

BANK OF HAMILTON

The only way to start a Savings Account is to start it. Good intentions do not bear interest—neither does idle money.

The Bank of Hamilton pays interest at highest current rate, compounded quarterly.

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

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

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

PIPES

A large assortment of "Shield" Brand Pipes to pick from. Your choice for 35c.

SOUVENIRS

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

WRITING PAPER

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

Pads, Poison, and Tanglefoot for Flies

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

Advertise
in
The Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.45
Daily, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	10.40
Arrive Winnipeg	12.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	17.05
Arrive Elm Creek	18.44
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	9.45
Arrive Winnipeg	11.45
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina	
Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris	
CARMAN BRANCH	
Daily	
Leave Carman	9.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.35
Leave Elm Creek	10.00
Arrive Carman	10.35
Leave Carman	20.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.35
Leave Elm Creek	20.55
Arrive Carman	21.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	
Leave Carman	17.55
Arrive Elm Creek	18.30
Leave Elm Creek	18.50
Arrive Carman	19.35

Local and General

The Starkey House, Carman. Next Monday is Labor Day.

C. Ratliff is building a fine new barn.

C. Angle was in town on Monday evening.

W. Van Dusen advertises his house for sale or to rent.

G. Simpson made a business trip to Winnipeg last week.

G. Sumner spent Sunday in Winnipeg.

Jos. Rinn returned from Strassburg on Saturday.

J. Sparling spent the week-end in Winnipeg.

C. Arnett spent a few days in the city last week.

Dr. McLachlan will visit Elm Creek on Monday next, Sept. 2nd. Office in Drug Store.

The first harvest excursion of the season passed through on Monday morning.

A very heavy rain came down on Monday completely stopping all outside work.

Mrs. Hunt is spending a few days in Winnipeg, studying the latest fashions.

Carl Anderson returned from Winnipeg yesterday with a bunch of harvest help.

Mrs. and Miss Elva Stevens returned on Tuesday from Portage la Prairie, where they had been visiting friends.

Mr. Frank Humphries is spending the week under the parental roof. Frank intends spending the winter in Winnipeg at the College of Pharmacy.—Glenboro Gazette.

A Labor Day excursion will be run on Monday next from Carman to Ninette (Pelican Lake), leaving Carman at 7.30 a.m. For further particulars see bills.

For Labor Day the C.P.R. announce a fare and a third for the round trip. Tickets on sale from August 31st to Sept. 2nd; good to return till September 3rd.

The fence posts around the park have been treated to a coat of paint by the C.P.R. painters. It is a matter for congratulation that, through the assistance of the C.P.R., we have now a pretty little park instead of the eyesore which used to adorn that part of the town.

Next Sunday evening Mr. Copeland will preach his final sermon in the English Church. On the following Sunday evening Rev. E. A. Davis will preach.

Seventy-Five Thousand Bushels

James Carruthers, head of the firm of Carruthers & Co., when interviewed in Montreal upon his return from the new Grand Trunk Pacific terminal port of Prince Rupert and intervening points in western Canada, stated that he is of the opinion that the total wheat yield of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan will not exceed 75,000,000 bushels, against 100,000,000 bushels for 1906, but owing to the fact that the world's yield will probably fall off this year to the extent of 300,000,000 bushels, the farmers of the Canadian west will no doubt have quite as much money in their pockets as they did when the crop was taken care of in the fall of last year.

Will Withdraw Train

On the last of the present month the Trans-Canada Limited, the creek summer train of C.P.R., will be withdrawn for the season. This train was put on this year to accommodate the through tourist traffic of the company, which has grown to such an extent during the past four or five seasons. Formerly it was not difficult for the regular transcontinental trains to handle all through business. Then the world awoke to the possibilities of Canada, and its fame spread to all of the civilized countries. Immigration started, and with it the tourist movement. Tourists discovered that the route across Canada was not only a direct one from Great Britain to China and Japan, but that it was fast, and offered many attractions in the way of scenery. The result was that the Imperial Limited trains were put on to help out the situation. The first year the limited trains were only on for a couple of months, but now the traffic has increased till they will probably be left on this year without a break.

This year the company, more or less as an experiment, put on the Trans-Canada trains, and the results have more than borne out the claims of those who pressed for the service. The time was cut down 10 hours for the run across the continent, and tourists have time and again expressed their appreciation of the service given. The service was well patronized, and it is expected that next season the train will be run for three or four months.

The last train of the service will leave Vancouver Sept. 1, while the last one from the east will leave Montreal Aug. 31, completing their run in each case. There will still be the fast transcontinental train, the Overseas Limited, which connects with the through steamship service for England and Japan.

O Lord, For a Man!

Plainfield, Ind., Aug. 25.—There has not been a wedding in Plainfield for fourteen months, and the list of old maids is growing alarmingly large.

On Friday evening, previous to an entertainment for the public library, one hundred Plainfield girls, clad in old maids' costumes of days gone by, paraded the streets carrying banners, some of which bore these legends: "O Lord for a man;" "I'll sew your buttons on;" "I once was young;" "I've got my eye on you;" "Let me darn your socks;" "Ask papa;" "This is so sudden;" "One sweet young thing" stalked haughtily apart from her companions, carrying a banner with this legend: "I don't belong with that gang."

SUNSHINE FURNACE

NO BENDING DOUBLE AND POKING AROUND THE ASH-PIT WITH A SHOVEL TO GET THE ASHES OUT OF THE SUNSHINE

The Sunshine is furnished with a good, big ash-pan. All you have to do is to grasp two strong, firmly attached, always-cool, bale handles and the large, roomy ash-pan easily comes out. A minute or two is all it takes to perform the operation. All the ashes are in the pan, too.

Because they are guided into it by means of ash-chutes attached immediately below the fire-pot. Sunshine is the simplest, easiest-managed, cleanest kind of a furnace. You don't have to wear overalls and a smock when attending to the Sunshine. If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine" write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Agent:
Chas. C. Clough
ELM CREEK, MAN.

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish.....\$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps.....\$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps.....\$6.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75

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

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

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

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

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

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for
The Mail

INCREASE IN WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS

Interesting Statistical Table Prepared by the Department of Labor

Ottawa—The department of labor has prepared a valuable statistical table of changes in rates of wages and hours of labor reported throughout Canada as having gone into effect during the second quarter of the present calendar year, including the months of April, May and June. The upward tendency in wages, as shown by the table, has been more pronounced during the present spring season than during the corresponding period of any previous year of which a statistical record has been kept in Canada, with the single exception of 1903, when the number of increases was greater, although the number of employees affected was not so large as in the second quarter of 1907.

The changes reported during April, May and June last were 117 in number. Of these 104 were in the nature of increases in wages and two were in the nature of decreases in hours. In the remaining eleven cases the changes involved both an increase in wages and a decrease in hours.

The increases granted to maintenance-of-way employees of the C.P.R., G.T.R. and C.N.R. systems alone affected 14,000 men. In textile establishments approximately 9,000 employees, and in the building trades approximately 7,200 employees, received increases. In the mining industry increases granted to coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia affected 4,000 men, while in the lumbering industry in Ontario and the eastern provinces over 10,000 river drivers and mill men obtained advances.

Shipping Alberta Red Wheat South

Calgary—Alberta red wheat is soon to find a market in the American southwestern states. Some years ago a grade of wheat called turkey red, or Kansas red wheat, was introduced into Alberta. The climate and soil of Alberta were so different from that of Kansas, from which state the grain was introduced, that the Alberta grain from this seed has been found superior to the original, and the Kansas department of agriculture has sent Professor A. M. Tenick, of Manhattan college, to report on the advisability of having some of the grain shipped back in order to give the farmers of that state the best seed available.

He finds that the quality of the grain has improved in Alberta, and has shipped several samples back to be sown this fall, and if the yield is as good as expected, Alberta will have a market for seed grain in Kansas.

John D. Wants His Witness Fees

Chicago—While the government has not yet collected the \$29,240,000 fine which Judge Landis imposed on the Standard Oil company, John D. Rockefeller has completed arrangements to collect \$73.50 from Uncle Sam. The amount is due him for his appearance as a witness in the proceedings at the rate of \$1.50 a day as witness fee, and \$72.40 as mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile for the 724 miles traversed in reaching the court of Judge Landis.

The necessary documents have been filled out and sent to Cleveland for the oil king's signature. Then a cheque will be mailed. The affidavit from Mr. Rockefeller detailing his expenditure of time and travel has been received by J. P. Wolf, deputy United States marshal.

A Cure for Leprosy

St. John, N.B.—There is strong hope that a cure for leprosy has at last been discovered, says Dr. F. Montzambert, director of public health, who is in the city. The record at Tracadie since the first use of the remedy has been one discharged as cured two years ago, and a woman is progressing so favorably that she will be at liberty in a short time. Others who have used the remedy declare themselves stronger and better. Dr. Montzambert is on his annual inspection trip. He says the disinfecting plant at Partridge Island will be enlarged.

Lumbermen Preparing Their Defence

Calgary—The local lumbermen who have received notice of prosecution from the provincial government as a result of the combine investigation, held a meeting and after discussing all the details of the case, finally appointed R. B. Bennett to look after their interests. They refused to make any statement to the press.

Burlington Fined \$200

Chillicothe, Mo.—The Burlington Railroad company was found guilty of violating the eight-hour bylaw, and was fined \$200 by Justice Crail. An appeal was taken. This is the first conviction obtained under the law passed at the last session of the legislature, and which the railroads declare conflicts with federal statutes.

Mikado in Market

Constantinople—Three Japanese officers are here buying horses for the mikado's army. They came here from England and Hungary, in both of which countries orders for horses were placed. The main supply of horses needed will be secured, however, in Turkey and Asia Minor.

Plot to Assassinate King Carlos

Lisbon—A plot to assassinate King Carlos was discovered recently, when a bomb exploded in the tenement quarter. The police found in the bomb shop evidence of the assassins' plans.

Wheat Crop Is Good

Ottawa—Col. A. D. Davidson estimates the western wheat crop this year at 55,000,000 bushels. Alberta and Saskatchewan will be above the average.

Looks Gloomy in China

Tokio—Private despatches from Peking forecast a gloomy future, owing to the unsettled state of politics there, caused by the absence of a ruling mind powerful enough to cope with the situation. The empress dowager, who heretofore has been sole mistress of affairs, is now in a critical state of health. Her policy so far has been to play one minister against another in order to prevent the concentration of power in any single hand. Inasmuch as the empress is incapacitated by an incurable disease, and as the historical animosity of the Manchus and Mandarins is increasing, the prevailing state of affairs in the Peking government constitutes a baffling problem.

Whatever promise may be effected between the progressive Yuan Shi Kai and the conservative Chang Tu Tung, there appears little hope of realizing the complete stability of Peking authority, so imperatively necessary to the integrity of the empire and the peace of the far east in general.

While a fresh guarantee of peace has appeared in the form of the Russian-Japanese entente, peace will be constantly subject to disturbance until some decided measures are taken to re-establish order in Peking politics. This, however, is deemed impossible of accomplishment so long as a Manchur and a Mandarin survive.

Some Trouble

London—The plan of Premier Botha, of the Transvaal, to present the Cullinan diamond to King Edward means with much criticism, both in England and the Transvaal. The diamond is the largest of the colony, and is in bad condition, and many people think that the expense is unnecessary. Moreover, the magnates of the Premier diamond company have found the Cullinan diamond to be a white elephant. There is no market for such huge stones.

The Premier people are supporters of Gen. Botha's party, and critics say that if the stone belonged to the De Beers company, which is an opponent of Gen. Botha, there would have been no thought of presenting the diamond to the king, adding that the Botha party wants to gain the credit for a patriotic act while putting money from the treasury into the pockets of its friends at a time when the colony can ill afford such luxuries.

The controversy places King Edward in an embarrassing position.

More Trouble in Sight

Tangier—It is reported that Mulai Hafin, brother of the sultan, was proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Marrakech. This is regarded by French officers at Casablanca as entirely changing the situation. They believe that Mulai Hafin has been chosen leader of anti-French sentiment and his proclamation as sultan means the creation of an organized Moorish army, against which much energetic force and much more energetic measures will be necessary than for the mere protection of Casablanca. French army sentiment naturally desires an adventurous campaign, which it hopes is now inevitable. The sultan's troops have defeated a large force of natives which attacked them. The troops followed the tribesmen and burned and looted several villages.

Tariff War Is Becoming Serious

Melbourne—The tariff struggle is intensifying owing to the enormous rise in prices. The Laborites pressed their own local following to assist them in obtaining material reductions through special committees. Each of the four federal parties is busy preparing amendments. Lyne, when questioned regarding the attitude of Canada, said he had heard nothing from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reference to preferential relations since their conversation in London. No definite practicable offer had been made.

Instructions for Tea Inspectors

Ottawa—The officers who have been appointed to act as tea inspectors at several ports in Canada will arrive in Ottawa in a few days to receive instructions in their duties from R. C. Alton, the expert of the customs department. The ports at which tea will be tested for purity are Quebec, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Halifax and St. Johns. Teas valued at 25 cents per pound and under when entered at ports other than those named will be tested by sample at Ottawa as heretofore.

Expert Cattle Are Good

Calgary—Stock Inspector Creswell reports Alberta cattle in splendid condition for the market. The movement has already commenced, but the bulk of the cattle will not be exported for a couple of months yet. Shipments this year will not be very extensive, but the quality will be exceptionally good. The late spring and heavy rains have made the range very good, and gave the stock a splendid opportunity to recover from the severe winter.

Naval Guns for Coast

Washington—Naval guns for coast defence are a new feature in the plans of the joint defence board which has been brought to make use of the guns by the fact that there are not available at present at the places where they are needed, a sufficient number of high-power guns of the coast defence type.

Miss Botha Betrothed

London—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Botha, the daughter of Louis Botha, premier of the Transvaal. The prospective bridegroom is a member of the English bar and is now engaged in law practice in South Africa.

Will Increase Atlantic Rates

London—It is understood that there will shortly be an increase in freight and passenger rates between Liverpool and Canadian ports. The increase will be made by agreement between all lines.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson IX.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 1, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xiii, 17-20, 22-25—Memory Verses, 20, 21—Golden Text, Num. xiv, 9—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.] Inasmuch as all that happened to Israel was an example for us to profit or take warning by and is written for our admonition (1 Cor. x, 11), it must be a grief to our teacher, the Holy Spirit, to pass by anything that He has written for us.

Murmuring and complaining was such a characteristic of Israel that if we laid to heart the way they thus grieved the Lord we would prayerfully seek to avoid either (x, 1). It is not easy to be in good health in a bad atmosphere, and we see even Moses affected by Israel's unbelief and questioning the possibility of giving such a congregation flesh to eat (x, 23).

Circumstances often become too heavy for us, and we are compelled to say, "I am not able" (x, 14), but there is never anything too hard for Him, and He always has a way out for His own (Jer. xxxiii, 17; 1 Cor. x, 13). Joshua's jealousy for the honor of Moses (x, 28, 29) is somewhat like that of the disciples who forbade a man to do miracles, because, as they said, "He followeth not us" (Luke ix, 49, 50). Chapter xiii tells of the jealousy and envy of Miriam and Aaron, Moses' own and only sister and brother, and of Miriam's leprosy and healing. The Lord's revelation of Himself on behalf of His servant Moses makes us think of Isa. xli, 12, 13; Mr. 17, where there is strong consolation for all who are spoken against. See also Matt. v, 10, 12.

In the lesson of today concerning the sending forth of the spies and their report and the results it seems strange that Moses should send men to see whether the land was good or bad and whether the people were strong or weak, for of many (verses 17-20), when God had said that He would drive out their enemies and bring them into a land flowing with milk and honey (Ex. xxxiii, 1-3). The word of the Lord should have been sufficient for faith to rest upon and go forward, but where was their faith, and where is ours when there is neither sight nor feeling nor anything but just the word of the Lord with everything seemingly against it. Consider our Lord's word to the ruler whose little girl had just died and also to Martha and Mary when Lazarus was dead and buried. "Be not afraid, only believe." "Said I not unto thee that if thou wouldst believe thou shouldst see?" (Mark v, 36; John xi, 40), and see how faith must rest upon the simple word of God in spite of all circumstances.

Chapter xiii, 1, 2, with xxxiii, 8, looks at first sight as if the sending of the spies was of the Lord and Moses, but the key to the situation is in Deut. i, 22, where we hear Moses saying, "Ye came near unto me, every one of you, and said, We will send men before us, and they shall search us out the land and bring us word again by what way we must go up." It is therefore clear that the thought of spies came from the unbelieving people. Moses indorsed it, and the Lord sanctioned it in the same way that He gave to Balazam permission to go because he lusted upon going and granted a king to Israel because they would have one. He often permits His headstrong, unbelieving people to have their own way, when they insist upon it, that they may learn by bitter experience how much better His way would have been. Well, they went, and after forty days they returned, bringing with them a sample of the fruit of the land and a minority and minority report. All acknowledged that it was as the Lord had said, "a land flowing with milk and honey" (verse 27), but ten had been so impressed with the sight of the walled cities and the giants and their own insignificance that they insisted that Israel was not able to go up and take the land. Only two, Caleb and Joshua of the tribes of Judah and Ephraim, insisted that they should go up, for the Lord being with them, they had nothing to fear and were well able to take the land (verse 30 and xiv, 6-9).

The decision of the Lord was that the nation should wander in the wilderness forty years, a year for each day that they had spent searching out the land, till all that generation had fallen in the wilderness, and that of the 603,550 men of Israel (1, 46, 47) outside the tribe of Levi none but Caleb and Joshua should ever enter the promised land (xiv, 30-35). The good land was only eleven days' journey from Horeb, so for forty years from the time they left Egypt they were always within eleven or twelve days' journey of rest and peace and never entered it. Read carefully the Holy Spirit's commentary in Heb. iii and iv. In xiv, 19-21, see the first assurance that the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord and note that it will be in connection with the forgiveness of Israel as a nation. Compare Isa. xlviii, 8. Some cannot see this plan of God, but all might if they were teachable. Dr. Saphir has suggested that in the two men bearing the bunch of grapes (one cluster upon a staff we see the oneness of Scripture and its precious promises, which the Old Testament writers bear witness to, but did not see clearly, while the New Testament writers see and bear witness to the plan in front and the man to find the grapes). For proof see 1 Pet. i, 10-12; Num. xiii, 24, 27.

Depends on Foreigners

London—Great Britain's growing dependence upon foreign nations for food, is strikingly illustrated by the statistics issued by the board of agriculture. Twenty years ago the foreign food bill for a year reached an approximate total of \$500,000,000. In 1906 it amounted to \$1,000,000,000, an increase far greater than is accountable for by the growth of population.

Detailed tables compared the imports of food per head in 1886 and in 1906. The most notable is wheat, the figures for which stand at 146 pounds and 239 pounds respectively. Butter and its substitutes stand at 7½ and 10½ pounds respectively; sugar 69 and 86 pounds respectively, and, above all, meat at 20½ and 47½ pounds.

In regard to meat it is noteworthy that the figures not merely represent a great import but an immensely increased consumption. The report says there is no evidence of any diminution in the home supplies of meat. Thus the figures indicate that the consumption per head has been more than doubled, showing that the standard of living has been markedly raised in twenty years.

Uncle Sam Would Stop Wrecks

Washington—Perils of the road for the travelling public are to cease if a programme adopted by the administration shall prove effective.

The appalling number of victims which the railroad miniature has exacted has led the president to carefully consider a way to curb its voracious appetite. The result will be a strong recommendation in his forthcoming annual message that legislation be effected which will permit the federal government to make investigations of accidents affecting interstate trains.

In some states investigation of accidents are made at coroners' inquests; in others they are entrusted to railroad commissioners. Secretary E. W. Mooney of the interstate commerce commission thinks the Wisconsin railroad commission is especially well equipped to make inquiries into accidents.

That there is grave need of protective legislation is shown by reports in regard to accidents issued by the commerce commission for the last eight years, from 1900 to 1903, inclusive. There have been killed 27,744 and injured, 408,248.

New Discoveries in Cliff Dwellings

Denver—A. J. Flynn, vice-president of the Denver Archaeological society, has made a wonderful discovery in the cliff dweller region in southwest Colorado, it being a place six stories high, in a good state of preservation, the largest and most perfect buildings yet found among these ruins. It is constructed of blocks of stone more regularly cut than those found in average cliff dwellings. When shrubs have been cut away and its front made clear it will command a view of the entire canyon in which it stands.

Still Talking at The Hague

The Hague—The committee which is engaged in framing the plan for a permanent court of arbitration heard an interminable discourse by Senor Barbosa, of the Brazilian delegation, upon the inequalities in representation which he found in Mr. Choate's scheme. Baron Marshall von Biebertstein of the German delegation, and others, tried moral persuasion with Senor Barbosa, saying that the principle of give and take must be accepted if the scheme were to have any chance of success.

Canada's New Building

London—The designs of the new Canadian offices in the Strand are appearing in the papers. The illustrations show a handsome building, it harmonizes with the architecture of the neighboring structures. The frontage is 416 feet, while the sides are each 176 feet. The eastern end by the Aldwych site is taken by Australia for a similar purpose. The result will be a magnificent sweep of buildings.

Treaty Is Progressing

London—The Standard's Paris correspondent says the Franco-Canadian tariff negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. The French efforts are devoted to obtaining modifications of the intermediate tariff. France is particularly anxious to succeed, because this is the first treaty Canada has proposed and the country is sentimental in regard to French-Canadians.

Complaints of Emigrants

London—In the house of Lords it was stated that there are many complaints being received from Scottish emigrants to Canada, that promises of employment and wages whereby they were induced to emigrate were unfulfilled. The complaints will be the subject of careful inquiry. Results so far do not justify proceedings against any offenders in this direction.

Rich Gold Discovery

Cobalt—The camp is agog with the report of a very rich gold find near Night Hawk lake, a large sheet of water west and slightly south of Abitibi lake. It is stated that two Swedes have found a vein of gold-bearing rock, 130 feet across, and have already traced it two miles. Lurid stories are told of its wealth.

No Patrol for Hudson's Bay

Ottawa—The Rowville, the patrol boat built for the Mounted Police will not be sent to Hudson's Bay this year. There is only one American whaler in these waters and he is a very law-abiding foreigner. The police for the posts at Fullerton and Churchill will travel overland.

Hebrew the Official Language

The Hague—The peace congress now in session here has decided upon the exclusive use of the Hebrew tongue as the official medium of communication for future meetings as well as for all publications.

Russia Rearranging Siberian Defences

Washington—Russia is gradually but more thoroughly rearranging her military dispositions and fortified bases in the far east as a result of the late war, according to advices from that quarter of the globe.

Formerly Harbin was the centre of the defensive system of Siberia, but the displacement of the Russians on the Liaotung peninsula by the Japanese and the occupancy by the latter of the important spur from the trans-Siberian railroad running southward to Dalgny, has made the existing Russian lines of defence unsafe.

Particularly is the only great Pacific seaport, Vladivostok, endangered so far as concerns the line of communication with Siberia and Russia overland.

Therefore the Russians have removed their military base back into Siberia as far as the great town of Irkutsk, which is to be extensively fortified, with the town of Chita as an advance station.

To carry out the plan for the improvement of the communication to Vladivostok it will be necessary to construct another line of railroad to connect Chita with that fortified seaport, which, in the Russian plans, is evidently to be made even more impregnable than Port Arthur was supposed to have been.

Is Not Canada's Fault

Ottawa—F. C. T. O'Hara, chief clerk in the department of trade and commerce, states that the cable quoting Hon. William Lyne, minister of trade and customs for Australia, as saying that nothing had been heard in Australia from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the preference since the colonial conference, must be in error. The fact is there have been cable communications daily since the new Australian tariff was announced, between the department of trade and commerce and the Australian authorities, relative to a preferential trade arrangement. The Canadian communications are sent to Canada's agent, Mr. Ross, and by him conveyed to the Australian authorities. It is certain that Canada is making active efforts to improve the trade relations with Australia and has not met with much success so far.

Homestead Entries Decreasing

Ottawa—For the six months of the present calendar year ending June there were 14,154 homestead entries reported to the department of the interior, as compared with 24,098 for the first six months of last year, a decrease of 9,944. The decrease is largely accounted for by the unfavorable weather of March and April and the poor transportation facilities in the west during the winter and early spring. In February the decrease was 1,003; in March 2,429, and in April 3,595. Of a total of 1,205 entries made in June by persons coming from the United States, there were 453 from North Dakota, 243 from Minnesota, 82 from South Dakota, 50 from Wyoming, 47 from Iowa, 43 from Michigan, 42 from Washington, 38 from Montana, 35 Illinois and 31 from Oklahoma.

Sending Men to Mines

Regina—To ascertain the facts about the demand for and the supply of coal, the Saskatchewan government has decided to send a man to the mining districts to examine the conditions and report. His statement will deal in detail with the situation, including the supply of cars and men, equipment of mines, stock of coal on hand, and afford such data as will enable the department of agriculture to form a correct idea as to how matters stand. It is also proposed to send a representative to points along the main line to ascertain the views of coal dealers, thus placing the government in possession of both sides of the problem.

\$50,000 for Salvation Army

Toronto—The scheme by which Senator Cox is to lend the Salvation Army \$50,000 to further their colonization plans has been approved by Gen. Booth and only awaits ratification by the senator. The Ontario government is under a scheme to sell two hundred and thirty thousand acres comprising ten townships in Nipissing at twenty-five cents an acre and if Senator Cox finds the land fit for colonization it will doubtless be pushed through.

Canada Gets the Prizes.

Ottawa—William A. Burns, secretary for the exhibition branch of the department of agriculture, has arrived from Christchurch, New Zealand, after winding up all the business in connection with the New Zealand International exhibition. He brings the gratifying information that the four highest awards in the competitions went to Canadian displays.

Peace River Prospects

Edmonton—Harvesting in the Peace River district is now in full swing. Such is the statement of J. K. Cornwall, former fur trader of Lesser Slave lake. The crop in the far north is heavy and of excellent quality and further advanced than those farther south. The north was untouched by the light frost that touched the Edmonton district recently.

Industrial Accidents Numerous

Ottawa—During July industrial accidents to 391 individual workpeople in Canada, were reported. Of these 124 were fatal, and 267 resulted in serious injuries. The number of fatalities was twenty-four more than in July of last year. Eighteen of the fatal accidents occurred in agricultural pursuits, fourteen in mining and twenty-six in railway service.

Shipload of Japs

Vancouver—The steamer Indiana has again been chartered to bring 800 more Japanese from Honolulu. This number has already been booked and will arrive here Sept. 10.

HARVEST HANDS ARE MOVING WESTWARD

Many Young Men Preparing to Help Gather the Crops—Big Yield Estimated

Ottawa—It is expected that there will be a great rush of harvesters past the Union station during the next few weeks, and it is already beginning. The C.P.R. is organizing its great harvesting excursions, and it is stated that 20,000 farm laborers will be needed in the Northwest this summer.

Already many here and at points east of here are preparing to go west for several months, as the wages are good during the harvest.

In the past the C.P.R. has flung out a great net over the Lower Provinces, and gathered in a fine lot of fellows, many of whom are thus lost to native environment, for, having helped to get in the harvest in the Northwest, the lure of the country becomes so urgent that considerable numbers do not come back. They take up land and "grow up with the country." This is one of the reasons for the depletion of the population in the Lower Provinces.

Large numbers also proceed from Ontario, but through the widely scattered advertisements of the company in the old country it gets from the British Isles many hundreds of fine strapping fellows, who also in great part become citizens of the Northwest.

The crop, according to reliable advices, will be about equal to that of last year. More was expected, but the season was late and cold.

Dividing Colonial Office

London—Lord Elgin, secretary for the colonies, announced that it is proposed to divide the colonial office into three departments instead of four as now. One will be the Dominion department, exclusively for the business of the self-governing colonies; the second for the crown colonies, and the third for the legal, financial and general business. The last will have seven assistants. Mr. Lucas, under secretary of state, is to be head of the duties arising out of the work of the imperial conference. Mr. Just, joint secretary of the late conference, will be appointed to the colonial office on the reorganization. Lord Elgin pointed out that Mr. Lucas had written works of merit on the colonies, especially Canadian history. It is certain that the task of recommending the new department to the brethren beyond the seas could safely be entrusted to him. Lord Elgin emphasized that the civil service is open to all fellow subjects who chose to qualify themselves. The colonial office would only be too happy to give these a welcome, and added that the conference limited him definitely to the line of advance to be pursued. He would carry out the mandate fully and without reserve, though not without the sympathy of those who thought there were more advanced posts which might be occupied at some future time. He thought they had taken possession of the most advanced posts they could safely occupy now.

South American Nations at Odds

Washington—Conflicting reports, largely unofficial, continue to reach here of renewed outbreaks in Central America. According to reports from naval officers, the situation appears quiet. But there is an undercurrent of instability, attributed mainly to the possibility of a renewed attack by Nicaragua on Salvador. While the reports are discredited here, the opinion of those who have been on the ground is that the relations between the two countries are still grave.

Salvador is smarting under the action of the Nicaraguans in sending an expedition against it several months ago, when the Montomblon landed at Acajutla and did more or less damage.

Directions will be given to commanders of American vessels to report promptly any unusual happenings and to safeguard American interests.

Pulpwood Industry Seriously Menaced

Toronto—In an interview in the Globe on the pulpwood industry in Canada, W. H. Rowley, president of the E. B. Eddy company, comes out strongly as an advocate of the prohibition of the exportation of sawlogs and pulpwood from Canada. If this is not done then an export duty upon them should be exacted. In this way the whole industry would be retained for Canada instead of going to help build up the United States. Canadian pulp supplies are being depleted for American manufacturers and Canadian papermakers are unable to get enough pulp to keep them going.

Mr. Rowley said he did not think this would lead to suffering on the part of the small holder of Canadian pulp lands. They would get their price for their wood just the same as now, and eventually a better one.

Convict Archaeologist

London—It was reported recently to the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science that, after explorations carried on for more than forty years on Dartmoor by the 500 members of the society, the most important discovery was made by a convict last October. He was working on a bog at Princetown, and turned up a bronze sword blade 15 inches long and weighing 7 ounces.

Peace River Prospects

Edmonton—Harvesting in the Peace River district is now in full swing. Such is the statement of J. K. Cornwall, former fur trader of Lesser Slave lake. The crop in the far north is heavy and of excellent quality and further advanced than those further south. The north was untouched by the light frost that touched the Edmonton district recently.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES

Spots for commercial or standing advertisements made known on application.
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents; notice given to the advertiser.
Notice of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 10 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notice of stray cattle, to rent, for sale, etc., to occupy one inch or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, AUGUST 29, 1907

An Expensive Enterprise

In a few weeks the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint will be ready for business. The building as complete, with the grounds and the walls, will have cost close upon \$400,000. The equipment, furnishings and machinery will probably bring the bill to considerably over half a million. Four of the officers have already been engaged. The Canadian Master of the Mint, Mr. Bonar, starts out with a salary of \$5,500, and the contract provides for increases to \$6,500. Mr. Cleve, the superintendent, is now paid \$3,500, but will later receive \$4,500. Two foremen have salaries of \$1,200 to start with, and promise of increase. These four officers will thus draw over \$11,000 a year at the lowest computation, with certain expenses additional.

Now, it may surprise the reader to know that this sum is more than the average amount paid by the Dominion for the manufacture of all its coins, silver and bronze, during the last twelve years. By arrangement with the Royal Mint in England, Canadian silver coins are manufactured at 3 per cent. of the face value. As the average quantity obtained has been about \$200,000 a year, the cost of this service was \$6,000. During the last three years the quantity of silver coins has been much larger, averaging about \$600,000, in consequence of the exportation of United States coin and the return to the Treasury of worn money. But even in these years the average yearly outlay was only \$18,000, to which may be added \$1,000 or \$2,000 a year for cents. At most the average cost of coining the silver, bronze or nickel required in Canada for many years to come would not be more than \$20,000 to \$30,000—or about twice as much as the country will pay in salaries to four officials of the Mint.

The interest charge on the cost of this Mint, at the present rate, will be \$20,000 a year. Maintenance and repairs, heat, light, and motive power will amount to a large sum. A force of mechanics, mostly brought from abroad, will be employed. There will be the usual large army of secretaries, stenographers, clerks, porters, and doorkeepers. Altogether, the annual charge, without the sinking fund, will probably run over \$100,000—all for the performance of a service which has heretofore cost the country less than \$10,000 a year.

It is true that Mr. Fielding supported the Mint proposition by pointing out that there was only fifty cents worth of silver in coin of a dollar face value, making \$100,000 profit on \$200,000 coinage. But this does not affect the question, because the profit has been received without a Canadian Mint. If the \$100,000 profit had gone to the Mint in England, the minister's argument would have been sound. But the Mint in England took only its 3 per cent., and the Canadian Government has always had the rest. As the country only pays the 3 per cent., the total earnings of the Canadian Mint must come out of that.

The Passing of Exeter Hall

Exeter Hall, London, England, which has played such an important part in English religious and

philanthropic work and organization for nearly three quarters of a century, has now ceased to exist, having passed into the hands of a large firm of restaurateurs. That this has been brought about is directly due to the action of the London County Council, who were somewhat unreasonable in their demands with regard to expenditure upon the premises, and thus compelled the abandonment of the place.

Many have been the stirring scenes enacted in the building. It was in this historic hall, in June, 1840, that one of the most memorable meetings in connection with the agitation for the abolition of the slave trade was held. The central figure in that vast meeting was Thomas Clarkson, the venerable abolitionist, who had devoted his life to freeing the slave, and who had also spent his substance on the same great work. Old, feeble, but terribly in earnest, his speech caused a scene of indescribable emotion. Haydon, the artist, has graphically described how "the women wept, the men shook off their tears, unable to prevent their flowing." The effect of that meeting, and more particularly of the speech, furthered the cause for which philanthropists were fighting more than any other of the mass meetings that were held in the United Kingdom.

As a gathering ground of evangelists and philanthropists, the old country possesses no other such building, and it is regrettable that its doors should have been compulsorily closed under such circumstances.

Of late years, since 1880, it has been the centre of the great and splendid work done by the Young Men's Christian Association, and many a notable conference in which the late Sir George Williams, founder of the movement and president of the association, took part, has been held within its walls, the objects being the benefit and assistance of young men in all parts of the world. From Exeter Hall has spread a network of institutions that may be said to girdle the earth.

Exeter Hall was originally built at a cost of \$135,000, and when taken over by the Y.M.C.A. the sum of \$243,880 was paid. It was restored at great expense, and the hall quickly became known as "the temple of modern philanthropy." How great is the good that has been accomplished within its walls it is impossible to estimate, but no one questions that its every influence has been for the betterment of the youth of the Empire.

In the past few years large sums of money have been spent upon the building by the Association at the behest of the London County Council. Recently further demands were made, with which the tenants felt they were quite unable to comply, and so they sought and obtained a home in another part of the great city. The building is to be razed to the ground, and on the ruins will rise a palatial edifice, devoted, such is the irony of fate, to the epicure and the gourmand.

It is rather interesting to note, in connection with the change which has just taken place, that the Y.M.C.A. in 1906 had 7,661 centres scattered throughout the world, with a total membership of 688,263. In the United Kingdom alone there are 1,859 centres, with a membership of 126,825. Probably one of the finest branch institutions in the colonies is that on Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

An Automobile Essay

A Spokane school girl was requested to write an essay of 250 words about an automobile. She submitted the following: "My uncle bought an automobile. He was riding out in the country, when it busted going up a long hill. I guess this is about 50 words. The other 200 are what my uncle said while he was walking back to town, but they are not fit for publication."

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1:45 p.m.
Rev. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

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

METHODIST

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 4 p.m.
E. L. Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnesley School, preaching, 3:30 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2:30 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN-CATHOLIC

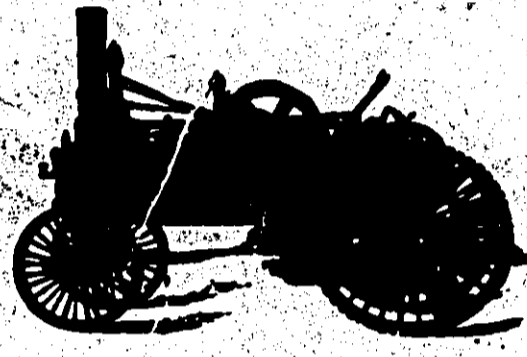
Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7:30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.

Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

Service at Alma every Sunday 11 a.m.
Sunday School at Fannystelle every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Service at Fannystelle at 7 p.m.
Ladies' Aid, Thursday at 2:30.

R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



J. MURRAY

Engineer and Machinist

ELM CREEK - MAN.

Engine, Boiler and Machine Work of every description.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

HELP FOR VICTIMS OF STRESS

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

J. H. COCHRAN
Jeweller - CARMAN

Marriage
Licenses
Issued

C. H. LEMMON

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

We do
JOB
PRINTING
The kind that
attracts
attention

Bring Along Your Harness

And Have It Repaired

-AT THE-

Elm Creek Harness Shop

A Fine Stock of Harness, Collars, and Sweat Pads

Always on Hand.

JOS. KINN, Prop.

W. MOSE, Mgr.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Services are a pleasure to request. Marion & Marion, Reg'd., New York Life Bldg., Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GREY

REEVE

R. H. Staples, Esq., Elm Creek

COUNCILLORS

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. C. Soole, Elm Creek

SOLICITOR

J. H. Haverson, Carman

ASSESSORS

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

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

ELM CREEK
Butcher Shop

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

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs
and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in
season.

H. Falconer

Fannystelle Hotel

Under New Management

Good Table Board and Rooms. Well
stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. Special attention given to
the travelling public.

G. COUTURE - PROPRIETOR

ELM CREEK
LUMBER YARD

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

Building Materials of every de-
scription are always to be had at
my yards.

Don't fail to get the special offers
I am prepared to give on car lots.

My prices are the best to be had.

A. R. STEVENS.

The International Harvester Co.
OF AMERICA

McCORMICK AND DEERING BINDERS, MOWERS AND RAKES

COCKSHUTT, CANTON DIAMOND, JOHN DEERE AND EMERSON PLOWS

BUGGIES, WAGONS, TWINE, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES

J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS

J. SPARLING & CO. - Elm Creek

INSURANCE

LIBRARY

What is your time worth

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

Per Week 35c Per Week

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

L. J. FLOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. F. Boardman's

ICE CREAM

SODA FOUNTAIN

MAN-A-LIN



MAN-A-LIN is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimply skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, in grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

Kettles Made of Paper

It is stated that preparations are being made to furnish the soldiers of the German army with paper kettles, which are a Japanese invention. Although the utensils are made of pliable paper they hold water readily. By pouring water into them they can be hung over the fire without burning for a length of time sufficient to boil the water. One kettle can be used about eight times, and the cost is only one penny.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any one of Ontario that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all his business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WALTER, KIRWAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

On the whole, Johnny Ralston was a very good boy; but he had one fault, which seemed impossible for his mother to overcome—he would fight with other boys. Times out of number he had been reprimanded for this, and the last time he promised faithfully that he would battle no more.

But that evening he returned from school with a cut cheek and a nose like a swollen beetroot.

"Johnny," said his mother sadly, "didn't you promise me that you wouldn't fight any more?"

"But I haven't been fighting, ma. This is the result of an accident."

"An accident?"—doubtfully.

"Yes, ma. I was sitting on Tommy Biggs, and I forgot to hold his feet!"

—Answers.

A Columbia student has been sent to jail for three months for killing a woman with an automobile in Germany.

The Vatican was thoroughly cleaned lately, and a quantity of repainting done. The work employed 5,700 people for six months. Merely in cleaning wallpapers 1,000 loaves of bread were used daily.

A Hair Dressing

If you wish a high-class hair dressing, we are sure Ayer's Hair Vigor, now improved formula, will greatly please you. It keeps the hair soft and smooth, makes it look rich and luxuriant, prevents splitting at the ends, and keeps the scalp free from dandruff.

Do not change the color of the hair.

At the time when the new Ayer's Hair Vigor is strong hair, promoting the growth of the hair, keeping all the dandruff off the scalp in a healthy condition. The hair grows falling, dandruff disappears. A wonderful dressing.

Perpetual Motion Cranks.

In the days of the Mayflower the first perpetual motion inventors took out their patents for "Engines which put in order will cause and maintain their own motions with continuous and without any borrowed force of man, horse, wind, river or brook," and in the last century they have applied for about 600 patents which are based chiefly on the force of gravity, loss of equilibrium, specific gravity of floats and weights immersed in water or other liquid, accession of receptacles inflated with air or gas under water, compression and subsequent expansion of gases, and of the surface tension of liquids. So sanguinely hopeful are these ingenious designers that in many cases they provide brakes to stop their machines if necessary or to prevent any dangerous increase of speed. The care and thought expended on the principle and detail of many of the inventions demonstrate that many men of mental ability cling to the idea that perpetual motion is possible and that they themselves are successfully solving the problem.

How to Shoot a Rattlesnake.

The writer once saw an Indian kill a rattlesnake in a very peculiar manner. The rattler was about ten feet from the Indian, who was resting the rifle on his knee, apparently taking aim. Whenever he moved the weapon a few inches the snake would move around and get exactly in line with it. Then, to show how the thing was done, the Indian moved about the snake in a circle, and the reptile moved as if its tail were on a pivot, always keeping its head and body in line with the gun. The Indian then agreed to bandage his eyes and shoot the snake in the mouth. The writer bandaged the Indian's eyes, and, holding the gun by his side at arm's length, the latter pulled the trigger, and the ball entered the snake's mouth and passed the whole length of its body. "How do you take aim?" was the query. "The snake, he takes aim," was the reply. We have talked with an old hunter on this proposition, and he claims that a rattlesnake will always range directly in line with a gun or stick pointed at it.—Exchange.

Snakes as War Weapons.

When Hannibal, the great Carthaginian, was fighting Eumenes of Pergamon with a fleet of very inferior strength he hit upon an artifice which would scarcely be sanctioned by the laws of what we are pleased to call civilized warfare. He discovered by means of a bogus message under a flag of truce on which ship the king was. He then caused poisonous snakes to be inclosed in earthen jars. These he distributed among several ships and ordered them to close up on the king's galley. In the melee that followed the jars were flung on to the deck. The curious bombs were greeted at first with ridicule, which soon changed to panic when the nature of their contents made itself manifest. The galley was extricated from the fight as soon as possible, and the captains of the others, believing that the king had taken flight, followed suit, with the result that Hannibal gained a complete victory.

Cats as Retrievers.

"It is claimed," said a Chicago antiquary, "that cats may be trained as retrievers—trained to swim to your slain birds and bring them back to you in their mouths. The thing sounds incredible, but look here." He held up the photograph of an ancient Egyptian painting. Men with spears rode on the Nile. In some of the boats large cats sat on their haunches in the stern, while toward others several cats swam with dead birds in their mouths. "This picture," said the antiquary, "proves that the Egyptians used cats for hunting dogs. If they, why not we? The original of the picture is in the British museum, where there are also several pieces of carving that display the cat in the role of a retriever."

The German and the Fatherland.

A German always remains a German. He respects and loves his fatherland, although isolated and separated from it by boundless oceans and vast continents. A German heart always remains true to the country where it first commenced to beat until it is silenced by death. As a rule, to which there are few exceptions, a man who is loyal to the country of his birth will be loyal to the country of his adoption.—Dr. Nicholas Senn.

Niagara.

Niagara is a corruption of the Seneca word "neagara," meaning "across the neck," an allusion to a strip of land between the lakes. The name has been subjected to many changes since the discovery of the cataract, more than thirty different readings being found in the writings of the various early explorers and geographers.

What He Would Do.

Grandpapa—Tommy, Tommy, you aren't behaving well. Do you know what I should do if I were a little boy like you? Tommy—Yes, grandpapa, you'd do the same as I do, 'cause if you didn't you wouldn't be a little boy like me.

The Universe.

The heavens themselves, the planets and this center, observe degree, priority and place, insinuate, course, proportion, season, form, office and custom, and all in line of order.—Shakespeare.

Ask a Good Deal.

"How about the rent of this house of yours, flitter? Doesn't the landlord ask a good deal for it?" Flitter—Yes. He often asks five and six times a month for it.

The kangaroo readily jumps from sixty to seventy feet. The highest record of a leap of a kangaroo is thirty-seven feet.

CHILDREN! Do you want a Painting Book?

It's FREE.

Ask your mother to send us her name and address and we'll send you one of these splendid Painting Books with the colors all ready to use. We'll also send a quarter-pound package of Celluloid Starch for your mother to try next ironing day.

Celluloid Starch
The Standard Starch Works, Limited
London, Canada

An Ethiopian Beauty

Queen Taitu, the consort of Menelik, Emperor of Abyssinia, is an elderly and dignified lady, good looking according to the Ethiopian view, and a great stickler for etiquette. She leads a sedentary life, but occasionally shows herself in public seated on a gorgeously-caparisoned mule, and surrounded by court ladies similarly mounted. But nobody who has not been formally presented to her must gaze on her except from a distance. In the palace grounds is a large kitchen garden, which is one of her hobbies. The moment her red umbrella appears all the gardeners must make themselves invisible.

A Merry Heart Goes All the Day.—But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in the back of a cold with a racking cough. To be merry one must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve all pains, muscular or otherwise, and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

Here is some new light on the tainted money controversy:

"Pa," asked a juvenile interrogator, "what do folks mean when they talk about tainted money?" The rural philosopher removed from his mouth the straw he had been chewing reflectively and made answer: "They mean mostly by tainted money that 'tain't theirs."—New York Tribune.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$55.00. Profit on Liniment, \$54.00.

MOISE DEROSCE, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

The largest quill toothpick factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.

Marcelin Albert, the leader in the wine growers' riots in southern France, was hooted by his fellow-citizens on returning to his native village.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

"Aren't your shoes comfortable?" "I don't know, but my feet aren't."—Houston Post.

Phrenology, "discovered" by Franz Joseph Gall, a Viennese physician, in 1796, became a so-called science in 1805.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$5.00 by use of one bottle. Varranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Two men were over the bases were full, and the pinch hitter of the team was at bat.

The umpire had called three balls and two strikes.

The excitement was intense, but too deep for words, and when the pitcher began to wind himself up, preparatory to delivering the ball, the silence was painful.

It was broken by a loud, penetrating voice in the grand stand. "Ladies and gentlemen," exclaimed the owner of the voice, "who wants another bag of this justly celebrated popcorn?"—C. W. T., in Chicago Tribune.

ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money because it will last 25 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

This roof saves you work because it may be put on by a person with a hammer and nail, and save you work because they drop, chip and break. Write or show it and you will find it ROOFING RIGHT. Address:

The PEDLAR People

Elm Creek, Manitoba, Canada

BLOOD SUBSTITUTE

Why Saline Solution is Sometimes Injected into the Veins.

Occasionally in cases of serious wounds where there has been great loss of blood the published reports state that "saline solution" was injected into the veins to supply the deficiency. The average reader, however, has a very vague idea of how a solution of salt takes the place of blood.

Not to go into a complete analysis of the blood, it is sufficient to note that of 1,000 parts, 780.15 is composed of water, albumen 65 parts, sodium and potassium 8.371, coloring matter (supplied by the red blood corpuscles) 133, leaving only some 12 parts to be composed of fibrin, fat, calcium and magnesium, etc. Where there is serious loss of blood a state of collapse sets in because the normal weight of blood being reduced, the heart's action is diminished, there being less resistance for that organ to overcome.

To counteract the result of shock and collapse it is necessary to stimulate the heart by restoring the normal weight; in other words, to get it to work by giving it something to work on. As the analysis shows, of 1,000 parts of blood nearly 800 are composed of water and sodium, and therefore a plain saline solution makes a good substitute. The heart does not know the difference, and it goes to pumping away as usual as soon as this imitation blood gets in the veins. The saline solution serves to tide the patient over the danger point. As the food is converted into chyle, new blood is formed, the red corpuscles are supplied rapidly from the normal tissues, and the saline solution is thrown off through the secretions in the usual way.

Formerly transfusion of blood was the means employed, but this always objectionable method has been supplanted. The greatest objection to the transfusion of blood from one person to another was that to supply the necessary amount to restore the wounded patient it was inevitable that the volunteer should be almost as badly drained, so that the physician would have two patients on his hands where he had one. Besides, there was always the risk of transfusing disease to the patient with the other's blood. Dogs and sheep have been sacrificed to surgery for this purpose, but most people prefer to use blood of their own manufacture to any imported from beasts or their fellow creatures.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first of the modern bank notes were made in China about the year 1000 A. D.

Blood in its natural state contains a surprising amount of pure air, amounting to nearly seven-eighths of its entire bulk.

The wasp's nest is constructed of a first class article of papier mache, made from the pulp of wood, with an animal glue specially prepared by the wasps for the purpose.

The honey of the snapdragon cannot be extracted by the common bee, which has not weight enough to pull down the lower jaw of this curious flower. Only the bumblebee has access to the interior.

The first trapdoor was made by a species of African spider which has its nest in the ground and closes the entrance by means of a trapdoor opening outwardly and covered with bits of earth and grass in order to escape observation.

Women's Love of Ugly Men.

The illustrious men in history who were distinguished as much for the fascination which they exercised over the fair sex as for their talents and ability were, as a rule, plain and insignificant in appearance. Julius Caesar was a very ill favored man, and yet when a mere stripling, before his fame in Rome, girls of his own age sighed for him and mature women longed for his love. Among the men of later times who were renowned in like manner were Sir Philip Sidney, plain almost to ugliness; Paul Serranon, the comic poet, a cripple; Voltaire, unmistakably ugly, and Rousseau, whose manners were awkward as his face was plain, while John Wilkes, who had the power to subjugate any woman who spoke to him for even five minutes, was admitted by his own showing to be the ugliest man in England in his time.

The Toe Nails.

Owing to the friction and pressure to which toe nails are exposed in all persons who wear boots or shoes there is a great tendency to thickening on the underpart of the free growth, the portion of the nail that extends beyond the toe point. This thickened part sometimes gets pressed against the flesh, and then very painful corns result. The preventive treatment is to keep the nails cut short and to remove the rather soft thickened parts with a blunt pocket knife or scissors blade.

Pleasant.

"Tommy," said the young man to his prospective brother-in-law, aged five, "will you be sorry when I marry your sister?"

"Yes," answered the little fellow; "I'll be sorry for you."

The Difference.

Harry—Do you know the difference between capital and labor? Jack—No. Harry—Well, if I loaned you 25 cents, that would be capital, and if I tried to get it back, that would be labor.

The Drawback.

"So Snooks married his stenographer? Well, she doesn't have to work any more." "Well, she doesn't draw wages any more."

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THE CZAR'S KITCHENS.

Tests to Prevent Poisoned Food Reaching the Royal Table.

No chef in all the world occupies a more peculiar position than M. Eugene Kratz, the little known but august cordon bleu who presides in the imperial kitchens of the Great White Czar. This remarkable man draws a salary rather larger than that of the president of the United States—about \$35,000 a year—and has paramount control of the palace kitchens in all the homes of the imperial family, from Peterhof, the Anichkoff, the Winter palace, the Tsarskoe-Selo, all the way to Livadia in the Crimea.

Six times a year M. Kratz makes the round of all the imperial kitchens throughout the empire, and his peculiar position may be realized from the fact that his social rank equals that of a general in the Russian army. And an army this wonderful chef certainly commands, with absolute authority—an army whose "weapons" are not the less important for being mere pots and pans.

Of course a culinary artist of such rank as M. Kratz does little or nothing at all with his own hands, but is rather an inventive genius, utilizing the palate of the emperor and his august guests, for when the autocrat of all the Russias wears of Russian, French, Italian and English dishes he must be tried with some fantasy such as chicken gumbo as made in New Orleans or some of the delightful sweet dishes of the Balkan states and Turkey.

It is well known that in the kitchens of the czar most elaborate tasting ceremonies are gone through, and when the czar is in residence at Peterhof, a palace about half an hour distant from the capital, not only M. Kratz himself, but also his under chefs and certain high officials of the imperial army, are called in to taste every dish that goes to the emperor's table, after which experiment a reasonable time is permitted to elapse to see whether or not the tasters are poisoned. This curious survival of other days comes down from the time of Ivan the Terrible.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A New Pharmacy Precaution.

With the bottle of medicine the druggist handed out a slip of paper.

"What is that?" asked the customer. "A list of the things you should not eat while taking this medicine," said the druggist. "Possibly the doctor neglected to give you instructions about that. Very often the doctors forget. Druggists used to be equally careless, and most of them are yet, but we finally came to be accused of so many mistakes of which we were guilty that in order to save our own reputation and that of the drug trade in general we established a school of dietetics. In so many cases where complaints were made about the medicine not having the desired effect we were accused of using inferior drugs, whereas it was injudicious eating that caused the evil results."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Employs Deaf Mutes Only.

Over on New York's east side a prosperous merchant engaged in the bottling industry makes a specialty of employing deaf mutes in his establishment. These silent hands are reported to be more industrious than is usually the experience with unaffiliated labor. On an average, the deaf mute bottler earns higher wages than his fellow workman, and he is generally more economical than the latter. Both in perceptive and receptive faculties the deaf mutes are said to excel as compared with those not so handicapped. In point of sobriety, the nonhearing, nonspeaking brother is reputed to set an enviable example.—New York Press.

She Knew a Cocktail.

Lieutenant B., just arrived from duty in the Philippines, came eastward to New York with his wife, picking up en route their twelve-year-old daughter, who had been left with a friend during their absence.

The little one had fallen asleep, and as the train was nearing the Grand Central station her parents fell to discussing the hotel question.

"Well, as we shall only remain one night," said Mrs. B., "I vote for the Manhattan."

The couple were suddenly electrified by their little girl's sitting up and in drowsy tones inquiring: "Oh, mamma, may I have the cherry?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Stolen Ham.

A dorky was walking along, South street, Philadelphia, carrying a large ham on his shoulder, when he was accosted by a big policeman, who exclaimed gruffly: "Say, there, you black rascal, where did you get that ham?" The dorky looked around and, seeming to be very much surprised at his possession of the ham, said, "Who put that 'ere ham' on mah shoulder?"—Judge's Library.

Scriptural Animals

Gambier Bolton has written a little book on the animals of the Scriptures. The unicorn, he concludes, was the European bison, and the behemoth was the hippopotamus. That eagle which "stirreth up her nest" was the griffon vulture. The chameleon was the monitor lizard; the true chameleon figured as the mole.

Mr. Bolton maintains that the apes of Solomon's court were the bonnet monkeys of Ceylon "or of the land of Ophir." The fowls that crept upon four legs were bats, or at any rate beasts or mammals, not fowls at all. The "doleful creature" and "speckled birds" were hyenas.

The deaf adder that stopped her ears was the Egyptian cobra, while the cockatrice was only a yellow streaked snake. The leviathan is said by Mr. Bolton to have been the crocodile.—Chicago News.

Suffer No More—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

It was at Henley regatta that an athletic girl said to a male friend: "Do you know, I think an hour in a boat before breakfast is delightful. It gives you such an appetite." "Yes, indeed," was the reply, "and it makes one so strong." "Oh, you row, then, Mr. Slimly?" remarked the girl. "N—no," said he, "I steer."—By-stander.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

It is the fashion in France for schoolboys to have their hair shaved off.

"The late General Thomas H. Rugger," said a Stamford man, "was, like many army officers, an authority on good cooking, but he detested rank high cheeses. At a dinner he said that a very rank cheese was once left at his headquarters to be called for, and after it had remained unclaimed two days he posted up this notice: "If the cheese sent here addressed to Private Jones is not called for in two days it will be shot."—Rochester Herald.

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Have a horse throat, have thick wind, or choke, have it removed with **ABSORBINE**. No matter how much of swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 50 free. **ABSORBINE** J.R., for mankind, \$1.00, delivered. Cures Glands, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hydrocele, Yaws, etc. Made only by **W. F. THOMAS, P.O. 137, Montreal, Canada.** Also furnished by Martin Bell & Wynne Co., Winnipeg. The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary and Montreal Drug Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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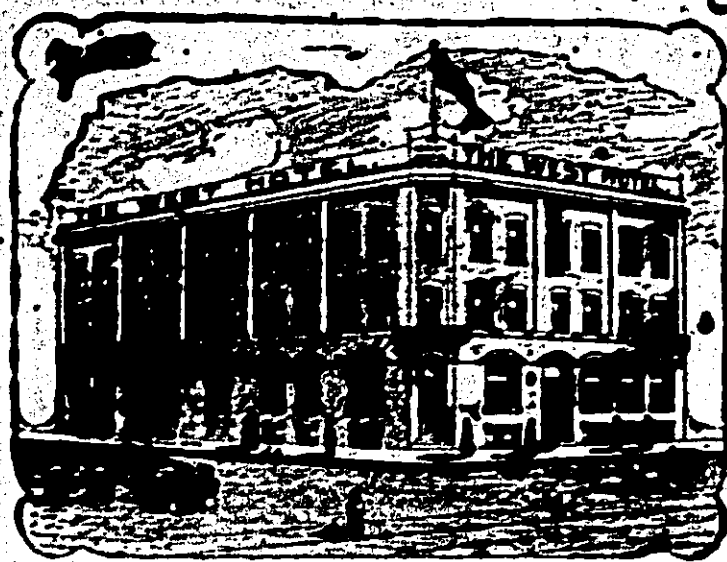
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Canada Thistles and Their Eradication

In many districts that are badly infested with Canada thistles farmers are anxious to know what system of cultivation or what method is most effective in keeping the pests in check or eradicating them from the fields. A farmer gives his experience in a recent issue of Breeders' Gazette. His opinion is that methods tested by farmers as well as experience have taught that summer fallowing the ground produces the best results. Mowing the thistle twice each year just after the flowers open, usually in July, and again in August, will keep the plant in subjection. This prevents the thistle from seeding and serious injury to the growing crops may be avoided. Canada thistles are often killed by mowing as a heavy rain sets in during the latter part of June, or early in July, when the stalks are hollow and the thistle is in bloom. Fungous disease attacks the moist stalk and this induces decay.

Another good way is to harrow the field when plowed in June and do this at least once in every two weeks, so as not to allow the weed to get green above the surface of the ground. Through its green leaves and by the action of sunlight upon them the plant receives its greatest amount of nourishment. If the plantlet is continuously and persistently destroyed its inability to receive food will eventually kill the weed. Salt brine, quicklime, kerosene, gasoline and lye have in many cases been used and proved effective. They are applied usually quite liberally where the thistle has been dug out or if the material is in solution it is poured out over the cut stalks of the thistle.

Canada thistles can be checked where care and proper precaution are exercised. A careless and aimless farmer will do irreparable injury to his more careful neighbor and to the entire community

by permitting a patch of thistles to go to seed which are then spread broadcast by the winds seeding down a large territory.

Prior to the last solar eclipse, the colonel of a German regiment of infantry sent for his sergeants, and observed: "There will be an eclipse of the sun to-morrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress uniform. I will come and explain the eclipse before drill. If the day is cloudy, the men will meet in the drill shed as usual." Whereupon the sergeants drew up the following order of the day: "To-morrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy, the eclipse will take place in the drill shed."

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MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the powers of sale contained in certain mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by John A. Storey, auctioneer, at the Massey-Harris Warehouse, in the town of Elm Creek, in the province of Manitoba, on

SATURDAY, THE 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
A.D. 1907

At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:
The South Half of Section Nineteen (19) and Legal Subdivision Thirteen (13) of Section Eighteen (18), all in Township Eight (8), Range Three (3) West of the Principal Meridian in Manitoba.

The vendors are informed that there is situated on said lands a good farm house and farm buildings, and that there are about 20 acres under crop. The property is situated about eight (8) miles from Elm Creek.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in accordance with conditions to be made known at the time of sale.
For further particulars, terms, and conditions of sale, apply to

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Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

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

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Resident Dentist, of Carman, will visit Elm Creek on the first Monday in each month, for the practice of his profession.
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