

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

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

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

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

**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

**B. S. WALKER, President**  
**ALAN LARSEN, General Manager**  
**A. S. HENDLAND, Superintendent of Branches**

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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

**A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED**  
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPERS DISCOUNTED

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT**

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

**Carman Branch:**  
**Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager**

**GRAND VIEW HOTEL**

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba  
Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout

Light, airy rooms

First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public.

**CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED**  
The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars  
First-class livery in connection

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

**Just Out!**

**British Columbia Illustrated**  
Containing over 100 views, post paid 25c. Richest province in British Empire.

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

**Splendid Opportunity to Invest**

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

**Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.** Capital \$625,000  
Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mine

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

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$1.00, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$1.00 each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$1.10. Great by Mine paid over \$3,000,000 in dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large dividends. Big Four assays from \$5 to \$500 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

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

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

At least 100 shares sold for cash, above this. Shares can be had on monthly plan, on yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash, balance monthly.

**Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property**  
Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated prospectus and "Big Four Mining Up to Date," to Secretary, with 5 cents in stamps.

**BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.**  
P.O. Box 174, Vancouver, B.C. Canada

**C.P.R. TIME TABLE**

Daily, going West

Leave Winnipeg	8.45
Arrive Elm Creek	10.35

Daily, going East

Leave Elm Creek	20.40
Arrive Winnipeg	22.30

**CARMAN-WINNIPEG BRANCH**

Leave Carman	11.45
Arrive Elm Creek	12.17
Leave Elm Creek	12.30
Arrive Carman	12.55
Leave Winnipeg	18.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.40

**CARMAN BRANCH**

Daily

Leave Carman	9.45
Arrive Elm Creek	10.20
Leave Elm Creek	10.45
Arrive Carman	11.15
Leave Carman	20.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.35
Leave Elm Creek	20.55
Arrive Carman	21.30

**Local and General**

The Starky House, Carman, Job printing at The Mail office.

Miss Maud Wilson returned from Winnipeg on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woods were in the city on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Guppy spent the week end in Winnipeg.

J. Glenn was in town on Saturday last.

Get your tickets early for Mr. Bob Smith's entertainment.

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

Until further notice the stores in this town will close at 7 p.m., except on Saturdays.

J. T. Cook came in from Winnipeg on Monday night, returning on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Larmour spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Mrs. J. Pickersgill, of Winnipeg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Pickersgill.

J. Wright spent Thanksgiving Day in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chard.

J. Howden, of Winnipeg, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Pickersgill a few days last week.

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

J. A. Storey will conduct an auction sale of household furniture on Saturday next. For particulars see bills.

Mr. Knox, of Winnipeg, is in charge of the Bank of Hamilton during the absence of W. C. Soole.

Apples! Apples! Apples!!! Everybody wants a supply for winter. Come and see what we have at R. H. Staples.

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

Last Friday's westbound train reached here 5½ hours late, owing to the engine leaving the track at Murray Park. No one was injured.

**MARRIED.**—On Wednesday, November 6th, at Miami, by Rev. J. Beatty, William Charles Soole to Elizabeth Morton Duncan. The Mail extends hearty congratulations and best wishes.

About thirty competitors took part in the shooting match organized by J. T. Hopkins on Saturday last. The best work was put in by Herb. Porter, J. Ferguson, J. Proctor and T. Love.

On Wednesday night of last week, while crossing the track, Mrs. Pickersgill had the misfortune to fall, cutting her head severely. Dr. Duxbury was summoned and stitched up the wound, and the patient has now practically recovered.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe, that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by P. D. Alair.

**NOTICE**

The parties who stole two turkeys and ten ducks, belonging to J. T. Hopkins, from T. T. Pickersgill's stable last Saturday night are known. If the property is returned or paid for by Saturday next, Nov. 9th, no further notice will be taken; otherwise prosecution will immediately follow. No further notice will be given.

**Methodist Church Harvest Home**

The annual Harvest Home and Thanksgiving Services of the Methodist Church will be held on Sunday next. Rev. F. B. Richardson, of Cypress River, will preach at both services. Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock.

On the following Monday evening a dinner of fowl, etc., will be served in the church from 6 to 8 o'clock after which a splendid programme will be rendered in Whillam's Hall. The programme will consist of: Address by Rev. F. B. Richardson, B.A., and Rev. O. Coleman, B.A.; choruses by choir; solos; quartettes; recitations, etc. The Carman orchestra will be in attendance. Admission to both dinner and programme 50 cents.

**Kootenay Steel Range**

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

**McCLARY'S**  
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON

Agent: C. C. CLOUGH, Elm Creek

**Dr. Duxbury Leaving**

The many friends of Dr. Duxbury will learn with regret that he is severing his connection with Elm Creek, and leaves for Chicago on or about the 16th inst. He will be succeeded by Dr. Blakely, of Sinituluta.

During the two years that Dr. Duxbury has practised in Elm Creek he has endeared himself to everyone in the district, both professionally and socially, and his departure will be greatly regretted.

**October School Report**

**PRINCIPAL'S ROOM:**

Enrolment	8
Average Attendance	5.87
Present every day	0
Never late	6
Number of days absent	424
Total number of lates	3

**INTERMEDIATE ROOM:**

Enrolment	24
Average Attendance	13.3
Present every day	9
Never late	21
Number of days absent	94
Total number of lates	4
Neither absent or late:	
Dollie Allward, Anna Falconer, Flossie Kennedy, Johnny Falconer, Isaac Johnston, Violet Armstrong, Earl Falconer, Willie Kennedy.	

**PRIMARY ROOM:**

Enrolment	37
Average Attendance	27.4
Present every day	8
Never late	29
Number of days absent	192
Total number of lates	8
Neither absent or late:	
Earl Barrows, Bobbie Wilson, Lily Killeen, Gordon Alair, Lillian Armstrong, Dora Alair, Linnie Wilson, Irene Holliday.	

**Bob Smith Coming**

Mr. Bob Smith, the talented American humorist, visits Elm Creek on Friday, Nov. 15, in his introductory Canadian tour.

Mr. Smith's recitals in towns further west have been received with great enthusiasm. All who enjoy a hearty laugh should hear him. Reserved seats 50 cents; unreserved 35 cents. Plan of hall and tickets at Clough's hardware store.

**Wedding Bells**

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Canfield on Wednesday of last week, at 5 p.m., when their youngest daughter, Evaline Mabel, was united in marriage to James Henry Kennedy, both of Elm Creek, by Rev. Harvey Willis Ferrier, B.A., Methodist minister of the town.

Miss E. Holliday acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was ably supported by his brother, Wm. George Kennedy. As the bride was approaching the altar, leaning on her mother's arm, the Wedding March was rendered with excellent effect by Mrs. Dewitt. The happy couple, amid showers of rice and congratulations, left on the 8.40 train for a trip to points east and south.

**Fannystelle**

The Guilbault Bros. were the successful tenderers for a complete electrical plant in the new Alberta Hotel, at Yorkton, Sask., and J. E. will leave in the near future to execute the contract.

J. E. Guilbault arrived last week from a short stay at Minneapolis and St. Paul, where he visited the large manufacturers of electric, steam, and gasoline machinery. He was well pleased with his trip in general, but in particular with the spirit of thrift which prevails in the independent telephone field. Accompanied by Mr. Seymour, the engineer, and Mr. L. St. John, the chief of the Tri-State Telephone Co., he visited their complete plant. The order that reigns all over the works shows the good work the young men are doing for their profession.

The C.P.R. announce their annual excursions to Ontario, Quebec, the maritime provinces, and all points in Eastern Canada. Tickets on sale Dec. 1st to Dec. 31st, inclusive; good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection with the Atlantic steamship business will be on sale from Nov. 23rd, and limited to five months from date of issue.







## MANY SETTLERS ARE PURCHASING LANDS

Falling Off in Homestead Entries Is Explained—The Country Is Improving

Ottawa—Immigrants who have gone into the west this year excel both in point of numbers and in point of quality and adaptability for agricultural pursuits, the new settlers of agricultural lands, says J. Obed Smith, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg. He notes that a great majority of the immigrants to the west this year already had practical experience in farming in Great Britain, eastern Canada or the United States. A large proportion of them were also well supplied with money and the immigration department is anticipating little or no call for help from the new arrivals through the coming winter or until they had broken up their land and realized on the first crop.

The decrease in the number of homestead entries this year was, he said, explained in part by the fact that the newcomers were buying land outright, instead of homesteading. He anticipated no falling off in the price of real estate in the west, in consequence of the money stringency or crop shortage. The tendency, he believed, would rather be for land values to continue upwards. He noted as a curious fact, that while the bank clearings in Toronto fell off last month, as compared with September of last year, the bank clearings in Winnipeg showed an increase of over two millions, and the amount of taxes paid in Winnipeg during the month was proportionately greater than in any previous year of the city's history.

For the first eight months of the present year the homestead entries in the west totalled 20,656, as compared with 31,000 for the first eight months of 1906.

During the first eight months of this year, ending August 31, the official returns of the British board of trade show the total number of passengers leaving Great Britain for Canada was 115,811, of whom 108,188 were of British origin. This is an increase as compared with last year of 24,131 in the total number, and of 23,905 in those of British origin.

### Bradstreet's Manager Is Optimistic

Edmonton—T. O. Irving of Toronto, general manager of Bradstreet's for Canada, is in the city. "I see nothing but the most pronounced optimism in this vast western country," said Mr. Irving. "and optimism is warrentable. You have land with mineral and vegetable wealth in it, and, in my opinion, you should have no fears for the future, for you are really better off than the east. I think the crops are, perhaps, somewhat better in the south than in the north of the province, but there is very little difference."

"What effect is the money stringency having on business?" he was asked.

"It is having an excellent effect on the country," he replied, "and when it lets up matters will be brighter than ever before. It takes a lot of money to build up a new country like the west, and, naturally, the country will have to wait for the money required. I think that inside of a year matters will be considerably changed."

### Hudson Bay Railway

Ottawa—The railway commissioners are hearing the application of the Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay Railway company for an order to fix the terms and conditions, and in particular the rate upon which an interchange of traffic might be carried on between the applicants and the C.P.R. at Brandon.

The commissioners are also hearing a request of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway and Navigation company for authority to take more space in certain parts of township sixteen, New Westminster, B.C., than is shown on the line of their branch from Abbotsford to Huntingdon, as already allowed by the board.

### Chinese Attack British Ship

Santa Cruz, Mex.—Fighting of a serious nature occurred here between the Chinese and English sailors from a ship, the Woolwich, and there is danger of further trouble. Four hundred Chinese attacked the ship because the sanitary officers detained 200 other Chinese on board. Only the intervention of troops prevented the Chinese carrying all before them. Several Englishmen were seriously hurt.

### Railroad Men Want Increase

Buffalo, N.Y.—Representatives of every railroad yard on the Niagara frontier met here in the offices of the Switchmen's Union of North America and decided to present a demand to the officials of the various roads for an increase in wages of six cents an hour, double time for Sundays and holidays and time and a half for overtime.

### Relic of Kruger's Day

London—The seal of the South African Republic which was to be auctioned off on Saturday, has been seized by the colonial office. It was last used upon Kruger's ultimatum to the British at Pretoria, Oct. 9, 1900. The colonial office claims that the ownership of the seal passed to the crown as the result of the annexation of the Transvaal.

### Says It Is a Canard

Toronto—Hon. E. Lemieux is on his way to Japan via Vancouver, accompanied by Mrs. Lemieux. J. H. Pope, under secretary, declares that the statement that he intended at some time to go via London is a canard.

### Opposed to Cigarettes

Ottawa—The promoters of the bill to prohibit the sale of cigarettes are so actively interested, have decided not to have cigarettes on sale in defiance to a section of public opinion.

## September Death Roll on Railways

Ottawa—Reports to the labor department show that the amount of freight handled by railway and other transportation companies in the past few weeks has been greater than at any previous period in the history of the Dominion. Owing to the scarcity of labor, several large railway construction projects are being withheld until facilities for carrying out the work have been increased. Upwards of 1,500 miles of track will be completed during the present year, in addition to some 3,011 miles under construction.

During the month of September industrial accidents to 340 individual work people were reported to the department of labor. Of these ninety-six were fatal and 244 resulted in serious injuries. The number of fatalities was six more than in September, 1906. Twenty persons were killed in railway service during the month and thirty-one injured. Three railway employees were killed in collisions.

The total number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during September was twenty-five, a decrease of four as compared with the same month last year. About ninety-five establishments and 3,880 employees were affected. Loss of time in working days amounted approximately to 61,900 working days, compared with 99,860 in August and 97,140 in September, 1906. Of the eight disputes that were terminated during the month, the employers were successful in three, the employees were successful in one and a compromise was reached in two. Seventeen disputes were in existence at the end of the month.

### Ross Was Swindled

Toronto—Dugald Ross, whose experiences in England caused a big sensation in the two continents, has arrived in this city en route to his home in Streetsville. In an interview he explained how he was swindled by Wall street sharpers out of some \$37,000, chiefly profits in a deal over the Silver Bird diamond mine in South Africa, which was sold to the De Beers Mining company for \$500,000. A syndicate, of which Ross was a member, purchased the Silver Bird for \$250,000 when the stock was badly depressed. Ross' actual investment was about \$45,000, the other parties putting in a like amount. When the sale of the mine was completed the cheque from the De Beers company was cashed by the secretary of the syndicate, who then vanished. The case is in the hands of Scotland Yard and one arrest has been made in Berlin, Germany.

### Shipbuilding Firm to Close Down

Toronto—The Canadian Shipbuilding company announces that as soon as the present contracts are completed the Toronto shipyards will close down for an indefinite period. Scarcity of labor and high wages since the strike of plumbers and machinists is given as the cause. President Frederick Nicholls says there is no trouble in getting men, but the wages are so high that profits cannot be made. The staff last summer numbered 600 men. This was reduced to 300 or 400 in the fall, and now there are only about 80 men employed in all. The Bridgeburg works are profitable and will be continued.

The Canadian Foundry company is also reducing the men. Recently the blacksmiths asked for a 10 per cent increase in wages, and the company promptly responded by laying off the night shift of blacksmiths, numbering forty men.

### Encourage Young Surveyors

Ottawa—The government has decided to offer special inducements to young men who desire to become surveyors. Before being eligible for final examination as a surveyor, the law requires three years' service as a pupil under a Dominion lands surveyor, of which twelve months must be on a survey party. In the case of graduates in engineering the time is reduced to twelve and six months respectively. To help pupils in complying with the requirements of the law, the government has decided to offer places on survey parties to those who have successfully passed the preliminary examination. Graduates in engineering will go as assistants at \$4 per day; others will be paid \$3.

### Active Coal Digging

Michell, B.C.—Over 100 men have arrived here from various points in England and Scotland, during the past two weeks, to work in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company here and their collieries at Coal Creek. Many more are due to arrive here in two and three weeks respectively. It is the intention of this company to double the output of the mines here as soon as sufficient men can be procured, making the Michell collieries the largest producers in the Crow's Nest Pass. A large new box car loader is now being built, and work has already begun on the construction of the largest compressor in this province.

### Arbitrate Fisheries Dispute

Ottawa—At a meeting of the cabinet a request of the imperial government that the matters at issue between Canada and the United States in respect to the fisheries of the Magdalen islands be submitted to adjudication at The Hague tribunal along with similar issues, was agreed to. Arrangements will be made for having Canada's contentions properly presented by a special commissioner to The Hague. The matter will probably come up for argument next spring.

### Swifter Ocean Vessels

London—There is now under way an experiment which, if successful, will mark a new step in marine propulsion and achieve results by which the Lusitania speed record will be put in the shade. The keynote of the idea is the application of electricity to turbines, and as well known firm of engineers is equipping a vessel with an apparatus designed to make a test both practical and complete. It is expected to develop 30 knots.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson V.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 3, 1907.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. xx, 1-9. Memory Verses, 2, 3—Golden Text, Ps. lxxi, 7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.]

It might be safely said that every person, place or thing in Scripture, either by analogy or contrast, points to Him who when walking with the two to Emmaus expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself and who said that same evening to the disciples in Jerusalem, "All things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning Me" (Luke xiv, 27, 44). Some people are typical of Him in a very special way, such as Abel, Isaac, Joseph, Moses, David, Melchizedek and others. He is very clearly seen in such things as the tree of life, the manna, the rock that was smitten and the water flowing therefrom, the tabernacle and all its parts and vessels, the vine, the brazen serpent; in such creatures as the sacrifices in Eden, the Passover lamb, the red heifer, the goats and other sacrifices of the day of atonement, the birds of the leper cleansing, and as to places, in none more notably than the cities of refuge of today's lesson. How many precious texts the word "refuge" brings to mind! "God is our refuge; \* \* \* the God of Jacob is our refuge. 'My refuge is in God.' 'Thou art my strong refuge.' 'I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge.' (Ps. xvi, 1, 7, 11; xlii, 7; lxxi, 7; xli, 2). The cities of refuge were for those who killed others accidentally, that no innocent blood might be shed. There was no refuge for the guilty. Here our lesson comes by contrast, at least part of it. We must plead guilty before we can expect that Christ will receive us. He came to save sinners—the lost ones (Rom. iii, 10, 24; Luke xix, 10; 1 Tim. i, 15)—and of all precious words for such what can excel "Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out" (John vi, 37). The full story of the cities of refuge is found in Num. xxxv and Deut. xix, in connection with today's lesson chapter, and the first mention of them is in Ex. xxi, 13, but we first hear of a refuge for the slayer in Gen. iii, 15, 21, and then all the way through to Rev. xxi, 17. The cities were conveniently situated for all, three on each side of the Jordan. Jesus is a Saviour nigh to all who call upon Him in truth.

There was a way prepared to each city (Deut. xix, 3), and where other ways crossed there would doubtless be directions concerning the right way. As soon as the feeling one entered the city he was perfectly safe (verses 4, 5). The slayer who flees to Christ, or in other words, receives Him or believes in Him, is as safe as the blood of Christ and the word of God can make him, and no power can take him out of that place (John x, 27-29; Ex. xii, 13). The lions' den and Joseph's tomb were made as sure as human authority and power could make them, but the seal of God makes as safe as God Himself all who are thus sealed. Not, as the hymn says, "safe in the arms of Jesus," but as one has well said, "safe as an arm of Jesus," for we are members of His body (Eph. v, 29, 30). The "whoever" of the gospel is seen in the fact that these cities were for the benefit of strangers and sojourners as well as for Israelites (verse 9 and Num. xxxv, 15). It is truly grand that we can go to any and all in any land and every land with the blessed invitation for "whoever will." The continued safety of the refugee depended upon his abiding in the city till the death of the high priest of that time (verse 6). Then he could return to his own house and city. Our High Priest has died and risen again and is alive forevermore and has assured us that because He lives we shall live also (John xiv, 19).

As each city points to Him who is our refuge, so the name of each city tells something of His excellency and glory. Kedesh tells of His holiness. Without holiness no man shall see the Lord (Heb. xii, 14). The unrighteous shall not enter the kingdom (1 Cor. vi, 9), but He is made to all who receive Him wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, redemption (1 Cor. i, 30). He is our only holiness.

Shechem signifies shoulder, and we are said to dwell between His shoulders, and the government is on His shoulder, as also the key of the house of David (Deut. xxxiii, 12; Isa. ix, 6). Hebron, as we saw in last lesson, signifies fellowship or inclosure. He wants us all for Himself—"A garden inclosed, a spring shut up, a fountain sealed" (S. of Sol. iv, 12)—for God, who is faithful, has called us unto the fellowship of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord (1 Cor. i, 9).

Bezer is said to signify metal ore or something precious, and the Spirit tells us through Peter that He is chosen of God, and precious, precious to those who believe, and that His promises are exceeding great and precious (1 Pet. ii, 4, 7; 11 Pet. i, 4).

Ramoth signifies exalted, and even now by faith we are at God's right hand in Him who has been exalted, thither and as overcomers shall in due time sit with Him in His throne and come with Him in His glory (Eph. ii, 4, 7; Rev. iii, 21; Col. iii, 4).

Golan is suggestive of joy or rejoicing, and He has told us that He wants our joy to be full, and that all our sorrows shall be turned into joy (xvi, 20).

## Canadian Securities Unaffected

Toronto—"Good Canadian securities should not be affected by the New York market, for there is no reason why our thoroughly sound securities should not be above such speculation as has been the case with the New York market."

This is the view of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy "Of course," he added, "banking and financial institutions are often allied in a sense that what affects one country will have a certain effect on the same kind of institutions in other lands, but that does not alter the general view that Canadian securities should not be affected by operations on the New York exchange."

Referring to the prospects in Manitoba and the west generally, Sir Thomas said he could only repeat that whilst there would be individual cases where crop conditions would be sure to end in financial trouble, yet the general result would be that the west would get as much money, if not more, for this year's crops, as for last year's, and this would be a good season all round for the west. He was making this statement on the authority of men who knew the situation thoroughly, and who were able to give the safest and best reports as to actual conditions.

### "Stick to the Farm"

St. Paul—James J. Hill said in an address at the dinner of the St. Paul Jobbers and Manufacturers association: "No part of the United States stands on so safe a basis as the northwest. You have a great future. Stand together. Impress upon your customers in the country that it is in preserving the soil and getting the most out of it that a continuation of prosperity is assured in the northwest. The foundation of your prosperity is in intelligent cultivation of the soil. You cannot prosper unless the farmers do."

Mr. Hill laid strong emphasis on the importance of the cattle business. The raising of stock assures quick returns. The stock market is open all the year round, and the cattleman can get his money any day, making at all times money available for the transaction of business.

### Not Waging War Against Europe

Paris—Muli Hafid is quoted in an interview at Morocco on Oct. 19, published here, as insisting that he had not declared a holy war against foreigners, but against his brother, Sultan Abdul Aziz, who he added was ruining the country and gradually delivering it over to foreigners. Muli Hafid is reported to have said: "If France wishes security for property in Morocco she must remain neutral."

When the interview was forwarded Muli Hafid was reported to be on the point of leaving Morocco city to give battle to Abdul Aziz. A special dispatch from Tangier says that Muli Hafid, another brother of Abdul Aziz, acting in conjunction with emissaries of Muli Hafid, has raised the population of Fez against the government of Morocco.

### Rio Janeiro Is Easy

Rio Janeiro—The Canadian-American enterprise which will control the transportation and lighting of Rio Janeiro, has obtained several important and valuable modifications to its concessions.

The municipal council authorized the unification of three street car companies owned by the foreign capitalists, which together comprise not less than three-fourths of the entire passenger service of the city. The concessions were extended until 1917. The company of which President Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern is chief executive, also controls the gas lighting service, with a monopoly of all gas lighting, to run until 1945. It also controls the telephone service.

### Taft to Meet Kaiser William

Manila—Secretary Taft will make the journey from Manila to Vladivostok on the Rainbow, flagship of Rear-Admiral Hemphill, commander of the third squadron of the Pacific fleet. The Rainbow will be held in readiness to sail Nov. 9. This is five days later than the secretary had intended to start from Manila, and it is assumed that the itinerary had been changed to enable him to meet Emperor William according to his latest wish, in Berlin. Originally it was intended that Taft should arrive in Berlin Dec. 29, but the German court let it be known that Emperor William would be unavoidably absent on that date to keep an engagement with King Edward.

### Carnegie Stung by Criticism

Pittsburg—Information has reached the city that Carnegie will signalize his return to the United States from Scotland with an announcement of far-reaching significance regarding financial support to libraries which he has presented to dozens of communities throughout the country. It is said he will make public a comprehensive plan whereby those cities and towns will receive material assistance in the support of libraries. It is known that Carnegie is deeply wounded by the criticism regarding the burdens he has imposed on towns where maintenance of libraries has been heavy.

### Giants' Causeway Being Sold

London—Widespread indignation was caused in Ireland by the announcement that the world famous Giants' Causeway was about to be shipped to the United States. The first consignment of 200 tons will go to Philadelphia. It is apparently the intention to erect a causeway at the show.

### Strengthen Forts

Kingston, Jamaica—The home government has decided to strengthen the fortifications in Jamaica. Recently a large detachment of artillery and engineers sailed on a special steamer for St. Lucia to dismantle the fort there and to bring the guns here. It is reported that a new fort is to be constructed east of Port Royal for guns of heavy calibre.

## From the Far North

Edmonton—Z. Mahiot, of Calgary government engineer, has just returned from the north from a tour of inspection of the wing dams which are being constructed at Lesser Slave rapids. The dams extend over a distance of 30 miles and there are about fifty dams in all. About a dozen are already completed, varying in length from 50 to 400 feet. The wing dams are being built from both sides, the object being to divert the current into one channel so as to make the stream easily navigable. The aim is to meet the requirements of shallow-bottom boats drawing 3 feet of water. A barge has been completed and a dredge which scoops up boulders, etc., from the stream. Sixty men have been employed all summer at this work, which will continue as far into the winter as possible and be resumed at the earliest possible moment next spring.

Mr. Mahiot stated that settlers were going into the district rapidly. All the vegetable supplies necessary for the camp were procurable in the neighborhood. The crops in the district were good and only suffered slightly from the frost. Further north he was informed that the crops had not been touched.

### Many Unemployed in Toronto

Toronto—In order to disprove some statements made that labor, skilled and unskilled, is scarce in Canada and in Toronto, the Building Trades council has established an employment bureau through which statistics are being gathered of the unemployed at the labor temple, and in answer to a small advertisement in a newspaper 400 men enrolled themselves before the register was closed at 3 o'clock.

The men were asked to register their names and addresses, occupation, how long they had been out of work, and whether they were union or non-union men. The record shows that the four hundred and sixty includes laborers, painters, boilermakers, fitters, engineers, steam shovel operators, plumbers, brakemen, pattern makers, bricklayers, packers, machinists, ship carpenters and carpenters. Of the last trade there is a very full representation. The time of idleness recorded is between one and six weeks, although many run as high as nineteen weeks, with one entry showing a year's idleness. Most of the men are non-union and newly-arrived immigrants.

### German Court Stirred by Libel Suit

Berlin—In the trial of the libel suit of Gen. Count Kuno von Moltke against Maximilian Harden, the editor of Die Seekunt, a free lance political weekly, the defendant said: "I have followed political aims alone in my article, and in so doing was compelled to mention Count Von Moltke's name. I did not say he had practised vices, but that he was abnormal in temperament." The defendant would take nothing back. Count Von Moltke said that such a circle as the "round table," which it was alleged had sought to influence Emperor William's political action, often contrary to the views of constitutional advisers, had never existed. The count added that his old friendship with Prince Zu Eulenberg was "wholly without ulterior significance."

Harden said he did not accuse Von Moltke of crime, but regarded his friendship with Prince Zu Eulenberg as eccentric in character, for the plaintiff had once pressed the prince's handkerchief to his lips and cried: "Phil, my Phil," and in writing him letters had made use of the names "My Soul" and "My Beloved."

### Government May Take Over Bridge

Ottawa—The directors of the Quebec Bridge company had a conference recently with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding. The collapse of the bridge and stopping of construction have caused a discontinuance of the progress of estimates, but the company is still under some expense for salaries and other current charges, and so is anxious to have access to some money which the government has subject to progress reports. The whole question of the company's relations with the government was discussed, as well as the question of the government eventually taking over the project, for which it now guarantees bonds.

### Anti-Jewish Outrages

Berlin—Prominent Hebrews here have received news of fresh outbreaks of violence against Jews at Odessa. Thirty men and women have been mutilated in an attempt, it is said, to make them give up treasure supposed to have been hidden. The eyes of one Jewish boy were gouged out in the presence of his mother to force her to bring concealed wealth to light.

### To Prevent Selling Liquor

Toronto—The Right Rev. G. Holmes, Bishop of Moosonee, who has been in the city recently, interviewed several members of the government at the parliament buildings here. He urged that immediate action be taken for the appointment of several provincial officers charged with the prevention of liquor selling to Indians in the north.

### May Be No Russian Wheat Exported

Portland, Ore.—Private cables have been received here from Liverpool stating that there is a well-grounded rumor in circulation to the effect that Emperor Nicholas will shortly issue a ukase forbidding the exportation of wheat, as was done in 1892. It is expected that, following this announcement, grain charters will go to 45 shillings or better.

### Was a Pure Canard

Toronto—A New York special says: The rumor floated some days ago, that James J. Hill had offered \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 to Mackenzie & Mann for the Canadian Northern, proves to be a canard of the purest character. President Mackenzie, now in New York, says that what he saw in the newspapers was his only information on the subject.

## WAR OFFICE PLANS FOR MORE AIRSHIPS

Importance of Aerial Navigation Is Fully Realized by Military Authorities

London—It is understood that experiments will continue to be made by the war office in perfecting the airship Nulli Secundus, but that until much more work and study of this kind has been devoted to the present structure, arrangements will not be concluded for building another vessel; and thus forming the nucleus of an aerial fleet.

At the same time, the importance of aerial navigation is fully realized by the war office, which will, particularly in view of the activity displayed abroad in this matter, probably have to devote special funds in future to this branch of aeronautical science. No doubt is entertained that the house of commons would agree to this course, but too great stress cannot be laid on the necessity for prompt action. It is not being overlooked that Germany is embarking on airship construction with special energy and thoroughness.

The British military authorities are believed to entertain the view that the army airship embodies a number of very important improvements, which are to be guarded with the greatest secrecy.

### Earthquake Disasters

Rome—Earthquake shocks which were felt throughout the country have caused widespread disaster and great loss of life. The severest shocks were experienced in Sicily and Calabria, where the panic stricken people are now camping in the open. Much damage was done at Reggio, and at Messina four houses were wrecked. Two walls of the Gerace cathedral collapsed. Buildings fell at Sinopoli, burying nine persons. Barcelona is almost entirely in ruins. One village was absolutely ruined. The misery of the people is increased by torrential rains. The government is sending aid.

The centre of the earthquake appears to have been at Monteleone. It was particularly violent at Ferruzzano, which is in ruins. Several persons are said to have been killed there. A number of houses collapsed at Santuario and five were killed. Two hundred bodies have been taken from the ruins at Ferruzzano. Many injured persons have also been removed.

It is estimated that the total number of killed is 500. A warship has been ordered to aid sufferers along the coast. The government has made an initial grant of \$20,000 for the relief of the victims. It is probable that a large number of those who have lost most of their possessions will emigrate. The Pope has promised help.

Later, reports created the apprehension that a quarter of the entire population of Ferruzzano, which was 2,000, have perished. Many of the injured inhabitants are still alive in the ruins. News of the disaster is very difficult to obtain. A crevice several feet wide and nearly a mile long opened near Gerace. A ceaseless rain has flooded the neighboring country, delaying relief and sometimes making it impossible. The seismic recording instruments at the Mileto observatory were completely wrecked. It is feared that the total loss of life may reach nearly a thousand.

### Will Take Over Esquimaux

Ottawa—The Canadian government is arranging to take over, in a few weeks, from the imperial government, the naval station at Esquimaux. The announcement that Canada was to relieve Great Britain of the maintenance of this station was made about a year ago, but since then the negotiations with the British government have been hanging fire. It was thought at one time that the British admiralty would change its plans and continue to maintain Esquimaux as an imperial naval base.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, when in England this summer, interviewed the admiralty there, and as a result arrangements have been practically completed for the assumption of the control of the station by Canada.

### Japs Want Double Damages

Vancouver, B.C.—Commissioner King's investigation of the Japanese riot claims elicited from the secretary of the Japanese News Publishing company that the company's claim is double what it should be. There was a charge of \$20 for two days' loss of job printing. The secretary admitted that the loss was \$10. "Why did you put in a sworn bill of \$20?" was asked. He charged \$20, he answered, because the government paid the bill. Mr. King rebuked him pointedly. Another case was that of a watchmaker who charged \$10 per day, declaring that to be the average daily profit.

### World's Balloon Record

New York—Oscar Erbsloeh, the victor in the Gordon Bennett balloon race, announced his determination to challenge immediately for the Lahm cup and if possible to take back with him not only the international trophy and Lahm cup, but also a new record for distance.

Mr. Erbsloeh is confident that if he can arrange to make a start from Dallas, Texas, instead of from St. Louis, he can win his flight successfully from the Lone Star state all the way up to New Hampshire or Maine.

### Sink C.P.R. Pacific Steamer

Vancouver—Disgruntled Japanese seeking revenge for the recent attacks on members of their race here, are blamed for the sinking of the great steamship Empress of China, the queen of the Canadian Pacific's Oriental fleet, which went down at her dock here. Much mystery surrounds the affair. Several seacocks were found open, and officials say this was done purposely by someone with a grievance, real or fancied.







## Woman's World

### MRS. THEO RUGGLES KITSON.

One of the Greatest Woman Sculptors in the World.

In the Paris salon of 1890 a pleasing study in bronze was exhibited under the title "Young Orpheus." It represented a boy playing the flute and a rabbit with ears erect crouching at his feet, transfixed by the magic strains.

The creation was given honorable mention, a rare distinction to be conferred on the work of an artist of seventeen.

Then on both sides of the water it began to be asked:

"Who is this artist, Theo Alice Ruggles, and where did she come from?"

She was born at Brookline, Boston's fashionable suburb.

When a rollicking little girl of four-

teen, playing in the snow one winter's



MRS. THEO RUGGLES KITSON.

day in the front yard of her father's place, a sudden inspiration came to her.

Leaving her playmates, who were fashioning a rude snow man, she began to model a horse out of the moist snow.

Quickly it took shape, the size and form of a Shetland pony.

The next morning when Edward C. Cabot, a Boston architect, passed the Ruggles house he was struck by the naturalness of the little snow pony. He told Mr. Ruggles that a child who could do that had genius that ought to be cultivated.

As a result little Theo Alice began to take lessons in modeling from the Boston sculptor, Henry H. Kitson. She was too young to be admitted to the Art Museum school.

That was the beginning of her artistic career and also of a very charming little romance.

The next year teacher and pupil went to Paris.

Henry Kitson was even then a sculptor of note. The queen of Roumania had honored him with a commission to make a marble bust of her.

For three years Alice Ruggles remained in the French capital studying under various masters—Dagnan-Bouveret, Carols and others—and winning high honors.

But all the while she was under the tutelage of Henry Kitson, who encouraged and guided her budding genius.

Friends and companions they were then, drawn together by mutual aspirations and ideals.

After their return to Boston, a year or two later, this pretty romance culminated in their marriage in 1893. She is now one of the most famous women sculptors in the world, and her best work is the memorial statue to "Mother" Bickerdyke, the celebrated civil war nurse.

Old Fashioned Remedies For Colds.

In spite of patent pills and powders, warranted to break up a cold in less than twenty-four hours, the old-fashioned remedies are by no means a hack number, and it is rather a comfort to resort to one of them when one's faith in patent medicines begins to waver.

For breaking up a cold there is nothing better than hot lemonade taken upon retiring. This is made by putting the juice of two lemons in a pint of hot water. Boil for fifteen minutes, then add a little sugar and lemon oil to taste and drink as hot as possible.

Old-fashioned onion syrup, which is especially good for hoarseness and sore throat, is made of minced onions, a tablespoonful of cider vinegar and half a cupful of boiling molasses.

The fumes of burnt camphor will instantly relieve cold in head. Put a piece of camphor the size of an egg in an old tin can. Set it on fire, and after burning a few moments, blow out the flame and inhale the fumes.

To make honest tea take one tablespoonful of honest and put in a pint of hot water, letting it draw for fifteen minutes. Sweeten with molasses. When cold take two tablespoonfuls every half hour. This old-fashioned herb may be obtained at any drug store.

Some Pet Economies.

A buttonhole worked in the corner of the dishcloth will be found better than a loop by which to hang it up.

## AMERICA'S NEW WOMAN.

The Type as She is Seen by James Munroe.

Whether it is the climate or the traditions of independence, which ruins in forty-eight hours after landing the best servants in the world, or the mental training in our schools, certainly the American woman does not think in the same way as the women of other races. She reads the newspapers more frequently. Mr. James questions her pronunciation, but she continues to discuss every problem of creation with unfailing volubility.

As to her outward appearance, writes James Huneker in Everybody's Magazine, we believe that she will approximate more to the Slavic and the Italian in fifty years than to Anglo-Saxon or Celt. But there is the solid foundational support of Teutonic and Dutch—health, sanity, common sense, thrift. More marvelous still is the racial conquest of the Semite. In no country have Hebrew physical peculiarities been so profoundly modified as in America. A quarter of a century ago or a half century the German Hebrews were in the majority of emigrants. Today it is the Russian-Polish, Magyar, persecuted, of miserable physique, exploited even now on the east side, nevertheless they struggle toward the light. They educate their children. They develop their artistic gifts. Who knows? They may be the artistic leaven in the huge loaf of prosperous American philistinism.

The children of the men who reached our shores poor and ambitious a few decades ago may be seen at the Saturday theater matinees, at piano recitals, Wagner operas and picture galleries. They are dressed like Parisiennes, but their eyes and coloring are of the east. Their children will not be puritanic. America will profit, has profited by this exotic strain; art has been benefited. In this conglomerate we recognize Italian, Semite, Celt, Slavic, little English or French, much Scandinavian. Where is the American type? Ask a century hence. The original Yankee man and woman, the descendants of those who fought in the Revolution, will soon be as extinct as the dodo. Even the directory is losing its familiar American names.

## THE IRON GRAY FEELING.

A Symptom Which Must Be Attended to to Keep Young.

This does not refer to the hair by any means, although the expression "iron gray hair" is always dreaded by every woman. It refers to the mental wear and tear which all of us feel with advancing years, and it is a symptom which must be attended to promptly if you would keep from contracting a chronic habit of looking at life through the dull gray of a November evening.

"The iron gray feeling," it is not exactly old, but it is tending that way. The bluish is off the rose. About the best recipe is to hunt up all the young people you know and enter into their joys and pursuits and endeavor to make them happy, to play their games and sing their songs, to know what they are talking about. Turn about is fair play, and what you gave to their youth their youth must repay to your declining years. As you reap, so you will sow, and it's wonderful how these young people like to have an older person enter into their little games and sympathize with their small woes, which seem very real to their limited experience. Make them love you, trust you; trust them and love them. Why, there is so much you can do for them, and the person never yet tried to help another but he derived more help than he gave from the effort. So if you feel really selfishly inclined think of this, for believe it, before you have gone far you will have forgotten in absorbing interest of the game you are playing to think of yourself at all, and then you will begin to be truly happy. Walk with them, talk with them, make them tell stories, encourage them to talk to you. You will be surprised to learn that you soon will feel "just as young as you used to be."

## HOUSEKEEPING NOTES.

Sheets will stay in place on the mattress by sewing three large buttons on the head end and foot end of the bed on the under edge of the mattress. If the same size sheet is to go on either side of bed sew loops of white the same distance apart.

To remove paint from glass, wet the window with either cold or warm water and rub a coin over it. A half a dollar would be best and will remove paint without scratching glass.

To remove old putty from window frames, pass a red-hot poker slowly over it, and it will come off easily.

A newly imported wood used for high class cabinet and piano work is the Tasmanian myrtle. It is of a rich pink color, moderately hard and very close grained.

Simple Methods of Cleaning Fur Wraps. Buy a pound of bran. Divide it into two portions and place one in the oven to heat. Spread the fur on paper on the table and rub it well over with the cold bran.

Shake out the bran and brush the fur with a soft hat-brush. When the rest of the bran feels hot rub it in evenly in the fur in the same manner as before.

Shake it out and brush it till the fur is quite free from bran and dust. They require, however, a different treatment from the ordinary fur. Sawdust and plaster of paris should be heated and rubbed into the skins several times. Then the fur should be put out of doors to air.

## WHAT TO EAT.

Why Fried Foods Are Considered Indigestible.

Why are fried foods considered indigestible? Because the fat in which the frying is done, no matter of how good quality that fat may be, forms a thin coating over each particle of food so fried. Now, neither the digestive fluids of the mouth nor those of the stomach can act upon fat, and so the fat encrusted food cannot be digested. Fats are digested only by a certain agent known as steapsin, which meets the food in the intestines. By the time the stomach gets into contact with the fat enveloped food, it has fermented—and that's indigestion.

Salted and corned meats should be avoided, first because they are usually taken from an inferior part of an inferior—often diseased—animal, and second, because the chemicals used to prevent the meat from undergoing chemical change outside the body will act within the body to prevent the chemical change known as digestion.

Meat is often denied to those suffering from rheumatism, because the disorder known as rheumatism is nothing more or less than an effort of the system to get rid of a certain poison which has been deposited at the junction of some of the long bones of the body.

Another question often asked is, "Why should I not drink with my meals?" Well, mainly because dilution of the gastric juice and the saliva with a pint or more of water will weaken their action, perhaps to such a degree that they may fail to do their work, and the consequence is indigestion. Of course fluids other than water, as wine, beer, tea, coffee and so on, not only dilute the digestive fluids, but complicate the problem by adding a poison to the food.

It is advisable to drink freely of pure water at other times than during meals because the body needs every day at least two quarts of water. The body of a man or woman of average size contains about a barrel of water. This is being literally "steamed" out of the body at the rate of six or seven pounds upward of three quarts, a day, and so, in addition to the water contained in all solid foods (a beef-steak is about three-quarters water), the body needs about two quarts daily.

Why are condiments, mustard, pepper, vinegar, tobacco and similar things condemned by food experts? Because, in a word, they are irritants and excitants.

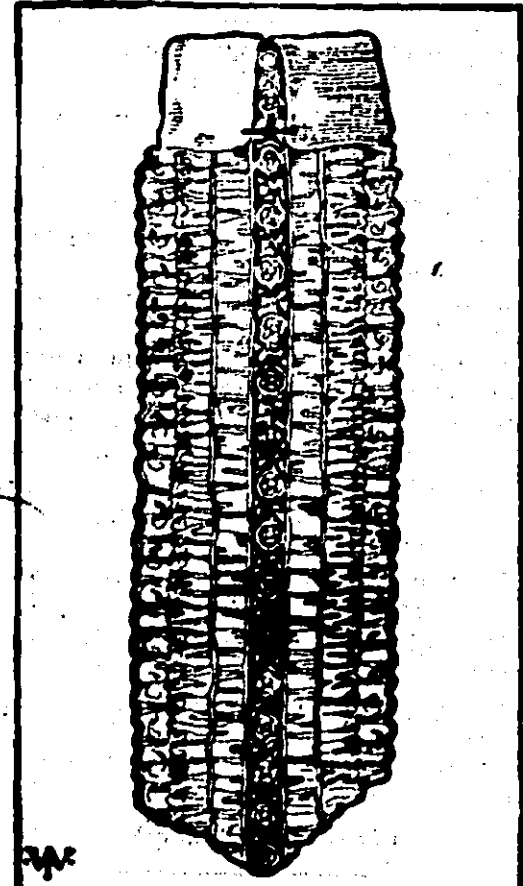
This applies with still more force to those other stimulants, tea, coffee, wine, beer and spirits. All are irritants, all sting the organs to frantic efforts, until the poor body labors like a tired horse spurred up a steep hill.

When it comes to candy and pastry the answer to the "why" is simply, they are bad in every way. "There is no health in them."

## LINGERIE NECKWEAR.

Smart Things in Lace and Muslin For Blouses.

A fashion that will remain throughout the winter is that of wearing white linen collars, fronts and other accessories with wash blouses. Most becoming are these things, and not expensive. Hand work and real lace play an important part in their construction.



A LACE JABOT.

struction, but even then the adjuncts are so more graceful or becoming than when imitation val or plain linen is used.

Quite the favorite collar is a high standing turnover, and many are elaborately adorned with broderie au guilaine and have hemstitched edges. Almost without exception they are held together at the front with a bar pin of gold or silver, and the old safety design is rarely if ever seen now. Any kind may be substituted, but a plain fine bar with a single jewel in the center is more often liked.

The variety of linen or muslin tabs or small fronts worn with these collars is endless, and any silk bows of any color are good.

Plain turnover collars with extremely narrow plaited ruffles are pretty and becoming for morning wear. There are cuffs to match.

Covering the entire head of a blouse down the front are so called jabots to be worn with thin waists. They are not suitable with plain blouses, having stiff cuffs. A woman who is at all clever with her needle can make these front pieces with strips of embroidery or lace left from other work, and there should be one or more ruffles of lace down each side. The jabot is fastened under the collar, and a tiny bow, either of silk or hand work, makes a pretty finish at the throat.

## GOOD NATURE.

It is a Very Valuable Asset in This Vale of Tears.

Good nature is one of the best assets a woman can have. A good natured woman is always welcome, even when she is rather slow-witted, and a woman of the opposite class is to be dreaded and shunned, because whatever brightness she possesses is of the personal and cutting kind. Many a woman brilliant and entertaining is feared quite as much as she is admired because even her closest friends are not safe from her wit and satire.

Many a social engagement is broken on account of such women. Good nature, like other desirable attributes, can be cultivated. One can be educated to accept little annoyances with complacency.

The victory over one disagreeable thing gives strength to meet the next two, and when the philosophy that teaches one to remedy ill when a remedy is possible and accept the incurable ones with fortitude and good nature is learned life is comparatively smooth.

Do you sometimes wonder at the unnecessary annoyance human beings court? The woman who has been carried beyond her destination by the carelessness of a car conductor gains nothing by rebuking him. He may not be rude enough to answer her, but he and the other passengers will find visible amusement in her wrath, and she loses in dignity and self respect.

Fault finding does no good, and the best disciplinarians never indulge in it. They find the best remedy for mistakes others make for them and say as little as possible on the matter.

The parents who say the least are the most respected. Men are given to few words, so fathers are regarded with respect and awe by the average child.

Good nature that can be depended upon at every turn is hardly a desirable attribute, but it is not sufficiently common to be a matter of great solicitude. Few of us are tolerant of the acts and speech of others, as tolerant as we should be. When we have the ability to put ourselves in the place of those who annoy us we can call up a supply of good nature that will tide over any feeling of annoyance and allow us to dismiss the matter as trivial.

## POISON BY MISTAKE.

Bottles to Hold Drugs That Close With Lock and Key.

The other day a man gave his baby by mistake a deadly poison instead of its accustomed medicine. The bottles got mixed, and a father is condemned to lifelong agony of remorse.

The law has done its best to safeguard people in this respect. All poisons must be carefully labeled under severe penalties to the seller. We have become quite hardened to the presence of gruesome skulls and bones in our medicine chest, but somehow these awful mistakes are painfully frequent.

Now there seems a hope of better things—at least if a novelty recently shown at an exhibition of chemists in England should become of general use. This was nothing more nor less than a bottle to hold poisons that closes with a lock and key.

The inventor asserts, and with seeming justice, that such a bottle would practically eliminate the danger of taking poison by mistake.

Certainly it sounds feasible and when put generally on the market should prove a boon to anxious mothers ever fearful lest prying small fingers remove the corks from deadly drugs to their own undoing.

Many a nurse as well would welcome a bottle that would put beyond the range of possibility dire blunders.

It remains to be seen if this invention is practical enough to pay, but it or some similar safeguard is a crying need of the day.

## BEAUTY HINTS.

To reduce your flesh increase your troubles.

To develop a bust get on the wrong side of the market.

To remove freckles pry them gently out with a nut pick. Should this fail try blasting.

Brilliance may be imparted to the complexion by powdering with diamond dust.

Hair on the lips may sometimes be avoided by requiring the young man to shave before calling.

Nails which do not yield readily to the manicure may be driven in with a hammer.

For developing the grace and beauty of the fingers nothing is equal to piano exercises, provided police protection be available.

When "crow's feet" will not yield to tannage fill them suddenly with cement and smooth over quickly with a trowel.

Falling hair may be avoided by stepping nimbly aside whenever you see it coming your way.

The "drooping lash," so much affected by some, may be encouraged by sitting up late at nights.

Cinnamon Cakes. Cream one-half a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar gradually, one-half a cupful of milk alternately with one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour sifted with two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs beaten separately and one tablespoonful of cinnamon. Bake in gem pans.

Removal of Warts. To remove a wart, damp it and rub with a piece of common soda. Do this three or four times a day for a month, and the wart will drop off, leaving no mark on the skin.

## Young Folks

### A PRETTY ILLUSION.

Interesting Experiment With an Elastic Band and a Pin.

With a bright pin and a bit of elastic cord, aided by the focusing of a few rays of light, you may produce a very pretty illusion. Stick the pin through the elastic and twist the latter vertically between the thumb and the forefinger of each hand, separating the hands



EFFECT OF LIGHT AND MOTION.

so as to tighten the elastic, and you give the pin a sufficiently swift rotation to make it present the image of a drinking glass.

Much depends upon the brightness of the pin, the light it shines in and the darkness of the background. In the illustration the operator is supposed to be in a dark room, with a ray of sunlight falling through the shutter upon the pin.

With a little practice various objects may be imitated. If the pin tends toward a horizontal position it should be tied to the elastic with a bit of white thread, which will not interfere at all with the experiment.

## A QUEER BAROMETER.

How a Gingerbread General Foretells the Weather.

There is a man in Paris who has the queerest barometer of which there is record. He has one made at a certain bakery every year, where they know exactly how to fill his order. A barometer made at a bakery, you say? Yes, it is made of gingerbread and is in the form of a general of division of the French army. The figure is suspended from a nail, and it is the duty of the Frenchman's servant to examine it every morning and forecast the weather for the day. How can he do it? In this way: Gingerbread is quite susceptible to atmospheric changes. Moist air makes it soft, as you doubtless know, and in very dry air it becomes hard. When the Frenchman rises in the morning, therefore, he calls his servant and asks, "What does the general say?" If the servant has found the general "flabby," he advises him to take his umbrella as he goes out. If, on the contrary, he has found him "tough," the master ventures out in his best clothes, silk hat and all.

Game of Numbers.

Each guest draws from a basket on the table a slip of paper bearing a number, and a half minute is allowed to give some old proverb, adage, fact or rhyme containing the number. If the player fails to respond within the time, a forfeit is required and afterward redeemed in some manner to entertain the company. Suppose the number is 10, quickly follows "Ten cents make one dime."

If No. 9, "Of the moses of old there were nine, we are told."

If No. 2, "Two is company; three is none."

If No. 1, "One, two, buckle my shoe." It seems easy, but one must think quickly to give the required proverb, fact or whatever it may be in the time allowed.

More Blessed to Give.

"Pa," said Willie thoughtfully, "I think I know what the minister meant when he said 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

"Yes?" replied his pa. "Well, what did he mean?"

"Cantor all,"—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Knowitall.

There once was a boy who knew every thing.

That ever was known by man.

(Or at least he did if you believed his word).

He was made on the knowitall plan.

If any one asked a question.

Or wondered if that were so.

He'd tell you at once your thought was wrong.

That he was the one to know.

He knew how to run an engine.

His apples were bushels deep.

He gave his father and mother a drink.

At every single meal.

He told his sisters and cousins and aunts.

His apples were bushels deep.

The very best way to do their task.

He'd tell either me or you.

He contradicted his mother.

Said apples were bushels deep.

So proceeded to eat a quart of two.

With condensation quite severe.

His father summoned the doctor.

His mother warned him through the door.

And now the boy works all day long.

To pay for what he knew.

—W. J. Sanger, Ill.



# The Marathon Mystery

A Story of Manhattan

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

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## CHAPTER XV.

JOHN DRYSDALE accompanied the other men to town in the morning, not that he cared to be with either of them, for his indignation at what he considered Delroy's laziness in entertaining a man whose conduct was so mysterious and whose past was so little known had not in the least diminished, and his distrust of Tremaine had grown stronger with the passing hours. The prospect of a day alone in the house was intolerable, and he felt that Grace Croydon would wish to avoid him till the hour of explanation was at hand.

The sudden antagonism he had developed toward Delroy would have suggested a permanent return to town, had not a point of honor, as it were, compelled him to stay. He could not, at this moment, desert Grace Croydon to the machinations of Tremaine. He must save her if he could, not only for his own sake, but for hers.

It was this gloomy meditation which occupied him on the trip in to the city, for his companions, immersed in the details of the day's business, left him severely to himself. He bade them goodbye at the ferry and, in a sort of desperation, went down to the record office and asked for Godfrey. He felt that he was being swept into waters beyond his depth, that he needed a strong, cool hand to pluck him back to safety, but he found that Godfrey was out of town.

Delroy and Tremaine went at once to the Wall street office where the conference concerning the railroad was to take place. Memories of that conference still survive in the street; wild legends concerning it—how a company of conservative, cold-blooded, steel gutted capitalists were worked upon, bamboozled, hypnotized, wrought up to enthusiasm over a project which was proved by the subsequent reports of engineers to be about as practicable as a bridge to the moon. Even yet the glamour of that meeting endures with some of the investors who were present, and they are still convinced that a railroad in Martinique would pay a fabulous return. Tremaine set for the street a new standard of "smoothness" and one which has never been approached.

The conference was over by noon, and Tremaine announced his intention of returning to Edgemere by the first train.

"I'm feeling a little worn out by the morning's exertions," he explained, and he really looked it. "When are you coming out?"

"I'm going up to Tiffany's first," Delroy answered, "and have a talk with them about my wife's necklace. I left it with them Saturday. If they advise a sea bath, I'll bring it along with me, and we'll see what virtue there is in the treatment."

"Perhaps there isn't any," said Tremaine, "or it may be that Tiffany has some better method."

"Well, I'll know by tonight," and Delroy held up a beckoning finger to a passing cab. "Goodbye till then."

Delroy and Drysdale returned together on the 5 o'clock train and hurried into the house. They found Tremaine lounging in a great chair in the hall, and if the glance which Drysdale shot at him was electric with suspicion he had at least self control enough to restrain any ill considered or hasty words. But he blamed himself bitterly for not having foreseen the possibility of Tremaine's early return, the reason for which he guessed at once.

"We've just time to make the arrangements before dinner," said Delroy, and he held up a long morocco case.

"Ah"—and Tremaine rose lazily—"so you've brought it? Tiffany advises it, then?"

"Yes—but come into the library, and you shall hear. It seems that the only thing to be done is to immerse them in their native element for a few days, and the sooner it's done the better. That's what I brought this case for. We'll put the necklace in it and let it down into the water at the end of the pier. Only living sea water will do; it seems to have no efficacy shut up in a vessel of any kind." "I asked about that particularly."

"I would suggest," put in Tremaine, "that a guard be stationed at the pier to prevent any possibility of danger." "Perhaps you're right"—and Delroy nodded. "Graham and his boy will be just the ones. They can relieve each other so that the time won't seem so long."

The Grahams were summoned, and they came promptly.

A single glance was enough to convince any one of their absolute probity. The elder man was perhaps sixty years of age, in the very prime of health and strength, with a weather-beaten countenance, surrounded by a grizzled beard; the younger one was about twenty-five. Both showed the clean skin and clear eyes and firm muscles resulting from life in the open air, for they had the care of the acres of lawn and garden and woodland and meadow belonging to the estate.

Delroy held up the little case.

"This string of white stones," he

said, "is Mrs. Delroy's pearl necklace, worth something over \$100,000. I put them in this case, close the lid and fasten it with these little hooks. Now, Graham, these stones have lost their luster, and live sea water's the only thing that will restore it. I want you to tie a rope to this case and lower it into the bay from the end of the pier, securing it, of course, so that it can't thrash around or break away. It will have to stay there for three or four days, and during that time I'd like you and your boy to sleep at the boathouse and see that nobody meddles with it."

The two men had listened intently with serious faces.

"Very well, sir," said the elder as Delroy finished, and held out his hand for the case.

Delroy gave it to him with a little chuckle of enjoyment.

"You'd better have a gun with you—not that I think there's any danger!"

"Never fear, sir," interrupted Graham. "We'll tend 't all that. Come on, Willum."

Delroy watched them till the door closed behind them.

"I believe Graham would say 'Very well, sir,' in just that tone, if I told him to burg the house down," he remarked.

"We'll go down after dinner and see how he's arranged things. And now," he added, "my innards are beginning to clamor vigorously for refreshment."

## CHAPTER XVI.

INNER that night was anything but a cheerful meal. In fact, it was evident that the house party possessed that fatal air to success, a spirit of antagonism. Drysdale and Grace Croydon maintained a careful silence, and Mrs. Delroy was so obviously depressed that her husband was alarmed.

As soon as the meal was over she and her sister disappeared upstairs, while the men lighted their cigars and strolled down to the boathouse to view the preparations made by the Grahams for the protection of the necklace. The night was very close, with a promise of rain unmistakable.

They went through the boathouse without finding any one, but out on the pier beyond old Graham was sitting, gazing across the water and smoking an odoriferous pipe. Between his knees he held a Winchester repeater and a revolver butt stuck from a case at his side.

Delroy laughed quietly as he looked at him.

"Why, you're a regular arsenal," he said. "You're taking it in earnest for sure. You're not going to sit out here all night, I hope."

"Willum takes his trick at midnight, sir. He's gone over t' th' house t' bring a cot an' some beddin' down t' th' boathouse. We'll take turn an' turn about."

"Well," said Delroy, turning away, "I see I can sleep without worrying any over the safety of the necklace."

As they passed through the boathouse again they perceived young "Willum" busily engaged in making up his bed on a cot in one corner. Delroy nodded to him and passed on without speaking.

"It's too nice a night to spend in the house," said Drysdale, a little abruptly, as they mounted the steps to the door. "I believe I'll go for a tramp. I'll take my raincoat, though. Then I needn't hurry back."

Delroy shrugged his shoulders as Drysdale entered the outer hall with them and took down his raincoat from the rack. Thomas, who was stationed in the vestibule, helped him on with it.

"Goodbye," he called from the door. "Don't look for me for an hour or two."

"All right, we won't worry," answered Delroy. "Though, for my part," he added, as he and Tremaine went on through the hall together, "I prefer a book before the fire. There's a chill in the air that strikes through one after awhile, and Jack'll soon get enough of it. But I'd better go up and see how my wife's getting along. You'll excuse me?"

"Certainly; and stay as long as you like. I'm going to my room presently myself. I have some letters to write." Delroy nodded and went on up the stairs. Tremaine sank into one of the chairs before the fire and watched the blazing logs, with an expression intent, alert.

For an hour or more Delroy sat alone before the fire reading. At last he yawned, laid down his book, arose and walked to the door. The wind was rising; he could hear it roaring in the trees, and every minute a broad flash of lightning illumined the clouds on the horizon.

"There's a storm coming," he said to Thomas, who was nodding at his post. "I wonder where the devil Drysdale went. He'd better be getting in pretty soon."

As though in answer to the thought, a dark figure appeared suddenly on the walk, strode up the steps and opened the door. It was Drysdale.

He took off his coat, threw it to Thomas, and went on into the inner hall, where he stood rubbing his hands before the fire, with a face, so hopelessly serene, despairing that Delroy was fairly startled.

"You may go to bed, Thomas," he said. Then he went to Drysdale and laid a hand upon his shoulder. "What's the matter, Jack?" he asked. "You're looking regularly done up."

Drysdale turned with a start.

"Oh, it's you, is it, Dickie? Where is Grace?"

"Upstairs with my wife."

"Where has she been this evening?"

"She's been down here talking with Tremaine most of the time—but, I say, hold on! What ails the fellow?" he demanded, staring after the other as he bounded up the stairs. "Well, that beats me!"

He was still staring when Tremaine appeared at the landing and came down, a packet of letters in his hand.



"Father's killed!" he whispered hoarsely.

"I want to put these in the bag," he said, "so they'll get off by the early mail."

"It's on the rack out there," Delroy replied, and the other went past him into the outer hall. He was back in a moment.

"That's a good evening's work," he said, with a sigh of satisfaction. "But what's the matter? You look as though you'd seen a ghost."

"Drysdale came in just now looking as though he'd seen one, all nerves and raw flesh, and stalked upstairs as mad as a hornet about something."

"Ah," said Tremaine, with just the flicker of an eyelash, "and yet one would have thought that a walk through the silence of the night would calm his nerves. There comes the rain!"

There was a hiss, a flash, and a great crash of thunder split the firmament apart and shook the house to its foundations. They could hear the rain dashing in sheets against the windows.

"That's a storm for sure. Listen to the wind! Drysdale got in just in time. But I never saw him like that before. Something extraordinary must have happened to him. He's been out of humor for a day or two. I wonder, now, if he was caught in that steel crash?"

By Jove, I did hear him say that he'd bought a block of stock on margin!

A gleam of triumph indescribable flashed into Tremaine's eyes.

"That may explain it," he said, with studied carelessness.

"Yes—but it doesn't excuse it. If a man can't keep his temper when he loses he hasn't any business to speculate. Hello, who's that?"

Some one was pounding at the outer door. Delroy strode to it and threw back the bolt. It flew open and young Graham staggered rather than walked into the hall, hatless, coatless, soaked with rain, his eyes staring, his face rigid with horror.

"Good heavens, man; what is it?" cried Delroy.

He opened his mouth, but only a low rumbling came from his throat.

"Come!" cried Delroy sharply. "Be a man! What is it?"

By a mighty effort Graham pulled himself together.

"Father's killed!" he whispered hoarsely.

(To be continued.)

## TRAIN AND TRACK.

Heat expansion makes the rails of a 400 mile railway 340 yards longer in summer than in winter.

The railway mileage of the two South African colonies, Orange River and the Transvaal, has doubled since 1898. It is now over 2,500 miles.

Civil Engineer Knorre, one of the largest contractors for public works in Russia, has obtained the concessions for building the Polar-Ural railroad, the project that was recently approved by the Russian commission on new railroads.

It is announced that soon a train de luxe will run daily between Tokyo and Europe. The route selected passes through Japan to Simonski, thence by large ferries to Fusan, in the south of Korea, through Korea to Mukden and Harbin and thence through Siberia to Europe.

Advertisements in Newspapers.

Kansas City has decided to advertise itself, but the promoters of the publicity plan are undecided as to what medium will bring the best results. Our advice to the Kansas City promoters is to select a list of good newspapers, and in order to back our opinion up we refer to Atlantic City, the best advertised city in America—Newspapermen.

## POISONED GLOVES.

They Had Their Home in Italy With the Borgias and Medicis.

Perfumed gloves have contributed largely to the bright and cruel side of romance, of fact and of fiction. They had their home in Italy, the home of the Borgias and De' Medicis, and it is said, with how much truth will never be known, that many an untimely death was caused by wearing perfumed gloves whose scented palms concealed a deadly poison. It seems to have been a favorite pastime of the notorious Alexander VI. and of his more notorious son, Caesar Borgia, to invite a friend to dine, show him every attention as a guest, present him with a beautiful pair of perfumed and poisoned gloves and next day send flowers to his funeral, accompanied by a little note, polite, but firm, requesting the immediate transference of all the property of the deceased to the coffers of the Borgias.

There is an interesting and very ugly story of a famous poisoner of the fifteenth century who confessed under the water cure to having murdered for a consideration about fifteen people by means of poisoned gloves. The poison she employed was so slow in taking effect that for years she remained undiscovered and finally came to grief through her own foolish boasting.

## THE GREAT RACHEL.

Fondness of the Famous Actress For Scarfpins.

A rather comical story relating to the great Rachel and at one time her devoted admirer, Prince Demidoff, runs this way:

It seems that upon the occasion of the prince's visits to the charming actress she would often greet him in playful mood and while criticizing his attire, which was the special object of his thought, would draw from his necktie the pin which secured it, a cameo, topaz, ruby or whatever it might chance to be, and place it in her pincushion or upon her corsage.

This habit greatly amused the prince, it seemed so childish and such a mischievous act, and it really added to her charm in his eyes. One day, however, he called wearing a sort of stock, and consequently had no jewel.

The observant maid noticed that there was no pin in the tie of Demidoff, and when she announced him to his mistress mentioned the fact. "It is the prince, but he wears a stock."

"Then say I am out," replied Rachel. Finding himself refused an interview, the prince set about learning the real reason. It mightily amused him, and thereafter he never appeared without the bauble that had always proved the sesame to the great actress' presence.

## The Poet Shelley.

Shelley lived with ardor among ideas, aspirations and passions in which there was something at once irresponsible and abstract. He followed every impulse, without choice or restraint, with the abandonment of a leaf in the wind. "Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud!" was his prayer to the west wind and to every influence. Circumstances meant so little to him that he was unconscious of the cruelty of change to sentiment, and thus of the extent of his cruelty to women. He aimed at moral perfection, but was really of a perfect aesthetic selfishness. He was full of pity and generosity and desired the liberation and uplifting of humanity, but humanity was less real to him than his own witch of Atlas. He only touched human action and passion closely in a single one of his works, and he said of "The Cenci": "I don't think much of it. My object was to see how I could succeed in describing passions I have never felt."—Arthur Symonds in Atlantic.

## Portrait and Slipper.

A touching anecdote, associated with a picture in the National gallery at Edinburgh, is told by an English lady in her book, "Potpourri From a Surrey Garden." She writes: Several pictures stand out with peculiar interest, especially the life-sized Gainsborough of the young Mrs. Grahame. She sat for the picture as a bride, but before it came home she was dead and her husband had gone to the wars. When he came back he never had the courage to open the case which contained his young wife's portrait. On his death, many long years after it was painted, it was opened by his heirs, and inside the case was the little white slipper she had left with the painter to help him to finish his picture. The portrait was given to the Edinburgh gallery, and the slipper was kept by the family.

## Trouble on the Mantelpiece.

"If you'll always give me full swing," observed the pendulum, "you will never have any trouble with your hands."

"I don't know," replied the clock. "If it wasn't for your going back and forth in my works, I never would have any strikes."

## Pleasant.

Wigwag—What is your wife mad about now? Henpeck—Her absent-mindedness. She was going to scold me about something and she can't remember what it was.

## Indulgence.

"Such an indulgent husband my Jim is!"

"Yes; so I've heard. Indulges a little too much sometimes, doesn't he?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The total area of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands is about the same as New Jersey.

## BOLDLY DEFIED DEATH.

When Petty Officer Willis Went Aloft in an Arctic Gale.

## RISKED LIFE FOR HIS MATES.

A Modest Naval Hero 'Who Accomplished a Feat That Seemed Utterly Impossible and Saved His Ship and the Lives of Forty Men.

The barkentine rigged steamer "Tigress" was a British sealer before our government bought her, a staunch, stout ship, having a record of many hundreds of miles in dangerous arctic seas. In 1873 the Tigress was fitted and equipped at the Brooklyn navy yard and dispatched to Baffin bay on an unusual and hazardous mission. Some of the members of the tragic Polar expedition were believed to be alive and adrift on the floating ice. Commander Greer of the Tigress was ordered to cruise in the ice pack throughout the summer and as late as possible in the autumn to search every bay and inlet along the coast of Baffin Land for the survivors and the wrecked vessel. With him were Lieutenant Commander Henry C. White and Engineer George Wallace Melville, the last named becoming known subsequently as one of the heroes of the Jeannette expedition and as rear admiral.

Before the mast was a petty officer named Willis, a veteran of the rebellion, a scarred, weather beaten, powerfully built fellow, possessing the savage pluck which makes the true seaman. Had Willis not bunked in the "Tigress" forecabin or had he been less than the man he was it is scarcely probable that a single one of the forty-four men on board would ever have come back.

After refitting at Disko late in August the Tigress turned her bluff bows to the northeast, crossed Davis strait and, pushing her way into every lead or river of blue water which afforded a passage, made a persistent but unsuccessful search for the castaways. This continued for several weeks—a strange cruise, but uneventful, save when occasionally there came a terrific crash from a crumbling berg quite near at hand or the danger of collision with the towering ice wall sent the crew rushing to their stations.

One afternoon this strange existence came to an end with suddenness. The horizon thickened, a fresh wind sprang up, followed by a swashing sea and growing fog. The violent wind and mighty currents joined forces in a way that caused the Tigress to drift incalculably. It was discovered that her engines were not working satisfactorily. When, the next morning, it was seen that the gale was increasing, the choppy waves frothing wickedly under a sky dark as cinders, the commander at once turned southward. His staunch vessel driven and blown, he forced his way into Cumberland gulf, which afforded a meager shelter.

As soon as the gale lessened a trifle the engineer made ready to repair his machinery and boilers. Accordingly the heavy weather anchor was sunk, and with the vessel facing the wind's eye and behaving quietly the engine room force got the forge in place by the fire room hatch. However, as the sky was still ugly, they did not immediately bank the fires. The wisdom of this precaution was soon proved. During the night it began to snow. The snow fell fine and dry, and it seemed to grow much colder. At the same time the wind renewed the shrill piping in all the ropes, and the vessel laid down her nose to the gale, which was blowing again, more violent than before. Daylight revealed only too plainly what a wild and terrible storm was raging—the swift, lowering clouds, the snarling, abrupt seas, which shook the vessel in all her timbers.

The Tigress tugged heavily at her chain, now diving, now springing to the top of a wave, which suddenly hollowed out, causing her to thrash down again, as if she would knock her head against the bottom. All at once a loud, sharp clang resounded through the ship. The anchor chain had parted! With a hissing roar the wind caught her, and the Tigress rose on the foam to leeward and soon after began to roll broadside on.

The rolling brought every one on deck. The engines were started. In time, after wallowing fearfully, the groaning ship was brought round to her old position, facing the seas. She lay as close to the wind as possible, with a reefed staysail forward and the spanker half-way brailled up, the engines being kept going to hold her. All might have been well enough then, if, to the dismay of all, the foretopgallant sail had not blown adrift. The big canvas, thrashing in the northeast gusts, endangered the mast. Every bound of the sail shook the mast like a whip. All hands watched it, hoping fervently to see it blow away from the yard for good and all.

Lieutenant White, the executive officer, had taken his station by the mainmast. The hurricane gusts now drove the waves the length of the deck. Sometimes the snow and smoky clouds of spray mingled in a dense fog, so that it was impossible to see any thing. The lieutenant gripped the life line and listened to the fearful noise of the fiercely flapping sail. The men could not possibly handle it, he said to himself. It would be easy enough to shout through the trumpet: "In to gal-lant!! Lay out and furl!" But who would obey the order? Anyhow it would only send brave men to their destruction.

As he stood there hooking his arm through a bight of rope one of the men came slowly toward him. The sailor worked his way along the frozen

ice line, stopping occasionally to duck below the rail to avoid the boarding seas. At last the man hauled himself up. It was Willis.

"Mr. White," he said, touching the rim of his cap coolly, "if we don't get in that sail the mast will go."

"It may hold, Willis," the officer answered. "Anyhow, it would be useless to send men aloft in such a gale."

"Some one must do it," said the sailor obstinately. "Send me."

"It can't be done. I would simply be sending you to your death."

Suddenly both men ducked involuntarily and crouched against the mast. A high, dark wall of water was approaching the rail. It crashed upon the deck and swept over them. The vessel careened frightfully.

Once more Willis touched the rim of his round cap. "Mr. White, it means forty-four lives, if you won't send me," he muttered, "I am going anyway."

Struggling with the wind, he made his way to the weather shrouds and determinedly hauled himself upward. He was blown like a leaf against the ratlines. All hands watched him, yet in their anxiety there was scarcely a tinge of hope. They thought him half-crazy to attempt such a thing. Suppose he passed the foretop in safety and reached the topgallant yard—he would instantly be blown into the sea. When he was not completely hidden by clouds of salt spray it could be seen that Willis was slowly and persistently crawling aloft, paying no more attention to the fearful lunging and leaping of the Tigress than to the shadowy abyss of boiling foam below him. He mounted the shrouds of the topgallant mast and after clinging there for a few minutes wormed his way along the spar, until he reached the weather earring and then laid hold of the dangerous sail.

The wind shrieked and howled. It seemed an impossibility for the man to keep his place on the foot ropes of the veering yard, and it seemed incredible that he should be able to do anything with the boardlike, frozen canvas, which constantly bounded out of his grasp and then leaped toward him in an attack that was terrible in its grotesqueness.

Nevertheless his pluck, wariness and great strength served him well. Keeping clear of the waste of sail which blew off to leeward, he managed to furl the canvas inch by inch. An hour—two hours—passed. Finally he reached the mast. Should he now venture out to the end of the spar on the other side he could never escape, so felt the watchers anxiously, with one thought. They shouted to him to come down. Willis, however, did not answer them. He rested for perhaps a quarter of an hour and then attacked the canvas once more, furling from the mast to the outboard, thus keeping safely to windward of the dapping belly of the sail.

After five mortal hours Willis lowered himself to the deck. Exhausted as he was, so that he could scarcely stand, he made his way aft and reported to the lieutenant with the formality of an old man-of-war's man. "All secured aloft, sir." Then, ignoring the cheers of the crew, he went to his bunk in the forecabin.

The storm had not yet done its worst. But the Tigress rode it out in safety. Her engines were repaired, and, word having been received that the lost members of the Polar expedition had been picked up by a whaler, the vessel proceeded to the States. There one of the first official acts of her commander was to write to the secretary of the navy an account of Willis' heroic action.

As a result Willis was made a boatswain in the navy and received besides a cash present the medal of honor awarded for unusual and uncalculated daring and devotion to duty.—Carl Hovey in New York Tribune.

## Fire, Air, Earth and Water.

The doctrine that man is made of the four elements is frequently referred to by Shakespeare. It forms the theme of two connected sonnets, the forty-fourth and forty-fifth, written in absence from the friend to whom his sonnets are addressed. The dull elements of earth and water cannot leap across the distance which separates him from his friend—that is, the theme of the forty-fourth sonnet. The other two elements, air and fire, are gone on embassy to his friend, leaving him mere earth and water:

My life, being made of four, with two alone  
Slaps down to death, oppressed with melancholy.

Until life's composition be recured  
By those swift messengers returned from thee.

Thus the doctrine is applied to his purposes in the forty-fifth sonnet. "I am fire and air," cries Cleopatra when about to apply the asp to her breast:

My other elements  
I give to base life.

—Edward Dowden in Atlantic.

## A Housewife's Frankenstein.

"In buying things to cook," said the economical housewife, "I always take into consideration my gas bill. Even then it doesn't seem to have much effect, but I am of a hopeful nature. Take beans, for instance. It will cost about \$2 in gas to cook 5 cents' worth of beans, and then they may not be done quite to suit the taste of everybody, but the thing I most regret when it comes to the gas bill is the sugar cured ham. This ham comes from Virginia and is hard as a rock, to begin with. You have to let it simmer and simmer, gas all day, burning evenly, then you put it in the oven and bake it another day, more gas burning evenly at so much the hour. Then it is just about as fine a bite to eat as you ever put to your lips, but when your bill for gas comes in at the end of the month you can't help regretting that you had the audacity to prepare it for eating."—New York Press.





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### Dress and Religion

It takes a heroic woman to go to church in anything but her best. It is, apparently, impossible to get one's mind in a fitting religious condition unless one's clothes can triumphantly sustain the scrutiny of the righteous. Who has not owned some perfectly fitting dress which has given its wearer on a Sunday that sense of peace and holy contentment which it is not in the power of the sermon to bestow?—Mrs. John Lane, in "Fortnightly Review."

The are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome constiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

Friend—"You've never been called in consultation, have you?" Young Doctor—"No," but I'd like to be. It's nice to charge ten times as much as the other doctor for saying that you don't know any more about the case than he does."

Conductor (pointing out places of interest to a stranger)—Parliament buildings, court-house, etc.  
Stranger—This fine church is Gothic?  
Conductor—No, sir, it's Methodist.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. The inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition. Hearing will be restored forever, since cause of deafness is removed. Catarrh, which nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness cured by Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. Catarrh Cure, J. C. O'D., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Oh! my dear, dear, good husband! Husband—Speak; I am prepared for the worst."

It is a blamed sight easier to keep the first cigar away from a boy, than to get the last one away from a man.

There is an old Chinese superstition that it is unlucky to hit anyone with a slipper. The small boy should inculcate this Chinese idea into the mind of his mother. Is there anything in the Chinese "boo-book" that advises against paternal sessions in the woodshed?

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Adam must have had a terrible time of it. When he wanted to go out in the evening, he couldn't tell his wife he was going to sit up with a sick friend.

Judge—You say the prisoner was in a wagon trying to make his escape when you arrested him?

Constable—Yes, your Honor.

Judge—Was it a covered wagon?

Constable—Yes, your Honor; it was covered by my revolver.—Yonkers Statesman.

## Coughs of Children

Especially night coughs. Nature needs a little help to quiet the irritation, control the inflammation, check the progress of the disease. Our advice is—give the children Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if this is his advice also. He knows best. Do as he says.

## Ayer's

Do not let your children suffer from coughs, colds, or croup. They will soon be cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is the best remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists.

### Salt Without an Owner

The dock authorities at St. Nazaire, France, are puzzled to know what to do with 2,000 tons of salt which have been lying in their warehouses without an owner for two and a half years.

The salt, which is in 40,000 bags, was bought by the captain of a sailing vessel, who said it was purchased for the Russian Government. It was put aboard his ship, but a few days after he had it transferred to the quay again, and his vessel sailed a few hours afterward.

No claim has ever been made for the salt, which has been gradually melting for the last two years. The Russian Government denies all knowledge of the purchase.

### Signs of the Times

In a household department of a farm magazine we find the following communications:

"I am willing to exchange a well-preserved copy of Browning's poems for some geraniums."

"I have a complete edition of Byron containing all his poems and letters, which I shall be glad to exchange for some watermelon seed."—Atlanta Constitution.

### A Passing Thought

A polite little girl was dining one day with her grandmother. Everything at the table was unusually dainty and unexceptionable, but on this particular occasion the little girl found a hair in her fish.

"Grandmamma," she said sweetly, "what kind of a fish is this?"

"Halibut, my dear."

"Oh," replied the child, "I thought perhaps it was mermaid."

### Had Not Breakfasted

Tactful and delicate, even for a Frenchman, was the reply made by a Parisian who had not found "a life on the ocean wave" all for which one could wish. He was sinking, pale and haggard, into his steamer chair, when his neighbor cheerily asked:

"Have you breakfasted, monsieur?"

"No, monsieur," answered the Frenchman with a wan smile. "I have not breakfasted. On the contrary."

### A Choice

"Bilkins tells me he is getting awfully tired of living alone."

"I should think he'd marry and settle down."

### A Mystery

"To-morrow," announced five-year-old Sidney proudly to his kindergarten teacher, "is my birthday."

"Why," returned she, "it is mine, too."

The boy's face clouded with perplexity, and after a brief silence, he exclaimed:

"How did you get so much bigger'n me?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

### Correct

Teacher—Who is the oldest one in your family?

Johnny—Father.

He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much, who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; who e memory a benediction.

Down on a southern plantation the dairy hands were accustomed to do the milking squatting down in a primitive fashion until the owner introduced milking stools, with other improvements. But the initial experiment with the innovation was not exactly a success. The dairy who first sailed forth with the stool returned bruised and battered, and with an empty pail.

"Ah done my best, sah," he explained. "Dat stool looked all right ter me, but the blamed cow she won't sit on it!"—Woman's Home Companion.

### Farwell, English Sparrow.

"After long arguments pro and con it has seemed to be pretty well recognized that the English sparrow does much more harm than good and that it is time he was eradicated from this country. Dr. C. Hart Merriam of the department of agriculture has prepared a consensus of reports from many sources containing evidence for and against the sparrow. These reports are 108 in favor of the bird, 837 against and 43 neutral. These reports contain also a list of the native birds that have been more or less molested by the pestiferous little sparrow, and these include the wren, bluebird, martin, kingbird, horned lark, hermit and wood thrushes, mocking bird, purple grackle, meadow lark and many woodpeckers. Steps will be taken to speed the unwelcome guest."—Washington Herald.

### THE WRITERS.

The inmates of the Indiana State Asylum For the Insane have voted Henry James the most popular author.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet and dramatist, has purchased an automobile and proposes trying an eighty mile an hour speed.

Hall Caine, the novelist, is an extensive Marx landowner, possessing several large farms, having successfully reclaimed tracts of bog land in the vicinity of Sulby, which have been brought under profitable cultivation.

A movement is under way to establish a permanent memorial for Thomas Bailey Aldrich at Portsmouth, N. H., where his boyhood days were spent.

A committee has formed the Thomas Bailey Aldrich Memorial association, which purports to acquire the old home in that city which belonged to Mr. Aldrich's grandfather and to preserve it as a memorial museum.

### 'Aint No Such Animal.

An aged Jersey farmer, visiting a circus for the first time, stood before the dromedary's cage, eyes popping and mouth agape at the strange beast within. The circus proper began, and the crowds left for the main show, but still the old man stood before the cage in stunned silence, appraising every detail of the misshapen legs, the cloven hoofs, the pendulous upper lip, and the curiously moulded back of the sleepy-eyed beast. Fifteen minutes passed. Then the farmer turned away, and spat disgustedly.

"H-h! there ain't no such animal."

### Do not let a cold settle on your lungs.

Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

### "Doctor, is Summerville a good place to go for rheumatism?"

"Yes, that's where I got mine."

### The smallest bone in the human body is contained in the drum of the ear.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Aunt Dinah was laboring over the wash-tub in the side yard near her cabin, when suddenly and mysteriously a little negro, as if fallen from the skies, sprang upon the grass nearby picked himself up slowly and began to whimper.

"Hey, yo' Sam!" cried Aunt Dinah. "didn't I done severely warn yo' 'bout dat? Didn't I caution yo' elaborately? Ain't I done tole yo' ter quit foolin' around' dat mule?"—Judge.

### Pains Disappear Before It.—No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. If not in the house when required it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism and all bodily pains disappear when it is applied, and should they at any time return, experience teaches the user of the oil how to deal with them.

The word "slotlur" is rather a misnomer, for in its native habitation—a large tree—a sloth can, and does, travel very rapidly.

### RESTLESS BABIES

If your little one is restless and cross it is more than likely the trouble is due to some derangement of the stomach or bowels, and if Baby's Own Tablets is given the child will soon be bright and cheerful, and when the mother gives her child this medicine she has the guarantee of the government analyst that it contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Mrs. J. F. Loney, Allandale, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and other ailments of children and have found them more satisfactory than any other form of medicine." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Lucky

"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be fresh, either."

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"

### BRITISH GALLANTRY.

#### Shipwrecked Crew Rescued By Liverpool Sailing Ship.

A thrilling tale of the sea was told at the offices of the Mercantile Marine Board in Dublin, when, by request of the President of the United States, the chairman of the board presented a gold watch and chain each to Captain J. C. McKensie and Chief Officer A. W. Tremont, of the Liverpool sailing ship Barcore, in recognition of bravery in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the United States sailing vessel Great Admiral. The Great Admiral was wrecked on December 6 in the Pacific, and the master and crew, including the mate's wife, numbering all seventeen hands, were cast adrift on a remnant of the deckhouse on which for two days they were tossed about by the mountainous seas that nearly engulfed them. In the middle of the first night the deckhouse broke in two, the fragments drifting apart. The cabin boy and cook died from exposure, and their bodies dropped into the sea. On December 8 the crew, nearly dead from exposure, were rescued by the Barcore, under circumstances of extreme difficulty and splendid bravery. The Barcore herself had suffered, the gale, for her cargo had shifted, and this added to the difficulties of lowering a boat. "During a strong gale and high seas at daybreak," says the log of the Barcore, "we sighted a mass of wreckage (lumber and broken spars) and found there were people clinging to the wreckage and in a very perilous position, the sea apparently breaking right over them. The ship was at the time under storm sails. We stopped her way, and when daylight came we got the ship as close as possible to the wreckage. A boat was lowered and the mate and five other men responded to the master's request to man her. By the use of large quantities of oil to calm the sea and supreme exertion, the wreckage was reached and the wrecked ones were rescued in a very exhausted condition, some of them being on the verge of insanity from the exposure, having been two nights and part of two days clinging to the top of the afterhouse of the lost ship without food or shelter." Two of the crew of the rescuing boat, Carl Hanson and J. S. Williams, were presented at Liverpool with gold medals, also awarded by the U. S. Government.

### LIONS KILL RAILROADERS.

#### Uganda Builders Carried Off by Daring Man-Eaters.

In "Building a Railroad in Savage Africa," in Popular Mechanics, W. G. Fitzgerald tells the following story: On the Uganda line all operations were stopped for two months at Tsavo station, owing to the depredations of a man-eating lion and lioness which had so terrorized the native workers that at length they dropped their tools and disappeared in the wilderness. There was nothing for it but to track and kill the lions—a highly risky and difficult work, for both were old and crafty. Three or four surveyors and engineers of the Uganda railroad were specially sent from Mombasa to Tsavo, where they took up their quarters every night in the old pay coach which ran up and down the line once a month distributing pieces of cotton cloth, cowrie shells, and brass wire—the currency of Central Africa.

For many days and nights the lion and his mate continued to carry off the white watchers with almost human cunning. Indeed they appeared to grow more and more daring, and the climax came one evening when a Hindu paymaster was picked off an open freight car by the lioness, who made a sudden swoop from the grass thickets and dragged him off shrieking into the jungle. That same night was marked by a still more terrible tragedy. One of the white engineers toward two in the morning dropped off to sleep in the coach with his express rifle across his knees. There was a sudden scuffle, and before his comrades knew what had happened the maned head and massive jaws of the male lion were thrust in at the open window, and the sleeping man dragged out and carried off into the forest.

It is satisfactory to learn that both lion and lioness were eventually bagged.

### Bengal Snake Story.

From Dinapur, in Bengal, comes the latest snake story. A two-year-old child was seized in the night by a cobra, four cubits in length. The whole neighborhood was roused, and two hundred bamboo sticks, were stretched out in front of the snake, with the object of dazzling him and making him let go his hold. The child also thumped the snake with its little fists; but the reptile simply hissed and maintained his hold. Finally a man brought a frog from a neighboring well, and climbing along one of the beams of the ceiling, dangled the bait in front of the cobra. The cobra fixed it with his eye, slowly uncurling himself from the child, and advanced to eat his new prey. The child being by that time safe the natives rushed in and despatched the cobra with a spear.

### Dickens Character Lives.

When mention is made of the Empire-builders of the Canadian west the name of Lord Strathcona instantly comes to mind. As Donald Smith he played an important part in the exploitation of the great undeveloped country. He, equipped a regiment, the Strathcona Horse, in the South African war. He has done much toward stimulating the ties that bind the Imperial and Colonial Governments. Lord Strathcona was knighted because of his public work and was raised to the peerage because of his philanthropy. This latter point in his character was well brought out by the celebrated English novelist Dickens in his representation of the Cheeryble Brothers mentioned in "Nicholas Nickleby." It is not generally known that Lord Strathcona was the original of this sketch.

### Star Actor—I must insist, Mr. Stagger, on having real food in the banquet scene.

Manager—Very well, then, if you insist on that you will be supplied with real poison in the death scene.—Boston Transcript.

### ANGRY INDEED

"When my wife gets angry," remarked Hyker, "she reminds me of a vessel still leaving port."

"What's the answer?" queried Pyker.

"She gets her rancor up," replied the party of the prelude.

### Lawyer—As your husband died intestate, you will, of course, get a third.

Widow—Oh, I hope to get my fourth. He was my third, you know.—Town and Country.

### Ways of the Telephone Trust, or Many Problems Involved

Government ownership and operation of telephones involves many problems of importance. The Bell Telephone Company, both of the United States and Canada, enjoyed a monopoly of the business during the life of the Bell patents. The management of the monopoly grew rich and arrogant, conducted the business in an obnoxious and inconsiderate manner and, in general, incurred the dislike of the people.

As a result, thousands of independent telephone companies sprang into existence in the United States and it is said that their combined service exceeds that of the Bell Telephone Company.

In Canada the independent movement has been much slower, but it has at last broke forth and many independent operating companies are being organized. In the Western Provinces, where whole municipalities are being peopled in a year, the slow-going, arrogant methods of the Bell Company and its refusal to give telephone service to rural communities has led to the building of Government telephone systems.

Even for a time after the patents of the Bell Company had expired, both in Canada and the States, the Bell Company refused to sell telephones to the independent companies. As a result of this attitude of the Bell Company and the great independent or opposition growth, many telephone manufacturing companies have grown up and prospered in the United States and the Bell Company has been forced to change its policy, both in the operating and manufacturing field. For years the Bell Company refused to give any farmer line or rural telephone service unless the entire cost of construction and installation was advanced by the subscribers and a heavy yearly rental guarantee. Now, wherever competition exists, the one-time arrogant and unmanageable Bell Company is either installing rural lines or offering concessions for rural lines, at low cost to the farmers and municipalities who will install their own local lines.

In the manufacturing field the policy is also changed. Not only is the Bell Telephone Company willing and anxious to sell telephones and telephone supplies to farmers and others, but even goes to the extreme and manufactures under different names and denies its identity in order to fool the independents and thus get their money and gain possession of their plans of development. The Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., of Chicago, Illinois, is a notable illustration of this policy in the States. Even in Canada a notable change has most suddenly come over the once arrogant and stiff-necked Bell management, and the Northern Electric Company of Montreal has opened an office in Winnipeg and has an agent hustling for Western business. Both the Kellogg Company and the Northern Electric Company are out and out Bell Companies, owned and controlled by the Bell Company, but working under separate names and separate management in order to fool the public.

Any independent telephone company, or Province, or Municipality, who deals with either of the above named Bell Companies not only encourages and aids the Bell Telephone monopoly financially, but furnishes to their enemy and competitor, the Bell Telephone Company, advance knowledge of the amount of business that said Company or Government intends to do.

"With \$100,000," said the man of expansive ideas, "I could make a fortune in Wall street."

"Yes," rejoined the piker, "but whose fortune would you make?"—Washington Star.

Love based on nothing but beauty, will soon fade.

Three-fourths of the struggle of life is because we want something we don't need.

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

"Did you ask her father for her hand?"

"Yes."

"And the quest was bootless?"

"Well—er—not exactly bootless, but he turned me down, if that's what you mean."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Most Popular Pill—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Rich Uncle (to his physician)—So you think there is hope for me?

"Not only that, but I can assure you that you are out of danger."

"Very well, I wish you would inform my nephew, but break the news gently to him."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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

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