

Prov. Library

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JULY 4, 1907

NO. 27

A Bank which has conducted a conservative business since 1872, and has steadily increased its assets until they now amount to over thirty-two million dollars, is surely a safe institution to be entrusted with your savings.

BANK OF HAMILTON

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

D. S. 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

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BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail.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 25c.

SOUVENIRS

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

WRITING PAPER

The latest and neatest in writing paper. Finest linen papereries, 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
5/6 Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.45
Daily, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	20.40
Arrive Winnipeg	22.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	17.06
Arrive Elm Creek	18.44
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	9.48
Arrive Winnipeg	11.45
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris	

CARMAN BRANCH

Daily	
Leave Carman	9.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.35
Leave Elm Creek	10.00
Arrive Carman	10.35
Leave Carman	20.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.35
Leave Elm Creek	20.55
Arrive Carman	21.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	
Leave Carman	17.55
Arrive Elm Creek	18.30
Leave Elm Creek	18.50
Arrive Carman	19.25

Local and General

The Starkey House, Carman.
Job printing at The Mail office. Call and see samples.

Robert Wilson spent a couple of days in the city last week.

The Council meets on Tuesday next.

Miss Huggins is spending her vacation at Birtle.

C. A. Arenett went to Winnipeg on Monday night.

Miss Stevenson, of Nelson, is visiting Mrs. J. Montgomery.

BORN.—On Tuesday, June 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Warner, a daughter.

R. McKee, formerly clerk in R. H. Staples' store, left for Winnipeg on Thursday last.

Miss Waite spent a few days in Winnipeg, returning on Tuesday morning.

A provincial Sunday School Convention was held in Winnipeg this week.

The Commercial estimates this year's wheat crop at 118,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Justice Russell, of Nova Scotia, says men should have more opportunities for talking. Wives, attend to this.

The Dufferin Agricultural Society are holding their annual exhibition in Carman to-day and to-morrow.

Monday, being Dominion Day, was observed as a holiday, and a large number of our residents spent the day in Carman.

Principal Shipley is presiding at the examinations at Rathwell this week. Next week he goes to Winnipeg in a similar capacity.

Threshermen, get your machinery repaired now at J. Murray's machine shop. Brass goods and steam fittings always on hand. Give us a call.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Angle gave a dance in Whitlam's Hall last Thursday night, and left the following day to take up their residence in Winnipeg.

For the Winnipeg Exhibition, July 13th to 20th, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a special rate of \$1.35 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 12th to 19th, inclusive; good to return until July 25th.

Under the auspices of the English Church, an ice-cream social will be held on Mr. W. C. Soole's lawn, on Wednesday, July 10th, commencing at 7 p.m. The Carman orchestra will be in attendance. Admission 15 cents. Everybody welcome.

Jas. Larmour and A. R. Stevens returned on Friday from an extended trip in British Columbia. In the course of their travels they visited Vancouver, Victoria, and Prince Rupert, besides a trip into the practically unknown country 700 miles north of Vancouver.

School Closing

A pleasing feature of the closing of the school last week was the entertainments in the intermediate and junior rooms. On Thursday the pupils of the intermediate room responded to the invitation of Miss Huggins to blow themselves out with ice cream, candies, cake, and other similar dainties which delight the youthful heart. The afternoon concluded with a baseball match between scratch teams, and it was whispered that more scratching was done than was necessary, and that the rules of the game were not strictly adhered to. It is also said that the umpire received more than the usual amount of attention.

Friday afternoon Miss Nelson entertained her scholars, and was the recipient of a very nice handkerchief box, given by her former pupils to mark their esteem for her, and regret at her leaving. Miss Nelson has resigned her position to attend the Normal School in Winnipeg.

Death of Mrs. Madill

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Samuel Madill, which occurred on Thursday last at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bell. The funeral took place on Friday, and was conducted by Rev. E. A. Davis.

The deceased lady was a native of Ireland, and was born at New Town Park, near Dublin, in 1830. At the age of 14 she came with her parents to Ontario, where, in 1855, she married the late Mr. Samuel Madill, who died in 1881. Twelve years ago she came to Manitoba, and has resided in the province ever since. She leaves a family of one son and three daughters to mourn her loss.

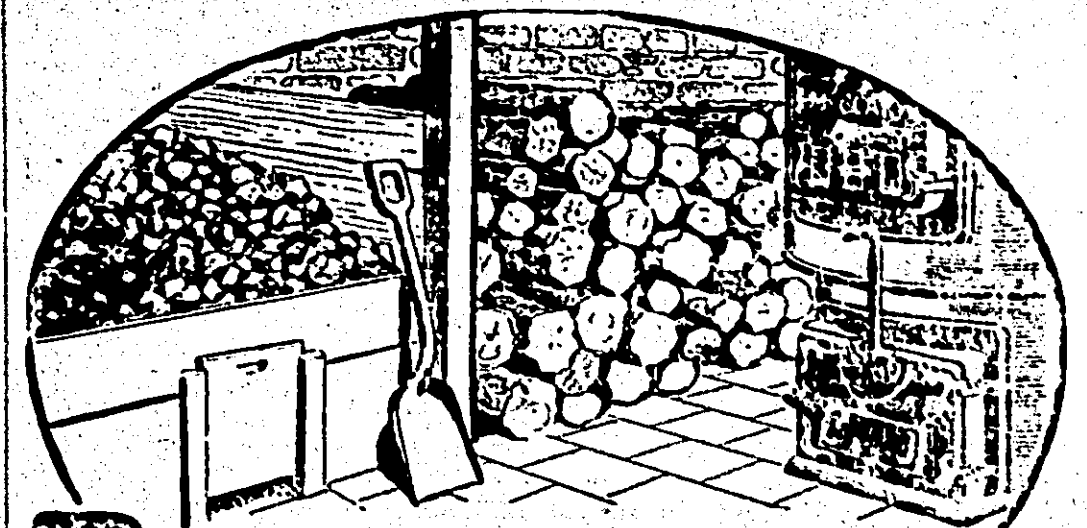
Dominion Day at Carman

The celebration of Dominion Day at Carman on Monday was a decided success. Large crowds assembled to witness the sports, and the day passed without any untoward circumstances.

The following is a list of the various sporting events and the winners: Exhibition match between the junior baseball teams of Carman and Morden, score 15 to 7 in favor of Carman; baseball tournament, Treherne vs. Elm Creek, 6 to 5 in favor of Treherne; Altona vs. Sperling, 10 to 2 in favor of Altona; Carman vs. Elgin, 6 to 5 in favor of Carman; Crescents, Winnipeg, vs. Altona, 5 to 8 in favor of Crescents; Carman vs. Treherne, 6 to 3 in favor of Carman. In playing off, Crescents defeated Carman 2 to 1. Winnipeg got first prize, Carman second, and Treherne third.

Horse racing and pony racing four entries. Canary Bird first prize, \$25; half mile open run, purse \$50, winner, Coates; second, Chapelle; time 56 1/2.

Native race, half mile, winner, Joe Aymont, Tweedie, prize \$20; potato novelty race, prize \$5, won



SUNSHINE FURNACE

BURNS COAL OR WOOD

The Sunshine is a good, "all round" furnace. Burns, with equal facility, either coal or wood. Coke, too, if you prefer it.

And so perfect is the combustion of the Sunshine that it extracts every unit of heat from the fuel.

What's left in the ash-pan is not worth sifting.

Sunshine consumes less fuel too. Because its perfect system of

dampers prevent the escape of the hot air up the chimney—compels it to come out through the registers.

You pay for heating the inside—not the outside—of your house when you buy the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle this most economical furnace write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

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

Agents:

R. J. McConnell & Co.

CARMAN, 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. ARENETT - Prop.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

by Kennedy; Marathon road race, six miles, winner, Milton Hayes, Sperling, \$25; second, T. Bate, Winnipeg, \$15; third, J. Aymont, \$5.

The lacrosse match between Carman and Elgin resulted in a win for Elgin by 3 to 2.

Better Than His Pick

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

GOOD TABLE MANNERS

Art in Which the English Claim to Be Supreme.

SNEER AT OTHER NATIONS.

Germany, France and America, say the Britons, cannot compare with them in Good Form at Meals—Use of the Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin.

Let it be admitted that our army is a failure, has never won a victory and never will; admitted that our navy would have difficulty in sweeping its combined great powers off the sea; admitted that we cannot act up to the French standard or trade up to the German or hustle up to the American or cheat up to the Greek. But we cherish our little pride and prejudice. The Englishman regards himself and is generally regarded as the best dressed man in the world. He also plumes himself on having the best table manners. To the Frenchman may be conceded the supremacy in the preparation of food, while the production of it owing to the decay of our agriculture, may be left to such outlying places as Siberia and Chicago.

But when it comes to the eating of food the Englishman asserts his supremacy, for if the highest art to be considered art the highest etiquette of eating should be the triumphant pretense that one is not eating at all. And here the Englishman wins. He can eat his way through a seven course meal quite unobtrusively. It was not always so.

Lord Chesterfield, as I have been reminded by Mr. Philip Welby's edition of the "Advice to His Son," sketches the awkward man who "holds his knife, fork and spoon differently from other people, eats with his knife to the great danger of his mouth, picks his teeth with his fork and puts his spoon, which has been in his throat twenty times, into the dishes again. If he is to serve, he never hits the joint, but in his vain efforts to cut through the bone scatters the sauce in everybody's face. He generally daubs himself with soup and grease, though his napkin is commonly stuck through a buttonhole."

That napkin is a test of table manners, and the nice conduct of the napkin caught the attention recently of the German emperor, who saw one of his guests tucking the napkin under a chin. "Do you want to be shaved?" was the imperial question. England's supremacy—in the matter of soup—lies in the spoon. An Englishman is taught to take soup from the side of the spoon. And he is the only man on earth who emerges from soup with the white shirt front of a blameless dinner and without the aid of a tuckered napkin. He says the napkin across his knees and uses it when necessary without ostentation.

That discreet conduct of the knife is the Englishman's pride and prejudice at table. There is no nation which (in the upper middle classes) reaches the English standard of the nice conduct of the knife, though we are assured that is the highest circles—among emperors, shahs, sultans, dukes and millionaires—there is a beautiful uniformity of deportment. Our insular instinct is to make the knife as inconspicuous as possible, for there is some suggestion of brutality in the slicing of bits of corpses that are doomed to keep our little bodies alive.

No such feeling restrains the German eater, and the French diner is scarcely less sensitive. The German who feeds in the average restaurant will shovel his food into his mouth with the blade of his knife and when a difficulty will cram it down with the handle, nor has he the least scruple about depositing the rejected residue upon the floor. Moreover, with the continental eater the knife enters into conversation. It is retained in the gesticulating hand, it is raised impudently to the ceiling, and— heaven!—it is brought into strange circles of argument. It is used to point the conclusion at the very breast of the fellow diner.

When you see a man waving his knife at table, you may be sure he is an alien. "We wear no swords here," says Sir Lucius O'Trigger says, nor do we argue with knives at table.

The English knife, with all its blood-thirsty suggestions, is reduced to the lowest and least obtrusive office. It is not even dug into the saltcellar, for England has reached the delicacy of salt spoons, and only in a Boho restaurant will she give you the real savour of the continent by providing saltcellars without spoons. You shove your knife into the salt and dream of Paris, Bohemia, the gypsy life in which "you dip your fingers in the pot."

England has suppressed the knife at table. The Englishman does not use it for argument or menace or persuasion or even for the taking of salt. His table manners enjoin that the knife shall never be raised. The property conducted knife at table never reaches forty-five degrees above the horizontal. Unfortunately the American goes a little too far in the desire to avoid the obtrusive use of the knife, and takes refuge in obtrusive concealment. Many Americans will slice their meat with the knife, lay the knife by the side of the plate and put the pieces into the mouth with the fork held in the right hand. Now, this is injustice to the knife, which has its modest function—London Chronicle.

He Went.

Burdell (at 11:45)—Ah, Miss Critt, you have such a sweet, retiring disposition.

Miss Critt (sighing)—Yes, father, but Mr. Burdell, I don't want to be a sweet disposition to retire.

PRICE OF A LIFE

Willing Martens Placed in the Stars of London.

I am told that a ten pound note will buy a man's life in London—that any suspicious person can fall into the Thames on a dark night or break his neck going round a slippery dark corner or fall under a van if a little bit of crisp paper changes hands, says a London writer.

I know that a very distinguished playwright, wishing to work out the plot of a melodrama, went into a high class den of thieves, made friends with some of the leaders and unfolded to them as something he wished to put into execution the plan he had devised for his villain's action.

He told his listeners that there was a very important financier he wanted out of the way for forty-eight hours while he played the very dickens on the Stock Exchange with the stocks the financier controlled. He suggested to his listeners that an attractive lady and a yacht would be the simplest means of insuring this object.

His hearers concurred. They knew the very yacht for the purpose. A skipper and a crew could easily be produced, and concerning the lady there would be no difficulty whatever.

"Then, after the forty-eight hours, we will of course bring him back," said the dramatist brightly, thinking of his fourth act.

A cloud came over the faces of his audience: "Well, surber, of course, if you wish it, but it would save such a lot of questions being asked if he just went quietly overboard," the spokesman suggested.

THE WHITE LADY.

Warning Death Phantom of the Reigning House of Prussia.

On the night before the battle of Rainfeld Prince Louis of Prussia and his adjutant, Count Nostitz, were chatting in the Schloss Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. The prince was anticipating victory when he suddenly turned pale and rushed from the room, pursuing through the hall a shadowy white robed figure. The sentinel saw it also.

Next day Nostitz and the prince saw the white lady on a hill wringing her hands in despair as the Germans fell back. A few minutes later Louis was killed and Nostitz wounded. Nostitz told the story to his son, and the son to Kaiser Fritz.

The white lady's first appearance was when she was seen in the palace at Baireuth in 1490. She appeared eight or ten times in the next century. When the French officers were quartered in Baireuth she frightened them; in particular General d'Espagne, who, the day after he had seen her, pointed to a portrait on the wall and cried: "It is she! That means my death!" He was killed soon afterward.

The superstitious Napoleon wouldn't sleep in the castle, but the white lady went to see him elsewhere. She was seen before the death of the beautiful Queen Louise, of Frederick William III., of Frederick William IV., of Kaiser Fritz himself and of many other members of the reigning house of Prussia.

Youthful Essayists.

In the Hull elementary schools a prize was offered for the best essay on the evils of drink, and nearly 12,000 pupils competed. Extracts from their compositions were given by Dr. Eccles in a lecture before the Society for the Study of Inebriety. He quoted the following gems:

"Today many people are in jail for committing suicide while under the influence of drink."

"Alcohol has an effect upon a medical man's conclusions."

"Doctors say that fatal diseases are the worst."

"Doctors say that the increased death rate shortens lives."

"Some people think that the abuse of drink is right; some take it as a medicine."—London Tit-Bits.

In the Waist.

She was examining her new waist by the aid of the big mirror. "Dear me," she exclaimed pettishly, "I can't see anything pretty in this."

"Well, I can," chuckled the young man who was sitting on the sofa.

"Really! And what do you see pretty in it?"

"Why, you."

And then she blushed and said she thought the waist was just too lovely for anything.

Progress.

Progress in the sense of acquisition is something, but progress in the sense of being is a great deal more. To grow higher, deeper, wider as the years go on, to conquer difficulties and to acquire more and more power, to feel all one's faculties unfolding and truth descending into the soul—this makes life worth living.

Tart Reply.

"Tarnation (maliciously)—You wear such a charming debauche, my dear, fifteen years ago. Mrs. Ingles—Wasn't it only remember you made such a lovely chaperon for me when I came out?—London Tit-Bits.

"Any Wife to Any Husband."

"Himn it all, my clear's gone out," he said. "It spoils a clear, no matter how good it may be. If you let it go out—'A clear,' she observed, 'is in that matter not unlike a man.'"

A Popular Retort.

"Where are you going, Sandy?" said one Scotchman to another. "Down to the club," said Sandy. "And what for?" "Just to contradict a wee lass."—

Celluloid Starch

Easier ironing gives better finish on things starched with Celluloid Starch, the only no-boil cold-water starch that can't stick. You will like it best, once you try it. Buy it by name. Any good dealer.

Saves Labor—Time—Linen, Too

Purchasers of Islands

To buy an island, of course, one need not be a power. Some of the Pacific islands are in private hands. A Mr. Greig last year purchased Fanning island over the head of a German syndicate. A group, of which Hull and Flint islands are the largest, has been acquired by an English firm famous in the soap trade. Another trading concern was so fortunate as to obtain from the last government a long lease of Pannapa island at the remarkable annual rental of £50. This island is rich in guano phosphates, a coincidence which enables the company to make a profit of something like £50,000 a year.—London Daily News.

Something More Than a Purgative. To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, cleanse the blood, regulate the liver and kidneys, and thus stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their composition.

Drillers are commencing to sink wells for oil a few miles south of Regina.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Signor Marconi, who has been enquiring into spiritualistic phenomena and attending seances in Rome, has, it is stated, made some startling discoveries.

ENGLISH SPRAIN LINIMENT removes all hard, hot or swollen lumps and blebs, from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbones, swellings, stiffness, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warned the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

The Franco-Japanese treaty, to be published, recognizes the independence of China.

A Tonic for the Debilitated.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body, are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

The schooner yacht race from Dover to Heligoland was won by the British built Clara, owned in Cologne.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs:—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work, and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniment and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM, Rosway, Digby Co., N.B.

The government mining engineer, giving evidence at Johannesburg, assumed that one white man was able to supervise from eight to ten machines.

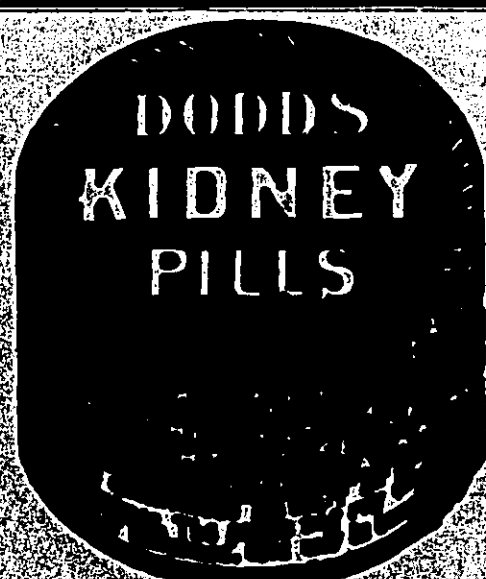
Richness of Cobalt

A recent report received from the superintendent of the Ontario-Quebec Cobalt by Messrs. Gormally-Tilt & Co. states that the shaft on No. 2 property has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet. The vein has continued to widen with depth, and extremely high values have been obtained.

The recent strike of native silver on the adjoining properties has verified the opinion of leading mining engineers that this property will soon prove to be one of the richest in the Cobalt district.

Plans are already laid to sink a depth of 150 feet, when it is expected that very high values will be found.

Wild cat hunting is becoming a favorite pastime of young ladies around Calgary.



W. N. U. No. 644

AN OLD PROVERB.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned" is Almost Universal.

Like most of these wise old proverbs, "a penny saved is a penny earned" is probably, in some form or other, universal. In Germany there are three forms of it—"A penny saved is a penny gained" ("Ersparter Pfennig ist so gut wie erworben"). "A penny saved is twofold good" ("Ein ersparter Pfennig ist zweifach verdient") and "Penny is penny's brother" ("Pfennig ist Pfennig's Bruder"). In Spanish, "A penny spared is a penny saved" ("Quien come y dexa, dexa reces pone la mesa"). In Dutch, "A penny spared is better than a florin gained" ("Een stuiver gespaard is beter dan een gulden gewonnen"). In Danish, "A penny in time is as good as a dollar" ("En Skilling er i Tide saa god som en Daler"). In French, "Saving is getting" ("Qui epargne, gagne"). Similarly in German, "Saving is a greater art than gaining" ("Sparen ist grossere kunst als erwerben"). Danish, "Money saved is as good as money gained" ("Den Penge man sparer er saa god som den man avler"). Italian, "Money is money's brother" ("Il danaro e fratello del danaro"). But money is no gain when it "advances meadows" ("Deniers avancement les bediers"). English, "Penny and penny laid up will be many," and "Who will not keep a penny shall never have many"—he who is prodigal of little can never have a great deal.—London Notestand Queries.

SOME BIG BITES.

They Show the Power of the Jaws of the Crocodile.

The power of the jaws of the crocodile is terrific, says Sir Samuel Baker in his book on wild beasts.

Once, he continues, he had the metal of a large book the thickness of ordinary telegraph wire completely bent together, the barbed point being pressed tightly against the shank and rendered useless. This compression was caused by the snap of the jaws when seizing a live duck which he had used as a bait, the hook being fastened beneath one wing. On one occasion he found a fish weighing seventy pounds bitten clean through as if divided by a knife. This, again, was the work of the snap of the jaws of a crocodile.

A Frenchman, M. Paul Bert, once made experiments on the strength of a crocodile's jaws by means of a dynamometer. He found that a crocodile weighing 120 pounds exerted a force of 308 pounds in closing his jaws. The lion has an enormous jaw power. On one occasion an African traveler pushed the butt end of his gun into a lion's mouth, and the pressure of the jaws cracked it as though it had been struck by a steam hammer.

A Tough Cure.

Faith will do wonders. A woman in Devonshire, England, recently said to a chemist:

"I've got a cruel, bad cough, surely I've heard that bronchial troubles are good things. Have you got any?"

The assistant pointed to a small box on the table and said:

"Yes; there they are."

"How much is it?" was the inquiry.

The price was paid, and the old woman took her departure. At night the assistant missed a box of glycerin soap (three cakes).

A couple of days afterward she returned to the shop and said:

"I want to take back two of them things I had t'other day. I took one of 'em. It was mortal hard to chew and awful to swallow, but it cured the cough."—London Queen.

Is Friday Unlucky?

Is Friday unlucky? Gladstone, Bence, Bismarck, Washington, Bismarck, Fahrheit and Spurgeon were born on Friday. Henry VIII. gave Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America. Columbus actually discovered the continent and the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock on Friday. Once more, The first newspaper printed by steam power (the London Times) appeared both on a Friday, while the stamp act was repealed in England on the same day of the week. With Charles Dickens Friday was an especial favorite.

The Horseshoe.

According to the old superstition, if you find a horseshoe and nail it over a door or on a door of entrance to your house or flat, witches cannot enter. This belief is universal. The horseshoe as an amulet is known among Turks, Jews, gentiles, Indians, believers, heretics. The crescent emblem of the Buddhists is a horseshoe. The safeguard against witchcraft may be found in Tunis, Constantinople, Spain, Sicily. Images of crocodiles made in Cairo carry horseshoes on snout and tail. The rich and aristocratic, the poor and lowly, believe alike in the efficacy of the charm.

Seneca on Insults.

Does this injury befall me deservedly or undeservedly? If deservedly, it is not an insult, but a judicial sentence; if undeservedly, then he who does injustice ought to blush, not I. And what is this which is called an insult? Some one has made a joke about the baldness of my head, the weakness of my eyes, the thinness of my legs, the shortness of my stature. What insult is there in telling me that which every one sees?

A Bad Scheme.

Mrs. Scraggs—And why did your new girl leave? Mr. Blinks—I paid her in advance. Mrs. Scraggs—I shouldn't think she would object to that. Mr. Blinks—She didn't. It pleased her so she couldn't work.

A financial genius is a man who can have a family and money at the same time.

NERVES GAVE OUT, ALMOST IN DESPAIR

Two Severe Cases of Nervous Prostration With Which Doctors Could Do Nothing Cured By

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. William Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes: "My wife had been ill for some time with nervous prostration, and we had two of the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse, could not sleep, and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair, when a friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"From the first box of this preparation my wife used we noticed an improvement, and after using six boxes she is completely cured, and as well as ever she was—eats well and sleeps well, and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine, and am satisfied that my wife owes her life to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." This cure is certified to by Mr. C. H. McFarlane, druggist, Atwood, Ont.

Mrs. Alf. Stevens, Burgessville, Oxford county, writes: "Two years ago last November I was run down, and did not know what was wrong. I could not sleep or eat, and at last my nervous system gave way entirely, and I had to go to bed. The doctor told me I had nervous prostration, and, though he doctored me for some weeks, I did not get any better.

"I then began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and by the time I had used six boxes I was completely cured. People remarked how well I looked, and I said, 'Yes, and I feel well, that is the best of it; and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food did it.'"

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural and effective way—by enriching the blood and creating new nerve force. 50c a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Raises Deer For Market.

Only about a couple of miles from Stella is one of the most unique industries in the state. Browning about in perfect contentment in a deer park is a herd of beautiful deer.

This deer park consists of fifteen acres, and at present there are seven deer on the premises, eleven having already been sold this season. The young deer are sold each year, and bring \$35 a pair. They are shipped in August or September. A Mr. Roseberry has been raising and selling deer for fourteen years, having as many as twenty-five on hand at one time. The herd usually doubles in number each year.

Occasionally, if frightened suddenly or tempted by the "call of the wild," an older deer will scale his stockade and head for the hills. But he always comes back home, apparently penitent.—Kansas City Journal.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Extremator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

A police court story which is said to illustrate "the indifference of the average chicken to good advice" was told recently at Kingston, England, when a carter was charged with stealing a fowl.

"I am guilty of stealing the fowl," he admitted. "It was eating the corn out of my horse's nosebag, and I said to it, 'If you don't go away I'll make you,' and struck it with the whip. When I saw it was dead I put it in the wagon; I didn't know who owned it."

"I judge it was the chicken's fault," remarked the prosecutor, "and I'll not press the charge against the man."

Farmers in Alberta will build a line of elevators and organize in affiliation with the American Society of Equity.

Nero's Care of His Voice.

In an interesting paper M. Moure and M. Bouyer relate the extraordinary care which the Emperor Nero took of his voice.

At night Nero lay on his back with a thin plate of lead on his stomach. He purged himself with emetics and all dishes which could hurt his voice. In order not to damage the purity of its sound he ceased harranguing the soldiers and the senate. He attached to his service an officer specially deputed to take care of his voice. He only talked in the presence of this singular official, who warned him when he spoke too loudly or forced his voice, and if the emperor, carried away by some sudden fit of passion, did not listen to his remonstrances it was his duty to stop his mouth with a napkin.—La Medecine Moderne.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An old negro was recently brought before a justice in Mobile. It seemed that Uncle Mose had fallen foul of a bulldog while in the act of entering the hen-house of the dog's owner.

"Look here, Uncle Mose," the justice said, informally, "didn't I give you ten days last month for the same thing? Same hen-house you were trying to get into. What have you to say for yourself?"

Uncle Mose scratched his head.

"Marse Willyum, yo' sent me ter de chain gang fer tryin' to steal some chickens, didn't ye?"

"Yess that was the charge."

"An' don't de law say yo' can't be charged twice with de same 'fence'?"

"That no man shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the identical act, yes."

"Den, sah, yo' des hab ter let me go, sah. Ah war after de same chickens, sah!"—Nashville Banner.

THE RECORD ADMIRAL FURNACE



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WORLD ABOLISH WAR AMONG ALL NATIONS

Peace Conference Taking Steps to
Greatly Strengthen Arbitration

The Hague—All the delegates to the peace conference agree that the first important step was that dealing with arbitration. Many of the powers desire to strengthen arbitration to such a point as to make it become an institution which will gradually lead to the abolition of war among nations just as confidence in the justice of ordinary courts led to the abolition of duelling. The principal efforts in this direction are concentrated in an effort to render the Hague arbitration tribunal really permanent, giving it such power, prestige and influence and, above all, unquestionable impartiality, as to command universal confidence.

Efforts are also being made to simplify the procedure and lessen the expense, thus making it more accessible. Prof. De Maartens has made propositions on the subject of good offices, mediation, and on international commissions of inquiry, including the drafting of rules and regulations for procedure in cases of arbitration as deduced from the experience of the last eight years. They are in reality a modification of the convention of 1899, with the object of broadening arbitration in as many cases as possible. They would also further reduce the exceptions comprised under the terms "national honor" and "vital interests."

Several countries, including Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Italy, have other propositions on the subject of arbitration ready to be presented separately or as amendments, all aiming to make arbitration the ordinary course to be followed by disputants. In fact, these propositions try to generate a feeling that it would be dishonorable to have recourse to force before appealing to the law. The greatest difficulty in the selection of the judges, upon their integrity and high character will greatly depend the success of the permanent arbitration court. The proposition that each signatory power select two persons of its nationality is considered impracticable, as it would transform the court into a parliament of nearly one hundred members. General Horace Porter has several propositions on the subject, but they have not yet been announced or definitely drafted.

Besides the proposition regarding arbitration, Italy will present a proposition against that of Great Britain on the laying of automatic floating and submarine mines. Italy needs mines to defend her 5,000 miles of coast. She will also present an amendment to the French proposition on the opening of hostilities, and will not agree to any delay between a declaration of war and the opening of hostilities.

Peace Propositions

The Hague—The official documents of the peace conference were distributed in large yellow envelopes under seal of the severest secrecy to the members of the delegations, besides the secretaries. The document contains the text of some of the propositions presented to the conference. The American proposition presented by Joseph Choate yesterday runs as follows: "The private property of all citizens of signatory with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from the high seas or elsewhere from the capture or seizure by the armed vessels or military forces of the said powers. Nothing in this rule implies in any way the inviolability of vessels which will attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of said powers, nor of the cargo of said vessels."

The British proposition of the same date says: "In order to diminish the difficulties met by the commerce of neutral powers, in case of war the British government is ready to abandon the principle of contraband in case of war between powers which sign a convention adopting this principle. The right of search will not be exercised, except to prove the neutral character of commercial vessels."

Another proposition submitted by Great Britain says: "The destruction of a neutral prize by a country capturing it is prohibited. The country making the capture should release any neutral vessel, which it cannot bring before the prize court." The French proposition presented on June 23 is as follows: "Article 1. The contracting powers agree that hostilities among them cannot begin without advanced and unequivocal notice, having either the form of a declaration of war supported by facts, or the form of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war. Article 2. A state of war must be communicated to the neutral powers without delay."

Mariboroughs Still Apart

London—Lady Arthur Paget is still indefatigable in her efforts to bring the Marlboroughs together, but although both the duke and the duchess are her intimate friends and she sees them constantly, she finds the task seemingly impossible. The absence of the duchess from the royal enclosures at Ascot last week was much remarked upon and regarded as an indication that King Edward means to avoid both until at least an ostensible reconciliation is arrived at. Lady Paget has a dinner for the Prince and Princess of Wales next week and she included the duke's name among her intended guests, but the prince struck it out in pursuance of the royal policy.

New Triple Alliance

Milan—The Secolo today comes out in support of the Triple Alliance, which the paper refers to as the "wreck of the future." United States of Europe, and then severely criticizes Italy for clinging to Germany.

U. S. Warship Leaving

Washington—The possibility of serious trouble in Central America growing out of the disturbed conditions existing in that region, the alleged ambition of President Zelaya of Nicaragua to form a union of Central American states, has caused United States administration to dispatch the cruiser Milwaukee to that region. Orders for her to proceed forthwith from the Mare Island navy yard, California, went forward. The vessel is in command of Commander Charles A. Gove, and she will go to La Union, San Salvador. The collier Saturn has been directed to proceed to La Union, and from this vessel the Milwaukee and the gunboat Yorktown, which is now at Acapulco, will sail. The stay of the Milwaukee in Central American waters is problematical and will, as a measure depend upon the conditions that develop in that part of the world. She goes ostensibly "for the protection of American interests," which are threatened because of the situation as it now exists.

The cruiser St. Louis, now on her way to a Brazilian port, is en route to the Pacific coast and will arrive in Central American waters in about two months. It may be that she will relieve the Milwaukee in the event that the administration decides to have that vessel return north and it is deemed necessary to continue the presence of two vessels in that section.

A Great Australian Railway

Melbourne—One of the most interesting and momentous railway undertakings ever put forward is about to be taken in hand by the Commonwealth government. Arrangements have practically been made between the Commonwealth government and the South Australian ministry, subject to the consent of both parliaments, by which South Australia will raise in the London market a loan guaranteed, and to be ultimately taken over by the Commonwealth government, for the purpose of constructing a railway line across Australia from north to south, which, in turn, will be connected with Western Australia on the west, and Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria on the east. This will mean the development of one "back-block" of Australia, containing hundreds of millions of acres of some of the finest pastoral country in the world, and a considerable area of mineralized country. The total cost of the construction of the trans-Australian line will probably not be less than \$50,000,000. The branch connecting with Kalgoorlie will probably require not less than \$25,000,000, and the eastern states will also come into the market as borrowers in order to carry out their portion of the programme.

People Plan to Rule

London—King Carlos' throne is said to be in imminent danger of being swept away by the rush of the great democratic wave, swollen suddenly to dangerous proportions by the senseless act of Caesarism which he permitted on May 15.

If Premier Franco's decree was unconstitutional or ill-advised, he at any rate backed it with promises and cunning reasons, but the people do not forget that last year the king condemned Ribeiro's attempt to dissolve the cortes.

That the monarchy must fall is admitted, but the manner of its falling is not pleasant to contemplate. The people, insulted in their rights, are absorbed in their indignation.

So, may be a Marcellin Albert in any tavern in the country. If such a man arises, Lisbon and Oporto will call him and the whole world may have to give attention to him.

The government, as the result of political agitation, has closed the republican clubs.

C.P.R. Takes Out of Coleman

Toronto—Word was received here from the management of the International Coal & Coke company at Coleman, Alberta, that a contract had been signed with the Canadian Pacific railway by which the latter agrees to take the total output of the mines over and above the company's requirement for their coke ovens.

This means that the International company will run a double shift of men and that the output will be about 2,500 tons every twenty-four hours.

Uniform Bill of Lading

Chicago—A binding agreement between shippers and the railroads, the dream of American commerce, in the form of a uniform bill of lading, has been practically agreed upon. Representatives of commercial interests and all the trunk lines of the country have settled upon the form of the new bill, and the interstate commerce commission has concurred. It will be submitted for the ratification of the railroad and commercial interests of the country early in July. The effect of the ratification will be to make the new bill of lading a part of the interstate commerce law. The shippers then will have the thing for which they have clamored for the last decade—a railroad receipt binding on the carriers.

Troops Mutinous

St. Petersburg—Disquieting rumors are coming in from Krasnoyarsk, where a dozen regiments are encamped. The temper of the troops is bad, but up to the present no open outbreak has occurred. The camp is isolated. No relatives or friends are admitted to the soldiers and they are content on no furloughs.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I.—Third Quarter, For
July 7, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xvi. 1-18.
Memory Verse, 4—Golden Text, John vi. 51—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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The history of Israel in the wilderness on their way to the promised land, while literally true, is also typical of the life of the believer from the day of his redemption till he enters into the rest and joy and fullness which are his in Christ Jesus. This all believers might do very quickly, but as a rule many are slow to enter in, and some never do. Read I Cor. x. 6, 11, and context and Heb. iii. 12 to iv. 11, and give heed to the Spirit's testimony concerning Israel's misconduct and to His warnings to us not to fall into the same sins. In poetry Canaan is often taken to represent heaven and Jordan death, but this is not the teaching of Scripture, as there are no foes to overcome nor fighting to be done in heaven. The psalmist plainly teaches redemption by the blood of the Lamb; the overthrow of Pharaoh's hosts in the Red sea suggests our complete separation from the world, the world crucified to us and we to it (Gal. vi. 14), while Jordan, with its memorial heap in the bed of the river and another on the Canaan side, speaks of death to self, crucified, buried and risen with Christ (Gal. ii. 20; Rom. vi. 6-11; Col. iii. 1-4).

Last week's lesson was all victory and praise, but the first unpleasant thing the waters of Marah, set them all murmuring. How like, then we are. See how by a tree the waters are made sweet, and consider how the lost are recovered by a piece of a tree also (II Kings vi. 6). The lost restored and the bitter made pleasant by a tree—what can it mean but Himself, the tree of life of Eden and Revelation, the green tree of Luke xiii. 31? Obedience to Him brings health, body and soul and gives us Elim instead of Marah (Ex. xv. 22-27).

How short lived was their peace! Just a few days farther on their journey and again they murmur because there is nothing to eat (xvi. 2). Did our Lord have this in mind when He said: "Take ye anxious thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink (Matt. vi. 25). "Beek not ye what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink. Live not in careful suspense. . . . Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things" (Luke xli. 23, 30, margin). No doubt, for it was He who said to Moses, "I will rain bread from heaven for you" (verse 4), who afterward said of Himself, "I am the Living Bread, which came down from heaven" (John vi. 51).

He gave them flesh also, for in the evening the quails came up and covered the camp, and in the morning when the dew was gone the ground was covered with manna, which they gathered, some more, some less, every man according to his eating (verses 12-15). This bread from heaven with which He fed them, so suggestive of Himself, the True Bread, had to be gathered every day, the portion of a day in His day (verse 4, margin). In connection with this last phrase see II Kings xxi. 30; Jer. iii. 34, margin, and be sure that the same Lord is appointing your portion of all things needful every day, and He would have you without fail gather your portion from His Word every day, for "man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live" (Deut. viii. 3; Matt. iv. 4). He would have us eat His Word with rejoicing and esteem it more than our daily food (Jer. xv. 16; Job xlii. 12).

We must also accept all the events of life as His best portion for us and never murmur for all our murmurings are not against people or circumstances, but against God Himself, and He hears every murmur (verses 8-12). Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. Be content with such things as ye have, for He hath said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee" (I Tim. v. 8; Heb. xiii. 5).

The manna was to be gathered fresh every day and not kept over, yet here in some disobedience (verse 20). They were to keep holy the Sabbath day and on the sixth day gather enough for two days, being assured that that would keep yet therein some transgressed also and went out to gather it on the seventh day, but found none (verses 27-30). A golden pot was to be filled and kept for future generations to see how God provided for their fathers. This pot of manna, with Aaron's rod that budded, was at one time kept in the ark (which Moses afterward made), with the tables containing the Ten Commandments (Heb. ix. 4). It is not for us to question the commands of God, but meekly receive His Word, hold it fast and cheerfully obey it. He who redeemed us will certainly care for us (Rom. viii. 32), and it is our part joyfully to trust Him. Hidden manna is one of the things promised to the overcomer (Rev. ii. 17). May we some day know the full significance of it? We may if we will. The manna tasted like honey (verse 31). David may have had this in mind when he wrote that the Word of God was sweeter than honey or the honeycomb (Ps. xix. 10).

All the dealings of God with Israel were intended to make them know Him as the Lord their God, that through them others might know Him also (verse 12; John. iv. 34). It is the same with us.

Mark Taine a Doctor

London—In the presence of thousands of alumni and visitors, Lord Curzon was publicly installed into the chancellorship of Oxford university, and the degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon Samuel I. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Rudyard Kipling. Other degrees were presented to Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador; Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, prime minister; Admiral Lord Charles Beraford and Auguste Rodin, the great French sculptor, and president of the International Society of Fine Arts. The occasion was made a gala one at the famous institution of learning, the celebration extending through three days.

The conferring of degrees upon Twain and Kipling was a move highly appreciated by Englishmen. The American humorist is a prime favorite in this country, as has been evidenced since his arrival here by the shower of invitations he has received to attend social affairs given in his honor by members of noble and royal families and social and literary leaders. Never before has any American literary man been so sought by London society. Since his illness in New York, Kipling has become more popular than ever among his countrymen, although critics declare that his work does not possess its old-time charm.

Japan Changes Attitude

Mukden—Without waiting for an announcement of the policy of the new Manchurian administration, Japan, on the ground of defence of her tariff right, has begun a programme apparently directed toward forcing action by China. It is reported that the Pekin government already has asked to reopen negotiations toward reaching an agreement in the timber dispute. All Manchurian industries on the Yalu river are in suspense on this account.

Gen. Kojima, military head of the timber bureau, is leaving on one-fourth of a dozen trading sea-rafts, and 6,000 other rafts are involved. As 10,000 unemployed lumbermen are now in Antung, disorders are feared. Gen. Kojima issued a proclamation intended to relieve the situation.

China's default in the negotiations and its support of a large timber company in defiance of Japanese protests, has rendered void the plan of Kojima for stopping Chinese timber operations which he holds to be illegal. China's course since May has exposed her to coercion, and the alteration of the Japanese Manchurian policy from compromise to force.

Company Will Fight Taxation

Calgary, Alta.—The C.P.R. has given notice of a most important action which will affect Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta very materially. For years the C.P.R. maintained that its general exemption provisions provided exemption from school taxes. However, the case was fought out on the action of a school section in Manitoba, and in the famous case the C.P.R. lost. The railway always maintained that the case went off on a tangent and that the privy council, which decided against the C.P.R., had decided the case, not on its merits, but on an immaterial part of the case. The company asked for an appeal, which was allowed. Now, the Sprucevale school board has been informed that the C.P.R. declines to pay its school taxes, and Mr. Justice Stuart has been asked to fix a date for the argument. The C.P.R. solicitors announce that this is a test case, and that the whole matter will be fought over again, irrespective of the finding in the Manitoba case.

Canada's Defenceless Position

London—In the house of lords, Earl Roberts, referring to Haldane's army scheme, the merit of which he acknowledged, remarked that Britain could not leave out of account the most extensively exposed of all her frontiers—Canada's. Could she be silent about the defence of Canada without inevitably conveying to the Canadians the impression that Britain did not consider the defence of Canada of vital importance? Surely if there are any nations to whom she could not afford to give ground for offence, they were the nations within the empire. But how could she offend them more deeply than by refusing to discuss questions which are matters of life and death to them? If the empire should be defended at all, it was with the co-operation of the colonies. The national strength of the colonies he looked to in a great imperial struggle, and not to small contingents earmarked for our use in return for our holding a corresponding though far larger expeditionary force available to help them. War could not be waged on the limited liability principle.

Fushimi Pleased

Ottawa—His excellency the governor-general has received the following telegram from Prince Fushimi, dated at Victoria prior to his departure for Japan: "At the moment of leaving the mighty Dominion of Canada, I desire to assure your excellency how highly I appreciate the tokens of enthusiastic goodwill towards myself and towards Japan which I have encountered on every hand during my stay in this country. The cordiality of the reception accorded to me by all classes and the warmth of the display of friendship towards my country have deeply gratified me. On my return to Tokio it will afford me great pleasure to inform the emperor of the sentiments towards Japan which so evidently exist throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion."

Moravian Missionary Ship

London—The Moravian missionary ship Harmony has sailed for St. John's, Newfoundland, en route to the Labrador mission stations.

Klondike Mines Consolidated

Dawson, Y.T.—Records in the gold commissioner's office show that the biggest placer merger the world has ever known has been perfected in Dawson, whereby the Guggenheim interests have taken over properties from A. N. C. Treadgold, the North-west Hydraulic Co. and the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Co. and other smaller concerns.

By the deal the Guggenheim people have absorbed all the placer properties in the Klondike watershed, which have been worked by the old methods. There are hundreds of claims: El Dorado, Bonanza, Hunker, Bear and their rich hillside and tributaries are included in the deal. It is estimated that the claims have cost the company \$10,000,000, and already \$5,000,000 has been spent for equipment. The company has just started three of the largest gold dredges in the world at the mouth of Bonanza and is planning to start three on the lower Hunker, one on the Anderson concession, one on the Arlington Roadhouse, one at the junction of the Hunker and Klondike rivers and one at Forty Mile below Hunker. It will also install a dredge or two more at Lower Bonanza this season and several giant electrical conveyor machines for hoisting gravel and sweeping out creek bottoms with electrical power without the use of dredges.

Yukon Climate Best in Canada's

Ottawa—Fred T. Congdon, ex-governor of the Yukon, interviewed about the Yukon, said: "I think it is going to be a finer agricultural land than Scotland. When I first went to Dawson not a blade of grass could be seen, now you find better farms for vegetables, hay, oats and so on, than here in the east. No climate in Canada equals it. Our summers are delicious, our springs are delightful, our falls fine, our winters healthy. People here do not realize that the northwest affords as great prospects as the west. My idea is that within the next five years steamers will be running to the hotels by the Arctic ocean, for people who swelter down here in the heat. A thousand miles north the country offers scope for agriculture, mining and an enormous variety of purposes."

Large Numbers of Immigrants

Ottawa—Canada's immigration is not only increasing in volume, but the quality is superior to former years. There is a large increase in immigration from the British Isles. The total immigration for the month of April was 44,061, as compared with 35,313 for April of last year, an increase of 25 per cent. For the ten months, July 1 to April 30, immigration was 465,718, compared with 324,031 for the corresponding months of the previous year, an increase of 44.67 per cent. Foreigners who are coming to Canada are taking the oath of allegiance. During the year 1906 the naturalizations were 10,242, as compared with 6,632 in the previous year, an increase of 53.10. The total naturalizations of immigrants from the United States is 3,888. Comparing these figures with those for 1902-3 it is shown that nearly all the American male settlers in the west are taking the oath of allegiance to the British crown. Other nationalities show the following totals: Austrians, 690; Belgians, 78; Chinese, 229; Danes, 66; French, 116; Galicians, 52; Hungarians, 148; Italians, 430; Norwegians, 151; Roumanians, 407; Swedes, 314; Germans, 219; Icelanders, 139; Japanese, 146; Prussians, 58; Russians, 1,037.

Buffalo Are Doing Well

Edmonton—Simmond, the overseer of Elk Island park at Lamonte, reports that the buffalo are doing well. The pasture is abundant, the herd apparently not having made any impression upon the broad acres of luxuriant grass. A baby buffalo has lately been added to the herd, and is thriving satisfactorily. The road under construction between Fort Saskatchewan and the park is being rapidly pushed forward, and will soon be in fine condition for the accommodation of visitors to the park in their motor cars.

New Zealand Will Be Dominion

London—A New Zealand dispatch states that it was announced at the opening of parliament that the imperial government has consented to advise the king to raise the status of New Zealand to that of a dominion. It was also announced that tariff treaties were being negotiated with the Canadian and South African governments.

Committee Appointed

London—The Canadian Associated Press learns that the government has appointed a committee, consisting of Buxton, Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Walter Runciman to consider proposals for a subsidized steamship line between Great Britain and Canada.

Bridal Race for Devil's Chair

At Yarmouth, in St. Nicholas' church (which, by the way, is the largest parish church in England, with a nave wider even than that of York Minster) one of the most curious objects is known as the Devil's Chair. It is formed out of the huge jawbone of a whale and stands at the west end of the church.

When father lassies get married they think it good for the newly wedded couple to race from the chancel down the immense nave, and they believe that whoever reaches the Devil's chair first will rule the roost in the little household they are about to set up.—Tit-Bits.

"Drunk again," said a Scottish magistrate to the prisoner before him. "Five shillings or seven days." "Och, sure," said the prisoner, who was an Irishman, "I have only two shillings in the world." "Ah, well," returned the bailie, "ye manna get gang to prison. If ye hadna got drunk wi' your money ye wad have had quite enough to pay the fine."—Tit-Bits.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s Report of
Local and World's Markets
June 27th, 1907.

Wheat—During the past week a steadier feeling and an inclination to healthy firmness seemed to have come into the wheat markets, but this was badly jarred today by an unusually sudden and impetuous burst of speculative buying. Up till today there had not been much change in the daily fluctuation of prices, but such as it was had been in the direction of firmness, which had in the five days ending with yesterday resulted in an advance in prices of 1/4c to 1c over a week ago. The action of the markets today shows how nervous and easily excited the general situation is, even although it may seem calm on the surface. There has been nothing of extra importance coming to the front during the week; that is, there is almost no change in conditions from a week ago. If in the crop situation some further impairment has been reported from some sections, it has been counterbalanced by improvement in other parts. The changes in visible supply statistics for the week are only moderate and not important. Yet in face of these circumstances the last hour of today's session in the American speculative markets developed the wildest scenes of excitement that has been witnessed for many a day. All markets opened this morning quiet but firm. Cables were easy, all European markets except Antwerp being reported lower. Markets on this side, however, continued firm and steady with a slight upward tendency, but showed no sign of anything unusual happening. Towards noon, however, an estimate was issued by Mr. H. B. Jones, stating that Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, would in the aggregate not produce more than 50,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, compared to his estimate on May 1 of 60,000,000 bushels for Kansas alone, and also that he found no improvement in other parts of the winter wheat belt to offset this reduction. Last year the final government estimate showed the crop of these three states to be 115,000,000 bushels. Mr. Jones' estimate came on the back of reiterated reports of the genuine green bug being found working in the fields of Minnesota, and South Dakota, and adverse reports on the crops in North Dakota and western Canada. These taken in combination set the markets on fire, and in less than an hour prices shot up 1/4c to 5c per bushel. Some reaction took place in the closing minutes, when early buyers tried to resell to secure profits, but the markets finished strong at an advance of 2 1/2c to 4c over the previous day's close, and on the week an advance is shown of 3 1/2c to 5c. What the action of the markets in the immediate future will be is an impossible guess. While we are confident that the grain situation this year will in time develop considerably higher prices, we do not expect any more fireworks for some time to come. The large surplus of the old wheat still to be used up provides a supply which, although any thought of scarcity in the immediate future, and the advance of 15c to 18c which has taken place in prices since which has begun a wheat and wheat products will be used carefully, and although the price is not high enough yet to curtail consumption to any noticeable extent, it is tending that way. Crop prospects in America and Europe are not materially changed from a week ago. On both continents the season is from two to three weeks late. Harvesting in the southwest winter wheat belt of the United States is being delayed by rains and the damaged crop being further damaged thereby. The spring wheat in the north is spotted, some districts showing a fair to good stand and others, owing to lateness and drought. The weather in western Europe has been wet, cold and quite unseasonable for the grain crops, and southern Russia sends further complaints of too hot weather. Supplies for Europe are still on a fair scale, but are now expected to begin to fall off.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been steady and firm. A large quantity has been worked for export, but the jump in prices today will put a stop to further export business for a day or two at least. The crop situation of the Canadian west is engaging much attention. The newspapers are filled with glowing reports of the crop prospects, it being the time of year for that sort of thing, whether the prospect is for 10 bushel or 30 bushel crop. Private reports to the grain trade are for the most part the reverse of the public reports, and market prices go to confirm the latter. Time will tell which is nearest the correct. Prices today have the benefit of the excited bulge in the markets and closed at: 1 hard 92c, 1 northern 91c, 2 northern 88c for spot or en route stuff, and futures closed at: June 90 1/2c, July 91 1/2c, August 93 1/2c, September 94c, October 94 1/2c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Pick Pockets with Their Feet

"The best pickpocket," said Leocq, the detective, "are the Hindus. You have to call them light toes as well as light fingers, for they can lift a watch or purse as easily with their feet as with their hands. These barefooted rascals are wonderfully skilful with their toes. This gives them a great advantage. A Hindu in a crowd will stand with his arms ostentatiously folded and sneak with his foot the wallet from your trousers pocket."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Germany's Cooking Schools

Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four-year course is necessary before a diploma is granted. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES

Space for commercial or standing advertisement made known on application.
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 20 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents.
Notice of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 30 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notice of string cattle, in past, 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, JULY 4, 1907

The Fascination of the West

In what consists the fascination of the West? With its towns and cities possessing all the rawness and disadvantages of new communities, with its treeless prairies and far horizons, which give the newcomer an aching sense of loneliness, what is the grip which sooner or later the country exerts upon the vast majority of those who find their way to its broad-rolling plains?

Undoubtedly the fascination that, sooner or later, the West exerts over all who come within the circle of its influence is that formative process which is going on with such rapidity. The West is "in the making," and for the average man there exists no greater delight than that afforded by filling the role of creator, it matters not to how slight an extent. Here, amid the desolate, wind-driven wastes of but a few years ago, a nation is growing up, villages and towns and cities are being born as by magic, and who of us is there that does not feel that he is taking part in the great work and thrill accordingly? God-like man likes to look upon the work of his hands and to feel that it is good. That is true of the child making houses of sand, it is true also of the man to whom it is given to have a share in the building of a nation.

Must Provide for Perishable Goods

The Atlantic Steamship subsidy question involves considerations more important than fast passenger travel. For every person who wishes to cross the Atlantic quickly many are interested in the rapid and safe transportation of perishable farm products to the European market. The Government has encouraged various cold storage enterprises, but there is no complete chain of communication between the producer and the market which ensures the delivery in good condition of dairy products, of tender fruits, poultry, eggs, meat, and other perishable articles. They are kept at more or less correct temperature, in ventilated chambers, part of the time and distance, but at some point there is a failure that impairs all. This feature of the transportation question should not be overlooked in dealing with the proposition before the country. The farmers pay the greater part of the steamship subsidies; they are the people to whom the subsidies could do the greatest service, and it is they who are in greatest danger of being forgotten.

What Indian Children are Taught

Coupled with the policy of industrial training of Indian children, says the superintendent of Indian Schools, is a desire to preserve the native handicraft of the Indian. While in the shop it is planned to give each boy a general grasp of the essential principles and practical workings of the mechanical trades, yet the arts of their ancestors are taught when it is found that the children take a delight in these things. Effort is made to maintain the high artistic standards which have made Indian work famous, and given it its greatest value. This involves the preserving of the symbolic tribal

designs, and the using only of those dyes and materials which have been thoroughly tested by time and use.

Where tribes are represented who are adepts in particular arts, more prominence is given in the schools to instruction in those native industries. Thus, in schools having a number of Navahoe or Moqui children, competent training in blanket weaving is provided. Specific instruction is given in stringing the warp upon the hand-made loom, carding and spinning of wool, and dyeing the threads to suit the pattern.—Scientific American.

The Local Paper

A local newspaper is absolutely necessary to any community. It is the home paper that keeps the people of the community in touch with each other by giving them all the news of their own neighborhood and county. For that alone it is of value and worth far more than the small subscription price. It keeps the local pride and progressive spirit aroused, and, in various ways, is worth more to a community than a community ever spends on it. The daily paper, with its large news service and quicker facilities, may in some instances overshadow the weekly, but the weekly home paper fills a place in the hearts of the people that a daily cannot fill. It comes to your home as an old and tried friend, while the daily enters as a stranger.

Yankee Thieves at Dinner

The vagrants and criminals of the United States have just held a kind of congenial banquet at Washington. The "feed" was held in a big hotel, under the auspices of the Brotherhood Welfare Association of the U.S. The occasion fell far short of expectations. The toastmaster, "Washington Flat," was driven out of town by the police, and the departure of "Philadelphia Jack" and "The Dancing Kid" before the beer was served was disappointing. There were more than 300 present from the city's House of Correction. Several incidents marred the speech-making. "Fred the Tramp" who was down for a speech on "Why I hang around hotels," absorbed too many drinks before he came to the banquet, and was found under the table when his name was called. "Shoe-string Chase," when called to read a paper on "How to make up as a blind man," was found improving the golden occasion by passing his hat around among the hotel guests during a lull in the programme. "A. No. 1," known also as "The Absent Member," author of "I never blamed the booze, boys," whose name is written on every water tank between New York and Boston, and "Yokoy Whitey," another professional, threatened to depart at one stage of the speech making, because the speakers were not "representatives." The speech-making began after a dinner as good as a group of bankers could desire.

It began with a poem recited by "Chicago Tommy," entitled "The face on the bar-room floor." "Philadelphia Jack Brown" recited a poem of his own composition:

When an old tramp dies, bury him deep;
Put a link at his head, put a pin at his feet;
Put a solid draw bar across his breast.

For he's only an old-timer gone to his rest.

"Pittsburg Joe" told how he had tried to live five years without work. "The Rocky Lemon" spoke on "A burglar's tender-heartedness." "Willie, the Ex-Society Man," told how to reform society. "Shoe-string Chase" declared he couldn't find work, and was going to keep on begging. If that gave out, he intended to steal for a living. "Pinocchio Pete" and "Ben the Goose" had five helpings of pate de foie gras, and were afterwards arrested for stealing six of the hotel spoons and eighteen

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 practices, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST

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

Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

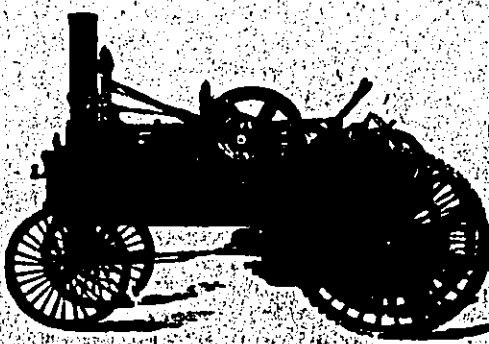
Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.

Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

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

R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



J. MURRAY
Engineer and
Machinist
ELM CREEK - MAN.

Engine, Boiler and Machine Work
of every description.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

EYES
SHOULD BE
EXAMINED
EVERY
TWO YEARS

Examination of the eyes is a hobby with us. We examine free and only make modest charges when glasses are required. Sta-Zon mountings help us to give satisfaction.

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Jeweller - Carman

Marriage
Licenses
Issued

C. H. LEMMON

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

We do
JOB
PRINTING
The kind that
attracts
attention



Manitoba Lands

THE Province of Manitoba has, approximately, 1,000,000 acres of land for sale throughout the Province, to which the attention of intending settlers and others is desired. These lands are the cheapest now on the market, and may be purchased direct from the Government on the very easy terms of ten yearly instalments, with interest at 6 per cent, placing the power to purchase well within the reach of all bona fide home seekers, irrespective of their financial standing.

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

Up-to-date maps of the Province are kept on hand, upon which are marked in red all lands for sale. This will be sent free, with price and full particulars, upon application.

For all information and business to be transacted, apply to—

L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Bring Along Your Harness

And Have It Repaired

—AT THE—

Elm Creek Harness Shop

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

JOS. RINN, Prop.

W. MOSE, Mgr.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon 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. Bonafant, St. Claude

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, July 9th, at 10 a.m.

ELM CREEK Butcher Shop

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

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in season.

H. Falconer

The International Harvester Co. OF AMERICA

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

INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES
J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS

G. BURNETT - Elm Creek

INSURANCE

LIBRARY

What is your time worth

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

Per Week **35c** Per Week

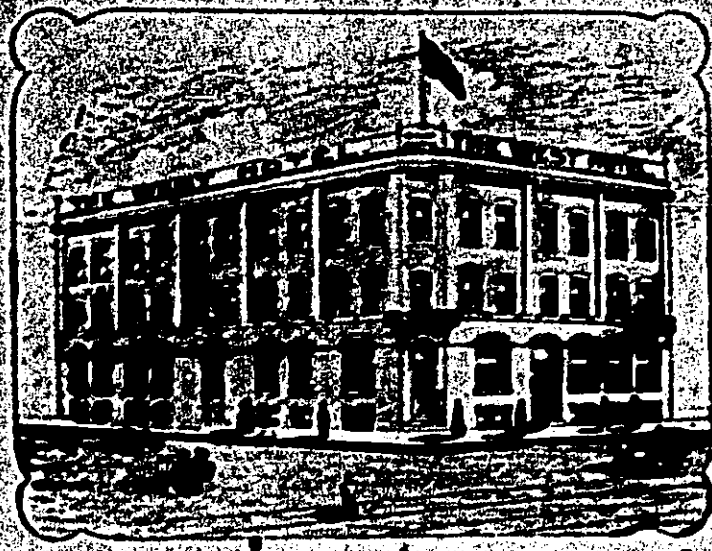
Deduct the cost of the materials for this quantity of bread from 35c, and ask yourself if it pays you to bake even once a week. Use the best bread—the kind you get at

C. F. Boardman's

ICE CREAM

SODA FOUNTAIN

The WEST HOTEL



Main St.
Winnipeg

Corner Main and Saskatchewan
One block north of C.P.R.

MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATE

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

E. KERN Prop.

School Report for June

PRINCIPAL'S ROOM :

Enrolment 7
Average Attendance 6
Present every day 3
Never late 5
Total number of lates 2
Neither absent or late:
James Rinn, Maggie Rinn, Lizzie
Falconer.

INTERMEDIATE ROOM

Enrolment 31
Average Attendance 25.25
Present every day 8
Never late 24
Total number of lates 6
Neither absent or late:
Jennie Dean, Flossie Kennedy,
Lena Tracey, Robert Wilson,
Isaac Johnston, Vera Kenyon,
Mervin Warner.

PRIMARY ROOM

Enrolment 47
Average Attendance 38.73
Present every day 14
Never late 27
Total number of lates 26
Neither absent or late:
Gordon Alair, Gladys Rinn, Irene
Dean, Jessie Thomas, Nellie
Milne, Irene Holliday, Olive Gee,
Willie Kennedy, Martha Storey.

School Promotions

INTERMEDIATE ROOM

From Grade IV. to Grade V.
Hazel Miller, Johnnie Falconer,
Isaac Johnston.

On trial: Mervin Warner, Jack
Milne, Vera Kenyon, Minnie
Storey.

From Grade VI. Jr. to Grade
VII. Jr.: Sadie Tracey, Jennie
Dean, Flossie Kennedy, Anna
Falconer, Cecil Holliday, Belle
Brown.

On trial: Allie Wilson, Lena
Tracey, Ruby Mutch, Dolly All-
ward, Bobbie Wilson, Arnold
Miller, Robert Woods, John
Hume.

Grade VI. Sr. to Grade VII.
Sr.: James Storey, Frankie
Matheson, Percy Rattliffe.

On trial: Willie Rinn, Elva
Stevens.

PRIMARY ROOM

From Grade I. to Grade II.:
Lillian Armstrong, Dora Alair,
Irene Dean, Nellie Milne, Gladys
Rinn, Eva Rattliffe, Jessie Thomas,
Ada Thompson, Neil Tracey.

From Grade II. to Grade III.:
Arthur Cook, Olive Gee, Irene
Holliday, Willie Gawley, Linnie
Wilson.

On trial: Beatrice Wood.
From Grade III. to Grade IV.:
May Dunlop, Earl Falconer,
Willie Kennedy, Martha Storey.

On trial: Jefferson Rutherford,
Theo. Warner, Carl Woods.

NOTE—The names in the inter-
mediate room are given in order
of merit; those in the primary
room are in alphabetical order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY, SITUATED NEAR THE TOWN OF ELM CREEK, MANITOBA

IN THE KING'S BENCH

CANADIAN PORT HURON COMPANY, LTD. VS. J. A. BLACK

Pursuant to the Judgment and final Order for
Sale in this cause, bearing date the Twentieth
day of May, 1907, and the Twenty-third
day of May, 1907, respectively, there will be sold,
with the approval of F. A. Macdonald, Esq.,
the Master of the Court of King's Bench for the
Province of Manitoba, by J. B. Jickling, of the
town of Carman, in Manitoba, Auctioneer, at
the premises of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd.,
Limited, in the town of Elm Creek, aforesaid,
on Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1907, at the
hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and
premises, namely: The North-West Quarter of
Section Nine (9) and the South Half of the
South-West Quarter of Section Sixteen (16),
both in Township Eight (8) and Range Three
(3) west of the principal meridian in Manitoba.
The property will be sold subject to the claim
of George W. Allan, of the city of Winnipeg, in
Manitoba, barrister-at-law, of \$1,500.00, and
interest at 7 per cent. from November 1st, 1906,
under an Agreement for Sale, and to a lease to
Henry Folsom.
The property will be sold subject to a reserve
bid of twenty per cent. of the purchase money to
be paid in cash by way of deposit at the time of
sale, and the balance over and above the claim
of the said George W. Allan, within one month
thereafter. In all other respects the terms of
sale are to be the standing conditions of this
Court.
The vendors are informed that a large portion
of the land is broken and under cultivation
and that there are situated thereon a house and
stable.
Further particulars may be had from Messrs.
Campbell, Pithblado, Hoskin, & Grandy, of the
city of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, plaintiffs'
solicitors.
DATED at Winnipeg, this 21st day of June,
1907.
P. A. MACDONALD,
Master.

BUGGY FOR SALE

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

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

E. F. W. VERNON, M.D. CH.
FANNYSTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

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

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

F. J. BUTCHER
SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.
Special Examiner in the Court of King's
Bench.
Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of
Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.
Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

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

Elm Creek Dray
WALTER CANN, Prop.

All kinds of draying done
Orders by mail promptly attended to

Wayside
Temperance
Hotel

J. GUPPY Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers
Good Meals Warm Rooms
Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

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

SUBSCRIBE
FOR
THE MAIL

R. H. STAPLES

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

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

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

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

Special Sale of Children's Wear

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

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

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

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

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

Elm Creek - - Man.

Special Offer

The Mail

50c.

From now till
December 31, 1907

New Scale Williams PIANOS

Are Winning Fame and Distinction

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

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

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

Doherty Organs. Mason & Hamlin Organs.

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

C. H. LEMMON
Sole Agent, Elm Creek



Don't fail to get a

Bargain
Suit

FROM

THE GREAT CLOTHING SALE

Railroad Fare and Return to
all purchasers to the amount
of Ten Dollars and over.

HART & CO.
CARMAN

Special Snaps for Boys' Clothing Buyers