranks of the criminals and degenerates. It would be cheaper, in the opinion of the doctor, to do this elementary work free than to maintain jails and asylums.

Free meals have been advocated because, in the densely populated parts of England, affected chiefly by foreigners, thousands of children are found to be inefficiently fed, rendering study, if not impossible, difficult.

As for medical care, it is certain that much could be done in this domain. The boy who is allowed to grow up with defects which could have been remedied, at once suffers in his own person from the fatal sense of inferiority, and renders to the community only a moiety of that service which he might have given under more wholesome and healthful conditions.

The children are the nation in embryo. It would pay to make them well and strong at the public expense. Some members of the congress thought that Dr. Cronin was in advance of the time, but his convictions were warmly received.

King's Hopes For Ireland.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has received the following message, which King Edward desired conveyed to the Irish people after his recent visit:

"His Majesty has had long and happy experience of the kindness which has been uniformly shown him by Irish people of all classes, and it was a pleasant thing to find once more, on his passage through the streets of the capital of Ireland, such evident proof of loyal feeling toward the Crown."

"Their Majesties greatly admired the grounds and buildings of the Irish exhibition and the many objects of interest shown in its various sections. Especially were they struck with the large representation of native industries in Ireland, and they hope that the exhibition may prove a very useful help and encouragement to the development of the native crafts and industries of Ireland."

Other Almost Stole His Salmon.

An unusual incident of particular interest to fly fishermen is narrated in a letter to The London Daily Mail from W. Arthur Williams, of Bodmin.

"A gentleman residing at Dunmere, near Bodmin, was fishing in the River Camel recently," Mr. Williams writes. "He hooked a fine salmon on a fly, but immediately a large otter darted from under the bank and seized the fish."

"The fisherman thus had a fish and an otter on his line at the same time, and having about ten minutes to engage in a few minutes' waiting sport of the fisherman and dashed up stream. When the fish had been landed by the angler the marks of the otter's teeth were plainly discernable on the shoulders of the fish."

Etiquette in British Army.

In the British army the force of etiquette is very strong, says a writer in Cassell's Saturday Journal. One of the boasts of a certain regiment is that "The Tenth don't dance," and one wonders what would happen to any of its officers caught tripping the light fantastic too. Nowhere is etiquette more severe than in the Guards. Even when he dons his uniform, an officer of the Guards may not dress as he pleases. When in town, for instance, he must not wear patent-leather boots, except in the evening, while a black tie is the only wear. The colonel should be married. Major should be married. Subalterns should be bachelors. The married subaltern is seldom popular, and he may even receive a hint from the mess that the room of himself and his bride is preferable to their company. The logical reason for these things is not easily explainable. All that can be said of them is that they constitute the unwritten law.

King Edward VII. possesses many extraordinary powers and privileges which few persons are aware of, and which even His Majesty himself probably does not realize. He is the sole proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Dee, the Tyne and many others. That part of the shore all around the coast which lies between high water and low water mark also belongs to His Majesty, and he may put it to any kind of use which he thinks fit, while theoretically every inch of ground in the kingdom belongs to him and not to the landlords.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom; and if he liked he could forbid the printing of any or all of them anywhere within the British dominions.

Death Rate Among Infants.

Dr. McCarty, chief food inspector of Montreal, states that as a result of the careful inspection of milk cans which has been made this year by the inspectors of his department the death rate among children this summer has been materially decreased.

This improvement is especially due to the placing of men at railway stations for the purpose of watching the return of cans. The appointment of more inspectors would still further facilitate the work, but the improvement already achieved is a very satisfactory one.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Arrangements Being Made For Construction of Warships.

The determination of Australia, to have a navy of its own is approaching a practical issue, says The London Standard. Proposals sent in by various shipbuilding firms in Great Britain for the eight destroyers and four first-class torpedo-boats, which the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to have constructed and completed within three years, have just been opened. These vessels will constitute an important addition to the local navy, which is made up of the cruiser Protector, an ironclad harbor defence ship, the Cerberus; two first-class and two second-class gunboats; and one second-class torpedo boat at Brisbane and one second-class torpedo boat at Port Adelaide, to which may be added several picket boats fitted for firing torpedoes. Commanders Clarkson and Commander Colquhoun are now in this country in connection with this contemplated reinforcement of the Australian navy, and are charged also with certain enquiries which have as their end the setting up of small arms and ammunition factories in Australia, and factories for the manufacture of explosives.

There is a good deal of popular misconception as to the purpose for which Australia requires a local navy. It is not, as it is well understood, for the safe-guarding of such great centres as Sydney and Melbourne. The general defence of Australia, the Australians are content to believe, may be safely left to the imperial fleets. But in time of war the British squadrons would be concentrated for the purpose of destroying as soon as possible, the main naval forces of the enemy, and consequently, Australia might be left open and exposed to certain dangers. The Commonwealth of Australia consulted the British Admiralty as to what was, in its view, the extent of these dangers. The Admiralty expressed an expert view that many as four hostile cruisers might find entry into Australian waters. If such a contingency occurred, they recommended the Australians to keep their very small navy in the harbor, under the shelter of their six-inch guns, and wait patiently for the rolling by of the clouds. It was even suggested that an addition to the fleet for £200,000 already paid annually to the Admiralty would prove more fruitful in benefit to themselves than reinforcing with a few destroyers and torpedo boats their own insignificant navy. In fact, the Admiralty is accused of having thrown cold water upon the Australian ambition to possess a little navy of its own, and by its opposition to be responsible in some measure for the limited shipbuilding program on which the Commonwealth is now venturing.

Four hostile cruisers in Australian waters, with no local force capable of checking or putting a stop to their depredations, would, the Australians assert, mean ruin to the Commonwealth. It depends largely on its inter-state coasting trade. Nearly all the merchandise is seaborne, and does not make use of the railway. The value of this seaborne coasting trade last year was more than a hundred and seventy millions sterling. The ships employed in it are fine vessels and numerous, and constitute a mercantile marine of which any maritime community might be proud.

The number of these vessels going out and every month of the principal Australian ports is Sydney, 161; Melbourne, 188; Port Adelaide, 73; Brisbane, 47; and Hobart, 29. There are no official figures for Perth.

Although showing a decrease from those of last year, the sales of both city and stable manure were slightly in excess of the estimate.

The refuse, manure, rubbish, and street sweepings collected amounted to 255,040 tons, or an average daily quantity of 1,299.52 tons. Food unfit for consumption was destroyed, amounting to 55 tons 3 cwt., comprising fruit, vegetables, beef, tinned meat, biscuits and eggs. The eggs alone weighed 30 tons 14-13 cwt., which roughly means that fully half a million eggs were disposed of as unfit for human food.

From the sale of clinker, waste paper, bottles, scrap iron, galvanized iron, and tins, no less than \$20,920 was added to the revenue of the department.

On their estates the crops of produce sold yielded \$5,530, the remainder, valued at \$23,376, being used in the stables of the cleansing and other departments in town or on the farms. The value of the heritable property of the department is \$1,473,386, and of the movable \$263,926.

The King's Privileges.

King Edward VII. possesses many extraordinary powers and privileges which few persons are aware of, and which even His Majesty himself probably does not realize. He is the sole proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Dee, the Tyne and many others. That part of the shore all around the coast which lies between high water and low water mark also belongs to His Majesty, and he may put it to any kind of use which he thinks fit, while theoretically every inch of ground in the kingdom belongs to him and not to the landlords.

The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom; and if he liked he could forbid the printing of any or all of them anywhere within the British dominions.

Death Rate Among Infants.

Dr. McCarty, chief food inspector of Montreal, states that as a result of the careful inspection of milk cans which has been made this year by the inspectors of his department the death rate among children this summer has been materially decreased.

This improvement is especially due to the placing of men at railway stations for the purpose of watching the return of cans. The appointment of more inspectors would still further facilitate the work, but the improvement already achieved is a very satisfactory one.

MEMORIAL AT SALISBURY.

Marble Tablet to Americans Killed in Train Wreck.

In the ancient and beautiful Salisbury cathedral, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid recently unveiled a handsome marble tablet in memory of those killed in the terrible accident a year ago, when by the derailing of the American line boat train 28 persons, mostly Americans, lost their lives.

The ceremony, the impressiveness of which was emphasized by the presence of the widows and children of the trainmen killed in the disaster, all in the deepest mourning, was attended by many dignitaries of the church, the mayor and members of the corporation in their robes of office, the American consul at Southampton, Mr. Slane; the United States consul at Portsmouth, Mr. Maim; numerous visitors and a large congregation of citizens of Salisbury, through whose generosity the memorial was made possible.

At the conclusion of the formal ceremony of the unveiling, for which the tablet was drawn with American and British flags, the bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Wordsworth, dedicated the tablet with a short address, concluding with the words:

"May God accept this gift at our hands and bless it as a token of love that binds our kindred nations one to another."

In his address to the congregation in behalf of the American nation, Mr. Reid recalled the incidents of the calamity by which "of 47 passengers to London half were stopped here to await the final trumpet," making special reference to the "hapless young bride" (Mrs. Frederick Henry Coats, daughter of ex-Judge Dugro of New York), whose bereavement was specially mentioned in the Queen's message of sympathy. After a reference to the sympathy shown on every hand, and "the multitudes of manifestations from all classes and conditions," the ambassador concluded:

"They reach a fitting climax to-day in the memorial you are setting up in this cathedral to be a testimony while these walls endure to that quick community of feeling which, in spite of distance and circumstance in our deepest sorrow as in our highest joys, binds us together as almost one great family still. We do not understand in the least the terrible event we record, yet I am persuaded that even its mystery or awful severity will keep a people of one blood from clinging still to a single faith. The American poet (John G. Whittier) says:

"I know not where his islands lift
Their fringed palms in air;
"I only know I cannot drift,
"Beyond his love and care."

MONEY IN RUBBISH.

City of Glasgow Gets Good Income From Its Sale.

How money may be made from the offal and rubbish of a city is shown in the annual report to the cleansing committee of Glasgow corporation, of Superintendent McColl, of that city's garbage department.

At the outset, Mr. McColl states that the estimated expenditure of \$710,725 was exceeded by \$10,310, an increase really due to three items, the chief of which was created by the exceptionally heavy snowfalls. The extra work in this connection cost the department \$6,363.

On the other hand, the estimated revenue was \$191,600, while the income received was \$6,290 above that sum, which was really due to the extra revenue derived from the sale of tins, scrap iron, and other material.

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Etiquette in British Army.

In the British army the force of etiquette is very strong, says a writer in Cassell's Saturday Journal. One of the boasts of a certain regiment is that "The Tenth don't dance," and one wonders what would happen to any of its officers caught tripping the light fantastic too. Nowhere is etiquette more severe than in the Guards. Even when he dons his uniform, an officer of the Guards may not dress as he pleases. When in town, for instance, he must not wear patent-leather boots, except in the evening, while a black tie is the only wear. The colonel should be married. Major should be married. Subalterns should be bachelors. The married subaltern is seldom popular, and he may even receive a hint from the mess that the room of himself and his bride is preferable to their company. The logical reason for these things is not easily explainable. All that can be said of them is that they constitute the unwritten law.

King's Hopes For Ireland.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has received the following message, which King Edward desired conveyed to the Irish people after his recent visit:

"His Majesty has had long and happy experience of the kindness which has been uniformly shown him by Irish people of all classes, and it was a pleasant thing to find once more, on his passage through the streets of the capital of Ireland, such evident proof of loyal feeling toward the Crown."

"Their Majesties greatly admired the grounds and buildings of the Irish exhibition and the many objects of interest shown in its various sections. Especially were they struck with the large representation of native industries in Ireland, and they hope that the exhibition may prove a very useful help and encouragement to the development of the native crafts and industries of Ireland."

Other Almost Stole His Salmon.

An unusual incident of particular interest to fly fishermen is narrated in a letter to The London Daily Mail from W. Arthur Williams, of Bodmin.

"A gentleman residing at Dunmere, near Bodmin, was fishing in the River Camel recently," Mr. Williams writes. "He hooked a fine salmon on a fly, but immediately a large otter darted from under the bank and seized the fish."

"The fisherman thus had a fish and an otter on his line at the same time, and having about ten minutes to engage in a few minutes' waiting sport of the fisherman and dashed up stream. When the fish had been landed by the angler the marks of the otter's teeth were plainly discernable on the shoulders of the fish."

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The Marathon Mystery

A Story of Manhattan

By BURTON E. STEVENSON
Author of "The Holladay Case"

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(Continued)

There was a compelling whyness in his eyes as he looked at me, yet I had self control enough to pause and reflect. Still, I saw no reason why I should refuse, even had my own inclination not greatly urged me forward. Here would be an opportunity to unveil such secrets of his as Cecily might know—especially as to where they had been on the evening of the murder. Perhaps she even knew the victim; could give me a clew to the connection between him and Tremaine. If such a connection existed, there were unlimited possibilities. And yet a feeling of shame held me back. To take advantage in this way of a man who trusted me, against whom there was nothing but the merest, most intangible suspicion—

I looked up and met his intent gaze. "You were reflecting?" he said. "Merely that it is a delicate trust. I'm not at all unwilling to undertake it, only—"

Again he misunderstood; again he did not wait for me to finish. It was the only weakness I ever detected in him—he made a false step that could never be retraced.

"Only you are flesh and blood, you would say?" and he shot me a smile which illumined as a lightning flash the depths of his character. "On that score, do not worry, I beg of you. I am not of a jealous disposition. I shall not—"

A knock at the door interrupted him or I might have answered in a way that would have wrecked Godfrey's plan forever. I flung the door open and saw Higgins standing there.

"A call at the telephone for you, Mr. Lester," he said.

"Excuse me, please," I called over my shoulder to Tremaine, and strode down the hall after the janitor.

It was Mr. Royce who wanted me; he had been called suddenly out of town and wished to give me some instructions for the next day. Our conversation lasted perhaps five minutes; then I hung up the receiver and mounted to my rooms. With a hand not wholly steady, I opened the door. Tremaine was sitting in the chair where I had left him and was just lighting another cigarette.

He arose with a smile as I came in. "I must be going," he said. "And you will keep an eye on Cecily?"

"Yes, I'll be glad to. Good night," I answered, and closed the door.

As I turned Godfrey walked calmly out of the bedroom.

"What do you think of him?" I asked.

"I think," said Godfrey slowly, "that he's one of the most consummate scoundrels I ever had to deal with. However, we'll unmask him. He's letting us into his citadel."

"Did he sit still while I was away?"

"Not for an instant. I was sure he wouldn't. Therefore, as soon as I caught Higgins' errand I dived behind your raincoat. Luckily, it's a long one."

"Yes. And then?"

"And then he took a quick look through the bed room. I heard him open the closet door and drop on one knee to glance under the bed. Then



Tremaine was crawling slowly about the room, feeling his hands carefully over the carpet. He was searching for the diamond."

"Well?" I asked, for I saw that there was something yet untold.

"Well," continued Godfrey, "after a minute or two I thought it safe to venture out from under the raincoat, more especially as certain peculiar sounds from the other room awakened my curiosity. The sounds were a sort of slow, regular scripping."

He paused a moment to look at me. I could only stare at him.

"I crept to the door and peeped through. Guess what I saw? You never could guess, though. Tremaine was

crawling slowly about the room, feeling his hands carefully over the carpet. He was searching for the diamond."

CHAPTER X.

"WELL," I said at last, "it seems to me we're weaving a pretty strong chain about our friend Tremaine. But why should he have waited this long to look for the diamond?"

"Perhaps he's just discovered its loss," suggested Godfrey.

"Or perhaps this is the first opportunity he's had. I've never before left him alone here, and I keep the snap on so that the door locks itself whenever it's closed."

Godfrey sat for a full minute motionless, his eyes fixed on the door.

"Of course," he said at last, "it may not have been the diamond he was looking for, though I can't imagine what else it could be. But I've a theory I want to test. Suppose we take a look at your bedroom."

I followed him in and turned up the light. He glanced around keenly and went finally to the closet, which was almost opposite the door leading into the sitting room. He entered the closet and closed the door behind him. After a moment I heard a scraping noise and perceived a knife blade working back and forth in a crack of the door. Finally the blade was withdrawn, the door opened and Godfrey came out. He examined the lock, tried it once or twice with the key, which was in it, then he turned to me.

"What time do you leave in the morning?" he asked.

"About 7:30."

"Seven-thirty. Very well. Now I must be going. Look for me in the morning."

"Wait," I said, for I, too, had a sudden idea. "You have a photograph of Thompson, I suppose? Bring it up in the morning with you. I should like to look at it."

"All right," he said, and after I had made sure that the coast was clear he stole away upon tiptoe.

Scarcely was I out of bed next morning when there came a light tap on my door and Godfrey slipped in the instant I opened it.

"I had a few properties to arrange," he explained, smiling, "and so thought I'd best come early."

He went on into the bedroom and opened the closet door. Then he took from his pocket a stout bolt, with screws and a screw driver, and proceeded to affix it to the inside of the door.

"Now, my dear Lester," he said, rising when the task was finished, "I'll have to ask you to run up this noon and let me out."

"Let you out of where?"

"Out of the closet. You see, unfortunately, this lock works only from the outside, so you'll have to lock me in before you go. I've put on the bolt as an extra precaution."

"You mean you're going to spend the whole morning in that closet?"

"That's precisely what I mean."

"But you'll suffocate."

"No—you see I've cut a hole through. That will let in the air; besides, through it one can get an admirable view of the outer room."

"Ah?" I said, beginning to understand. "It's a trap!"

"Yes, a trap. Maybe we'll catch something and maybe we won't. What time do you usually go to lunch?"

"About 1 o'clock."

"That ought to bring you here by 1:30. Very well; lock me in and take the key with you."

I did as he bade me, though not without some reluctance, and I confess that I thought of little else during the morning.

One o'clock came at last and I hurried out and took the elevator uptown as the quickest way of getting there. It was just 1:20 when I opened my door. With a little shiver of apprehension I inserted the key in the lock of the closet and threw back the bolt. Godfrey walked out on the instant. He was smiling, but pale with fatigue.

"If you've got such a thing as a nip of brandy anywhere about, Lester," he said, sinking into the nearest chair, "I'd be infinitely obliged for it. I feel rather shaky in the knees."

I brimmed a glass for him, and he set it down empty, with a sigh of satisfaction.

"That's better. Do you know, I thought for a time toward the last that I was going to collapse. One little crack is scarcely ventilation enough for an active pair of lungs. However, I was repaid."

"You were?"

"Yes," and he smiled at my impatience. "I'll tell you the story and see what you make of it. First came the chambermaid, who performed her duties with neatness and dispatch. Then a dreary half hour passed. I had about come to the conclusion that I might have spared my pains when I caught the sound of a key in the lock of the outer door. I heard the door open and close, and an instant later our friend Tremaine appeared within my range of vision."

"Then?" I exclaimed. "Then he had Thompson's key?"

"Yes," agreed Godfrey. "But my story's only begun. Tremaine took a look through the rooms to assure himself that there was no one here. He tried the closet door, but didn't seem surprised or suspicious when he found it locked. Then he went back to the outer room, dropped on his hands and knees and began to search."

"For the diamond?"

"So I thought at first. I couldn't see him for a little while, but presently I perceived that he wasn't searching over the body of the carpet, but around its edges. He seemed to be looking for a place where it was loose, for he went very slowly from tack to tack. Once I thought he had found it, for he came to a place where a tack was wanting and ran his hand under eagerly. But in a moment he brought it out again empty."

"So it couldn't have been the diamond," I remarked in perplexity.

"No, it couldn't have been the diamond," assented Godfrey, his eyes shining. "But Tremaine wasn't done yet. Really, he'd made an admirable detective. I admired his methods, though they also gave me a clew to what he was looking for. He placed a chair just here, before this desk, just opposite the bedroom door. You'll remember that Thompson also had a table and chair similarly placed."

"Yes, I remember."

"Then he sat down in the chair and began a minute scrutiny of the walls. First that one corner. He went over it lurch by lurch until he came to the speaking tube. Then he sprang up and opened it and peered inside, even holding a lighted match in. Let us see," and Godfrey also examined the tube.

"It's empty."

"Yes," I said. "I've used it once or twice, and it works all right."

"Well, Tremaine wasn't satisfied with that. He ran his hands along the top edges of the doors, mounted a chair and peered above the windows, examined every nook and cranny. At last he gave it up, replaced things just as he had found them, glanced at his watch and went away. Now, what was he looking for?"

I nudged my brain.

"I don't know," I said. "I can't imagine."

"Let me help you," said Godfrey, his eyes shining still more brightly. "I had time to think it all out in the closet there. In the first place, he looked only in the outer room; in the second place, he was plainly looking for something that had been purposely concealed; in the third place, when he examined the room he placed his chair just where Miss Croydon had sat."

A flash of light burst upon me.

"The clippings!" I cried.

"The clippings. Just that. I haven't the least doubt of it. And that explains another thing which seemed very puzzling. It explains why Miss Croydon was so anxious to rent this suit."

"But how did he find out about them?" I asked at last.

"I think they contain some secret of his, and he's concluded she hasn't got them because she hasn't produced them against him. And he's reasoned correctly in supposing that if she hasn't got them she must have hidden them here."

It was a good guess; an adroit one.

"The question is," added Godfrey, looking about him, "where did she hide them?"

To Be Continued

ENGAGED ON SIGHT.

The Story of a Bright, Up to Date Office Boy.

He was a freckled faced, foxy looking boy of thirteen or fourteen and not more than about half as big as he ought to be, but he was wiry and his eyes were clear. The proprietor of the store was in his office when the boy entered.

"Do you want a boy here?" asked the proprietor with confidence.

"What do I want with a boy?" replied the proprietor with an intent to have fun with his visitor.

"I don't know," was the unabashed response. "I guess they have boys around stores sometimes, and I thought you might want one."

"Well, since you have mentioned it, I do."

"What kind of a boy do you want?" The proprietor looked him over with a more or less suspicious eye.

"I want a good boy," he said slowly.

"Then I won't do," said the youngster.

"Why won't you? Are you a bad boy?"

"Um—um—er," hesitated the caller.

"I'm just a boy, that's all. There's something wrong with 'em when they're good."

He started out, when the proprietor called him back.

"Hold on," he said. "Maybe you are what I want."

"If you want a good thing, I'm it," said the boy, "and you won't have to push me along, either."

"How much do you want?"

"I want a million, but I'll take \$3 a week."

"When can you begin?"

"This very minute if you'll give me my supper. I haven't had anything to eat for three weeks."

"Nothing to eat for three weeks?" exclaimed the proprietor.

"Nothing fit. I've scraped along as I could, but I haven't had a square meal with pie on the side."

"All right. You shall have your supper. And where will you sleep?"

"Oh, I won't sleep at all. I'm going to stay awake of nights when I ain't busy so's I can feel how good it is to have a job and get money in my clothes. Holly gee, there's a kid out there trying to get away with a piece of lead pipe. Let me crack him over."

And the new employee dashed out after the offender.—Washington Star.

HAPPY MARRIAGES.

Value of the Spirit of Compromise in Wedded Life.

If marriage meant the wedding of a saint and an angel there would be no problems to solve, no perfections to attain, no progress to make. This may be why there are no marriages in heaven.

On earth it is different. Husband and wife are strongly human. No matter how lovingly united or how sweet their accord, they never have the same temperaments, tendencies or tastes.

Their needs are different, their manner of looking at things is not identical and in varying ways their individualities assert themselves. At any critical moment if both express at the same time a desire to defer to the other's taste the result is foreordained—happiness. This makes matrimony not merely union, but union and unity.

The spirit of compromise does not mean a continuous performance in the way of self surrender and self sacrifice; it does not mean ceasing to be a voice and becoming an echo; it does not imply or justify the loss of individuality. It means simply the instinctive recognition of the best way out of a difficulty; the quickest tacking to avoid a collision, the kindly view of tolerance in the presence of weakness and errors of another, the courage to meet an explanation half way, the generosity to be first to apologize for a discord, the largeness of mind that does not fear a sacrifice of dignity in surrendering in the interests of the highest harmony of the two rather than the personal vanity.—Delineator.

ALWAYS CHEERFUL.

Even When He Lost Both Feet He Could Find Consolation.

Brown's cheerfulness was a source of wonder and admiration to his friends, according to the Ladies' Home Journal. Either his religion or his philosophy taught him to accept everything as a wise dispensation. But then he had a large share of worldly goods, his friends argued, and nothing but adversity would shake his faith.

Therefore when a promising crop was washed away by a flood the neighbors were much astonished to hear him say: "It's all for the best. I was blessed with an overabundance last year."

In the winter his house was burned to the ground. To his neighbors' solicitations he calmly responded, "The house never suited us anyway, so it is all for the best."

Other calamities befell Brown, but still he refused to be disheartened.

The climax came when he was in a railroad accident. Both feet were so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

Sympathetic friends gathered from all quarters. They dreaded to hear the lamentations they were sure would greet them, for even Brown could hardly be expected to pass this lightly by.

"Guess you are pretty well discouraged, aren't you, with both feet cut off?" ventured some one. "Do you think this is all for the best?"

But Brown nodded his head, smiling wilyly, and said:

"They were always cold anyway!"

Unprofitable Adam.

There is occasion for much beating about the bush for answers to many questions put by wise theologues to timid people, but one set of men found their match in the old Scotchwoman under examination for admission to church fellowship.

"What are the decrees of God?" she was solemnly asked.

"Indeed, I trow, he kens that best himself."

"What kind of a man was Adam?"

"Ou, just like ther fook!" was the quick reply.

The questioner insisted on a more definite answer. "Weel," said she, "he was just like Jeems Madden, ye ken."

"How so?"

"Weel, neeboddy got anything by him, and mony lost."

Curios.

Mr. Chow has a passion for curios, but was not able to distinguish a genuine article from a spurious one. One day a dealer came to him wishing to sell the lacquer bowl of Emperor Shun (B. C. 2255), the rod with which the Duke of Chow (about B. C. 1122) dogged Pak Kam, and the mat on which Confucius sat (B. C. 551). Mr. Chow sold all his worldly possessions and purchased them. Holding the bowl in his left hand, clutching the rod in his right hand and carrying the mat upon his back, he went around begging for a copper coin of King Woo (B. C. 1122).—From the Chinese.

Naturally.

Two men met at the gate of the cemetery, and each with excessive politeness bowed to the other to pass in before him. After a few minutes of this, when neither would give way, the younger of the two smiled and said:

"You are the elder of the two, so naturally you ought to go first."

Run and Unrun.

"When I first went to housekeeping I tried to run everything. I ended with running nothing."

"Absolutely nothing?"

"Well, perhaps the gamut of the emotions now and then."

Mis Position.

"Peckem—My wife referred to me as the head of the family today. Meeker—How did that happen? Peckem—She was talking to a man who called to collect a bill."

Many a man finds out too late that he cannot hide anything from his own conscience.—Play.

MELONS IN STORAGE.

New's Rural J. P. Decided a Suit Between Neighbors.

Problems worthy of Solomon's acumen are often submitted to these rural arbitrators, justices of the peace. In the Macon county (Mo.) archives is a case of this sort:

Timothy Kain, a farmer of Easley township, set out some watermelon vines which grew so luxuriously that they trespassed upon the field of his neighbor, Felix Hopper. When gathering time came Kain's attempt to harvest his runaway product was rebuked by Hopper and his shotgun. The controversy got into court, and Squire William Easley, for whom the township was named, was asked to decide the ownership of ten watermelons worth 15 cents apiece. The lawyers for Kain read books to show that his rights of property followed the vines clear into the next county should they travel so far. Hopper's lawyers produced equally sound reading to prove that Hopper was entitled by law to anything that camped on his premises. It wasn't Hopper's fault, they said, if the vines wanted to spread out and go visiting. He had the same right to them that he would have to a colony of honeybees that might get tired of being with Kain and concluded to move over and make honey for Hopper.

Squire Easley let the lawyers spout until they had read through all their books; then he arose to his six feet and said:

"Mitchell has read books that make it absolutely certain them melons belong to Kain. I hadn't any doubt in the world about that till Guthrie here got up and turned Mitchell's law bottom side up. There's no question but what there's enough law in the books for both Kain and Hopper, and that ought to make 'em happy. The court decides under the circumstances that with the law deciding both ways there's nothing to do but to hand out justice as he sees it. The judgment of the court is that those are Kain's melons."

"Thank you, your honor," said Mitchell, arising and bowing.

"But that he's indebted to Hopper 20 cents apiece for storage," finished the justice.

"But, your honor," said Mitchell indignantly, "you can't do that. They haven't filed any claim for storage. Besides, you're allowing them more for their melons than they're worth on the market."

"The court will take judicial notice of the defendant's rights, offset or no," said Squire Easley, with some asperity. "And your own evidence shows Hopper was diligently guarding Kain's property for him. That's worth something."

"Guarding it?"

"Yes, Kain himself testified Hopper was there with a shotgun when he climbed over the fence."

Professor Matched the Boss.

Boston and Cambridge people of an earlier day remember well Professor Child of Harvard, a scholar who was likewise a live man. They tell with great gusto a story about his faithful attention to city politics. Professor Child always attended to his duties as a citizen of Cambridge. One night he went to a ward meeting at which a boss began to put forth some of his warped ideas. The college professor was speedily on his feet and scathingly denounced the boss and his methods. After the meeting was over the good natured boss, just to show that he bore no ill will, met the scholar on the stairs and, genially handing over a cigar, said, "Have a smoke, professor?"

His antagonist straightened up, took the cigar and said with great dignity, "Yes, I'll match you in any of your lesser vices!"

Didn't Get a Patent.

Among the strange applications which reach the patent office one filed some years ago was most extraordinary. It being a petition for a patent for an anti guard which consisted in merely drawing a chalk mark around a table or other place by which it was claimed the approach of ants was stopped. It seems that chalk makes an ant's legs slip as soaping a track prevents a railway engine from starting. The petition was novel and caused considerable amusement. The application, however, was refused on the ground that there was nothing new in the invention, that chalk had been used for such purposes before and that such ideas were not patentable.

Climbing 199 Steps to Church.

The only way of reaching the old parish church at Whitby, in Yorkshire, from the town is by means of 199 stone steps—probably as curious an approach to a place of worship as any in the kingdom. The church stands on the east cliff some 200 feet above the sea level, and to watch the crowd of worshippers before and after service threading its way up and down the winding stairway is a sight to be remembered.—London Strand.

Forgetful.

"Tommy," said his mother reprovingly, "what did I say I'd do to you if I ever caught you stealing jam again?" Tommy thoughtfully scratched his head with his sticky fingers.

"Why, that's funny, ma, that you should forget it too. Hungry if I can remember."

Mechanically.

Judge—And what did the prisoner say when you told him that you would have him arrested? Complainant—He answered mechanically, yer honor. Judge—Explain. Complainant—He hit me on the head with a hammer.—Exchange.

The fault is always as great as he that commits it.—French Proverb.

THE SHIP'S RUDDER.

Difference in the Lateral That Comes Upon Its Two Parts.

The rudder of a wooden ship is composed of the stalk and the backing, which are so joined together as to form in effect a single piece. The complete rudder is covered to protect it from worms, and then, besides being practically all in one piece, it has that appearance also.

The stalk is the part to which are attached the pintles, or pivots, by which the rudder is suspended and held in place, these going through eyes set in the ship's sternpost. The stalk runs up through the stern of the ship, and to its head is bolted a cap to which are attached the ropes by means of which the rudder is controlled. The backing is the blade part of the fudder.

By far the greater strain comes on the stalk, and the greatest strain of all comes on the head of the stalk, the rudder head, where it is held. The stalk is made of the wood most likely to stand the strain, carefully selected, sound, well seasoned oak, while the backing is made of spruce or hard pine. The stalk is of a single, solid, massive piece, stout as an oak tree and indeed of the dimensions of a small oak, something that a man can pin his faith to, if he can have faith in any wood, while the backing or blade is, like many modern wooden masts, built up. It would be difficult if not impossible to find trees that would yield planks big enough for the purpose in a single piece, and the built up backing, made of pieces of selected wood, can easily be made of ample strength to withstand any strain that will be brought upon it.

As to the stalk, stout and solid as the oak may be, the head may be twisted by the force of a tremendous blow from a wave upon the rudder, or, under the repeated strains of long use, the head may split and so make the stalk useless. Then the rudder is taken out and fitted with a new stalk. A suitable stick is selected and worked down to the proper size and form, and very probably the old backing is attached to it. The life of a rudder stalk would probably be twelve to fourteen years. The backing might last as long as the ship.

A HERO OF THE BUSH.

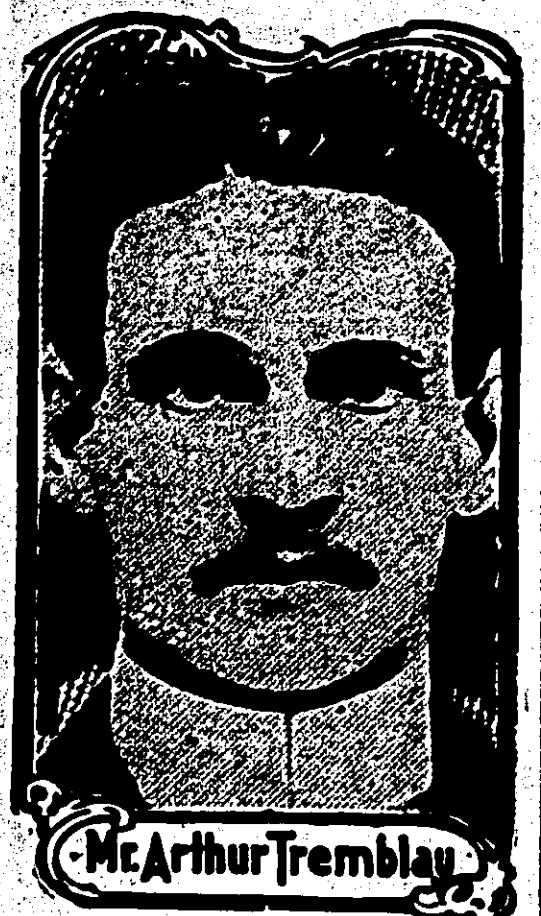
The Daring and Devotion of a Brave Maori Youth.

Courage is not an attribute peculiar to the white man, nor is self sacrifice the prerogative of civilization. In Mr. J. C. Firth's "Nation Making" is told a story as touching in its brave devotion as any tale of the Victoria cross. The incident occurred at Orskan, where the English soldiers had just defeated the Maoris. A little party of colonial

A SHORT HISTORY

A Serious Case of Chronic Catarrh Gradually Overcome By Peruna.

A REMARKABLE CASE.



Mr. Arthur Tremblay, 8 St. James street, Mont Pleasant, Que., Can., writes:

"About three years ago, catarrh in its most serious form assailed me. I consulted a specialist, who prescribed medicines, a constitutional treatment and a liquid to use locally. This gave me relief for a time, but soon afterwards the disease returned.

"I was then suffering very much, my appetite had left me and I was growing weaker."

"I had frequently read pamphlets regarding the cures made by Peruna, and although somewhat dubious as to its doing me any good, I decided to try a few bottles."

"I had not taken Peruna for more than two weeks before a marked improvement was perceptible."

"As I continued taking the remedy the disease gradually disappeared, and in a few months I was entirely rid of the noxious malady."

H. Never Rests

The merchant has his resting time, The lawyer turns his pleas,

The parson has vacations, And the toiler has his ease;

The clerk has time for leisure, The doctor's hours may crawl,

But the man who is a "knocker"—He never rests at all.

Trial Proves its Excellence—The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil in the treatment of bodily pains, coughs, colds and affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. If not found the sovereign remedy it is reputed to be, then it may be rejected as useless, and all that has been said in praise denounced as untruthful.

The White Star liner Baltic, which left Liverpool for New York September 25, carried 456 first class, 325 second class, and 1,800 third, a total of 2,571.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED. with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. **P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.** Sold by Druggists everywhere. **Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.**

At Brussels there has just been organized the "Societe Generale d'Entreprense au Canada" with a capital of 3,500,000 francs.

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

Recently the last remaining portions were removed of a famous old elm which was well known to all lovers of Blackheath and the surrounding country as "Dick Turpin's Tree." Tradition goes that the famous highwayman used to ambush his victims under the gigantic branches of this elm.

Fine Care Fine Hair

It's fine care that makes fine hair! Use Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, systematically, conscientiously, and you will get results. We know it stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and is a most elegant dressing. Entirely new. New bottle. New contents.

Ayer's

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, is the latest, most scientific, and in every way the very best hair preparation ever placed upon the market. For falling hair and dandruff it is the one great medicine.

HARMLESS SNAKES.

They Are Valuable as Aids to the Agriculturist.

It is not generally known that the preservation of harmless snakes is as important as the destruction of the hosts of pests met with in farming and in market gardening.

The national records contain sad histories of the total or partial extermination of many animals which are useful or beautiful or both.

Yet there are few animals more useful in one way than snakes. If humanity alone prevented the killing of harmless snakes, how can we justify it when they are proved to be useful to us? Consider the economic relation of a snake to an ear of corn or a row of potatoes. Snakes live almost entirely upon creatures which are destructive to growing things—that is, they eat literally millions of insects, small mammals and worms. Especially are potato bugs, worms, flies, beetles, maggots, ants, grubs, grasshoppers, locusts and the larvae of these the food of most of our snakes.

Of considerably over eighty different kinds of snakes found throughout the United States and exclusive of the rattlesnakes and moccasins there are but two which can be termed dangerous. We exclude the rattlesnakes and the moccasins because all are large, easily recognized forms, which cannot be confused with harmless kinds. Living in water, the moccasins are not often troublesome to farming regions and are confined to the south from North Carolina around the Gulf coast and the Florida peninsula and along the southern Mississippi, living in swamps. The two really poisonous snakes which might be mistaken for harmless ones are the copperhead and the coral snake.

Of the two the copperhead only needs our attention. This truly poisonous snake is slender and has few features to distinguish it from harmless milk snakes. It is found usually in rocky hills or stone piles, old cellars being a favorite spot. But it should not be greatly feared, for unless attacked or stepped on it will not bite, and it is seldom found where there is cultivation of the ground in progress.

AMERICA'S MOUNTAINS.

Grandest and Greater in Variety Than the Old World's.

North America has suffered shamefully from Alpine arrogance. Its masters have looked upon glaciated Colorado, the ridges bulging faintly above the continental plateau; upon Popocatepetl and his sister titans reaching isthmusward, upon the snowy "dead craters" of the Cascades, and pitted Americans that our lands offered mountain sport for none but women and old men. Volcanoes? An inferior sort of mountain. The Appalachians? Molehills.

But on their continent are fields for climbing greater in variety, wider in appeal to every sort of mountaineer. Alpinist included, than on any other of the world's six areas and among the summits physically attainable probably the hardest in the world. The Himalayas, with greater real elevation, have bases of attack discounting high, and the accepted idea that thin air prevents climbing above 25,000 feet bars their tips. If South America offers greater height and heroic weather, Alaska requires training in a sport quite new, a subarctic alpinism for which you must persist and endure like a polar traveler, work ax and rope, cordel or pack cayuses across tundra. Its ten or more summits between 10,000 and 20,300 feet present the greatest effective height, the longest snow and ice slopes, in the world.

All but Mount St. Elias and Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet, the highest on the continent, are virgin. Mount Logan, 19,500 feet, is the world's remaining Alpine problem. Swiss training alone will not win it. Climbers have avoided Alaska, oftener accepting challenges from Asia and the Andes. Alpinists must succeed in this ultimate field or come to judgment for their condescension. Alaska lacks only that prohibitive elevation for which you may as well train in a laboratory vacuum.—Robert Dunn in *Outing Magazine*.

A Comb in the Claw.

Many birds possess a useful comb in the claw of the middle toe of the foot. This has been noticed in owls, nightjars, herons, bitterns, cormorants, gannets, etc. It has been explained as a means of holding the prey securely. The comb is sometimes replaced by a curved blade with teeth, which run along the inner side of the claw. Such a blade is found in razorbills, wild ducks, gulls, starlings and many other birds. Where a comb is required the inner edge of this blade becomes divided into teeth. Young nightjars or goatsuckers have only the blade, but old ones have a well developed comb.

Appropriately Named.

The boy in the paint store dashed hurriedly up the cellar steps and sought the proprietor.

"There's a barrel leaking in the basement," he cried, "and the automobile stuff is just pouring out."

"Why do you call it automobile stuff?" asked the proprietor.

"Because," gasped the youngster, "it's running over everything in sight."

His Preference.

"Now, Patsy, if it should come to a real issue which would you rather lose, your money or your life?"

"Me loife, begorra. O'm savin' me money for me old age."—Bobemian.

It is better to be unborn than untaught, for ignorance is the root of misfortune.—Plato.

FIGHTING AGAINST SLEEP.

Experiences of a Traveler in Crossing the Gobi Desert.

Many difficulties must the traveler contend with when crossing the desert of Gobi, and one of these is the almost overwhelming desire to sleep. Hans Doring writes in the *North China Daily News*: "Hitherto I have thought that traveling by carts over stony roads and staying in Chinese inns at night was the hardest thing a foreign traveler in China was called upon to endure, but since I have traveled with a caravan of camels I have changed my opinion. The monotony of the desert by day and the bed of camels' saddles at night, the evil smell of camels and the slowness of their drivers and the acrid, choking smoke of the little fire on which one's food is cooked—none of these things is so trying to the foreigners as the sleepiness which attacks one in this high region. This to me was a real torture. Traveling through the cold night with no other company than dull Chinese, who seem to sleep while walking alongside the camels or while sitting on their backs, and being weighed down by heavy sleepiness is the worst thing I have endured."

"You sit on your horse and, in spite of every effort, fall asleep. Presently you wake up and find yourself on the ground with your horse standing bewildered at your side, wondering whether you are alive or dead. Then you try to keep yourself awake by walking and talking a bit to the camel drivers, but you soon find that they are just as sleepy as yourself. A few words are exchanged and then you are too tired to open your mouth to talk or even to think of anything but sleep, sweet sleep. Oh, for just a few minutes there at the roadside in the soft sand! But, no, you must go on and fight against this desire. It is too dangerous to sleep by the roadside on the ground. The caravan cannot wait and your servant would not watch over you; he would soon fall asleep like yourself. The wolves would then have an easy time."

"Yet in spite of all this reasoning you feel as if you were drawn to the ground by the power of a thousand strong magnets and soon yield to sleep again. Suddenly your watchful horse, whose reins you have kept slung around your neck—this is a wise thing to do—pulls up, starts and jerks you wide awake. You jump up, not knowing where you are for some seconds, but you see your horse trembling and realize that danger is near."

"For a few minutes you are fully awake and feel glad and refreshed. You jump on your horse and catch up with the caravan, which has gone a few li (a li is 654 yards) ahead."

"After another ten li or so sleep creeps on again like a huge bo constrictor embracing you in its irresistible grasp. The same fight has to be fought over again. Then at last the caravan arrives at the halting place for the night."

THIRTEEN.

The Superstition Attached to It is by No Means Modern.

It is usually stated that the superstition objection to sitting thirteen at a table in Christian countries was based on the fact of the last supper, when Christ and his twelve disciples sat down to eat together immediately before the Saviour was seized by his enemies. But in the Norse mythology, which is supposed to antedate the introduction of Christianity among the northmen, we find the superstition referred to the fact that at a banquet of the gods Loki, the spirit of mischief, intruded himself, making thirteen at the table, wherefore there was a fight, and Baldur, a young hero especially loved by all the gods, was killed. For the fact is the objection to this number seems to have existed even before Christianity. Among the Turks the number is so disliked and feared that it is never even named. With the Aztecs, the aborigines of Mexico, it was believed to have magic power, and a like fancy has been found in other Indian tribes. Among the ignorant blacks of the south the fear of this number in any connection is actually absurd, but whether they have borrowed this idea from their imperfect knowledge of Christianity or whether it is a survival of the Voodoo worship of their ancestors it is impossible to say, for the superstition has a strong hold everywhere, even among those who should know better than to be swayed by it. In Italy it is never used in making up the numbers of the favorite lotteries, and in Paris it is omitted in numbering the houses on the streets.—Housekeeper.

Armenian Marriages.

An Armenian mother usually chooses her daughter's husband. After all business preliminaries are settled between the families the bridegroom's mother, accompanied by a priest and two matrons, visits the bride and gives her a ring in token of espousal, and with this ring the couple are ultimately married. Among the fishing communities very ancient and elaborate rings are used, and they descend as heirlooms from generation to generation.

Surprised Mar.

Mrs. Jaggsby—I was very much surprised at the condition in which you came home last night.

Jaggsby—There you go again! I'd be willing to swear that I came home perfectly sober.

Mrs. Jaggsby—So you did. That's what surprised me.—Illustrated Bits.

Careless.

Absentminded Professor—Dear, dear, how careless these women are! If they haven't put the gas bill in between the leaves of a treatise on explosives.—*Pole-Mile*.

A Man Without a Country.

As Richard "Crocker," the former leader of Tammany Hall, has remained "away from here" already more than two years, he may be surprised to find himself in the position of a man without a country. J. Lewis Donovan, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, points out in "How to Become a Naturalized Citizen of the United States," just published, that naturalized citizens who return to their original country and remain there for two years are presumed to have lost their American citizenship. All reports from Glencairn would indicate that Mr. Crocker is not disposed to renew his allegiance to King Edward, particularly after that little incident at this year's Derby.—*New York Tribune*.

The Displeasures of Hope.

"I like a man who takes a hopeful view of things," remarked the critical person.

"Yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "a hopeful view of things is very nice until a man gets to playing the races and overdoes it."—*Washington Star*.

Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which blemish beauty are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parnelee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

Consular Agent Gustav C. Kothe, of Cassel, states that an architect of that city has obtained patents for an invention for manufacturing telegraph and telephone poles of glass. These poles are suitable for use in tropical countries, where the wooden poles are soon destroyed by insects and climatic conditions.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

An Irish chiropodist was asked if he had been successful in his treatment of corns. "Sure, and I have," he replied with confidence. "I've removed corns from every one of the crowned heads of Europe."

PAINLESS TEETHING.

There is no period in baby's life that mothers dread more than teething time. The little gums are tender and inflamed, the child suffers and is sleepless and cross and the mother is usually worn out caring for the child. The use of Baby's Own Tablets allays the inflammation, softens the tender, swollen gums and brings the teething through painlessly. Mrs. N. Sauve, St. Rose de Lima, Que., says:

"When my baby was cutting his teeth he was feverish, cross and did not take nourishment. After giving him Baby's Own Tablets he cut six teeth without the least trouble. I have never used any medicine for children I prize so highly as the Tablets." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Maud—She is a woman who has suffered a good deal for her belief.

Ethel—Dear me! What is her belief?

Maud—She believes that she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot.—*Tit-Bits*.

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

Your "chance to sell it" depends upon your cleverness as a want advertiser.

At Brussels there has just been organized the "Societe Generale d'Entreprense au Canada" with a capital of 3,500,000 francs.

A fellow was looking over a hedge watching a maiden milking a cow in an open field, when suddenly he spied a young and excited bull, with its head lowered and tail cocked high in the air, rushing madly toward her. The fellow called out to warn her of the approaching danger, but she just glanced at the bull and then went on milking calmly.

Still the infuriated animal rushed toward the dauntless maiden, and then, when it was almost upon her, it stopped dead short, gave a loud bellow, and walked away again to the farther side of the meadow.

The man now ventured to ask the girl how she knew the bull would not touch her.

"Oh!" was the gentle reply, "this cow's his mother-in-law!"—*Pick-Me-Up*.

An old woman confessed to her priest that she had a terrible passion for cards.

"The consequence of which is," said the priest, "that you waste a dreadful lot of time."

"Yes, indeed, father. They waste time fearfully in shuffling the cards."—*Rire*.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races and to say that it helped me would be putting it mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance, I remain, Yours truly,

W. C. McCUEAN.

14 St. Paul street, Care Oliver Typewriter Co.

P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

Over 100 pieces of Roman pottery, portions of burial urns, have been discovered during excavations on the site of Wareham, Dorset, castle.

GOOD HEALTH

Is priceless—adulterated tea its enemy.

"SALADA"

NATURAL GREEN TEA

Is positively all pure, unadulterated tea, and as delicious as the famous "SALADA" Black Tea. SOLD ONLY IN LEAD PACKETS. BY ALL GROCERS. 40c, 50c and 60c Per Pound.

Tripping Over Its Own Feet

According to Mr. Sargent, the commissioner-general of immigration, American labor is engaged in the complicated enterprise of trying to lift itself with one hand while holding itself down with the other. He says that the fact that the United States pays higher wages than any other country on earth brings immigrants here."

Of the truth of that statement there can be no doubt. Some of our immigrants come for other reasons, but the inducement to the great majority is the possibility of getting two dollars a day instead of two dollars a week. If our business slackens and wages fall the tide of immigration shows at once the close watch which the emigrant keeps on the American wage scale. The number of arrivals lessens and many of those of earlier arrivals go home with a little bundle of savings. Labor fights steadily for higher wages and almost as steadily opposes immigration. It puts up the premium and strives to beat back the hands which reach out to seize it.

Labor's ideal is a monopoly of the labor market. It would limit the number of workers and so force from the community a higher wage than that compelled by competition. It may be only a coincidence and it may be the operation of an economic law, but the fact is that never in our history have wages been so high as during the last few years, the period of our heaviest immigration. Labor is disposed to overlook the fact that immigrants bring mouths to feed and backs to clothe, as well as brawn. It appears not to see that the producers who frighten it are also consumers to keep it busy.

Labor logic is a good deal of a mystery anyway. Sometimes it goes to the point; sometimes it has the trick of stumbling over its own feet.—*N. Y. Sun*, September 19.

Safely Insolvent.

He was a new deputy sheriff, and had been on his first trip through one of the most unproductive sections of Warren County, Kentucky. Among other papers given him was an execution against a man who lived on about the thinnest tract of land and the most dilapidated out-buildings in this barren section of country.

When the new deputy came in from his trip he asked one of the experienced men in the office how to make his returns on the various papers. He was told to write briefly the facts, as he found them, on the back of each one.

On the execution referred to above he wrote as follows:—

"No property found to satisfy with in execution, and none will be found so long as he stays where he now lives."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Still a Judge

A painter was praising the other day the artistic taste of John G. Johnson, the famous Philadelphia lawyer. Mr. Johnson has collected one of the finest private galleries in the world, and as a connoisseur he has few living equals.

"A young impressionist," said the painter, "got John G. Johnson to visit his studio last year. He showed his latest picture, and tried to get Mr. Johnson to buy it. But Mr. Johnson would have none of it. He said politely that he thought the picture was not good."

"He was so annoyed the impressionist that he let his temper get the better of him. He said hotly:

"After all, Mr. Johnson, what do you know about pictures? You never painted any."

"My dear sir," the lawyer retorted, smiling, and rubbing his glasses with his handkerchief, "I know a bad egg, but I never laid one."—*Tit-Bits*.

Nuggets from "Success Magazine"

The ability to work one's woes up into fun is the art of arts. What a tremendous advantage one has who can do this—who can laugh at his misfortunes.

We grow into the likeness of the thing we habitually contemplate.

Find out what your employer least likes to do and do it for him.

Always try a man with trifles before you trust him with treasures.

Doing one's best at each moment is all there is of life.

Do not hang a dismal picture on your wall and do not deal with subtleties and gloom in your conversation.

Rectitude is only the confirmed habit of doing what is right.

There are a hundred "successful" men for one that is contented.

Beware of looking at sin, for at each view it is apt to become better looking.

There is an expansive force in beauty which broadens and enriches life.

Other things equal, it is the noblest man or woman who puts the highest and noblest estimate upon others.

She was a pompous lady who, having inherited a fortune, had bought a country seat, where she delighted to play the hostess.

"What beautiful chickens!" exclaimed a guest, who was being shown the poultry farm.

"Yes, they're all prize fowl," was the lady's reply.

"O, really; do they lay every day?"

"O, they could of course," said the purse-proud lady, "but for people in our position it is not necessary for them to do so."—*London Daily News*.

THE RYRIE Sovereign Fountain Pen

THIS "special" Fountain Pen is made of the finest grade of Para Rubber, and is fitted with a 14k solid gold pen with Tridium tip, which assures a steady flow of ink.

COMPLETE with a safety clip which holds the pen securely in the pocket, the price is \$1.00.

[N larger sizes the Sovereign may be had for \$2.00.

Send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue.

RYRIE BROS., Limited
134-138 Yonge St.
TORONTO

Stops Colic

—and all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes puny babies plump and rosy. Proved by 50 years' successful use. Ask your druggist for it.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—25c—6 bottles \$1.25.
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited
Montreal.

ABSORBINE

Removes Pimples, Eczema, Itch, and any Fall of Swelling. Cures Canker sores, Always Fails without leaving the scars. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. 25c a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet L-1 free.

A BSO REMEDY, for itching, skin diseases, Cures Eczema, Weeping Blister, Scabies, Gouty or Rheumatic Eruptions, Tinea, Varicella, Hydrocele, Allays pain. Most free Genuine sold only by

W. F. THOM, P.O. 137 Montreal St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished to Hotels and by Wm. G. Thompson, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Every packet will kill more flies than 200 sheets of sticky paper.

SOLD BY—GROCERS, DRUGGERS AND GENERAL STORES.

10c. per packet, or 5 packets for 50c. will last a whole season.

W. N. U. No. 655

The WEST HOTEL
Main St. Winnipeg
Corner Main and Southland
One block north of C.P.R.
MODERN ELEGANT UP-TO-DATE
Fifty-eight Bedrooms with all conveniences
Best Meals, Wines, Liquors and Cigars
CURRY & BYRNES Proprietors

Why Not Save Money — ON YOUR — NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION

Why pay the full price for a newspaper alone when you can get three papers for little more than the price of one? Why send your subscriptions to a number of different papers, when you can save time, trouble, and money by taking advantage of the undermentioned offers? We have arranged with the proprietor of NOBLE DEEDS—a monthly magazine devoted to the record of deeds of heroism, nobility, and self-sacrifice—to make our readers the following remarkably cheap clubbing rates.

These Prices Speak for Themselves:

The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Western Home Monthly.....	\$1.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Montreal Weekly Witness....	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Montreal Daily Witness.....	3.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Canada West Magazine.....	1.65
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Farmers' Advocate.....	2.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Manitoba Weekly Free Press	1.75
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Daily Telegram....	5.30
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Weekly Telegram....	1.85
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Nor'-West Farmer.....	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Weekly Tribune....	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the World Wide Magazine.....	2.40
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Canadian Pictorial.....	1.75

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THESE PRICES!

Fill in name and address below, mark the combination you want, cut out this advertisement, and send it, with the necessary amount to the office of this paper. These papers may also be sent, without extra charge, to friends in any part of the British Empire.

Name _____

Address _____

If you do not need this form just now, cut it out and save it for use at a future date.

Brighten Up

"Brighten Up" time is here—the time to clean up about the house, renovate, and make the old things look neat and clean again. We can help you in the work with our line of **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES.**

It is really surprising what a little paint or varnish will do toward brightening up dingy surroundings. Take *The S-W. Family Paint*, for instance. This is a linseed oil paint specially prepared for home decorating and painting. With it any one can renew the appearance of a hundred little things that now look worn and old. It dries with a good gloss and will stand scrubbing with soap and water. Comes in 26 attractive shades.

The S-W. Floorlac is another splendid household brightener. It is a paint and varnish combined and can be used on old or new woods equally well. Imitates the natural woods and gives a most pleasing effect.

These offer a few hints for you. Come in and have a "Brighten Up" talk with us and learn more about how we can help you in your Fall cleaning. Our line has a paint or varnish for every purpose.

Remember, we sell

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

Call and inspect our stock of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, lamps, cutlery, sporting goods, etc. All kinds of tin-smithing done.

C. C. CLOUGH, ELM CREEK

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 Mrs. Allward's residence, next to the chopping mill.

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.
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton, 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.

LIDLAW & ST. JOHN

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
ELM CREEK MAN.
Office in Municipal Council Chamber
Winnipeg Office, 711 Union Bank

Mr. S. R. Laidlaw will visit Elm Creek every Saturday for the transaction of business. Any enquiries or business arising during the week may be left with Mr. W. C. Soole, who will forward to Winnipeg anything requiring immediate attention.

J. A. STOREY

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

A. HAMEL

Auctioneer
FANNYSTELLE MAN.
Sales Conducted in Town or Country

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 7 p.m.
Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Choir practice, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Rev. E. A. DAVIS, Rector.

METHODIST

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.
E. L., Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.

McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnsley School, preaching, 3.30 p.m.,
Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. H. W. FERRIER, B.A., 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.

TRY

R. H. STAPLES

FOR

Ladies' Coats, Norfolk Coats, and Golf Jackets

Ready-Made Skirts and Waists, Fancy Collars, and Belts. A new assortment of Suit Lengths

We have just got in a supply of Embroidery Linen, Huckaback Scrim, Stamped Linen, Filo Roman Floss, and Pen lustra.

EVERYTHING A MAN WANTS

To make him comfortable

Fine Suits, Caps, Sheepskin Coats, Gloves, and Wool Mittens.

Butterick Patterns

November Delineator

R. H. STAPLES

Elm Creek - - 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

Fall's Around Again!

Comes around about this time every year. Been through your wardrobe yet? If anything is wanting we are at your service. Best of men's wearables come from Hart & Co., Carman. Guess you know that—most men do.

Top Coat	\$8.00 to \$15.00
Overcoat	\$5 " \$22.50
Latest Suits	\$5 " \$20.00
Trousers	\$1.50 " \$6.50
Neckwear	2 for 25c " \$1.00

Footwear for Men, Women, and Children at lowest prices.

Splendid time now to do your shopping.

Later many of the things will have been picked.

Remember every Ten Dollar purchaser from your town gets his fare and return refunded. This brings our store very close to you.

We are sole agents for all lines we sell.

HART & CO.

The Good Clothes Store.

Opp. Victoria Hotel, Carman.