

# ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, DECEMBER 5, 1907

NO. 48

**BANK OF HAMILTON**

**SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED**

**INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY**

Elm Creek Branch:  
**W. C. SOOLE - Agent**

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

**B. 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**

## 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

**W. D. NIX - Prop.**  
ELM CREEK, MAN.

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

**Just Out!**

Gold-Coppers pay big dividends all over British Columbia

### British Columbia Illustrated

Containing over 100 views, post paid 25c. Richest province 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 \$110 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 \$300 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 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, were now big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters.  
Rossland 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 installment 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

### C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West  
Leave Winnipeg ..... 8.45  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 10.33

Daily, going East  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 20.40  
Arrive Winnipeg ..... 22.30

CARMAN-WINNIPEG BRANCH  
Leave Carman ..... 12.15  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 12.45  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 12.55  
Arrive Winnipeg ..... 15.05  
Leave Winnipeg ..... 18.00  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 20.40

CARMAN BRANCH  
Daily  
Leave Carman ..... 9.45  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 10.20  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 10.45  
Arrive Carman ..... 11.15  
Leave Carman ..... 20.00  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 20.35  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 20.55  
Arrive Carman ..... 21.30

### Local and General

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by P. D. Alair.

The Starkey House, Carman, J. Murray left on Sunday on a moose-hunting jaunt.

W. H. Stevens, of Fannystelle, was in town on Tuesday.

A. E. Kemp was a visitor to our bustling burg on Tuesday.

Mrs. Riter, of Miami, is visiting her mother Mrs. T. M. Simpson.

Miss Towzey visited Carman on Tuesday.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cough Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly effective and prompt. Preventics contain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage," Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics 25 cents. Trial boxes, 5 cents. Sold by P. D. Alair.

The Misses Belle, Nettie, and Muriel Soole left on Monday for Seaforth, Ont.

R. H. Staples still has a quantity of good winter apples to sell by the barrel. Also fine cured native onions by the bag or bushel.

W. D. Nix, formerly of the Queen's Hotel, Moosemin, has purchased the Grand View Hotel, and entered into possession on Saturday. Mr. Nix is a well-known and experienced hotel man and has already made a favorable impression.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by P. D. Alair.

### From the Far North

Miss Lizzie Kelly visited her aunt, Mrs. O'Connor, on Sunday.

Fine weather these days. A little more snow and we would have good sleighing.

Francis Haus had the misfortune to lose two of his horses last week. John Reid also lost one.

J. D. Proctor attended the service at Wingham on Sunday. He likes to visit his old home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Reid have started on a visit to their old home in Ontario. We hope they will have good time; they deserve it.

H. Gamwell is building on his new farm, half a mile south of Charlie Dunn. He started the right way by searching for water first, and found a plentiful supply.

The Presbyterian preacher nearly missed his congregation on Sunday. He was an hour late, but we waited and were rewarded. He volunteered the statement that Wingham had the best singing of any country service he had ever been at. We liked the praises too.

Some of Walter Grimes' men organised a dance last Friday night, but neglected to get a fiddler. They started off at the eleventh hour to hunt up Seattle, but he was sick and couldn't go, so they borrowed his fiddle and his hired man, and between the two of them and some mouth organs they had a first-rate spree. There was also a big supper, which some of them thought was the best thing there.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lidster had a nice party on Monday night. The fun was fast and furious, and everyone was delighted. Tom Hopkins danced the Highland fling as to the manner born. Miss Pearl Hopkins and Herb Gamwell sang the fine old duet, "The Crookit Bawbee." Mr. Davis also obliged by singing "A Man's a Man For A' That," in fine style, and Tom Sisson danced so much that they had to borrow a corkscrew to draw his breath.

### Grain Growers' Meeting

A meeting of the local branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will be held in Whittam's Hall on Saturday next at 2 p.m.

Among the subjects to be discussed are the following: Work that has been accomplished by the association; amendments to the Grain Act; amendments to the charter of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange; amendments to the criminal code in reference to combines in restraint of trade; Government ownership and operation of terminal elevators; reciprocal demurrage.

A full attendance is requested.

### The Municipal Contest

The nominations, on Tuesday, for municipal honors resulted as follows: For reeve, Mr. Joseph Woods, elected by acclamation. For councillors: Ward 1, Mr. A. Hamel, elected by acclamation; Ward 2, Mr. R. F. Love and Mr. W. Ross; Ward 3, Mr. James Smith and Mr. J. M. Ruddell; Ward 4, Mr. E. Antoine, elected by acclamation.

A poll in Wards 2 and 3 will be taken on Tuesday, December 17th, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The poll in Ward 2 will be held at the Council chamber, Elm Creek, and that in Ward 3 at the house of Mrs. T. M. Simpson.

The financial stringency is said to be due to hoarding. Of course it is. Wonder now why so many won't take those overdue subscriptions out of their stockings and put the money in circulation.

## Kootenay

**Steel Range**

Kootenay ash-pan is exceptionally large. Holds a two-days' accumulation. Removed easily, like a dresser drawer. Flanges attached to fire-pot guide all ashes into pan.

Free booklet on request.

**ASH PAN**

## McCLARY'S

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON

Agent: C. C. CLOUGH, Elm Creek

### Correspondence

The Editor does not accept any responsibility for the opinions of his correspondents. All letters written over a non de plume must bear the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ELM CREEK,  
NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR,

As municipal politics are stirring the atmosphere amongst the ratepayers of our municipality, I hope a few suggestions regarding the organization of a council for 1908 will be appropriate.

The general topic of conversation among the ratepayers is the formation of a new council who will study the best interests and the welfare of the people. There are good men spoken of as probable candidates. Amongst them are Mr. Storey for reeve, also Mr. Love; and for councillors for Ward 2, Mr. John Larmour and Mr. Joseph Woods; and for Ward 3, Mr. Myse Ruddell. These gentlemen are all well qualified to fill the positions, and pledge themselves that they will, to the best of their ability, lower the present taxation of the municipality.

This small municipality surely can be managed in a more economic manner than it is at the present time, and the people as a unit express themselves that the present year's taxes are excessive. The ratepayers' interests should be the best interests of any body of council men to serve, and it is the desire of every resident of the Municipality of Grey that a council be elected who will always consider the people's best interests.

Yours truly,  
A RATEPAYER.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF  
WARD TWO

Having been requested by a number of the ratepayers of Ward 2 to become a candidate for councillor, I have decided to do so, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the forthcoming election. If elected I pledge myself to study the interests of the ratepayers to the best of my ability.

Yours faithfully,  
R. F. Love

### Annual School Meeting

The annual meeting of ratepayers of the Elm Creek school district was held in the Council office on Monday morning. Mr. J. A. Storey occupied the chair, and Mr. P. D. Alair was elected secretary of the meeting.

The Trustees' report, showing a balance of assets over liabilities of nearly \$3,000, was read by Mr. Alair, who also read the auditor's report, giving a detailed account of receipts and expenditure.

Mr. Jas. Larmour, whose term of office had expired, was re-elected trustee, and Mr. P. D. Alair was re-elected auditor.

A discussion ensued on the consolidation of schools, the general impression being that it would be a good thing if arrangements could be made to bring the children in from outlying districts during the winter.

### Farm Help

The following letter from the Immigration Department, Winnipeg, will give our readers some light regarding the labor situation for the coming year:

Dear Sir,

We are receiving daily a number of desirable immigrants who desire work on farms or elsewhere, and an occasional family who require something to do.

It seems to be a very prevalent idea among farmers that there will be abundance of help for next spring, and, consequently, they are not disposed to retain their present help, or engage help that may be secured now, and by spring time be better fitted for their work.

Perhaps you might feel that such a situation would be a matter of fair public comment in your local newspaper; but, in any event, we would be glad to receive all the applications you can send us for help immediately, and from time to time, and would be glad to have your co-operation in this respect, as we are satisfied that if from any cause these new arrivals fail to find work on farms, it will practically stop the supply of help for farmers next year.

Your obedient servant,

J. OBED SMITH,  
Commissioner.



## KIDNAPPED BY POLICE

AMAZING STORY OF ALLEGED  
MAN THEFT IN S. AFRICA.

Caught Hottentot Boy by Stratagem—  
Had Fled to British Territory For  
Protection—Handed Over to  
Germans Who Tied Prisoner to  
Wagon Wheel and Afterwards Shot  
Him.

An amazing story of alleged man  
theft is told in the weekly edition  
of The Cape Times.

Two privates in the Cape Mounted  
Police have been retried at Cape  
Town on the charge of having stolen  
Jan Gerse, a Hottentot, and of hand-  
ing him over to the Germans, by whom  
he was shot.

The men charged are named Ulrici,  
a German by birth, but now a natu-  
ralized British subject, and Gronbeck,  
who was born at Cape Town, but of  
Danish descent.

Gerse was stated, was in the  
German service and had rebelled  
against the German military  
operations, being for safety over the  
border into British territory.

A dramatic story was told by a Hot-  
tentot trooper in the Cape Mounted  
Police of how Gronbeck and Ulrici  
stole Gerse in British territory. They  
demanded the Hottentot boy's pass.

Then they arrested Gerse and took  
him to Biesepoort police station. He  
was not put into the cells, but placed  
in the kitchen for the night. In the  
morning, continued the witness,  
Gerse had disappeared. He and an-  
other Hottentot boy then set out, and  
by means of the trail of boot marks  
traced the accused and Gerse.

A Kaffir boy who was in the ser-  
vice of the Germans at the time gave  
evidence that Ulrici brought Gerse  
into the German camp on the even-  
ing of Sunday, April 20. He was  
bound and had a cloth in his mouth.  
Ulrici spoke to the sergeant in charge  
in German, and the prisoner was tak-  
en from the cart and tied to a wag-  
on wheel. The next morning Sgt.  
Marchausen handed the witness a  
gun and told him to shoot the pris-  
oner.

The Kaffir boy refused, and the ser-  
geant called up two other boys. Gerse  
was made to walk between two horses,  
and shortly afterwards witness heard  
the sound of a shot. He ran up and  
found Gerse dead, with a bullet  
wound in his head.

Later he saw Ulrici come into the  
camp again, go into the sergeant's  
office, and return, counting money.  
The defence claimed that the evi-  
dence was untrue and the jury dis-  
agreed for the second time.

## Queen's Danish Memo.

The villa of Hvidovre is the beautiful  
estate purchased recently by Queen  
Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager



VILLA OF HVIDOVRE.

Empress of Russia. It is situated  
near Copenhagen, not far from the  
seashore, with which it is connected  
by an underground passage. The  
house is furnished in part with some  
of the household belongings used by  
the royal sisters when they were girls  
in their native Denmark.

## Municipal Motor Cars.

In Birmingham, England, the tram-  
way, water, electricity, and fire de-  
partments have already adopted motor  
cars, and the results are reported to  
be satisfactory. Every car used is of  
British construction. The tramway  
department has a car that has been  
used for two and a half years, which  
is employed for inspection purposes.  
Another car is used for the purpose  
of collecting tramway receipts from  
the various depots. This car has also  
a large platform space so that it can  
be used for delivering stores. There  
is, further, a motor tower wagon for  
inspection and repair of overhead  
wires and another wagon for general  
maintenance of overhead equipment.  
As Birmingham's water is brought 75  
miles from Wales, it has been found  
desirable for the municipality to em-  
ploy two motor cars for inspection  
purposes as well as for visiting pros-  
pective consumers of electricity. The  
fire department has two large cars  
which are sent ahead of the engines  
at the time of a fire in order to pre-  
pare for their coming. It is likely  
that later on Birmingham will follow  
the example of several other English  
municipalities and adopt motor fire  
engines.

## Trade Union For Wives.

If women workers take the advice  
tendered them by Miss Mary Higgs  
at the recent congress of the National  
Union of Women Workers at Man-  
chester a trade union for wives will  
become an accomplished fact.

Miss Mary Higgs prophesied a war  
of sex, and asked if man were to be-  
come "a parasite."

"All the married women in the  
world are wage-earners," said Dr.  
Mary Murdoch in discussing "The  
wage-earning of married women."

"If these women will not band  
themselves together to protect their  
interests, something must be done to  
make them work less so that future  
generations may gain in physique and  
general health."

Dr. Murdoch cited several examples  
to show the strong independence of  
married women. "One old woman, af-  
ter 60 years of factory work, said: 'A  
shilling you earn yourself is worth  
two given you by a man.' Another  
worker, when told that the Govern-  
ment intended to stop the wage-ear-  
ing of married women, replied: 'Well,  
we cannot read.'"

St. George's  
Baking Powder

Is best for Biscuits—best for  
Cakes—best for Pies—best for  
everything you bake that requires  
Baking Powder.

"One can try, will always  
make you buy St. George's."

Have you a copy of our new Cook  
Book? Sent free if you write  
National Drug & Chemical Co. of  
Canada, Limited, Montreal.

## THE SWINEHERD.

How to Help Along the Smaller and  
Weaker Pigs.

With pigs coming at several times  
of the year it is not easy to prevent  
some of the larger ones from having  
the advantage. These robust fellows  
look out for themselves; they have  
their share and more. Of course the  
big ones should be kept away from  
the smaller ones—that is admitted.  
But when we give all the pigs con-  
siderable range, how large a farm will  
it take for one or two hundred pigs  
born during half a dozen months of  
the year that each may have its share  
of the land, the shade and the water?

We cannot work it out in this way  
as we would like to do; consequently  
some pigs are behind the rest. They  
are cuffed and abused occasionally.  
We allow them to creep into an in-  
closure for their feed which the big  
fellows cannot enter. If they fall be-  
hind and do not grow as they should  
we shut them up for a week or two  
and feed them skim milk and other  
things they like. They should not stay  
in too long or they may take the  
thumps. The change of diet and free-  
dom from molestation are good for  
them. It is not advisable to doctor  
these pigs with stale buttermilk. This  
advice is given free, says a writer in  
Farmers Advocate. It cost two pigs  
once.

## Sex in Litters of Pigs.

The results of an investigation into  
the relative proportions of the sexes  
in litters of pigs is stated as follows  
by George M. Rommel of the bureau  
of animal industry:

The number of sows whose litters  
were reported was 1,477. The number  
of boar pigs was 6,000, the number of  
sows 6,625 and the total 12,235. The  
average per sow was as follows: Boars,  
4.51; sows, 4.48; total, 8.99. The figures  
are mainly for litters farrowed during  
1906. In forty-nine cases second lit-  
ters during the year were reported for  
the same sows, which somewhat raises  
the average per sow.

Boars are seen to be slightly more  
numerous than sows, but for all prac-  
tical purposes the sexes may be re-  
garded as equal in number at birth.  
The relative proportion was found to  
be 1,005 boars to 1,000 sows. Ex-  
pressed in lowest terms of whole fig-  
ures, the proportion is 201 boars to 200  
sows.

## Hog Lore.

Make low down pig troughs. If pigs  
have to habitually hump themselves to  
reach their feed they will become hump-  
backed.

Pigs more than three weeks old  
should be in the pasture, not in a hog  
house. Access to fresh earth is essen-  
tial to their thrift.

Hogs have a way of their own of  
taking a bath. They wallow in the  
mud, stand in the sun to dry the mud,  
then rub it off on a post. It works all  
right, too, removing scurf and opening  
the skin pores.—Iowa Homestead.

## No Foot, No Hog.

According to my observation, a large  
number of hogs shown at the state  
fairs are lacking in bone. Altogether  
too many of them are down on their  
dew claws. If I were judge I certain-  
ly would never place a premium on a  
hog that did not stand squarely on his  
feet. There is an old adage, "No foot,  
no horse," and it is equally true when  
it is changed to read, "No foot, no  
hog," remarks a practical farmer.

## MAKE THEM EAT DIRT.

Market Gardener's Cure For Fast  
Motoring.

The sequel to a collision between  
two expensive motor-cars, in which  
both were badly damaged, was an ac-  
tion for damages in the King's Bench  
Division, London, which ended in a  
verdict for the plaintiff with one far-  
thing damages without costs.

Some amusing evidence was given  
by Mr. Miller, a market gardener,  
who is an avowed enemy of all motor-  
ists. Counsel was unable to get from  
him any estimate as to the speed of  
the plaintiff's car. "I have ridden  
slower in a train," and "I have watch-  
ed an express train which went pret-  
ty fast," are specimens of his answers.

In cross-examination he said he re-  
fused to give any information to the  
solicitors because he had had experi-  
ence in giving evidence. He objected  
to motors altogether, and if he had  
his way he would make every motor-  
ist eat two pounds of dust a day. Then  
there would not be so much of it to  
spoil his strawberries. He had never  
ridden in a motor, and did not intend  
to. Continuing, he said, "I had a  
nice bed of strawberries, but after a  
few days of motor dust I should not  
like to have offered them to your  
lordship."

DOES NOT PAY  
TO DIE NOW

Doctors to Charge Five Dollars in  
Future for Issuing Burial  
Certificates.

Five dollars for a burial certificate  
has been announced as a part of the  
programme for an all-round increase  
of doctors' fees as proposed by the  
Ontario Medical Council. Thousands  
of people have found it a very heavy  
tax on their resources to pay their  
doctors' bills at the old rate. The  
increase would be a very serious mat-  
ter to many people were it not for  
the fact there is within the reach of  
all that wonderful remedy that, after  
being put to the utmost test, under  
the most severe conditions, has pro-  
ven that for all forms of run-down  
systems from almost any disease or  
cause, especially from those diseases  
affecting the throat, lungs or stomach.

Psychine is a safer, surer, and more  
dependable deliverance than the un-  
tried and experimental prescriptions  
of nine-out of ten of the present-day  
doctors. Psychine, in addition to be-  
ing concentrated life work of several  
of the world's most eminent medical  
specialists, has a sixty years' record  
of unparalleled and unapproachable  
triumphs over disease and death that  
has brought light and joy to tens of  
thousands of homes every year. And  
it is steadily going on to still greater  
triumphs. It does not pay to die now.

Take Psychine and live and enjoy  
life. It is a great system-builder.  
Fifty cents and \$1 per bottle at your  
druggists, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum's,  
179 King Street west, Toronto.

"Several years ago my wife was so  
seriously ill of lung trouble, and for  
months to be unable to walk, at  
which time a noted physician told me  
that the next dress that I would buy  
for her would be a shroud. She used  
Psychine and is now reasonably well."  
—Rev. C. E. Burrell, Forest, Ont.

Statistics are quoted to show that  
the average married man lives two  
years longer than a single man, but  
it will take a stronger inducement  
than this to inveigle some men up  
to the altar.

New York is to have a real English  
inn. Only waiters who can drop their  
h's without making a dint in the floor  
or musing up the gowns of the pa-  
trons need apply.

## IS WELCOME IN CANADA

SAYS HOME-MADE TREATMENT  
CURES RHEUMATISM

Shake the Ingredients Well in the Bot-  
tle and Take a Teaspoonful  
Dose After Meals

When an eminent authority an-  
nounced in a leading Montreal daily  
that he had found a new way to treat  
that dread American disease, Rheu-  
matism, with just common, every-day  
drugs found in any drug store, the  
physicians were slow indeed to attach  
much importance to his claims. This  
was only a few months ago. To-day  
nearly every newspaper in the coun-  
try, even the metropolitan dailies, is  
announcing it and the splendid re-  
sults achieved. It is so simple that  
any one can prepare it at home at  
small cost. It is made up as follows:  
Get from any good prescription phar-  
macy Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-  
half ounce; Compound Kargon, one  
ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla,  
three ounces. Mix by shaking in a  
bottle and take in teaspoonful doses  
after each meal and at bedtime.  
These are all simple ingredients, mak-  
ing an absolutely harmless home re-  
medy at little cost.

Rheumatism, as everyone knows, is  
a symptom of deranged kidneys. It  
is a condition produced by the failure  
of the kidneys to properly filter or  
strain from the blood the uric acid  
and other matter, which, if not erad-  
icated, either in the urine or through  
the skin pores, remains in the blood,  
decomposes and forms about the  
joints and muscles, causing the un-  
told suffering and deformity of rheu-  
matism.

This prescription is said to be a  
splendid healing, cleansing and in-  
vigorating tonic to the kidneys, and  
gives almost immediate relief in all  
forms of bladder and urinary troubles  
and backache. He also warns people  
in a leading Toronto paper against  
the discriminate use of many patent  
medicines.

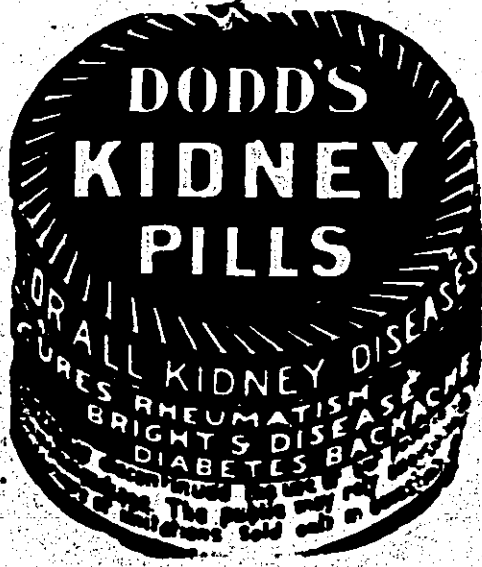
After taking anti-fat treatment for  
a week, an obese person received a  
bill.

"But, doctor," he protested, "I  
haven't lost an ounce. The bill is too  
big."

"The bill," the doctor informed  
him curtly, "is part of the treatment."  
—Philadelphia Ledger.

You see comedy when you see a  
young man trying to appear old;  
you see pathos when you see an old  
man trying to appear young.

Humility is one of the ingredients  
a self-made man occasionally forgets  
to mix with his material.



W. N. U. No. 606.

## HORSE WHISPERERS.

Men Who Can Control the Most Vi-  
cious Animal by Voice.

The horse whisperer might be an un-  
known quantity in England, and here  
and today, but there are not a few  
men who exercise a wonderful control  
with their voices over horses which  
when the dominating influence is ab-  
sent are apt to literally kick over the  
traces. In the thoroughbred stables of  
England and Ireland today there are  
not a few stablemen and jockeys who  
succeed in holding in check the vice in  
horses which in demonstrative man-  
ner show that they cannot tolerate the  
presence of the groom or attendants.

Nimrod claimed for Count Dural a  
power and influence of the human  
voice over the brute creation, but that  
power was backed up by a lecture to  
the horse with "his clenched fist in his  
face."

But the horse whisperer of today  
avoids all gesticulations and trusts en-  
tirely to a combination of sounds or  
words. There is no bullying done, and  
the whisperer can face a mad horse  
with his hands behind his back and  
apparently at the mercy of the beast  
that has to come under the chariot.  
One means of keeping remount horses  
quiet in stations during the South Af-  
rican war was that employed by the  
yeomen, who sat in a ring of head to  
head horses singing as loudly as pos-  
sible and riveting the ears and attention  
of the otherwise sprawling and hungry  
animals.

One of the first whisperers to ac-  
quire absolute control over fractious  
equines was Con Sullivan, who mi-  
grated in his youth from Kilmallick,  
where he could trace his genealogy  
through a long line of snafflers, and  
became almost exclusively employed  
by Lord Doneraile. The whisper  
of this man made an indelible impres-  
sion upon any horse, bringing the pupil to  
a degree of docility unattainable in  
the ordinary course of discipline.

The race horse King Pepin, a famous  
racer, vicious and reputed to have killed  
two grooms at the Curragh, once  
came under his charge. He was want-  
ed to win a race at Mallow, but when  
saddling time came it found him in  
one of his unmanageable moods. He  
reared, plunged and lunged out fore and  
aft until he completely cowed groom  
and jockey. It was at this crisis that  
some one recommended that he should  
be "whispered." As it was the only  
chance left of taming him in time for  
the start, his owner gladly availed  
himself of it, though warned that  
horses were sometimes thrown into a  
state of stupor by the process.

Sullivan was soon found, and he was  
delighted at the opportunity of  
"whispering" before so much "quilt-  
ty" from all parts. "Show us the wild  
beast," he said, "and we'll soon teach  
him manners."

When he got within the circle—and  
a wide one it was—in which King Pe-  
pin was playing his antics he walked  
up to him, approaching the horse from  
behind. He mumbled some words as  
he walked which, though not quite  
inaudible, were as unintelligible as a  
sermon in the unknown tongue, but  
they had a most magical effect on the  
horse, for he stood stock still. Sulli-  
van then patted him on the neck, while  
he whispered a word or two in his ear,  
whereupon King Pepin went on his  
knees and incontinently lay down.

The whisperer then stretched himself  
on him at full length, took out a pouch  
containing pipe and tobacco, flint and  
steel, struck a light and blew a cloud  
as he lounged on the stomach of this  
high mettled colt with as much com-  
posure as if he were seated on a bench  
in his favorite taproom. After two or  
three puffs he got up, beckoned the  
nag to his legs, saddled him and wait-  
ed off to the starting post, the horse  
following and fawning upon him like  
a dog. He won the race in a canter.—  
London Live Stock Journal.

## Great Falls of the Potomac.

The Great Falls of the Potomac are  
about fifteen miles above Washington,  
but the neighboring country has re-  
mained so wild and undeveloped that  
the falls have been difficult to reach.  
The famous Conduit or Aqueduct road,  
so called because it is built over the  
big conduit which brings the national  
capital its water supply, leads about  
up to the falls on the Maryland side  
and there stops. It is famous as one  
of the best roads in the country, and  
it is a favorite drive with Washington  
people and visitors. About halfway  
up this road crosses a deep gulch by  
means of the Cabin John bridge, a ma-  
jestic stone arch built by the govern-  
ment and until recently the longest  
single masonry span in the world,  
about 220 feet. This bridge was be-  
gun just before the civil war, and a  
tablet was inserted in its side, giving  
the name of Jeff Davis as secretary of  
war. During the war his name was  
mutilated by soldiers, and now it is  
entirely cut off.—Pathfinder.

## Dawn on the Prairies.

While we ate the eastern sky light-  
ened. The mountains under the dawn  
looked like silhouettes cut from slate  
colored paper. Those in the west show-  
ed faintly luminous. Objects about us  
became dimly visible. We could make  
out the windmill and the adobe of the  
ranch houses and the corrals. The  
cowboys arose one by one, dropped  
their plates into the dishpan and be-  
gan to hunt out their ropes. Every-  
thing was obscure and mysterious in  
the faint gray light. I watched Windy  
Bill near his tarpan. He stooped to  
throw over the canvas. When he bent  
it was before daylight; when he  
straightened his back daylight had  
come. It was just like that, as though  
some one had reached out his hand to  
turn on the illumination of the world.  
—Stewart Edward White in Outlook  
Magazine.

WHAT JOY TO BE  
FREED FROM PILES

There is Scarcely a Sufferer in this Broad Land  
But Can Be Cured By

## Dr. Chase's Ointment

The utter misery and despair of these several boxes of the ointment,  
sufferer from a severe case of piles, Mr. John Johnson, Cowley, Alta.,  
in words.

It is not only the intense itching  
and stinging, which in themselves are  
bad enough, not only the dread of a  
surgical operation, with its pain, ex-  
pense and danger, but the whole sys-  
tem seems to be undermined, and as  
the ailment drags on from day to day  
and year to year, one becomes dis-  
couraged, despondent, and in des-  
pair gives up all hope of cure.

The joy which cured ones experience  
on being freed from itching, bleeding  
and protruding piles is told in the  
thousands of letters which we have  
received from time to time.

You need not tell the writers of  
these letters that there is a case  
which Dr. Chase's Ointment will not  
cure, for they will not believe it.  
They alone know how they suffered,  
and also know that Dr. Chase's Oint-  
ment cured them. In many cases the  
cures were almost like miracles, so  
little ointment was used. In others,  
while relief came quickly, cure was  
only effected by the persistent use of

## A Woman Director

Encouraging the Lawyer  
A North Carolina lawyer says that  
Judge Buxton of that State,  
made his first appearance at the Bar  
as a young lawyer he was given  
charge, by the State's solicitor, of the  
prosecution of a man charged with  
misemeanor.

It soon appeared that there was  
no evidence against the man, but  
Buxton did his best, and was surpris-  
ed when the jury brought in a verdict  
of "guilty."

After the trial one of the jurors  
tapped the young attorney on the shoul-  
der. "Buxton," said he, "we didn't  
think the feller was guilty, but, at the  
same time, did not like to discourage  
a young lawyer by acquitting him."  
—Lippincott's.

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful  
observation of the effects of Par-  
mellee's Vegetable Pills has shown that  
they act immediately on the diseas-  
ed organs of the system and stimulate  
them to healthy action. There may  
be cases in which the disease has  
been long seated and does not easily  
yield to medicine, but even in such  
cases these Pills have been known to  
bring relief when all other so-called  
remedies have failed. These asser-  
tions can be substantiated by many  
who have used the Pills, and medical  
men speak highly of their qualities.

The moth may eventually singe  
his wings, but meanwhile you can't  
convince him he is not having a  
good time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in  
Cows.

An Emperor Who Must Die Standing

The Emperor of Austria during his  
illness has insisted on transacting  
State business as usual. As soon as  
he left the nursery he began a course  
of training to fit himself for the high  
position he was to fill. At sixteen  
he was an accomplished linguist and  
a scientific expert of no mean de-  
gree. He could ride and hunt with  
the tireless energy of a hardy sports-  
man, and his studies in literature  
and jurisprudence were conducted  
under the most celebrated scholars  
of Continental Europe. That such a  
course of training did not react up-  
on his health is doubtless due to his  
remarkable memory, which even now  
is said to enable him to recall the  
face of the humblest of his subjects  
no matter how long the lapse of time.  
It is a tradition of the Austrian royal  
house that no Emperor must die ly-  
ing down. He must stand up to re-  
ceive the last dread messenger.—  
Tit-Bits.

When the Butter is  
streaked, you may be  
sure it was not

Windsor  
Dairy  
Salt

that was used to salt it  
—for Windsor Salt gives  
an even colour.  
All grocers sell  
Windsor Salt.

**Easy and Warm**  
You don't have  
to wear arctics,  
rubbers or over-  
stockings with  
**Elmira Felt Shoes.**  
The felt itself is lighter than  
leather. Your feet can't get cold  
in Elmira Felts, no matter how  
low the temperature falls.  
Look for the trademark—shown above  
—on the sole. Insist on having the  
genuine Elmira Felts.  
Sold by Leading Dealers 35

**KEEPS OUT COLD** **KEEPS IN HEAT**  
**EDDY'S**  
**IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING.**  
IS ONCE MORE ON THE MARKET AFTER A LAPSE OF FEW  
MONTHS, and your wholesaler is in a position to supply your re-  
quirements in what is acknowledged to be  
**THE BEST BUILDING PAPER**  
**TEES & PERSSE LIMITED, Agents,**  
CALGARY WINNIPEG EDMONTON  
"Always—Everywhere in Canada—Use Eddy's Matches."  
**CARRIES NO ODOR** **Absorbs Moisture**



## WILL PRESENT THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH

Greatest of Scottish Plays Will Tour Western Canada—Famous Song—A Special Feature  
Mr. C. P. Walker, owner and manager of Winnipeg's new \$300,000 theatre, the Walker, has just completed arrangements for a tour across Western Canada of "The Bonnie Brier Bush," one of the greatest plays in the history of the drama.

The tour will begin at Fort William, Wednesday, December 4th, and will close at Nelson, B.C., about January 10th. After one day at Kenora, a week will be devoted to Winnipeg, where this famous drama has previously been given for four long engagements. One-night engagements will follow in the following named towns of Western Canada:

Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Didsbury, Lacombe, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton, Macleod, Lethbridge, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Fernie, Cranbrook, Phoenix, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland and Nelson.

The company which will present "The Bonnie Brier Bush" on this tour numbers thirty people, and is composed of players of prominence, among whom are J. Palmer Collins, Walter Scott Weeks, Ward E. Renssler, Robert Ireland, late Pipe Major of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, Kenneth McKenzie, Marion Mc-



Scene from "The Bonnie Brier Bush"

Donald, Ann Caird, Adelaide Matthews, Wm. J. Casey, the Bennett children and many others of note. The entire New York scenic production and electrical equipment is carried, a special large baggage car being required for its transportation.

A decided feature will be the special engagement for this tour, of the Australian nightingale, Miss Maggie McCann, the sweetest singer of Scottish songs that ever visited Canada. "The Bonnie Brier Bush," the play of all plays dear to the hearts of the Canadian people, is a dramatization by James MacArthur, of the late Ian MacLaren's story of the same name, and it depicts life in the land whose lochs and heathery hills inspired the great song poet, Robert Burns. If in his not very long but useful life, Ian MacLaren, or the Rev. John Watson, which was his real name, had given the world nothing but "The Bonnie Brier Bush," his life would not have been lived in vain. To those who follow the stage closely the play stands out like a light house in the sea of uninteresting stage stories. It is distinctly a play of heart interest, while the comedy is abundant, wholesome and natural.

The enterprise of Manager Walker in securing "The Bonnie Brier Bush" for a Western Canada tour will be appreciated by all lovers of the best in drama.

### Free Lance Trip

Ottawa.—The promoters of the proposed Canadian Newspapermen's tour of Europe during the summer, urged by many newspapers of the Dominion, laid a lengthy statement before the government in order to ascertain if the latter would financially assist such a project if carried out upon dignified lines. The plea argued was that a party of Canadians in Great Britain could do more good by such a tour than those Britishers who rushed through Canada at the government's expense. After due consideration the Department of the Interior, however, states that the government cannot hold out any hope of assistance to the newspaper men of Canada. The matter was brought to a head by this decision. This reply settles a question upon which all Canadian newspaper men were not unanimous, and the proposed tour of Europe may now be arranged as a free lance trip and pleasure jaunt without any restrictions as to scope.

### Pictures by Cable

Paris.—Edouard Belin, a young French inventor who has given numerous successful demonstrations of his system of telephony, said that he is preparing an improvement to his apparatus which would permit him to telegraph pictures by means of the ordinary submarine cable from Paris to New York. Mr. Belin expects to be able to give his first demonstration of this nature next spring.

### Lemieux's Mission Successful

Tokio.—It is again asserted in well informed circles that a formal agreement between Canada and Japan in regard to the restriction of immigration is not likely, but that there is no doubt as to the excellent result of the mission of the Canadian minister, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

### May Ask England's Aid

Paris.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris says that it is stated at Lisbon that the Portuguese government has made approaches to Great Britain with a view to English intervention in case the situation becomes worse.

### Wireless Telegraphy

Berlin.—Telephoning without wires for fifty or sixty miles is now in daily progress between Berlin, Nauen (where the great central wireless telegraph station is located), and various provincial points. These results have been attained by the German "Telefunken" Wireless Telegraph company, operating the Elaby-Arco system, and represent the culmination of a long series of experiments.

The transmission is effected by means both of "damped" and "undamped" waves. Less than a year ago it was possible to send an audible wireless telephone message only 3 or 4 miles, but I am officially informed that perfectly articulate conversations are now possible for fifteen times that distance. The company hopes that its tests will shortly be rewarded by still greater triumphs.

### Atrocities of the Kurds

Smyrna.—Sweeping the province of Pisidia, Asia Minor, a force of Kurds, under Ibrahim Pasha, has plundered and burned fifty-one villages, and massacred hundreds of Armenian Christians. The survivors fled to the mountains, where those not already hunted down by soldiers must die of cold and exposure. Ibrahim was sent into Pisidia to suppress a trifling local disorder, but instead, he marched out to harass Armenian Christians. The massacres were attended with frightful torture of the victims. Women were outraged, children butchered, and men mutilated.

### Disaster in Black Sea

Constantinople.—According to reports received here, the recent storms on the Black sea have resulted in terrible suffering and great loss of life. Among the disasters to shipping is the foundering of Eregli, Asia Minor, of the steamship Kaplan, in which 110 persons perished. Numerous smaller craft have been overwhelmed and these disasters, together with the loss of the Kaplan, brings the number of casualties to more than 200.

### Poison for Nurses

London.—Twelve young and pretty nurses, who joined Lady Minto's India Nursing association, will comply with the requirements of the association and will be inoculated with the plague. When they recover, the germs of cholera will be instilled into their systems, and when again in good health they will enjoy themselves with an attack of typhoid. This strenuous preliminary work is necessary for the protection of the nurses' health after they reach India.

### British Admirals Clash

London.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman patched up a row between Admirals Fisher and Beresford in connection with the Scott paint or gunnery business. Beresford demanded a court inquiry on public signal reminding Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, but Sir Henry arranged a settlement by approving Admiral Beresford's reprimand, but solacing Scott and his friends with the remark that chastisement should have been less severe and administered privately.

### May Resume Cash Payments Soon

Chicago.—Direct reports to Chicago clearing house from hundreds of western cities encouraged the local bankers to believe that a resumption of cash payments is possible within a fortnight. The committee has more than five hundred letters in reply to a circular letter asking statements of conditions throughout the west. Practically all the letters expressed a willingness to co-operate with Chicago bankers to resume cash payments.

### Dictatorship Necessary

Rome.—The situation in Portugal is being followed here with the keenest interest, the Queen of Portugal being sister of the Duchess of Aosta and queen dowager, aunt of King Victor Emmanuel. The organ of the Vatican says the news has evidently been exaggerated by enemies of Premier Franco, whose dictatorship is necessary to destroy the tyranny of the local petty parties.

### Emperor Grants Military Amnesty

Vienna.—In recognition of the commencement of the sixtieth year of his reign, the emperor has issued a decree of military amnesty, granting pardon and civil rights to all deserters, fugitives, evaders of military service at home and abroad.

### Canada Overstocked

London.—Bruce Walker, superintendent of immigration, informs a Yorkshire correspondent that the Canadian cities are "overstocked" with hundreds of idle men, and intending emigrants are making "a profound mistake in going to Canada at this season of the year."

### Ferry Left No Will

Detroit.—No will of the late Dexter M. Ferry can be found, and the family is convinced that the dead seedsman left none. Judge Durfee has named D. M. Ferry, jr., the only son, as special administrator of the estate on a petition signed by the three children, Mrs. Blanche Ferry Hooker, of Greenwich, Conn.; Mrs. Queenie Ferry Conoley, of Riverside, Ill., and the son. He is required to give only nominal bonds.

### Protest Against C. P. R. Tariff

Regina, Sask.—The city council at a special meeting passed a resolution strongly condemning the new C.P.R. tariff and appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the board of trade for the purpose of further urging upon the board of railway commissioners the necessity of taking instant steps to amend the tariff.

For people of the North West who desire to spend the winter in a milder climate the Canadian Pacific have arranged a series of low rate excursions for certain dates in December and January to Vancouver and Victoria.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson X.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 8, 1907.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ruth 1, 14-22—Memory Verses, 14, 17—Golden Text, Ruth 1, 16—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.]

A beautiful story of the days of the judges, when there was so much rebellion against God and when for a time "every man did right in his own eyes" (Judg. xvii, 6; xxi, 25). Through all God had His Othniel and Gideon and Barak and Jephthah and others and was quietly and surely working out His eternal purpose. The last word in this book, David, tells us one reason why the book was written. The first and last titles of Christ in the New Testament associate Him with David (Matt. 1, 1; Rev. xxi, 10), the name used more than any other in the Scriptures and whose throne is yet to give worldwide blessing. The closing verses of the book inform us as to his ancestry for several generations and that Ruth of our story was his great-grandmother and that her husband Boaz was the son of Rahab of Jericho, both of these women having honorable mention in Matt. 1, in which chapter David is the only man called a king, although the names of many kings are given. The story of this book is a foreshadowing of the time when the weary gleaners shall possess the field in that morning when God shall help Israel and the meek shall inherit the earth (Ps. xlii, 5, margin; xxviii, 11; Matt. v, 5). Our kinsman Redeemer, the true mighty man of wealth, shall redeem the inheritance and deliver the whole creation from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. viii, 21-23). "The kingdom shall be the Lord's" (Obad. 21).

Some one has outlined the book as follows: Chapter I, Ruth deciding; chapter II, Ruth gleaning; chapter III, Ruth resting; chapter IV, Ruth rewarded. The lesson assigned us is in the first portion, but we must look a little at the context.

It looks as if Elimelech and Naomi made a mistake in going to Moab, but God overruled it as He does all things—to work out His purpose. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee; the remainder of wrath shalt Thou restrain" (Ps. lxxvi, 10). The loss of her husband and two sons in the land of Moab looks to Naomi like a chastening, for she says, "I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty" (verse 21). The going out was hers; the bringing home was the Lord's. She said, "The hand of the Lord is gone out against me; and the Lord hath testified against me; the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me, and the Almighty hath afflicted me" (verses 13, 20, 21). Yet doubtless she would afterward add, "Before I was afflicted I went astray, but now have I kept Thy word" (Ps. cxli, 67). The fullness of blessing which came to her through Ruth could not have been known unless she had been emptied. Broken and emptied vessels are the kind the Lord uses. The name "Almighty" is suggestive of this, a name first used in Gen. xxi, 1, and more times in the book of Job than in all the rest of the Bible. Job, although a servant of God, thought a great deal of himself (Job xxi, 1), but after he had his eyes opened to see and abhor himself, he was blessed as never before (chapter xlii).

That Naomi should urge her sons' wives to return to their idolatrous homes and people seems strange when she knew the God of Israel to be the only true God, but she was not specially joyful in the Lord about that time and was so lonely herself that she seemed to think only of the temporal welfare of her daughters-in-law. We do not say but that she should at all costs have sought to win the Moabites to the true God, but Christians will never win people out of the world by going down into it and being conformed to it. Think how the people of Sodom despised Lot when he pleaded with them. They knew him too well. Naomi's testimony, on the whole, must have been for God rather than against Him, else Ruth would never have acted or spoken as she did. May her immortal words be ours as we turn to Him who loved us and gave Himself for us (verses 16, 17), and may we indeed be as devoted to Him as she was to Naomi. There is another gentle who always comes before me when I think of Ruth; I mean Israel, the little, who said to David, "As the Lord liveth and as my lord the king liveth, surely in what place my lord the king shall be, whether in death or life, even there also will thy servant be" (II Sam. xv, 21). These gentle make us think of two others in the gospel story, likewise a man and a woman who greatly refreshed our Lord by their great faith.

The words "steadfastly minded" (verse 18) make us think of Acts vii, 55; xi, 23; I Cor. xv, 58, and work in us a great desire to see "Jesus only" and run with patience looking unto Him.

"So they two went" (verse 19) points us to another instance of great devotion when Elimelech refused to leave Eliphaz because he wanted a double portion of his spirit (II Kings ii, 1-15), and we read, "So they came; they two went on; they two stood; they two went over; they still went on and talked." When we desire to be filled with the Spirit as much as Elimelech did that day and see Jesus as intensely as he saw Eliphaz, something will surely come of it to the glory of God.

### Dressing by Fraud

London.—Justice Grantham, at the Sussex assizes, indulged in some strong remarks regarding the way in which "swell ladies of the land," as he termed them, defrauded poor tradespeople.

"It was time," said the learned judge, "that many ladies who dressed so expensively were made to realize that they could not defraud tradespeople with contempt, and that by making false statements in order to obtain what they required they could be sent to prison. If this was more fully realized it would put a stop to a lot of false credit. Great advantages were taken by swell ladies of poor tradespeople. They went to various shops and ordered grand and expensive costumes for which they never intended to pay; consequently many poor tradespeople were absolutely robbed."

### Arabs Attack French Army Camp

Maghnia, Algeria.—Ten thousand of the fiercest Beni Nassan tribesmen swooped down on the French army camp and were beaten off with a loss of twelve hundred killed. Fighting continued for a long time and was conducted on the part of the tribesmen apparently with a total disregard for their lives. At one time the French infantry was in danger of being surrounded but they finally disengaged themselves from their perilous position by a most brilliant charge. The rout of the Arabs was completed by a vigorous shelling by the artillery. The French loss was eight killed. The Arabs were not discouraged by this severe repulse but reformed their forces and in addition directed their efforts to rousing other tribes.

### Silver for Strathcona

London.—Canadian people resident in England have presented Lord Strathcona with a handsome piece of silver, symbolical of his connection with Canada. The Duke of Argyll, who was accompanied by the Princess Louise, made the presentation, with warm words of eulogy. Lord Strathcona, replying, expressed the opinion that his greatest service to Canada had been in connection with the Riel commission, he said he hoped the time would soon come when he would be able to hand it over to younger and perhaps abler hands. There was still one thing remaining, however, which he would like to see accomplished, the establishment of the "all-red" route.

### Isthmus Does Not Need Men

Washington, D. C.—"Discourage vigorously any applicants coming to the Isthmus without employment. All the positions are filled, and no increase is contemplated. The unemployed men are without funds and are a source of embarrassment." This was the dispatch from Chief Engineer Goebels, received at Washington recently. Applications for work on the Isthmus are coming into the commission's office at the rate of 300 a day.

### Many Doctors Swindled

New York.—An "old classmate" swindle, by which hundreds of physicians in this country, Canada and England, have been muled out of thousands, was revealed with the arrest of Alexander Porter, a fake farmer, of Denver. Porter was nabbed by four central office detectives in front of the Vanderbilt hotel. Dr. Samuel H. Muer charged the prisoner with swindling upon him a forged draft for \$150.00.

### Deserted Russian Army

Chicago, Ill.—Thirty Russian soldiers, veterans of the Japanese war, under the command of Lieut. Laurmans passed through Chicago on their way to Montana. All are deserters of the czar's army. According to the lieutenant, they were assisted out of the country by means of an underground system. The deserters hope to become cow-boys.

### Vesuvius Is Roaring

Naples.—Mount Vesuvius, after two months inactivity, is emitting clouds of smoke accompanied by considerable roaring from three fissures around the old crater. Some alarm is felt by the population in the surrounding towns in view of the recent earthquakes, it being recalled that the great eruption of April, 1906, followed the Calabria earthquake of 1905.

### Anti-Clericals in Rome

Rome.—The anti-clerical sentiment is again on the increase, and authorities anticipate grave trouble following the recent incident when a gang of toughs stopped the Right Rev. Casque, and spat in his face.

### Big Coal Output

Edmonton, Alta.—According to a statement compiled by the provincial government there are twenty-three coal mines operated in the Edmonton district, with total approximate output of 2,320 tons per day.

### Will Take Case to Courts

Vancouver, B. C.—The provincial government will carry the case to court in an endeavor to collect the income tax from the federal officials, hitherto considered exempt.

### Burglars Secure Many Thousands

St. Petersburg.—Burglars looted the government pawnshop at Tula, Russia, and the Trans-Vaspian railroad station at Samarakand, Russian Turkestan, carrying off \$75,000 from the former place, and \$20,000 from the latter.

### Big Fruit Exhibit

London.—At the fruit exhibition which opened recently, British Columbia is making an extra effort in the display of fruit, some 800 cars being shown.

### Black Hand in Toronto

Toronto.—Inspector Duncan has received several letters from the citizens which have been sent to them from the Blackhand society demanding money or threatening to murder them if the money is not produced.

### Government Will Start Coal Mine

Regina.—As the result of reports submitted to the government by J. J. Davies on the Eagle Lake district coal field, the Provincial government has decided to operate a coal mine for the benefit of settlers in the district. The action of the government is largely prompted by special circumstances of the case, the fuel problem in the district affected being one of the utmost importance and requiring immediate attention if settlers are not to leave the country. The government proposes to start the necessary operations for establishment of the mine without delay, and to get it in active operation at the earliest possible moment. The point where the proposed mine is located is some forty or fifty miles from the nearest surveyed line of railway and in a country quite barren of timber.

### C.P.R. Shareholders to Meet

Montreal.—A special notice has been sent out calling together the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific railway to a special meeting on December 30, to sanction the issue of the balance of the authorized ordinary capital stock to the extent of \$23,320,000 in such sums and at such terms as the directors may think proper. When issued this will complete the authorized capital stock of the C.P.R., which amounts to \$150,000,000, of which \$121,630,000 has already been issued. No explanation has been given as to why this issue has been decided upon at this time, and it is generally supposed that it has some connection with improvements to the road.

### Immigration Growing

Ottawa.—The total immigration into Canada from April 1 to October 31 (seven months) as compared with the corresponding months of last year, was 1906, 161,562; 1907, 211,859, an increase of 50,297 or 31 per cent. The immigration through ocean ports for October was 13,597, as compared with 8,707 for October, 1906, an increase of 56 per cent. The immigration for October from the United States was 4,171, as compared with 5,023 for October, 1906. So far during the fiscal year (seven months) the increase through ocean ports has been 65 per cent, and there has been a decrease from the United States of eight per cent.

### Murder and Robbery

Copenhagen.—Private dispatches from Omsk, Siberia, paint the present conditions in the gloomiest colors. Several co-operating bands of men are terrorizing the city. Robbers walk into the stores in broad daylight and command the occupants to throw up their hands and then take all the money they can find. At the telegraph stations the clerks offered resistance and were all shot dead. All the bandits caught by the police are immediately hanged, but the government is really powerless. Thus far no foreigners have been hurt because the anarchists wish to retain the sympathy of the people outside of Russia.

### CHRISTMAS RATES EAST VIA NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Commencing Dec. 1st, and continuing to Dec. 31st, excursion tickets will be on sale to many points in Eastern Canada, west of Montreal, at \$40.00 for the round trip, good for return three months from date of sale. Be sure to specify the North-Western Line between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago.

### Many Rails Needed in Canada

Toronto.—A careful calculation has been made by the railway engineers as to the quantity of steel rails required in Canada during the next year, and it is stated that, including the orders already placed, 380,000 tons will be needed to meet the demand of all the roads, including the Grand Trunk Pacific. The outlook for the steel trade is therefore good, and it is believed the Soo will have about two hundred thousand tons, and the balance, about one hundred and eighty thousand tons, will go to the Nova Scotia steel works.

It is said that contracts have actually been let for a good slice of the whole demand, and, as a result, the Soo works are exceptionally busy.

### Flocking Back to Europe

Paris.—The increasing contingents of homecoming Italians, Lithuanians, and other Mediterranean steerage passengers, is disconcerting, not only the steamship companies, who have inadequate facilities for dealing with such a sudden and unexpected traffic, but the labor leaders of Europe, who deny these newcomers have sufficient money to pay their winter expenses without working, and declare they will thus add misery to what is sure to be a hard winter among the European working classes.

### Ross Rifle Inquiry

Ottawa.—A board of officers met recently at the militia department to report on the Ross rifle. The board will take action regarding the defects and weaknesses developed during the season of 1908 and will report upon changes required to make the rifle satisfactory and acceptable as a military arm. They will also report as to whether the Ross rifle compares favorably with British and American service rifles in workmanship, design and material.

### Refused a Landing at Vancouver

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer, To-samarue, arrived here from Yokohama and the local immigration officials forced all the Japanese ticketed to this port with passports made out for United States points to proceed direct to Seattle. One hundred and eleven who intended to disembark here were forced to continue. The total for United States points was two hundred and twenty-two.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are issuing during December low rate excursion tickets to Eastern Canada from all points in the North West.

## IMPORTANT ACTS ARE BEFORE HOUSE

Resolution to the Effect That Civil Service System Should Be Based on Character

Ottawa.—Several resolutions and motions, suggestive of the business which will engage the attention of parliament this session, have a place on the order paper of the house of commons. Mr. Foster gives notice of a resolution to the effect that a civil service system should be based on character alone and that appointments should be based on competency. There should be established three open competitive examinations conducted under a non-partisan civil service commission.

Mr. Foster also gives notice of motions calling for the abolition of party patronage and setting forth the desirability of the purchase of all supplies by tender.

Mr. Cockshutt gives notice of a resolution declaring against assisted immigration, except in agricultural and domestic service classes.

Mr. Pringle, member for Cornwall, will move for a committee to consider a scheme by state or otherwise of old age pensions.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson will move a resolution setting forth the desirability of extending the influence of the Intercolonial as a government railway by the leasing or purchasing of all branch lines connecting with the government system.

### Liverpool to Edmonton in 11 Days

(London Daily Mail.)

To the Editor of the Overseas Daily Mail.—

Sir,—I attach a cutting from a local paper concerning some birds, which we had shipped out here the other day. Surely this achievement will require some beating?

Yours, faithfully,

KNOWLES BROS.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.—To transfer goods from Liverpool, Eng., to Edmonton, Alberta, in 11 days is the record of the Dominion Express, in connection with a consignment of five Indian game fowls ordered by Knowles Bros., Edmonton. They were shipped in Liverpool on September 30 and arrived here on October 1, bearing a letter posted on the same day, which did not get here till the following day. The express goods came over by the Empress of Ireland, via Montreal, and the letter by the Lusitania, via New York. Both steamers left the same day.

### Want More Fighting

St. Petersburg.—As a result of the rumor that Washington cabled Secretary Taft requesting him to hasten his return to the United States, the visit of the secretary has given an impetus to the stream of Russians who come to the American embassy and volunteer for services for the supposedly impending Japanese-American war. This idea has got such a hold on the people that a number of the officers have even taken steps to organize companies of volunteers. Mr. Schuyler, the American charge d'affaires, is resorting to the Russian press to deny the possibility of any trouble with Japan. Most absurd stories regarding Secretary Taft's mission to Russia are in circulation.

### Will Build Big Factory

Prince Albert, Sask.—A definite proposition was submitted by an American match firm to establish a \$100,000 factory here. The company has been contemplating the erection of a Canadian factory for some time and made a careful examination of several possible locations. This city was found to be suitable and the unrivalled transportation facilities appeals to them as the best site. The plant will have capacity enough to supply the whole of Canada.

Two foundry firms are negotiating for a place here.

### LOW EXCURSION RATES TO EASTERN CANADA

The North-Western Line again announce their annual excursions to Eastern Canada. Rate of \$40 for the round trip to points in Ontario and Quebec, as far east as Montreal, will be in effect daily during December, and tickets will be good for return three months from date of sale, with provision for extension at small additional cost. If travelling East be sure and specify The North-Western Line when purchasing your ticket, as this will ensure your best service and quickest time. Full information on application to Geo. A. Lee, General Agent, 215 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

### Plague in India

Lahore, India.—The efforts of the Indian government to stamp out the plague have, up to the present time, been enormously hampered by the refusal of Mohammedans to evacuate infected villages on the ground that they were forbidden by the Koran to "flee from the wrath of God." Fully 250,000 deaths from the plague among the Moslems have been due to this belief.

### May Not Arbitrate

Lethbridge.—The arbitration boards on the dispute between miners and operators at Taber, Mr. Sherman says, are being held in abeyance for a while. There have been changes in the management of some mines and efforts are being made to bring about a settlement with the new managers, without having recourse to arbitration.

### New Regulations for Entering U. S.

Washington.—Hereafter, Canadians, not native-born, crossing the border to live in the United States will not have to pay the customary head tax of four dollars. This change has been decided upon and the department of labor and commerce are sending out circulars to the consuls in Canada and other places affected by amendment, which has been made.







## Obliging D. D. D.

By M. M. Cummings.  
Copyright, 1917, by M. M. Cummings.

Carman arrived as a tiny figure in brown from across the lawn. "Up to more mischief," he growled. "Just had one speaking and getting ready for another. I hope he gets it. It's a pity I can't give it to him. He'd remember it better than the hairbrush sessions he usually has."

Daniel Devereux Dudley slipped around a corner of the carriage house, and Will Carman resumed his book. The day was far too fine for reading, but his clothes were downstairs drying out, and one of Bob Dudley's dressing gowns was scarcely an appropriate costume for outdoor exercise.

He had run down to his partner's bungalow for the day only. He had wanted to make a base of operations against Ruth Emory, who was stay-



"Won't you please marry him so I won't be spanked?"

ing across the river at the Blessington's country place. Ruth was to leave tomorrow for Bar Harbor, and unless he spoke today there was small chance of winning her hand for another six months. Carman was no letter writer, and he could not hope to conduct an epistolary courtship.

Helen Dudley, his partner's wife, had suggested the scheme of his running down ostensibly upon business just at the time that Dudley was going away. He might go over to Blessington's for want of better occupation, and the battle would be won.

But they had not counted upon D. D. D. That ingenious six-year-old had spent the early morning in bridging with branches and sod the tiny stream that cut through the Dudley lawn. Carman had broken through the shaky bridge and had soaked himself to the knees. Mrs. Dudley had spanked D. D. D., but that did not dry damp trousers nor muddy boots, and now Carman was sitting in the guest room smoking Bob Dudley's cigars and softly cursing small boys and other fates that kept him from Miss Emory's side. Presently he laid down the book as D. D. D. came around the corner of the carriage house again. The roof repairs had left some tar on the dirt heap, and in making up a ball of the sticky compound D. D. D. had smeared his clothes with the mess.

"Good!" commented Carman. "Now you will get spanking No. 2. Just wait until your mother sees you."

There was not long to wait. D. D. D. ran to the rear of the house, and presently a succession of walls announced that the youngster's condition had been discovered by his long suffering mother. Carman chuckled.

"Vengeance was swift, my boy. You'll wind up on the gallows yet."

Carman was not ordinarily heartless, and, as a rule, he was fond of children, but the provocation had been great.

Mrs. Dudley tapped on his door, and Carman answered.

"Do you think," she asked, "it would hurt your boots to put them in the oven to dry? We had them in the sun, but they are drying very slowly. Here are your other clothes."

Carman decided in favor of the oven; anything to hurry the process. Perhaps, after all, he might be in time. He assumed his restored clothing and shuffled down to the porch in Bob Dudley's bath slippers. Carman was a six foot giant, while Dudley was small and dapper. There was nothing in the house that would fit Carman.

On the porch he chatted with his butler and found it more pleasant to talk of Ruth than to sit in a room by himself and brood over his lost opportunity.

D. D. D. was playing at the other end of the piazza under the maternal eye. With the prospect of a speedy return of his footgear Carman even found it possible to smile upon the youngster mildly.

Then the servant came out bearing the boots, and as she waved Carman D. D. D. made a dive for the footgear.

"I want my tar," he exclaimed. "I hid it there when Nephew ran after me."

Nephew dropped the boots on Carman's astonished feet, and with a howl of dismay and pain, the latter picked them up. It was all too true. In the right hand were the dark stains that told how well the heat of the oven had

spread the pitch. The shoes were ruined. Mrs. Dudley was all sympathy, but it began to look as though all the stars were against Carman. There was not another pair of shoes about the place that approached his size. It was out of the question to send the girl to town. The chauffeur had driven the head of the house to the city and had not yet returned.

"It's all over," said Carman grimly. "I'll go to town in the morning in the auto. Until then it will have to be bath slippers for me, and I cannot very well propose in bath slippers."

"It is scarcely the costume of romance," said Mrs. Dudley.

"It is fate," he said resignedly. "Ruth Emory will never see me more."

"Perhaps it is not as bad as that. You might write, you know," comforted Mrs. Dudley, but Carman refused to be comforted. He knew how vainly he had tried to frame a letter that would sound unlike a business communication. It was only the prospect of her leaving that had moved him to speaking. Now the chance was lost, thanks to D. D. D.

That evening Carman sat on the porch looking across the water to where the lights betrayed the Blessington's place. Mrs. Dudley had promised to call on a sick friend, and Carman would not hear of her remaining at home. It was nearly 10 when a figure stole across the grass, and Carman rose from his chair.

"Look out for the pitfall," he warned. "Don't get in the brook."

"I won't," came the cheery reply, and Carman started. It was not Mrs. Dudley, but Ruth Emory, who presently emerged from the gloom of the trees to offer her slim, cool hand.

"I thought that Helen was here," she said. "I paddled over to say goodby to her."

"She will be home presently," he said eagerly. "Won't you wait?"

Somewhat now that she was here, he had lost his courage again.

Ruth sat down and demanded an explanation of his warning, and he explained the device of D. D. D.

"And you have been cooped up here all day," she cried. "What a shame! It was a perfect day."

"Not for me," he said mournfully. "That little limb of Satan spoiled it for me."

"I ain't a limb of Satan," denied a sleepy voice from the low French window. "I am a good boy, only I am bad sometimes," he explained as he pattered out upon the piazza and climbed upon Ruth's lap. "I was bad today."

he added. "I got tar in Mr. Carman's boots, and I got spanked because he couldn't come over and ask you to marry him. Won't you please marry him, so I won't be spanked?" he added. "I was spanked three times today."

"Won't you?" asked Carman softly. "I want you so, dear! When it seemed that I had lost my opportunity I was nearly crazy. It was fate that brought you over. I am not a good pleader. Won't you let D. D. D. plead for me?"

Miss Emory's eyes grew soft and bright. She, too, had been afraid that perhaps the word that would mean so much to them both would never be spoken.

"I am a member of the Children's Aid society," she said, with a low laugh. "Perhaps for the sake of D. D. D. I had better say yes."

In a moment Carman's arms were about her, and he knelt beside her chair. Mrs. Dudley's first blurt that all was well was gained as she rounded the porch from D. D. D.'s sleepy voice.

"Kiss me, too," he pleaded. And Mrs. Dudley smiled and went softly to the back door lest she disturb them.

### Early Refrigeration.

The most ancient method of making ice is practiced in parts of India.

Holes are made in the ground, dry straw is put at the bottom of these, and on it at the close of the day are placed pans of water which are left until the next morning, when the ice that is found within the pans is collected. This industry is carried on only in districts where the ground is dry and will readily absorb the vapor given off from the water in the pans.

The freezing, of course, is due to the great amount of heat absorbed by the vapor in passing from its liquid to its gaseous form.

Another process was practiced in the day of ancient Rome, when the wealthy are said to have had their wines cooled by having the bottles placed in water into which salt-peter was thrown, the bottles being the while rotated.

Dr. Cullen in 1755 discovered that the evaporation of water could be facilitated by the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere and that by doing this water could be frozen.

Nairn in 1777 discovered that sulphuric acid would absorb the vapor of water if placed in a second vessel separate from that containing the water, but connected with it. This discovery was put to use in 1810 by constructing an apparatus for absorbing the vapor of the water that it was desired to cool or freeze.

This apparatus greatly facilitated the freezing operations of a vacuum freezing machine.

The Black Sea.

The Black sea differs in a most remarkable manner from other lakes and seas. A surface current flows continually from it into the Mediterranean and an undercurrent from the Mediterranean into the Black sea. The latter current is salt and, being heavier than the fresh water above it, becomes stagnant at the bottom. Being saturated with sulphurated hydrogen, this water will not maintain life, and so the Black sea contains no living things below the depth of about a hundred fathoms. Its area is 108,500 square miles. It is 740 miles long, and its greatest width is 200 miles.

### To Build Artificial Island.

The war department has determined upon plans for the building of an artificial island at the entrance to Chesapeake bay. This island will be built up from a submerged ledge and will be made sufficiently large to contain, besides a battery to command the approach to the bay's entrance, quarters and barracks for men and a parade ground for drill, together with suitable storehouses for provisions and ammunition which would be required for a protracted period. A part of the programme is the construction of an artificial harbor to accommodate the supply of boats and submarines, the latter to form an adjunct of the coast defense system.—Harper's Weekly.

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### THE EIGHTH WONDER.

Hudson River Bridge to Be an Extraordinary Structure.

The magnitude of the projected Hudson River bridge does not at first strike the unthinking person, but when it does strike it comes with a breathless, aerial significance. It will be the eighth wonder of the world, and the eyes of foreign engineers are turned to New York with expectancy.

The plans of the new structure are practically those of the original North river project. It was a long step from a 1,700 foot span (then and still the longest in the world) to over 3,000 feet, the distance to be covered between the piers on either side of the broad Hudson. To make a bridge almost double the length of the Brooklyn bridge meant building the towers nearly twice as high, and in order to allow for additional roadways and tracks the bridge of double length must be also twice as wide. Thus the proposition involved was really very much more than building a bridge with a double length span, for three dimensions had to be considered, making the entire structure nearly eight times as large as the Brooklyn bridge.

At first other engineers were loath to believe that modern materials made possible so great a bridge. But the entire profession is now agreed that the bridge is possible and practicable, and their estimates of construction cost vary between \$35,000,000 and \$50,000,000, depending upon the number of tracks and the carrying capacity designated. These figures do not include the cost of approaches or right of way.

It is an astonishing feat that is contemplated, this of suspending between steel towers distant more than half a mile eight great railway tracks and four driveways, says Charles H. Cochran in the New Broadway Magazine. As a triumph of engineering the work will have no equal. There will be four stupendous towers at the piers, each suggesting in appearance the celebrated Eiffel tower. These four towers will be about 800 feet from the foundation stones to top. They will carry the eight mammoth steel cables that will curve gracefully across the noble Hudson and support the two deck steel truss bridge 140 feet wide, capable of transporting 100,000 persons in one hour without undue crowding.

Materialism in Children.

It is perhaps not unnatural that the growth of fortunes should bring the facts of life early before the minds of children and that as a result there should be a tendency toward materialism in even a child's point of view.

Not long ago I heard two girls of six and seven talking on a country road. They were children whose parents were amply able to give them whatever they thought best for them to have. The first child said: "How can we make some money? I tell you what, Mary, we must sell your radishes as soon as they are ripe." Mary answered sadly: "I wish Aunt Susan were here. She buys radishes like the dickens." Now, these children at this early age were discontented with their weekly allowance and, finding that they could not get more from their parents, decided to sell to the neighbors, and their parents, wishing them to develop themselves and to learn by experience, did not prevent their doing so.—Louisia McCrady in Atlantic.

Coal Under Water.

Some years ago a fleet of British colliers was sunk during a storm in an English harbor and remained under water for five years before being salvaged and brought to the surface, says the Scientific American. An examination of the coal showed that it had kept its value for steam purposes, and this led to some experiments by the naval authorities which settled beyond all doubt that coal stored under water did not deteriorate as when stored in the air. Taking heed of this conserving power of water, the Western Electric company is building flooded coal pits at its plant at Hawthorne, Ill. The excavation is 320 by 75 feet and 12 feet deep, built of concrete and divided into twelve pits. The coal is dropped directly from the cars, which pass over the pits, and the fuel is removed when desired by means of a steam shovel.

A Great Blast.

One of the largest blasts ever tried in France was discharged recently at the quartzite quarries at Cherbourg and is said to have displaced 120,000 tons of stone. A tunnel measuring six feet wide and six feet high was driven into the face of the cliff for a distance of seventy feet, and at its end two branch tunnels, each twenty feet long, were driven to the right and left respectively. These branches ended in chambers forty feet apart and seventy feet from the face of the cliff, and measuring each 10 feet by 4 feet by 4 feet. The chambers were charged with eight and a half tons of blasting powder and 280 pounds of dynamite, and the blast was fired electrically. The quartzite obtained from this quarry finds much favor in England as a road material.—Engineer.

To Build Artificial Island.

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### SPORTING NOTES.

The fastest mile by a trotter in California this season was made by Fresno Girl, 2:10 1/4.

Charley McElroy has again failed in his attempt to secure the reinstatement of Outback's setting.

At the University of California the rule preventing freshmen from playing on the varsity football team has been abolished.

Arthur Caville, the Australian swimmer, was successful recently in swimming across Golden Gate, San Francisco, and beat the record of his brother, Sydney, making the distance in 1 hour 15 minutes.

Since 1897, when Harvard and Yale came together after their break, Yale has won eight games, scoring ninety-one points. Harvard has won two games, scoring thirty-nine points, and there have been two 0 to 0 games.

Fleider Jones says: "No conditions could be framed which would induce me to play ball another year. I am through forever. I have been in the game a long while and have come to the point where I must quit and work for myself."

The Prince of Wales, who witnessed the tennis doubles match for the Davis cup on July 22 last, has presented the All English Lawn Tennis club with a silver cup to be held for a year by the winner of the all comers singles in the contests for the championship of the world, as provided for under the rules governing the Davis cup competitions.

### TRAIN AND TRACK.

In Canada 1,300 miles of railroads have been constructed in twelve months, and 3,000 more are under way.

A railroad will soon be completed which will extend from Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic coast, to the city of Guatemala, putting the capital of the Central American republic within five days' steam communication of New Orleans.

The report of the Interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1906, shows a total single track mileage in the United States of 224,363.17, an increase of 4,262.13 miles during the year. The total number of railway employees was 1,521,355.

There is now in use on the Union Pacific railway a motor weed burner which, with its crew of three men, does the work of 800. The machine is propelled usually at the rate of three miles an hour, and it destroys from twenty to twenty-five miles of weeds a day.

### GLEANINGS.

Nearly half the meat eaten in Berlin is beef; pork comes next, then mutton, while veal is fourth.

A Lawrence county (Mo.) man who is building an addition to his home is making the shingles by hand out of oak.

London is to have a dress exhibition next February, at which dresses, furs and lace to the value of at least \$500,000 will be displayed.

The goats which produce the milk for the famous Roquefort cheese hardly ever drink water, obtaining the moisture they require from the herbage.

The Greenport (N. Y.) Watchman says that in its eighty-two years of unbroken publication it has had but three editors, two in one family. In December the present editor will have completed forty-nine years in that position.

### RANDOM DEFINITIONS.

Ecotist—A personified, perpetual, motionless, perpendicular pronoun.

Public opinion—The moving fingers of the writers and artists of the daily press.

Business—Something in which friendship and love have no part. Don't be deceived.

Patience—The guiding line of advancement that leads one to his desired goal.

Duty—A cold, loveless fact of the reason, a perfunctory performance without soul or sentiment.

Adversity—The paradoxical polish that adds lustre to pure gold, but corrodes all inferior metals.—Helen Vall Wallace in New York World.

### MONEY MATTERS.

French mints coined \$304,000 of Swiss coins last year.

The Italian government has decided on an issue of ten and five lire notes for a sum of \$20,000,000.

At present all Canadian coins are minted in London, but after this month they will be turned out at the Ottawa mint. The profit, which is now nearly half a million dollars, will accrue to the Dominion government.

If all the money in the world was equally divided among all the people in the world each person would have just \$7.50 at the time of division. This would not be enough to pay off the per capita public debts of the principal countries.

### Woman's Realm.

Of the nineteen women members of the parliament of Finland all but one are total abstainers.

Miss Jennie Kendall, one of New Hampshire's two women deputy sheriffs, has just joined a woman suffrage club in her home town. The women deputies are doing splendid work.

The ranks of the woman suffragists have been augmented within the year by 12,000 working women, banded together in various cities, to "political equality leagues of self supporting women."

There are a good many heroes in novels who couldn't hold a job in real life.

### JESTER'S SORROWS.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome on the World's Shortcomings.

"I am a well-fed man," said Mr. Jerome K. Jerome at Whitfield's Tabernacle recently, when he addressed a men's meeting on "The Troubles of a Well-Fed Man."

"I have very little to grumble at," he continued. "I have a very charming wife, I have delightful children, though we occasionally have differences of opinion, and yet, in spite of all, I am not happy. Like the old lady in heaven, we have an unfortunate habit of thinking of the poor folks in hell."

Mr. Jerome referred to the eight millions in this country who did not know what dinner meant, who were living the lives of wild beasts, without the wild beast's privilege of making a bee-line for his food when he saw it. The poor got in his way; they got in the way of his sport. When he returned he might pass the people on the Embankment. "Why not throw them over into the river?" exclaimed Mr. Jerome. "Cold-blooded murder, you say? It is cold-blooded murder to leave them there."

"I say," he continued, "it is not a decent world. It is not a world that it is a fit place to bring one's wives and sisters into. I object to it."

There were people who pictured God as "a sort of celestial Whiteley's," a universal provider, who had even provided poor people, so that by contrast the rich might get a little more fun. He asked what was the good of giving to a man if he stood surrounded by thieves?

"I call it stealing," he said, "to sell a thing for more than it is worth, or to take from a man the only thing he has, his labor, for less than it is worth. I call it stealing to sell boots of brown paper and patent medicines which will only poison I call it stealing to sell a man, because he can only buy small quantities, coal at £3 a ton. I call it stealing to charge 6s. for a damp cellar in the slums, and to take savings from the poor and use the money for gambling. When you mention old age pensions every capitalist paper in the two continents screams that you are damaging the holy cause of thrift. Theft is our system," added Mr. Jerome. "That is how we live. We have turned God's temple into a den of thieves. As for robbing the rich, if there is any robbing to be done, you take my tip and put your money on the rich."

Was this the best possible world, where at one end of the scale people for want of anything to do had to turn sport into a business, and at the other end they had to have societies to teach the children to play? It was a rotten system. Was this world God Almighty's or the capitalists? By their help and consent it was the capitalists'. What was called competition nowadays was competition between those who had everything and those who had nothing.

### HER PHOTO IN COFFIN.



# The Marathon Mystery

A Story of Manhattan

By BURTON L. STEVENSON  
Author of "The Red-Headed Boy"

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(Continued)

"Now let us see what Tremaine was doing. In 1895 he was in Australia, planning a bank robbery. He meets Thompson, descended from his estate of captain to that of common sailor. Tremaine takes Thompson in on the plan, and Thompson, to get even for that treachery at Sing Sing, gives him away. Tremaine, no doubt, got a penitentiary sentence. He probably broke jail again, for in 1900 he appears at Martinique, supposedly from South America. He has considerable money, which he no doubt stole somewhere, and perhaps he chose St. Pierre as a safe place to stay in hiding until the hue and cry after him was over. He would have some acquaintance with the island, if he landed there from the wreck."

"Thompson learns where he is—perhaps even sees him at St. Pierre—and puts a bouquet to his revenge by driving him into fits of rage by reminding him of that Australian treachery. But at last he sends him a message which brings him to New York."

"Yes," I said, "and I have nudged my brain in vain trying to imagine what that message could have been."

"Well," remarked Godfrey, "while we can't, of course, give its actual text, I don't think it very difficult to guess its general tenor. We know what Tremaine came here to do—he came to blackmail Mrs. Delroy. It's pretty safe, then, to suppose that the message told him that she was blackmailable—in other words, that she had married a rich man. No doubt Tremaine's money was running low, and he jumped at this chance of replenishing his purse. Thompson was working his way toward St. Pierre to join him, and actually reached there on the Parima just as Tremaine was leaving. Perhaps Tremaine had tried to play Thompson false a second time."

"Now," he continued, "let us see how nearly we can reconstruct the scene which occurred in this room. Tremaine supplies Thompson on the voyage up with whisky and agrees to keep him supplied, believing that he may be useful—not daring, at any rate, to make an open enemy of him lest he spoil his game here. Thompson had only to speak a word to the police to put Tremaine back in Sing Sing to serve out his unexpired term. Arrived at New York, he establishes himself in that suit across the hall and spends a week or two in looking over the ground, ostensibly boosting his railroad scheme. Thompson, who has been in jail, joins him and takes these rooms."

"At last Tremaine is ready—or perhaps his lack of money forces him to act. He writes a note to Mrs. Delroy telling her that he's alive and wishes to share in her prosperity. He demands that she meet him in these rooms, asking for Thompson. That leaves him free from suspicion should she show the note to her husband and



"Tremaine picks up the iron pipe and knocks him down."

should be attempt to have the writer arrested for blackmail. But she isn't so sensible. Perhaps she disregards his first note; perhaps she's unable to decide what to do. She has, of course, been thrown into a panic. He writes again. In despair she seeks the advice of her sister, and Miss Croydon, who is by far the stronger of the two, offers to come here herself; see the man and find out what he proposes to do."

"Tremaine has secured Thompson's key, given him some money and sent him out to get drunk. But for Jimmy the Dude he would probably have stayed away—probably in the looking-out Jimmy brings him home. Tremaine has to make the best of it, since there isn't time to get Thompson out of the way again. Anyway, he's so drunk that Tremaine anticipates no interference from him. He shows him in the bathroom and lets him down to wait for Miss Croydon. She arrives promptly, despite the

rain, and we can imagine that the dialogue which followed was not of a milk and water kind; both of them are full of fire, and they made the sparks fly."

"Thompson is aroused by the voices or perhaps wakes naturally, comes into the outer room and interferes. He is still half drunk; perhaps he threatens Tremaine. At any rate, Tremaine picks up the iron pipe and knocks him down; then in a sudden black frenzy of anger, remembering Australia, seeing how Thompson will always stand in his way, he draws his revolver and shoots him through the heart. That done, he walks out, closes the door, goes to his room and at a favorable moment leaves the building."

He leaned back in his chair and applied a fresh match to his cigar.

"That," he concluded, "is my idea of the story. There's one person who can fill in the details. I'm going to apply to her as soon as I get back from Boston."

"You mean Miss Croydon?"

"Yes," he nodded; "and I think Tremaine is pretty near the end of his adventurous career."

"There's one thing," I remarked after a moment—"that diamond I found on the floor here didn't come from Tremaine's pin. I tried it last night, and it didn't fit."

Godfrey smiled as he placed the clippings carefully in his pocketbook.

"I know it," he said. "I meant to tell you. It came from a ring belonging to Jimmy the Dude. I saw him tonight across the street. Simmonds had him in for another sweating—Simmonds isn't quite convinced yet that Jimmy's innocent—and I noticed a ring on his finger contained a cluster of little diamonds. One of them was gone, and when I questioned him he said he'd lost it somewhere the night Thompson was killed. He probably dropped it here as he was helping Thompson to bed."

"That's it, no doubt," I agreed. "But it breaks one thread of evidence."

"We don't need it!" declared Godfrey confidently, as he arose to go. "We've got a chain about Tremaine, Lester, that he can't break, and we'll compel Miss Croydon to forge the last rivet."

But in my dreams that night I saw him breaking the chains, trampling upon them, hurling them from him. I tried to hold them fast with all my puny strength, for I fancied that once free he would sweep over the earth like a pestilence. Then, suddenly, it was not Tremaine, but Cecily, I was holding. She turned to look at me with a countenance so terrible that it paled me. Her eyes scorched me with a white heat, burnt me through and through. Then she raised her hand and struck me a heavy blow upon the head—again—again—till, blindly, in agony, I loosed my hold of her and fell.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

THE cold light of the morning brought with it a profound skepticism. Godfrey's theory no longer seemed so convincing. In fact, it did not seem convincing at all. Many objections occurred to me. I saw that the whole elaborate structure was built upon quicksand. There was no proof that any of the clippings referred to Tremaine or Thompson. There was no proof that Thompson had gathered them with elaborate care and of set purpose. There was no proof—

Yes, there was one point susceptible of proof. By it the whole structure would stand or fall.

"Mr. Royce," I said to our junior, in the course of the morning, "I wonder if I could be spared this afternoon? I've some business of my own which I'd very much like to attend to."

"Why, certainly," he answered instantly. So when I left the office at noon I took the elevated to the Grand Central station and bought a ticket to Ossining. Once there, I went direct to the gray old prison and stated my errand to Mr. Jones, the subwarden, whom I found in charge.

"I've come up from New York," I began, after giving him my card, "to see if you can identify this man," and I handed him the photograph of Thompson.

He looked at it long and searchingly, seemingly for a time in doubt, but at last he shook his head.

"No, I don't believe I can," he said. "There's something familiar about the face, but I can't place it."

"How long have you been connected with the prison, Mr. Jones?" I asked.

"I began thirty years ago as guard. But what made you think I could identify this fellow?"

"We've rather imagined," I answered, "that his real name was Johnson and that he served a term here for robbery, beginning in 1885."

He looked at the photograph again, with a sudden flash of excitement in his face.

"I believe you're right," he said. "Let's look at Johnson's photo."

He consulted the index, then turned to one of the wall cases.

"Here he is," he said, opening a compartment and pointing to a photograph. "It's the same man sure, only changed a lot. It would be easy to cross it."

supplies they took his Bertillon measurements at the morgue, and we're only to compare them with ours. They'd be the same, no matter how much he'd changed."

And he had changed, indeed! The Johnson of the prison photograph was, of course, smooth shaven; his face was alert, intelligent; there was no scar upon the temple, nor did the features show that subtle bloating of long continued disipation. But it was the same—undoubtedly it was the same. There was no need to apply any finer tests.

"I remember him now," said Jones, looking from one photograph to the other, "very well. He was a quiet, well behaved chap; had been captain of a little tramp steamer, I believe. He had a perfect mania for cutting pieces out of newspapers and pasting them in a scrapbook. He spent all his leisure time that way. Oh, yes; I remember, too, he tried to escape, but his pal went back on him and left him laying out yonder by the wall. His pal was a bad one, he was; he got away and I've often wondered what became of him. Here he is."

He swung open another compartment, and I found myself staring at Tremaine!

Not until I was quite near New York did I recover sufficiently from the effects of this discovery to heed the cry of the train boy as he went through the coaches with the evening papers.

"All about th' Edgemere murder!" he was crying, and the name caught my ear.

"Edgemere," I repeated to myself. "Edgemere. I've heard that name somewhere."

Then in a flash I remembered, and in a moment more the whole story of the tragedy of the night before—the murder of Graham and the theft of Mrs. Delroy's necklace—lay before me. With what intensity of interest I read it can be easily imagined. I was shaken, nervous, horror-stricken. That there was some connection between this second tragedy and the one in suit fourteen I did not doubt, and I read and reread the details with the greatest care. In the effort to find where that connection lay.

But it was impossible to see how Tremaine could be implicated in the Edgemere mystery even in the least degree—his alibi was perfect. On the other hand, the evidence against young Drysdale seemed complete in every link. Certainly none of the papers doubted his guilt, and they handled his past career and his family history with a minuteness and freedom which must have been most trying to his friends. Coroner Heffebower came in for the lion's share of praise—every one agreed that he had conducted the case with rare skill and acumen. Of course the Record had his photograph, as well as those of his wife and six children, and as I looked at his round face I fancied him strutting back and forth in his saloon, inflated with pride and listening approvingly to the constant ringing of the cash register. It's an ill wind—but certainly there was no denying that he had handled the case ably.

Drysdale, it appeared, had been lodged in the jail at Babylon and steadfastly refused to make any statement or to explain his absence from the house. No reporters had been admitted to Edgemere, though that fact did not prevent two or three of them from writing minute descriptions of the condition of affairs there and publishing interviews with the members of the family. Marvelous accounts were given of the exquisite beauty and immense value of the missing necklace, and the Record published a drawing of it "from a description by Tiffany."

(To be continued.)

## The Love of Nature.

A Japanese friend of mine lived in Paris for a year. Waking on a winter's morning, he found that snow had fallen in the night. As a matter of course he took his way to the Bois de Boulogne to admire the beauty of the snow upon the trees. What was his astonishment when with his companion, a compatriot, he arrived in the Bois to find it entirely solitary and deserted. The two Japanese paid their vows to beauty in the whiteness and the stillness of the morning and at last beheld in the distance two other figures approaching. They were comforted. "We are not quite alone," they said to themselves. There were at least two other "just men" in that city of the indifferent and the blind. The figures drew nearer. They also were Japanese.—London Saturday Review.

## The City of Roses.

Isbahan, Persia, is known as the "city of roses," but a traveler says that the streets "are only alleys between two high mud walls, without a single window or opening to be seen—merely here and there a low, narrow doorway, always impenetrably closed. The ground is thickly coated with dust, the streets are rarely straight, and never have they got any name. The sense of ruin is everywhere—here a wall is falling down, there a palace is in ruins, a little farther a deserted mosque is skirting. Such is Isbahan, which from having at one time a population of 1,000,000 is now reduced to barely 100,000 inhabitants."

## The Slow Train.

A conductor on a certain train noted for its slowness asked a heavy-headed, white-headed passenger for his ticket. "I gave it to you," said the old man. "I guess not," the conductor replied. "Where'd you get it?" "At Bazby's Crossing." "Why," the conductor cried, "there wasn't anybody got on at Bazby's Crossing except one little boy." "I," said the aged one, "was that little boy."—Lippincott's.

## TO CLEAN LACE.

Gasoline, M. Used With Care, Is the Best Method.

The best method for cleaning lace at home is with gasoline. Soak the lace up and down in a bowl half filled with gasoline to remove the dirt and worst grime. Have a second bowl ready, and immediately rinse the lace in fresh gasoline. Then, before it has time to dry, wrap it carefully about some round object like a rolling pin or the roller used for the kitchen towel. The longer the roller the better. The points of the lace must be carefully picked and fastened down with pins.

The popularity of the chiffon veil and scarf adds another item to the cleaning bill. For ordinary dust and dinginess use fuller's earth, rubbing the powder in with the hands and patting the folds of chiffon together between the hands as a laundress does clear starching. If the scarf or veil has been spotted in the rain, it can be washed in gasoline. For this use some receptacle with a tight fitting lid, such as a glass jar and tin milk shaker or even a tin pail. Have this half full of gasoline, drop in your veil or scarf and shake it rapidly. Pour out the dirty gasoline, rinse in fresh and, holding the veil or scarf lightly between your thumbs and fingers, shake it in a breeze until perfectly dry. Remember that gasoline is highly inflammable, so do the work in daylight for fear of accidents.

## EFFECTS OF FATIGUE.

What a Noted Physician Says Upon the Subject.

Dr. Luther Gulick, writing in the World's Work, says this about fatigue: "Fatigue promptly attacks and undermines our sense of proportion. I know of no better illustration of this than the way we will leave our professional work. When I am really fatigued it is very difficult for me to go home when the time comes. It is of course true that there are always little things remaining to be done, but when I am especially tired I cannot distinguish between those which are important enough to keep me and those which are not. I only see how many things there are still undone, and I tend to go on and on."

"If I see a scrap of paper on the floor I cannot help going out of my chair and taking time to pick up that wretched thing and put it in my wastebasket. It assumes somehow the same importance in my mind with that of thinking out my tomorrow's schedule. I will stay and potter about little things that do not need attention. My sense of balance, of proportion and perspective is gone. I've lost my eye for the cash value of things."

"A man whose mind is in good condition can stand off from his work, look at it in the bulk and say to this item, 'You need doing right away'; to another, 'You're unimportant; you can wait'; and to another, 'Somebody else can look out for you.' No fatigued person can see things straight."

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

If the color has been taken from silks by acids it may be restored by applying to the spots a little hairshorn or sal volatile.

Medicine stains may be removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid and washing it off with soapwater.

Cold water, a tablespoonful of ammonia and soap will remove machine grease when other means would not answer on account of colors running.

To kill cockroaches put a mixture of flour and plaster of paris in places infested by cockroaches. The creatures will eat it greedily. The plaster of paris sets after they have eaten it and kills them.

For mud stains on dresses dissolve a little carbonate of soda in water and with it wash the mud stains. Another plan is to rub the stains with a cut raw potato, afterward removing the potato juice by rubbing it with a flannel dipped in water.

Panes of glass may be easily removed by applying soft soap to the putty which holds them. Leave the soap on for a few hours before attempting to remove the putty, which, however hard it may be, will rarely fail to soften under this treatment.

## Irrelevant Talk.

Now that the season of the afternoon tea and "at homes" is upon us we can all be amused at the very clever story of a very clever woman about whom Mary E. Bryan tells. She had been to teas and teas until her endurance was worn threadbare, and she had noted that nobody ever by any chance paid the least attention to anything anybody said. Everybody, she decided, always seemed to be waiting for something to happen, and their attention seemed to be fixed anywhere else but on a possible conversation. She resolved to experiment. As she entered a drawing room she said to her hostess, who was greeting each comer alike with outstretched hand and set smile: "How do you do? I've been dead three days." "Isn't that lovely?" instantly replied the hostess as she turned to greet the next comer. She went on until she met a friend with whom she exchanged an enthusiastic greeting, beginning: "How do you do, my dear? I've been dead three days." "Why, how fortunate!" replied her friend, with a far off look, scanning the gowns of nearby women and the tea table, with its lights and flowers. She repeated this remark four times more and concluded herself that neither talk nor tea is necessary at afternoon parties where women forgetfulness—just gowns and lights and some music to create a fume.

## LONDON PICKPOCKETS.

Tricky or Brutal and Vicious, According to Their Class.

## METHODS OF THE "GUN MOB."

The False Arm Game and the Use of the Pocketless Overcoat—The Pipe and Red Pepper Trick—How a Gang Will Pluck a Victim in a Crowd.

"Gun mob" is simply English thieves' slang for a pickpocket and his gang of confederates—"gentlemen" who reap an annual harvest of anything they can lay their hands upon in a crowd. Summer time, when race courses, athletic grounds and seaside places are crowded, is the pickpocket's favorite and most profitable season, and when an event occurs like a royal garden party at Windsor the light fingered gentry positively chuckle.

Twenty plain clothes detectives attended the last garden party to protect his majesty's guests from the tricks of the pickpockets, but the latter left Windsor richer by hundreds of pounds in spite of Scotland Yard and carried away with them the gold hunter watches of several of the titled guests.

At one time the modern detective was apt to despise the pickpocket somewhat, characterizing him as a low and not particularly clever thief. His ingenuity, daring and coolness today, however, "compel our admiration," to quote one of the cleverest detectives, "and we feel pleased when we lay one of them by the heels."

The British pickpocket's tricks are many and various, and he is adding to their number every day. The false arm game is one of the cleverest and is calculated to deceive a detective, even although he may have his eyes on the operator. A coat is thrown loosely over a false arm, which is held naturally. Apparently both of the pickpocket's hands are in view, while in reality the skillful fingers of one hand are going through the pockets of the man beside him.

The use of the pocketless overcoat, or the cape coat, which makes an entire cover for the hands, is an old dodge, which nevertheless is still popular with the pickpocket. He often prefers, however, to use a novel invention known as the sash method. The sash consists of a piece of black silk or alpaca two yards long and three-quarters wide. It is folded the same as a neck scarf and crossed centrally beneath the coat and vest, both ends being brought under the arms and placed in the hip pockets of the trousers. When ready for action the "tool," as the man is called who actually picks the pocket, places his hands behind the folds of this device, and it enables him to conceal his purpose as he "fronts" a man to rob him of his watch or money if the latter is in his trousers pocket.

A "tool," however, has other means of covering his hands without resorting to the aid of coat or sash. A newspaper or theater programme is often used. Beware of looking over a stranger's shoulder to glance at a newspaper or programme—a little action we are often guilty of when it only necessitates a turn of the head. You may be risking nothing, but, on the other hand, you may be seated or standing by the side of a professional pickpocket, who has only to hold the paper at a certain angle while you are engrossed in some item to cover his movements as he relieves you of your valuables.

The black silk handkerchief and hat are employed in the same manner as the paper, only the former is sometimes used in the "sling method" to carry a supposedly crippled arm. The manner in which that arm would rest against your face, as if raised to avoid some one, striking it, while the other hand took your scarfpin and watch would excite compassion from the victim himself.

The pickpocket's most dastardly trick—but one, he it noted, which is only used by the man who is too clumsy to perform that sleight of hand upon which the clever thief prides himself—is that of blinding the victim with pepper blown through a pipe. The bowl of the latter is filled with a false bottom and second tube, the cavity below the false bottom being filled with cayenne pepper, while tobacco is placed above it. Approaching a gentleman in an ill lighted street, the thief asks for a light for his pipe, and while the victim feels for his matches he is suddenly blinded by a discharge of cayenne pepper, which the scoundrel blows through the hole in the bottom of the pipe into his eyes. Maddened with the terrible pain, the victim presses his hands to his eyes, and the robber snatches his watch and chain and decamps, to repeat his exploit on some other unsuspecting pedestrian.

It is not very often, however, that the pickpocket works alone, although women who belong to the light fingered fraternity—and who, by the way, are often more successful than men—usually prefer to do so. Men thieves like to work in "mobs," for the simple reason that they can transfer the "bottle" from one to the other in a crowd. Consequently if recognized by a detective and arrested on suspicion there is nothing in their possession on which they can be convicted.

Besides, confederates—or "stalls," as they are called in the vernacular of the "profession"—are necessary to do that little bit of hustling which makes the "tool's" task so much easier and lessens the risk of detection.

Many are doubtless aware that tram termini in busy thoroughfares are

places where the pickpocket is always looking for plunder, and a "mob" of four will often work together in such a crowd. A prosperous looking victim is selected, and as he attempts to board the car the four quickly surround him, with the "artist" behind.

The confederate in front uses every subterfuge to block the progress of the victim until the coup has been brought off, and while the men on each side hem him in and distract his attention with their hustling the man behind helps himself from his pockets. It is a trick which rarely fails with cool, expert thieves, although amateurs at the game are often caught through lack of nerve and quickness.

The "stall" or confederate will not allow any one who has been chosen for a victim to change his position until a peculiar clock tells him the trick has been accomplished or unless there has been an alarm from an outside source. When more than one "stall" is used the other men devote part of their attention to watching any of the passengers who may be inclined to suspect mischief, and with their boot toe in close proximity to that of the "tool" they can convey a danger signal without fear of attracting the least attention. When such a signal reaches the "tool" he will desert in his attempt to plunder, and, though he has never turned his head to see who prevented larceny, he will completely juggle the suspicions of the same individual by his manner thereafter.

Generally speaking, the profits of pickpocketing are not worth the risk. Occasionally thieves make a good haul, as in the case of the king's garden party already alluded to, but often, great risk is run to secure a man's pocketbook, for instance, only to find that it is simply filled with cards and memoranda.

Hard cash is what the pickpocket likes to secure. For jewelry he can only get about one-half of what it is worth from the fence, while for watches he rarely gets more than one-fourth. Consequently the professional pickpocket must be industrious to earn a livelihood.

## Dandyism Which We Admire.

One is sorry for the dandies of our day, because, though their clothes fit ever so well and are ever so fresh, custom prescribes a dark or subfusc blue, with no lace, no velvet (above all, not on coat collars), no slashes, puffs and vandykings, no pearls and gold, no gules and azure. The common trousers are shapeless things, and for perfection you need two pairs every day. Genius is stunted, display is checked, and though you may wear brilliant hose with knickerbockers in the country, glorious waistcoats are rarely seen except in the windows of tailors' shops at Oxford and Cambridge. The dandy can only cultivate immaculate neatness and perfection of fit. Our officers at Ladysmith when the place was relieved looked like skeletons, but were as spruce and neat, I have been told, as ever they showed in the park. They cultivated self respect, like Stendhal, the celebrated novelist, who was said to have been the only man that shaved every day in the dreadful winter retreat from Moscow. This is the dandyism which we admire, the perfection of personal self respect exhibited in Julius Caesar, Claverhouse, and Montrose, combed his lovelocks, like the Three hundred of Thermopylae, on the morning of his shameful death. He went to the gibbet "like a bridegroom to his bride." History, and "the human heart by which we live," have an immortal tenderness for the great, the wise, the brave, who have died dandies as they lived, gallant hearts and statesmen.—Andrew Lang in Century.

## The Baby in the Sleeve.

Among the fellahs of Egypt, mystic land of pyramids and mummy, no man, not even Philip my king's own daddy, may look upon the new little arrival until the seventh day. Upon that morning the baby is placed in a sleeve and carried through the house in a procession twinkling with smiles and lighted tapers, the wicked spirits whose curiosity may have been excited by his lordship's advent pushed into the background of life by discreet graft of grain and salt scattered along the triumphant route. Twice the procession pauses in solemn purpose, first to shake the sleeve, thus insuring—with lustrous walls no doubt—that the wee rider shall prove a fearless man, and, second, to hold the blinking cherub up to the sun to sharpen his eyes. After this he makes his first bow to the paternal presence. He is christened by the cad sucking a stick of sugar candy, and allowing the drawn out sweetness to trickle from his mouth into the open sesame of the surprised youngster, after which the cad pronounces the given name.

## How the Artists' Model "Happens."

Most of our models are not made; they just happen. Girls in most cases of breeding and intelligence, want to make a little money for some special occasion. Some acquaintance recognizes that they have distinction and style and gives them the address of an illustrator who happens to need just such a person. They pose once in this way, more or less from necessity, and they can make an independent living in a congenial manner, and so come again. In consequence the women who pose for a livelihood in New York are exceedingly nice as a class. The prevalent idea that the words "artist's model" necessarily mean a highly paid, greatly petted and utterly depraved individual is ridiculous in the extreme. A first class artist's model in New York City receives \$3 a day for six hours' hard work. A photographic model has of course a different proposition. She has shorter hours and higher rates.—From "Being a Model," by Charles F. Peters, in Bohemian.







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