

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, MARCH 21, 1907

NO. 12

Farm Lands

—AND—

Building Lots

FOR SALE

On Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN INSURANCE

Red River Loan and Land Co.

LTD.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Winnipeg Office: 293 Market Street

Writing Materials

OF EVERY SORT

FANCY PAPETERIES

BEST LINEN PADS, assorted colors, all sizes, ruled or plain

FOREIGN NOTE PAPERS, in large and small pads THE VERY BEST IN ENVELOPES. Linen and Vellum Parchment, 10c. a package: 3 for 25c.

SHAVERS' SUPPLIES

Strops, Hones, Razors, Brushes

Williams' Stick and Bar Colgate's Stick and Bar Shave Cream

THERMOMETERS

Household and Clinical; guaranteed accurate

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

We can Repair your Watch

Many people have trouble in getting their watches to run and keep good time. Our twenty years' experience has given us a practical and scientific knowledge of all watch workings. We guarantee satisfaction. Accurate Timekeeping. Special Attention to Mail Orders.

A. DAYKIN

Jeweller and Optician - - - CARMAN

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 10.00
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 12.44

CARMAN BRANCH

No. 122 arrives..... 9.55
No. 121 departs..... 10.10
No. 124 arrives..... 18.35
No. 123 departs..... 18.50

Local and General

The Starkey House, Carman.

Next Sunday is Palm Sunday.

Bluestone is now selling fast.—
John A. Thomson.

A. R. Stevens was in the city on Saturday.

Postmaster Kennedy visited Carman on Monday.

W. C. Soole was in Carman on Monday night.

Last Sunday was the "17th of Ould Oireland."

John Larmour was doing business in Winnipeg last week.

Make it easy for your wife. Take home a bread mixer.—
John A. Thomson.

Campbell's pool room, Carman, was totally destroyed by fire last week.

Harry Ferguson returned on Friday last to his homestead at Baljeunie, Sask.

A. Gilmore and family left on Tuesday for Calgary, where they will go into stock raising.

The Council have given notice that all yards, etc., must be cleaned by April 1st.

Service will be held in the English Church on Sunday next at 3 p.m.

Read the ad. of the Big Four Mines, Ltd., which appears on this page.

W. H. Johnston was called to Wingham, Ont., yesterday, owing to the serious illness of his father.

We are pleased to state that Mrs. Jos. Rinn, who has been ill some little time, is progressing favorably.

Harry Wilson has been promoted to the position of teller in the Bank of Hamilton. Congratulations.

Gordon Weeks returned from the east on Saturday, and has assumed the management of John Larmour's store at Culross.

The auditors' report of the Municipality of Grey for 1906 is in the printer's hands, and will be published shortly.

J. A. Storey will conduct an auction sale on the farm of Mr. R. H. Staples, 16-9-4, three miles northwest of Culross, on Tuesday, March 26th.

John D.'s latest is to give fifty millions to civilize the "heathen Chinese." A million or two dropped in here would have done more good.

Miss Maud Wilson has temporarily resigned her position as organist of the Methodist Church, and is assisting in the choir. Mrs. Dewitt will preside at the organ for a time.

C. Angle is making considerable improvements to his hotel. The house is being papered and painted throughout, and a new bar put in, besides increased lavatory accommodation.

They do things thoroughly in the City of Mexico. Writing from there, an American correspondent says: "They started a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals here, but were short of funds, so the committee got up a bull-fight benefit to help out the cause."

The blizzard which raged all Monday and part of Tuesday tied up the railways pretty badly. Monday night's train going west was stalled all night in a snow-drift near Treherne. Tuesday's trains were both cancelled.

Principal Shipley received the sad news of the death of his father at Balmoral on Monday morning. Mr. Shipley left for home on Monday morning's train. During his absence Rev. G. C. Grant is in charge of the school.

The Manitoba Educational Association will hold a three days' convention at Brandon, from Wednesday, April 3rd, to Friday, April 5th. Full particulars can be had from the secretary, Mr. A. E. Hearn, Winnipeg.

The Dufferin Leader changed hands a few days ago. Mr. J. W. Jameson, who has ably conducted the paper for the past nine years, has sold out to a joint stock company composed of several prominent Carman Conservatives. Our best wishes go with Mr. Jameson in his retirement.

F. B. Roberts, who for the past few months has been teller in the local branch of the Bank of Hamilton, left on Monday for Winnipeg, where he assumes a more responsible position in the Grain Exchange branch. Mr. Roberts, who was also choirmaster of the Methodist Church, will be greatly missed by his many friends, who, however, are pleased at his well-deserved promotion.

Starbuck

(Too late for last week)

Miss Nettie Houston has returned home from Winnipeg.

Choir practice was held at Mr. A. Hay's on Friday.

A very enjoyable card party was held at Mr. A. Cummings' on Friday night.

Miss Maggie Guinness was home for a few days last week, and returned to Winnipeg on Tuesday.

A supper and dance was held at Mr. B. S. Worth's last Friday. A large number attended, and a good time is reported.

The ice on the rink is in excellent condition. We hear that a fancy dress carnival is to be held soon.

Robert Burns is making preparations to build his house on his lots next to the Presbyterian Church.

Stanley Johnston, of Elm Creek, is making a combined pleasure and business visit to Starbuck this week.

Mike Blake, our hustling livery man, is doing a rushing business. He drove 56 miles last Tuesday afternoon.

Rev. Father Lee, of Onkwood, N.D., conducted a retreat in the Roman Catholic Church during this week, assisted by the parish priest from Eli.

Gunder Johnston and his brothers Knute and Ole are very busy preparing for the season's work. They have already got contracts for six buildings.

Henry R. Zavitz received word on Monday that his son Herbert, who is known to many in this district, had been stabbed in six places at Detroit, Mich., and was not expected to live till morning. Mr. Zavitz went east on Tuesday.

That anti-divorce law out in South Dakota will not go into effect for a while. The South Dakotans do not want the one great industry of their state squelched all at once.

CAPITAL PAID UP: 12,500,000 TOTAL ASSETS: Thirty-two Million Dollars RESERVE FUND: 21,000,000

BANK OF HAMILTON

A General Banking Business Transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

96 Branches throughout Canada.

Elm Creek Branch:

W. C. SOOLE - - - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of BranchesPaid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, - - - 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

85

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the Bank. Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

The Chance of the Season!

With every \$10 purchase of goods

WE WILL ENLARGE YOUR PICTURE
IN CRAYON OR WATER COLORS

And put it in a nice picture frame for \$2.50. Frame and work on exhibition.

When making purchases ask for picture coupon.

We have more Fur Goods than we care to carry over, and will clear same at cost:

One Fur-Lined Coat, Neuter Collar, to clear \$28.00

One Fur-Lined Coat, Marmot trimming, German Otter Collar, to clear \$30.00

EVERYTHING MARKED AT SPOT CASH PRICES

Holliday & Simpson

ELM CREEK, MAN.

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

JUST OUT!

Gold-Coppers Pay Big Dividends all over British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, ILLUSTRATED

Containing over 100 Views in everything. Post paid, 25c. stamps.

Richest Province in the British Empire

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

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

The Richest Men in the World are investing in B.C. Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. WHY CAN'T YOU BEGIN NOW?

The Greatest Gold-Copper Discovery of the Age is in B.C.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital, \$625,000

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mines.

Special One Week Offer, 20c. per Share

Mines directly west of the Le Roi, whose shares are now about \$11. Le Roi No. 2 shares are about \$15, and went up to \$100. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. shares \$128 each. The largest gold-copper mines in B.C. paid large dividends. Assays from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper, silver, with 32 per cent. in Treasures.

Rossland Mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. BIG FOUR HAD BEST DISPLAY at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.

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

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated Prospectus.

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

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

MOTHER'S GRATITUDE TO ZAM-BUK

IT CURED HER BOY OF PAINFUL SORES.

Nothing is more unpleasant to the eye and more painful to the sufferer than boils and ulcers. At this period of the year many adults suffer acutely from these painful outbreaks. When boils, ulcers, etc., occur on children it is pitiful to see the little ones suffer.

Mrs. E. Holmes, of 30 Guise St., Hamilton, is grateful for what Zam-Buk did for her little boy when in this pitiful plight. She says: "He suffered from Spring eruptions and then boils broke out on his neck. I tried blood purifying remedies, but nothing seemed to do him the desired good. The boils got worse and I could not send him to school. We tried a sample of Zam-Buk and it did him a little good, so I bought a 50 cent box. The result was really amazing. Inside a week's time the boils had begun to dry up, and in a very short time indeed every one of them was healed."

Zam-Buk is a sure cure also for eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, poisoned wounds, chronic ulcers, chapped hands, cuts, cold sores, cracks, festering sores, eruptions and pustules due to blood poisoning, etc. It stops bleeding and cures piles, fistula, etc. Is antiseptic; an excellent "first aid" remedy for burns and scalds. It should have its box of Zam-Buk. All drug stores and stores at 50c a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c stamp for trial box.

Nast's Cartoons.

Among those people who attended the sale of the Thomas Nast cartoons recently, was a man who had called on the cartoonist years ago at his home in Morristown for the purpose of seeing and talking to the artist, for whom he had a great admiration. In the course of the pleasant interview visitor expressed a desire to buy a rough sketch of a cartoon showing Boulanger receiving the result of the French elections, in which the general had been defeated. Nast said he thought too much of it to part with the sketch. When lot No. 135 was put up, it was recognized as the cartoon, and the man who could not buy it a few years ago at any price bid 2 and secured the picture.—New York Tribune.

Tested by Time.—In his justly celebrated Pills Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alternative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

Obedient Orders.

"Why do you hate him so?"
"He and I were lovers once, and we quarreled."
"Was that all?"
"No. He came to me, and we both acknowledged that we were partly wrong. Then we agreed to forgive and forget."
"Yes?"
"He has forgotten."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you backache? Do you feel drowsy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you pains in the joints? Have you a dragging feeling in the regions of the kidneys? Any and all of these indicate kidney troubles. South American Kidney Cure is a liquid kidney specific and works wonderful cures in most complicated cases.—M.

Knows Horses.

"Wise—Now, he's got what I call 'horse sense.'"
"Accum—How, for instance?"
"Wise—He never bets on one."—Philadelphia Press.



A Surprise in Biscuits

Every box of Mooney's Perfection Cream Soda, you open, you will find a new delight in these dairy biscuits.

When you want to surprise yourself, give your appetite a treat with

Mooney's Perfection Cream Soda

DOODS' NEW CURE

Doody's New Cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all the troubles of the blood. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a new discovery, and it is a great relief to all who suffer from these troubles. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a new discovery, and it is a great relief to all who suffer from these troubles.

AUTHORS' HANDWRITING.

John Janin Would Rather Rewrite Than Read His Manuscript—Carlyle's Temperament Apparent.

Charlotte Bronte's handwriting seemed to have been traced with a needle, and the penmanship of Bryant was aggressive, well formed and decidedly pleasing to the eye. Thackeray's writing was marvelously neat and precise, but it was so small that microscopic eyes were needed to read it. Longfellow wrote a bold, open backhand which was the delight of printers.

The handwriting of Captain Marryat was so microscopic that when he rested from his labors he was obliged to start the place where he left off by sticking a pin in the paper. Napoleon's handwriting was worse than illegible. It is said that his letters from Germany to the Empress Josephine were at first taken for rough maps of the seat of war.

Much of Carlyle's temperament may be read in his handwriting. He wrote a patient, crabbed, oddly emphasized hand. The chirography of Walter Scott, Leigh Hunt, Moore and Gray was easy to read and ran smoothly. It was not expressive of any special individuality, however. The writing of Dickens was minute, and the author's habit of writing with blue ink upon blue paper with frequent erasures and interlineations made his copy a burden to his publishers. Byron's handwriting was a mere scrawl. His additions in his proofs often exceeded in volume the original copy. To one of his poems which contained only 400 lines in the original, 1,000 lines were added in the proofs.

One day a distressed compositor appeared at the house of John Janin and besought him to decipher some pages of his own manuscript. Janin replied that he would rather rewrite than attempt to read over what he had once written.

Few printers could read the copy of Balaac, and those who could invariably made a strict agreement with their employer that they would be required to work at it only one hour at a time. Even after the hieroglyphics had been translated into print the proof sheets came back more illegible than the original copy.

While having his house repaired Rufus Choate had promised to send to the builder the model for a carved mantelpiece. Failing to obtain exactly the kind of mantelpiece that he wanted, Choate wrote to his workman to that effect. The carpenter eyed the missive from all sides and finally decided that it must be the promised plan. Forthwith he set to work to fashion what would have been the most original mantelpiece ever made.

Lord Grey's Experiences.

St. James' Budget, upon the occasion of Lord Grey's fifty-fifth birthday just passed, recalled some events in his life which are not generally known to Canadians. It says: "It was in Rhodesia, it may be remembered, that Lord Grey had his first experience in administrative work. He was naturally somewhat overshadowed there by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and the stormy times following the Matabele rising were not calculated to show him to the best advantage. His friendship with Mr. Rhodes continued until the last, and he is one of the trustees of the will. At home Lord Grey is best known for his strenuous work in the direction of social reform; he has been a strong advocate for temperance public-houses and a co-partnership between worker and employer."

Lord Grey had a curious electoral experience when he contested South Northumberland in 1878 as a Liberal. He was opposed by Mr. Edward Ridley, and both candidates polled the same number of votes. The returning officer refused to give a casting vote, and the two politicians accordingly appeared in the House to take the oath. A scrutiny was then ordered, and as a result the seat went to Mr. Ridley. Lord Grey seceded from the Liberal Party over the Home Rule question.

Lever's Curious Ruse.

After reading lurid literature of marvelous escapades a youth named Bracegirdle, aged nineteen, living in Great Western street, Moss Side, Manchester, called at the house of his sweetheart during her temporary absence on a Sunday, bound himself to a chair, fastened his feet, gagged his mouth with a blouse, and tied his hands.

She discovered him in this condition and cut him free. He told her two men had entered the house and broken open the penny-in-the-slot gas meter, and how his struggle with them ended by him being overpowered and bound to the chair.

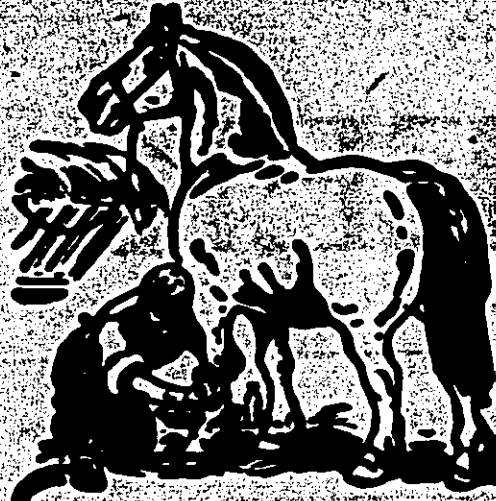
Bracegirdle subsequently told a detective he invented the story and stole the money to find out whether his young lady loved him or not.

The Manchester magistrates dismissed him under the First Offenders Act, attributing his offence to pernicious literature.

Poorly Paid Spanish Writers.—Spanish writers are not in enviable circumstances. The usual pay for novels in Spain is so low that it is hard to understand how writers can live on the money they receive, whereas in Paris there are ten novel writers who annually earn 100,000 francs and more. In Spain the pay for a long novel is \$12; and for novels of two volumes scarcely more than 250 francs. The Gil Blas cites a case where Carmen Burgos, a well known authoress in her country, received only 150 francs for the translation of a long French novel. A Madrid printer who publishes a series of volumes dealing with the writers of the nineteenth century pays 50 francs for a volume.

Clear Evidence.

Judge—What's your name?
Prisoner—I'm Pat Murphy, your honor.
"Where do you live?"
"Sure, I don't live anywhere, sorr."
Judge (to second prisoner)—What's your name?
"I'm Denis McCarthy, sorr."
"Where do you live?"
"Bogorra, your honor, I live next door to Pat Murphy."—London Punch.



When a Horse Gets Hurt Use Fellows' Leeming's Essence

But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses.

If your dealer does not handle it, send 50c to National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

Answers to reader's queries.

Figures concerning the students matriculated at Cornell in the last twenty years indicate that 42 per cent have come from private schools and 58 per cent from public schools. Of private school pupils 153 were dropped after the first term and 111 from public schools, and the percentage of failures among the public school graduates is much lower than those of private schools. Consequently the Cornell faculty favors withdrawing the privilege of admission by certificate from private schools.

New England Lost Argentina.

"Had it not been for General Whitlock's disgraceful management of the English army in 1806, Argentina, in which \$350,000,000 of British capital is invested, would have been a portion of the British empire," said Major General Sir A. B. Tullock at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution held the other day in London.

A SPRING NEED

Weak, Tired and Depressed People Need a Tonic to Put the Blood Right.

Spring blood is bad blood. Indoor life during the winter months is responsible for weak, watery, impure blood. You need a tonic to build up the blood in spring just as much as the trees need new sap to give them vitality for the summer. In the spring bad blood shows itself in many ways. In some it breeds pimples and eruptions. In others it may be through occasional headaches, a variable appetite, perhaps twinges of neuralgia or rheumatism, or a lazy feeling in the morning and a desire to avoid exertion. For these, spring ailments it is a tonic you need, and the greatest blood-making, health-giving tonic in all the world is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red, health-giving blood, which reaches every nerve and every organ in the body, bringing health, strength and energy to weak, despondent, ailing men and women. Here is proof. Mrs. Geo. Merritt, Sandy Cove, N.S., says: "I was weak, feeling miserable and terribly run down. The doctor whom I consulted said the trouble was anemia, but he did not tell me. A friend advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and it is simply impossible for me to over-estimate the good they have done me. I shall always recommend them to ailing friends."

But if you want new health you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, manufactured in Canada at Brockville, Ont. Other so-called pink pills are fraudulent imitations. The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all reputable medicine dealers or sent by post at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 miles deep.

Canada is bounded by three oceans.

Sudden Deaths On the Increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day, tomorrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.—M.

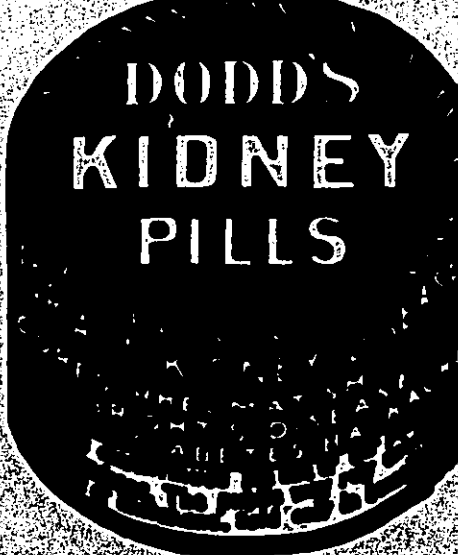
A Bitter Truth to Him.

"Bragg declares that his cook is one of the best in the country."

"Hub," snorted Subbubs, "that's not saying much! Whenever a really good cook gets into the country she chases back to the city the first chance she gets."—Cathol. Standard and Times.

All in the "Touch."

Church—To be successful a beggar should be like a popular pianist. (Gibson)—I see. He should have a pleasing touch.—Yonkers Statesman.



W. N. U. No. 63

PECULIAR RELIC.

Beautiful Carved Head of a Woman in Tell of Ship Wrecked on Hudson Bay Shores.

In a certain house in Fort Frances, Ont., there is an object which at once excites curiosity. The beautifully carved head of a woman, of Grecian mould, with gilded necklace and other ornaments unimpaired, looks down wonderingly upon her strange surroundings. Last summer she lay upon the shores of Hudson Bay, and for two winters, storms and snows have drifted over her. Those who may find, in years to come, the decapitated body of the *Figured Lady* may wonder, indeed, over the peculiar sight. Three years ago the gullant ship *Lady Head*, founded on the Gasket Shoals, 150 miles north of Charlton Island. Last summer Mr. J. A. Osborne and a party of explorers came upon the *Figured Lady* in a state of preservation. The body was garbed in flowing robes of a classical period. The find was a little too bulky to carry away entire, but Mr. Osborne could not resist the temptation to take away at least a part of it. Summary decapitation was accordingly decreed for the unfortunate lady, and her head now graces his den.

Mr. Osborne is editor and proprietor of the Fort Frances Times. From May to September he traveled 1,100 miles by canoe and portage north of the height of land. His party ran 42 rapids, and made 17 portages. At Moose Factory a boat was obtained and the adventurers sailed to Fort George and Great Whale River, the latter being the last Hudson Bay post on the east side of the bay. At this place there is only one white man.

The Eskimos Dying Off.

"From there," said Mr. Osborne to a Standard interviewer in Winnipeg, "we journeyed for 300 miles north, pushing our way through immense fields of ice, from the middle of July to the 1st of August, which made it extremely dangerous. We were finally driven ashore by the ice. At this point we found the remains of the wreck of the *Lady Head*, which foundered on the Gasket Shoals, 150 miles north of Charlton Island, some three years ago. The pieces we picked up are the only relics of the ill-fated vessel that have ever been found."

The Eskimos, Mr. Osborne states, are rapidly dying off, or moving to Labrador, following the tracks of the reindeer, whose migration the late Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., of the ill-fated Hubbard-Wallace expedition, went up to see. Asked with regard to the much-talked-of question of the navigability of Hudson Bay, Mr. Osborne said that on the way up he met Captain Ford, of the R. B. Co.'s steamer "Discovery," at Charlton Island, who said he had been sailing the bay for 18 years, and he could see no reason why it should not be navigable for four or five months during each year without danger. Mr. Osborne himself believes that once Hudson Bay becomes a highway between the great West and the markets of the Old World, not only will the tide of immigration be turned direct to the West through the bay, but it will be found to be an easy and inexpensive route to the east, both for passengers and freight, especially grain which will greatly reduce the cost of transportation as it exists in the West at present. In his opinion the Hudson Bay country itself will furnish a great deal of wealth to the Dominion. The fisheries have never been exploited. The bay is teeming with cod, whitefish, salmon and speckled trout, while there is no doubt that the surrounding country is filled with great mineral possibilities. The southern and eastern portions of James Bay are heavily timbered with pulp wood, which must be very valuable in a few years. As a game preserve, too, James Bay is a sportsman's paradise, it being the breeding ground of all sorts of wild fowl, such as ducks and geese, which throng its marshes in thousands.

20,000 H. P. Energy.

Mr. Osborne said: "At Moose Factory I saw some of the finest gardens it has ever been my lot to see. On some of the innumerable rivers crossed by the line of the C. T. P. there is water power sufficient to turn all the wheels in Canada. The country is well stocked with fuel, both in wood and coal. I myself found splendid samples of lignite in a number of different places. The climate is said to be mild in winter, owing to its proximity to the bay and its moderate sea level."

Mr. Osborne gave some interesting facts regarding the progress of Fort Frances. In connection with the power house, by the 1st of next January, 20,000 horse-power of energy will be available, of which a large portion is expected to be utilized in the near future for flour mills, pulp mills, woodworking factories, etc. Two railways are now building as rapidly as possible from the south, one from Duluth and one from St. Paul.

To Walk Round the World.

Two young men, H. L. Tiffany of Delaware and W. G. Drayton, who reside at 79 Maple street, London, Ont., have announced their intention of starting out on a trip around the world on a wager, the stipulation being that they cover the 25,000 miles in one year and eleven months. The wager is for \$6,000, and, as far as it is possible, they will walk the entire distance, carrying about 30 pounds of luggage and securing money only by the sale of picture post-cards. F. E. Thompson of New York, who makes traveling and lately offered the sum mentioned to anyone who completed the trip in the time stated, under an agreement that they were to start without a cent and would not be allowed to represent any firm on their travels.

School Savings Banks.

The Victoria, B. C., Times states that the school savings bank system which was started in a tentative way in some of the classes of the Victoria Public Schools last October has proved a great success, and it is now to be extended to all but the poorest class. The Times thinks the movement supplies a much needed incentive to habits of thrift.

HAD A NASTY BRONCHIAL COUGH

As an After Effect of Pneumonia—Nothing Proved Effective Until We Used

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Many a mother can say, as does Mrs. Harker in the following letter, that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proved a friend to her in time of colds with the little ones.

Mrs. Walter Harker, Sydenham, Frontenac county, Ont., writes: "Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven a friend to me in times of colds with my little ones. I have tried many others, but have found none just as good. My little boy, about a year old, had pneumonia, and was left with a nasty bronchial cough, but Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is helping him wonderfully, and I am sure it will cure him."

"We have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with splendid results, and have great faith in all of Dr. Chase's medicines."

It may not have occurred to you that both bronchitis and asthma are diseases of the nerves of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and that this is why severe attacks of coughing are

brought on whenever these nerves are irritated by changing temperature, the breathing of dust or emotional excitement.

It is by its remarkable facility for soothing the nerves and soothing the delicate coating that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven so thoroughly effective as a cure for bronchitis and asthma. Its power in these diseases is unquestionable.

Relief from coughing comes almost immediately and by persistent use cure is gradually and certainly brought about.

When the system is greatly run down it is advisable also to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in order to assist in restoring vigor to the wasted nerves.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size 50 cents, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

When we hear a man boasting that he is a self-made man we feel that the Lord ought to be glad that He is not to be held responsible.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever and no inconvenience in using it.

Only one-fourth of Canada is occupied, and only one-eighth is under cultivation.

When President Lincoln was attacked with smallpox, he said to his attendants: "Send up all the office-seekers and tell them I've got something I can give each of them."—Judge's Library.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Lullington church, Sussex, is only 16 feet square, and, therefore, probably the smallest in England.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY



STEEL SHINGLES

Toronto

FOR THE ROOF

There's Trust Economy in choosing

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

They last indefinitely. Are fire, lightning, rust and leak-proof.

Fit together perfectly by means of their special patented "lock," can't possibly work apart.

And are more quickly and easily laid than any other shingle on the market.

Galvanized "Eastlakes" are heavily coated on BOTH sides with all the galvanizing material that will adhere to them.

Painted "Eastlakes" are thoroughly covered on both sides with reliable paint.

"Eastlakes" have been tested by years of service in all climates, everywhere giving thorough, lasting satisfaction.

Write and let us give you further information.



EASY TO PUT ON

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Shredded Wheat is a great source of nourishment. It is a great source of nourishment. It is a great source of nourishment.

NATIONAL PORT
ON HUDSON'S BAY

Senator From Calgary Thinks Dominion Government Should Develop North Line

Ottawa.—Senator Loughheed continued the debate on Senator Ferguson's motion for Hudson Bay papers. He said Sir Wilfrid Laurier had practically committed the government to the development of the Hudson Bay route, and that the government should build and own the railroad from Saskatchewan to Fort Churchill and should give free running rights to any railroad which desired to haul freight over it. He was confident that four trans-continental railway systems would make use of it. Loughheed said that the government should build a road to Fort Churchill by the Dominion and administer it by a commission which would not only represent the federal government but the western provincial governments. If the federal government were not willing to bear the whole cost of equipping Fort Churchill, he knew that public sentiment was such in the west that the provincial governments would bear a share of the cost. There had been a land grant to aid the building of a railroad to Hudson Bay. The grant had lapsed. The government should not renew it to a railroad company but would do better to turn those lands, which he estimated at five million acres, over to a commission which could realize not less than five dollars an acre for them, thus providing a fund of \$25,000,000. Senator Loughheed said that eight million dollars would build a road to Fort Churchill. Another eight million, or a third of the fund, would suffice to equip Fort Churchill. This would leave about eight millions in the hands of the commissioners, which could be well used to bones commerce by this route. The eight million dollars would produce three hundred thousand dollars a year. This would enable a bonus of a cent, or a cent and a half, to be paid for grain shipped out of Fort Churchill. He congratulated the government upon having decided to develop the route.

Senator Douglas called attention to railroad competition and the grain blockade in the west. The debate was adjourned by Senator Sullivan.

New C.P.R. Steamers

Montreal.—The Canadian Pacific has now practically decided to build two new steamers for the Atlantic service, which will take the places of the Empress of Ireland and Empress of Britain. The latter steamer, it is understood, will be transferred to the Orient service and will provide faster and better service on that route. This would release two of the present empresses from the China and Japan line and they are expected to be transferred to the Australia and New Zealand route. The trade on the New Zealand route has been increasing so enormously and the conditions of competition are altering so rapidly that these changes are considered absolutely necessary in order to cope with them. Although the empresses in the present service are excellent steamers, it is felt something better is needed to compete with the 12,500 ton turbines built for the Toyko-Kobe-Kaisha line and for other companies. New Zealand is offering an annual mail subsidy of \$1,000,000 for a direct service between one of its principal ports and Victoria, British Columbia, which is conducted by the Union Steamship company of New Zealand. This subsidy is greatly strengthened by the introduction of the Orient empresses, whose names would naturally be changed to suit the geographical conditions of the new traffic in which they will be engaged. As to the new Atlantic steamers, it is understood that they will be larger and faster than those at present.

Kaiser's Gift to King

Berlin.—A statue of William III. of Orange, which the Kaiser will present to King Edward, a bronze figure nine feet high, will be shipped to England in June, when an exact duplicate will be erected on the terrace of the royal palace at Windsor. According to the Dusseldorf, Sculptor Heinrich Baucke, who is making both statues, the Kaiser first decided to send a duplicate to England when he saw the sculptor's rough sketch, exclaiming: "What a capital present that would make for England." His original idea was to send a miniature statue as a private present to King Edward but the idea developed into sending a full-sized figure, which in the words of the Kaiser's written instructions, is intended for the "English nation." A small miniature model was presented to Queen Wilhelmina on her last birthday.

Sugar Beet Bonus

Raymond.—The Knight Sugar company has submitted a statement of the amount of marketable sugar turned out by the factory from the beet crop of 1906, which is 4,673,300 pounds, and the bonus given by the provincial government means the distribution among the beet growers of \$23,365, in addition to the price paid by the sugar company.

Estimating ten tons to the acre, which should be a conservative one, and the average price of beets at the factory is \$5.64 per ton, which amount includes the bonus, each acre would produce \$26.60.

Horse and Cattle Killed

Fort William, Ont.—Seventy head of horses and cattle were killed in the wreck of the homestead train, which occurred at Fort Plain. Several horses also escaped and are still at large. Good and cattle were killed. The horses were badly bruised.

Yukon Gold

Ottawa.—At a recent session of the house, on the motion to go into committee of ways and means, the Yukon Territory, from the 17th of August, 1906, to the 17th of August, 1907, was presented to parliament. The work has been in progress the past two years. The selected area runs north and south eighty miles, and east and west sixty-eight miles, twenty-eight chains. The Peace river was taken as a basis of the survey, and commencing where the British Columbia boundary crosses the river the line was run due north along the boundary for a distance of forty-six and a half miles, and then south along the Peace river along the south bank, a total length of eighty miles. Macdonnell says the soil is yellow clay loam, capable of growing all classes of cereals and vegetables.

The survey party fully tested the fertility of the soil. Potatoes raised there, Macdonnell said, were the finest he ever saw. Out of four bushels of specially picked potatoes the majority ran seven pounds each.

The distribution of water in the new area is stated to be not sufficient for the requirements of a new settlement. Timber consists of poplar, spruce, birch, and alder, all of which were underlaid. Coal in abundance was found. The climate is enjoyable, the summer not being too hot, nor winter too cold as in Manitoba and Ontario. There is liability to early frosts, but these surveys think it will disappear with settlement and cultivation.

Macdonnell does not recommend settlers to go until railway accommodation is afforded.

French Naval Catastrophe

Toulon.—A terrible disaster occurred here when the powder magazine on board the French battleship Iena blew up, resulting in the death of Captain Adigard, her commander, Captain Verber, chief of staff of the Mediterranean squadron, and from 75 to 80 bluejackets and frightfully injuring Rear-Admiral Manceron and hundreds of others.

Naval circles are aghast at the catastrophe, and the public is stunned, coming as it does so soon after the loss of the French submarine Lutin, in which sixteen men perished.

Practically the entire afterpart of the Iena was blown to pieces. The bodies of the victims were hurled through the air by a succession of explosions, and the panic-stricken workmen at the arsenal fled from the dock for their lives. Scores of the men on board the Iena jumped either overboard or to the stone quays and sustained serious injuries.

Campaign for World's Peace

New York.—With the purpose of waging an aggressive campaign in behalf of world wide peace as unlimited influence and money will afford, and under the direction of some of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the United States, the association for international conciliation, as it is called, has been formed in this city and will open office shortly. The association is headed by Andrew Carnegie and Andrew D. White are the honorary presidents. Murray Butler, president of the Columbia university, president, Richard Barthold, vice-president, and Hayne Davis, secretary, while there is an executive committee, comprised, in addition to these officers of Dr. Lyman Abbott, James Speyer, Richard Watson Gilder, Stephen Olin and Seth Low.

Demand for Labor

Victoria, B.C.—The question of the provision of labor for the construction of the Pacific division of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is naturally of the interest here on the coast, and of some concern to the people of Canada generally. As has been again and again pointed out, so far from there being even at present any surplus of labor here, many employers cry out that there is a shortage, and the development of industries in many directions is hampered by the scarcity and high price of labor. Where, then, are the fifty thousand men required to build this great scheme? The difficulty of securing vast amount of labor in a province where one labor problem is already acute is great.

Anti Strike Bill Before House

Ottawa.—The house was engaged nearly a whole day on the Lemieux bill to prevent strikes and lockouts. The chief bone of contention was the inclusion of railways and railway employees within the provisions of the measure.

The minister conceded to objections which had been raised by the railway brotherhoods to the bill to the extent that they have first option of accepting the provisions of the Mullock act of 1903. Failing this they will come within the terms of the present bill. Both sides were practically agreed that the board of investigation should have preliminary right of enquiry before a strike could be ordered.

Earl Grey Accepts Invitation

New York.—Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the public dinner, April 17, which is to close the National Peace congress. Other speakers will be President Roosevelt, President Gompers, Baron Desoutures de Constant of France, W. T. Stead, the English editor, and Sir Robert Cranston, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Canadian Products Shown

London.—At the Colonial Products exhibition at Liverpool an exhibit of Canadian products has been very ably arranged by Alfred Jury, Canadian government agent. Samples of grain, grasses and fruits are most conspicuous but there are also exhibits of wheat and canned salmon.

Straits Open for Four Months

Ottawa.—Dr. Bell, of the geological survey, at the senate committee said that navigation of Hudson Bay and straits is open from July 10 to the middle of November.

The Sunday School

LESSON XX, FIRST QUARTER, WEEKLY NATIONAL SEMINAR, MARCH 24.

Text of the Lesson, Isa. xxviii, 7-12. Memory Verse, 1-3. Golden Text, Rom. ix, 11. Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stewart.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.)

To find merely a so-called temperance lesson in such a chapter as this is something like eating the smallest portion of food from a beautifully supplied table. I was asked recently to write an article for one of our reviews on "Systematic Giving," but the substance of what I did write was to the effect that the need of the churches is not more system in giving, but a better knowledge of God and of the constraining love of Christ.

In reference to temperance and all its evils, the whole matter is summed up in Eph. v, 18, "Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit." The writer goes on to tell of Christ loving the church and giving Himself for it that He might sanctify and cleanse it. Until we know and believe the love that God has to us (1 John iv, 10) and have learned to say "Thy love is better than wine" (Song i, 2) there is not much use in merely trying to lay restrictions on a corrupt and sinful nature which cannot be improved (Rom. vii, 5).

Our lesson chapter, from which we are asked to study a few verses which set forth the abominations of the natural man even in priests and prophets, whose one occupation should be to plead with God on behalf of men and plead with men on behalf of God, gives us the heart of the remedy for all evil in verse 16, one of the grandest verses in the book: "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation. He that believeth shall not make haste." Then see in verse 28 a suggestion of how He becomes to us the only foundation, not by trying to imitate His life, but by seeing Him "bruised for our iniquities" (Isa. liii, 5, 6). He is the corn of wheat who said that He must die for our sakes (John xii, 24, 25), and we must first receive and then follow Him. Put with this foundation verse Acts iv, 11, 12; 1 Pet. ii, 4-8; John i, 12.

There is a drunkenness and a staggering that is not the result of wine or strong drink, but that is the result of turning away from the word of God (chapter xxi, 9-15), and this was Israel's guilt and is the guilt of the church today. Israel rejected the messengers of God and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy (II Chron. xxxvi, 16).

Literary drunkenness, with all its disgusting filthiness as set forth in verses 7 and 8 of our lesson, is but one phase of the manifestation of the flesh, the sinful nature in all mankind (Gal. v, 19-21), and those who continue to possess only that sinful nature can never inherit the kingdom of God; but as some such at Corinth became washed and sanctified and justified (I Cor. vi, 9-11), so have many others in all ages, for the only one who can deliver says, "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out" (John vi, 37). Weymouth's rendering is, "Him who comes to me I will never on any account drive away." He is sorry for and longs to give deliverance to every weary sin sick soul, but the trouble is that they will not hear and will not come. See verses 12 and compare chapter xxx, 15, and Matt. xii, 28; xliii, 37. Verses 9, 10, indicate the rebellion of the natural heart against the simplicity of God's way of deliverance. These proud, self-indulgent rebels seem to say, Does He think that we are babes just weaned, that He must prattle to us with His line upon line, precept upon precept? So the mere natural man turns from the things of God and counts them foolishness, not knowing that the kingdom of God must be received as a little child would receive it (Matt. xviii, 3; Luke xviii, 17; I Cor. ii, 14). A vision of Christ in His love to us, by seeing our sins in His own body, dying on our stead, the just for the unjust, is the only thing that will break the hard heart, and if that does not nothing will. Each believer is a priest dealing with God on behalf of his fellows and also a prophet bearing God's message to his fellows. It is ours to tell the message lovingly and faithfully, and He who sends us will take care of the results.

If we would be full of courage and joy, as the Lord's messengers should always be, we must understand His plan and be agreed with Him about everything, for otherwise we cannot walk with Him (Amos iii, 3, 7). This is suggested by the fact that we are today having a lesson from Isaiah, whose message was primarily to and concerning Judah and Jerusalem (I, 1; II, 1), and, as Dr. Robert Anderson says: "It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of an earnest, prayerful study of Israel's history, past, present and future, as recorded in the Word of God with extreme liberality or detail. Israel is the key wherewith to unlock the storehouse of prophetic truth. Israel is the door of entrance to many of God's revealed purposes concerning the human race in ages yet to come."

Every believer who is right with God cannot but desire the time when the earth shall be filled with His glory (Num. xiv, 21; Isa. xi, 9; Hab. ii, 14) and all drunkenness and every other form of sin forever gone. Isa. xlviii, 6, tells us that Israel shall do this, not the church, not priest preaching nor missionary work, but Israel when she shall have learned to sing Isa. xlviii, 1-6. Not seeing this comes a time of darkness and gloominess.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

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Postal Trouble to Be Settled

Washington, D. C.—As a result of the recent visit to Canada of representatives of the post office department regarding the announced intention of the government to abrogate on May 7 the postal convention with the United States with respect to second class matter, it is stated that a satisfactory solution of the question probably will be found.

The Canadian authorities met the American representatives in the spirit of the utmost friendliness and exhibit a disposition to arrive at some agreement upon which a continuance of the present rates might be based. Just that the United States is prepared to do in return for the concessions was not disclosed inasmuch as the report of the commission which went to Ottawa had not as yet been submitted to the postmaster general. From an authoritative source, however, it was said that the whole matter was in course of amicable adjustment.

Lord Curzon is Oxford Chancellor. London.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-viceroy of India, was elected chancellor of Oxford university by 1,110 against 430 cast for Lord Rosebery.

Hitherto, in the history of the university, chancellors had always been chosen without a contest. Although much influential pressure was exerted to persuade Lord Rosebery to accept the nomination, there will be some adverse criticism of his acceptance in face of the almost certain election of Lord Curzon, who is a Conservative, on the ground that it gave the contest a political aspect, Lord Rosebery being a Liberal.

The polling was held in the Sheldonian theatre, and a constant succession of trains brought eminent voters from all parts of the country, peers and members of the house of commons, archbishops and bishops, and other men who had attained prominence in all professions.

Advance Price of Lumber

Vancouver, B.C.—Within one month the price of lumber will be advanced two dollars per thousand by the coast mills. It is claimed by the mill men that with logs at \$13 per thousand the mills are not making what they should. At present basis the prices for rough lumber, quoted by the mills in \$16 per thousand. Ald. Heaves, H. S. Emerson, L. A. Lewis and R. H. S. Alexander, have left for Ottawa, where they will testify before the special commission appointed to investigate the question of the alleged lumber combine in the west. The advance in the price will not be made until after the evidence of the British Columbia mill men is taken.

Natural Gas at 1,300 feet

Medicine Hat.—Around Dunnville Junction, the entire country is lit up at night by the glare of burning gas. The men on the oil well outfit have struck a tremendous flow of gas, as heavy as any in Medicine Hat. So great is the pressure that some fears are expressed that they will be unable to work in it if it increases. At present it is a pipe line to relieve the pressure. The gas is burning all the time, and sending up a flame that lights the surrounding hills. The well is down about 1,300 feet and work is being continued in order to get through the gas area to the oil that is believed to be beyond it.

Will Fix Time Limit

Ottawa.—The railway commission has ordered its inspector of accidents to report at once with a view to the issuing of an order by the commission fixing a limit to the time during which engineers, conductors, operators, brakemen, switchmen and other officials responsible for the running of trains may be continuously on duty, and prescribing the time which must be taken for rest after each period of duty.

Officer Coming for Anderson

London.—A Manchester officer is leaving for Winnipeg to bring Anderson, charged with frauds on the Bank of England, back for trial. It is stated that bags supposed to contain gold which passed through Anderson's hands, were found to contain half pennies equal in weight to 1,061 sovereigns. Mrs. Anderson refunded 600 pounds sent her by Anderson.

Cruiers for Canada

Ottawa.—Mr. F. C. Hodgins, K.C., addressed the Ottawa Canadian club on the subject of a Canadian navy. He was opposed to any direct contribution from Canada to Imperial defence, but advocated, for the protection of Canadian commerce, the building of eight first class cruisers at a cost of \$40,000,000, spread over a period of sixteen years.

Opens Liverpool Exhibition

London.—Lord Elgin, addressing the Liverpool chamber of commerce, referring to his visit to Liverpool in 1854, said he came essentially as a colonial product, for he was then a Canadian boy coming home. Lord Elgin opens the Colonial Products exhibition at Liverpool.

Must Load to Capacity

Toronto.—A circular issued by Jas. Osborne, general superintendent of the Ontario division of the C. P. R., to all agents directs: "In view of the present scarcity of cars, please make special efforts to have shippers load them to their stencilled capacity, but not beyond."

Endorses Mayor Schmidt

San Francisco.—At a meeting of the Japanese Exclusion league, after a spirited debate, resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of Mayor Schmidt and the board of education at Washington in reference to the San Francisco school children.

Depleting England's Rural Dwellers

London.—The Canadian Illustrated says the enterprising advertisements of the no doubt excellent land in Canada will only tend to still further diminish our agricultural population and after a time leave us nothing at home but very young, very old and very stupid and unenterprising sections of the rural dwellers.

WEEKLY REPORT OF
THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Stone & Co.'s Report of Local and World's Markets Thursday, March 14.

WHEAT.—No special change in the world's wheat situation can be reported at the end of another weekly period. The American speculative markets have shown considerable activity, but in the matter of price changes, they have shown themselves very nervous and erratic. On several days the fluctuations in prices during the session have been almost exciting or panicky in a small way, sharp advances being followed by as sharp declines in quick succession.

The net result of the market's action during the week has been an advance of 1½c during the four days up to the 12th inst., and a decline of the same amount in the past two days, so that prices finish the week at almost the identical figures of a week ago; where they are not exactly the same the difference is usually a small fraction, higher except in the Winnipeg market where prices are ½c to ¾c under a week ago. We think there are good grounds for believing that wheat would have held the advance this week had it not been for the influence of a heavy break in the stock markets in the last two days, which has had the effect of tightening the money market, causing a depressing influence on trade, and a desire to restrict operations in view of the uncertainty as to the immediate future of financial conditions. This is a natural precaution and works automatically, but it ought not to have more than a temporary influence on the price of wheat. There is not any more wheat in the world nor do crop prospects become any better because stocks and bonds decline in value and neither will the breadstaple people in the world use less on that account. As has been expected present world's supplies continue on a liberal scale, the world's shipments last week being reported at 10,688,000 bushels compared with 11,800,000 bushels the previous week, and 9,836,000 bushels same week last year. A special feature in the world's exports is the large quantity from Argentina, 4,600,000 bushels, the largest quantity on record for one week. We expect this week's shipments from Argentina will be quite as large as last, because very favorable weather and the large amount of tonnage available, has combined to facilitate large movement, but the larger the shipments are from that country at present the less they will become later on. Australian shipments last week were comparatively light, 1,600,000 bushels, and Russia exported only 140,000 bushels, and perhaps part of this may be shipped around to the Baltic for import into Russia again. The interior movement of wheat in the United States and Western Canada has become liberal under favorable weather conditions, and visible stocks show fair increase as was expected. The American visible supply is, however, still 2,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, and a large portion of it has been sold for shipment at opening of lake navigation. On Monday, the 12th inst., the United States government report was issued giving the estimated quantity of wheat in the farmer's hands on March 1. The quantity reported is 308,000,000 bushels, being the largest on record at that date, and compares with 169,000,000 bushels on 1st March, 1906, and the highest previous on record 199,000,000 bushels on March 1, 1909. The report had been looked forward to and is around what the trade generally expected and now that it has passed it will not likely have any further effect on the market. Crop reports will now begin to have more influence on markets for a time at least than anything else. The supply for all requirements for sometime to come is assured, but if the weather signs right there will be apprehension as to the plentifulness of supply for the more distant future, because it is impossible to know what this year's crops are going to turn out, and as we have stated several times in previous reviews, the weather during the winter has not been of the kind either in America or Europe, to make us sure of large crops. And now we are receiving reports of winter damage from some of the American States and also from Germany, France and Russia. Besides this it is known that the crop in Texas has been greatly damaged by the ravages of a green bug, and there is always the danger that this pest may spread to other states north of Texas. Then there is the famine in Russia and China, and altogether the wheat trade seems to have the prospect of a very interesting time before it for many months to come.

Manitoba wheat has been firm and occasionally quite active. In our Winnipeg market fluctuations have been influenced by the action of the United States markets, but our prices being closer to a legitimate export basis our market is neither so nervous or erratic as Chicago, etc. Winter continues to hang over our western country and there seems the prospect of a late seed time for the spring wheat, and also a late opening of lake navigation. Prices at close of business today are: 76½c 1 hard, 74½c 1 nor, 72½c 2 nor, 69½c 3 nor, spot or March delivery, and on our option market future deliveries closed March 74½c, May 76½c, July 77½c.

Ships Leave With War Material

Puerto Cortes, Honduras.—The Honduran gunboat Tumbatis and the Mexican steamer Olympia, under charter, both equipped with rifles and cannon and with a large and well armed force, including American gunners, under General Quiroze, on board, left here and steamed in the direction of Trujillo. He reports the rumor that Americans have been impressed for service in the Honduran army are untrue.

Depleting England's Rural Dwellers

London.—The Canadian Illustrated says the enterprising advertisements of the no doubt excellent land in Canada will only tend to still further diminish our agricultural population and after a time leave us nothing at home but very young, very old and very stupid and unenterprising sections of the rural dwellers.

Caused by A Kiss

By MARY BRAY

Billy kissed her. It had not been on their wedding day. He had threatened and she had laughed and tossed him. Then it happened, and she had struck him a stinging blow in the face and run, plunging through tangled vines and bushes, tearing her light dress and scratching her arms on the blackberry thorns, until she broke into an open space where one might stop to breathe. She panted, then flung herself upon the ground, pressing her hands to warm, flushed cheeks.



MARY BRAY HAS WRITTEN FOR US A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Why had Martha run away? Because she hated Billy! Oh, no, or she would not have gone blackberrying with him. Because she loved to scramble through brush and briar? Hardly. Why, then? Because her thoughts rambled confusedly—just because he kissed her. Perhaps Billy would come and find her. She waited quite a time, but he did not come, and at last, with a sigh, she remembered the blackberry pie and ran to her feet.

It was a large pie, holding five gallons, and was much less than half eaten. Not caring to return her steps, she crossed the open and pressed on to a blackberry patch further away, one to which they seldom came. The day was blistering hot, and when the last glowing berry had been plucked the pie she lifted it with tired purple fingers and started home, carrying in her heart the feeling of a disappointing day.

It was quite a distance to the farmhouse, and the girl hesitated, considering which would be the shortest route, finally deciding upon a path not much used at that point, but soon communicating with the country road.

She had gone but a short distance on the path when a crunching step in the weeds startled her, and a minute later a man stepped out from the thicket, started at seeing her, grinned amiably and walked to her side. She stifled the first impulse to scream. There was no one near to hear, and it might be dangerous to show fright. So plucky Martha concealed her alarm and walked quietly on her way.

When only of good. The cake was not eaten. It seemed to her that a monster was coming, that behind and that she covered the ground by leaps like a strange animal. Suddenly she left the path and made a short cut through the trees, so that for the instant he did not see her swift change of direction, and to this she probably owed her life. She tore into the cabin almost full upon a man within as he jumped from his chair and gasped, hardly knowing what she was saying: "He'll kill us! Lock the door! Run!"

As she fell exhausted to the floor she dimly sensed a man rushing out of the cabin in the direction from which she had come. Her breath came thick and painfully. She tried to think, and suddenly, like a lightning flash, came the query, "Who was the man in the cabin?" and a new terror seized her.

Then her flesh quivered at the sound of a horrible cry and two almost simultaneous shots, followed by a third. How long she lay where she had fallen she did not know, for now fright and exhaustion seemed to have numbed her utterly, but when she was able to struggle to her feet she crept through the woods toward the old path leading to the country road, avoiding with a shudder the crooked path which led from the cabin. Finally she sat down by the wayside to wait for any passing vehicle, too spent to carry herself further. And this time Billy, also disappointed, carrying his load of berries, came strolling along.

"Martha!" At sight of the limp, bedraggled figure he cried out and fell at her side. She told him weakly what had happened, and, aflame with revengeful rage, he marched down the crooked path, leaving her for a minute alone. When he came back his usually roddy face was white, though he would not give any explanation, and not until Billy had carried her home in his strong young arms and she had cried upon his shoulder and let him kiss her peacefully, rapturously, did he tell her that he had stumbled upon two dead bodies, dead, but warm, not five yards from each other, though separated by shrubbery and trees.

It transpired that the men were notorious criminals in hiding. When Martha had staggered in with her cry of "He'll kill us! Run!" the started man in the cabin acted upon one idea—that he was about to be captured; that she had warned him. He had rushed out, fired at the figure approaching through the woods, and his shot was almost instantly returned. Both men had shot to kill.

As a curious beneficence from so harrowing an experience, the prize money paid for the delivery of the two criminals, alive or dead, gave a certain young couple a splendid start in the building of their new home.

The Second Duke of Wellington. Lady Dorothy Nevill tells us that the second Duke of Wellington was a very clever and witty man, whom in dolence or pride prevented from taking part in politics or anything else. He certainly was eccentric in manner and dress, generally wearing an old soft felt hat and an aged cloak of the sort known as a roqueleau, a huge cape of black cloth, and this, combined with his goggles, made him a figure of a very noticeable and eccentric kind. One day the duke drove Lady Dorothy Nevill down to the Crystal Palace to see an exhibition of donkeys, and when there his grace would insist on strolling about in the enclosure reserved for judges. Lady Dorothy told him they would be turned out and left him. Presently an official approached and said, "Sir, may I ask, are you a judge?" "A judge of what?" thundered the duke. "Of donkeys," came the reply. "Certainly I am and (looking hard at the man) a very good one too. Leave me alone." The man slunk back abashed, and there was more whispered consultation among the officials. But the queer intruder was recognized by somebody, and with many bows and apologies the Duke of Wellington was invited to become a judge, to which he agreed with much chuckling.—Saturday Review.

Ways of the Wild Elephant. Wild elephants terrorize whole districts in India, killing men, women and children and destroying houses, granaries and fields. A woman and her two children were sleeping in their hut. One of the children heard a noise at the granary and woke the mother. The sound of the human voices from the house enraged the invading elephants, one of which charged the house, broke it down and killed the woman and one child. The remaining child escaped by hiding. At another time a woman was working at a ford. An elephant walked out of the forest and wished to cross the stream at the ford. As the woman was in the way, he picked her up, winding his trunk around her body, the end of it coming over her face and nose. Then he placed the woman gently, or as gently as he could, at one side of the path. He did not mean to hurt her, but nevertheless he broke her nose and one rib by the compression of his trunk. Again, an elephant found a mother and baby in a granary which he was demolishing. With its huge foot it crushed the baby in its cradle, but, picking up the mother, lifted her out of the house unharmed, placed her on the ground and then went on rummaging for grain.

Preliminary Practice. "Tom friend Popley hadn't had his auto very long, but he seems to manage it very well. He seems particularly clever at steering through a crowd of street."

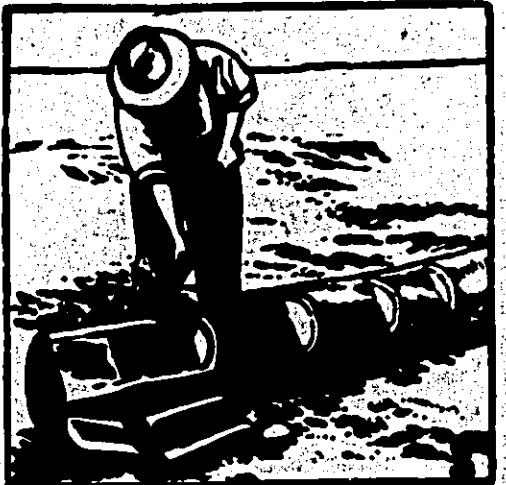
"Oh, Popley's all right! He's had years of experience with a baby carriage."

A GATEPOST

Method of Squaring a Log—The First Operation—A Hint to the Axeman to Increase Skill and Judgment.

In squaring a gatepost the first operation consists in removing the bark from the log. In giving directions for the work American Cultivator says: For the sake of stability as large a butt as is possible is left on the gatepost. Only that portion, therefore, which is to stand above the ground is squared. The length of this portion is measured off and the log fixed so that it will remain steady while the ends are being marked. At the same time it is placed in such a position that the most may be made of the timber it contains. The ease and readiness with which this is done depend entirely upon the skill and judgment of the axeman. The result of practice and experience—of the axeman.

The squares or rectangles are now marked on the ends with the aid of the level and rule. The first line (a vertical one) is obtained by drawing a pencil along the face of the level when it is held plumb and as close to the edge as it is deemed advisable.



SQUARING THE POST. To go. The line at right angles to this is obtained by drawing a line along the top of the same instrument when it is held level. The other lines necessary to complete the rectangle are then obtained without difficulty by measurements. Another way of marking the first line on both ends is with the aid of a plumb line. The other lines are then marked off it with the aid of a blacksmith's or other square and a measure.

It is very necessary that some method be adopted to prevent a "wind" or twist in the squared log. Marking the first line on each end with the plumb line or level is an easy and satisfactory way of preventing this. The ends having been marked, it is necessary to connect these marks with lines which will show the axeman how deep to chop. These lines are marked or "struck" in a similar manner to that adopted by a carpenter for marking a chalk line on a board. A carpenter's line, a piece of string or sewing twine is used. Instead of coating the string with chalk, as the carpenter does, it is found better for the work in hand to use a liquid, such as whitewash.

Oris, or keris, at intervals of nine to twelve inches are now chopped with a common axe almost to the lines "struck." The intervening blocks are then split off with the same axe, after which the edges are finally trimmed with the squaring axe.

The partially squared log is now rolled over until the remaining marks on the ends are in a vertical position, lines connecting these marks are "struck" and the edges squared as the others were squared. The top is then rounded off with a "round" and adze. This completes the squaring. The post is finished and is ready for setting in the ground.

Warm Feed For Hogs. We have known many instances where a good feed of warm slop once a day during the winter made the difference between a big bunch of hogs bedded down in a gain and a loss. It is not by any means impossible to take a good growthy bunch through the winter making an average daily gain of one and a half or two pounds if they are fed warm slop once a day, while, on the other hand, if they are given nothing but cold water and dry grain there may be weeks at a time when they will stand still, says a writer in Iowa Homestead.

The plan of cooking must be adapted to conditions, though we have found that it is generally cheaper in the end to buy a good cooker rather than to temporize with a home-made affair. Nothing is better than a good meal of warm feed once a day; for brood sows, and for this purpose one can use the small grains, such as oats or barley. Of course if to this is added when it is warm a little oilmeal or tankage so much the better, because this contributes to the health and thrift of the sows and to the proper development of the little pigs.

Loss of Nitrogen. The following shows conclusions arrived at as a result of experiments at the Minnesota experiment station:

The loss of nitrogen from four grain farms in ten years amounted to from three to five times more than was removed by the crops. This loss was due to the rapid decay of the humus and the liberation of the nitrogen, which forms an essential part of the humus. The losses of nitrogen from these grain farms were practically the same as from the experimental plots at the university farm. The results of the tests on the small plots are in accord with the field tests in different parts of the state.

Grooming a Horse. If the horses are brushed off every morning the first thing they are ready for business at any time during the day. Many persons dread grooming a horse; but, like other things, it is easy when you know how. There is a right and a wrong way. The right way takes a stiff brush in one hand and a soft one in the other. With the stiff brush, preferably a rice root brush, rub the coat, beginning in the neck. Have the soft brush follow closely and smooth down the hair. Use the stiff brush again, but both brushes should be used all the time. At the legs and under the body, both brushes should be used with the leg between them. It is excellent exercise.

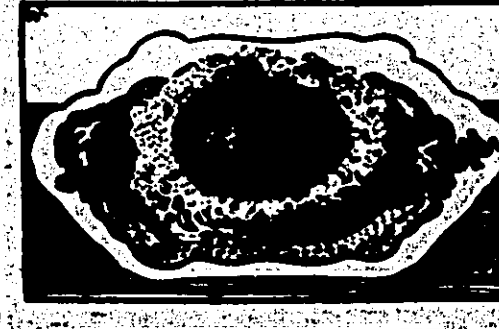
MACARONI RECIPES.

A FOODSTUFF NOT ENOUGH USED BY COOKS.

Always Buy the Best Quality of Macaroni—Shows as to How It Should Be Served—Two Good Formulas That Are Really Made.

Macaroni is one of those foodstuffs of which the average cook does not avail herself nearly as much as she might with advantage. It lends itself alike to some of the simplest forms of cookery as well as to dishes of a more elaborate description. It may be employed in conjunction with all kinds of meats and poultry, or it may be served alone as a farinaceous dish, and it possesses the advantage that it contains in itself quite sufficient nutriment to qualify it to take the place of a meat dish when desirable. In buying macaroni it is well worth while to take a little trouble to procure the best quality, as the results are so much more satisfactory.

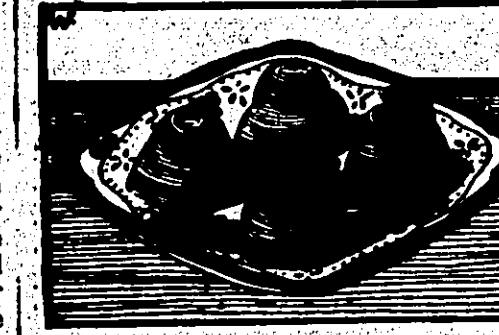
The water in which it is cooked should always be boiling fast when it is put in. As to the time necessary for boiling, it is impossible to give exact directions, because some kinds of maca-



roni require much longer than others, but it should be cooked until it can just be divided with a fork by pressing it against the edge of the pan, but not until it is pappy or loses shape. If, however, it is subsequently to be further subjected to the cooking process for any length of time, as is the case when it is baked or steamed, a somewhat shorter period may be given. From forty minutes to an hour must, as a rule, be allowed for the average large macaroni, about thirty minutes for spaghetti or nouilles and less still for vermicelli.

Molded Macaroni Cheese.—Break three ounces of macaroni—nouilles or spaghetti answers equally well—into small pieces, boil in rapidly boiling salted water. When tender, drain off the water and add half a pint of milk; cook slowly till the macaroni has absorbed most of the milk. To half a pint of thick white sauce add two ounces of grated cheese and mix with the macaroni. Last of all add two well beaten eggs. Butter a plain border mold, sprinkle it with browned breadcrumbs and pour in the macaroni mixture. Steam gently for about half an hour, turn out and fill the center with stewed tomatoes and mushrooms.

Spaghetti Timbale.—Boil three ounces of spaghetti in boiling salted water. Do not break it to make it go into the pan, but when the water boils fast take part of the spaghetti in the hand and hold the ends in the water, allowing it as it softens, to gently slide into the water. It will soften almost at once and may in this way be quite easily managed. Boil for about twenty-five minutes, or until it is just soft, but be sure it does not lose shape. Then drain it, rinse in cold water and spread it out at full length to cool. Butter liberally some small molds and line them with the spaghetti, beginning at the middle of the bottom of the molds and coiling it up the sides. Fill the centers with a mixture of pounded raw chicken or veal mixed with a nicely seasoned white sauce and add one whole egg for every two of the molds. Cover with greased



paper and surround with boiling water to one-third their depth. Steam for half an hour, but do not allow the water to boil fiercely. Turn out gently and serve hot. The filling may be varied according to circumstances, and cooked poultry may be used if more convenient.

After the Honeybees. A well dressed young man approached the counter of a branch postoffice and wrote a message. Laying the pencil down, he handed the message to the girl and said, "You can hurry this for me, can't you?" "Yes, indeed," replied the girl. "It's very important," he went on. "I must have it sent off at once." "It shall go right through." "All right," he said, turning away. "Be sure to hurry it now." When he had gone, the girl showed the message to another operator standing near. "Look what is to be hurried," she said. The message read, "Henry still loves his little wife and wishes she could be with him."

A New Bath Case. The latest improvement in ladies' bath cases is that they are made on aluminum "bodies"—that is to say, with an aluminum frame covered with leather, weight being thus reduced and strength increased, while it is impossible for the case to be out of shape, as has sometimes happened when a rebreath has been committed.

HOLDING A SKIRT.

The Way It May Be Done Gracefully and With Comfort.

To hold a circular skirt in a becoming way bend the body slightly at the waist line, dropping the right hand as far down the back as it will reach. Then, with the finger tips, take opposite the knees the edges of two of the back folds, or gored, gather them into a light but firm loop and pull gently around the body to the right, lifting the material upward until, on a line with the hip, then bend the wrist slightly, so it will be comfortable, and rest the hand on the hip bone, so that there will be no strain on the muscles of the arm.

If the skirt is so long that the bottom on the opposite side touches the ground, a few horizontal folds should be made in the material. At the same time the gores in the back are gathered together, and then there will be no chance for the skirt to drag, for the cloth will be held so tightly that the improvised plaits will stay in place, says an exchange. Or if a woman wishes and has both hands free she can hold the folds and give a balance to her figure that it would otherwise be without.

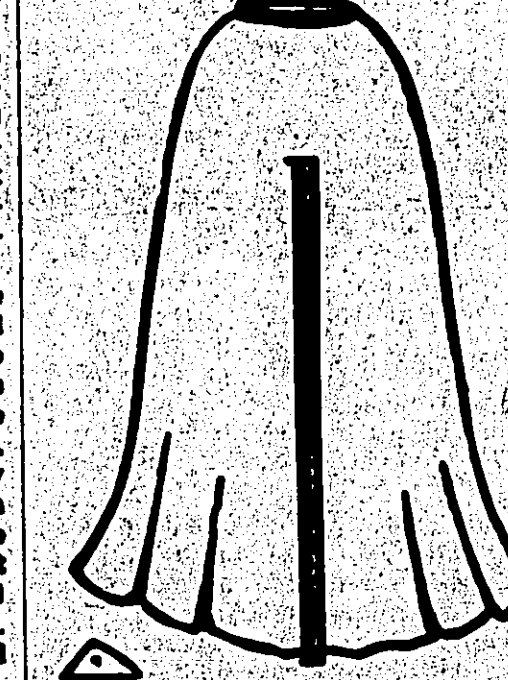
Carrying a full gathered skirt, such as is often worn to the opera, receptions and for dinners, is quite a simple matter, for it is nothing more than making a bag by folding the ends of a handkerchief together.

The skirt is picked up with thumbs and forefingers at the back by the bottom or edge of the hem and straightened out at the waist line, while the hands are extended as far to right and left as they will reach. When the material has been settled in folds around the waist, with one hand holding the two sides together in front, the skirt is caught up directly in the middle of the front, and the three edges are held firmly in either the right or left hand. Held in this way under an opera cape or long cloak, a frock with a train or one that is unusually long can be managed with little difficulty.—Exchange.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Avoiding the Long Strain of Standing to Make a Skirt Hung.

I am sure this will help home dressmakers. Finish the skirt all but the hem, put it on and adjust it properly. Take a yardstick, place one end on the floor close to the feet and allow the stick to rest against the front of the skirt. Mark the top of the stick on the skirt with a pin. Move the stick along to the side, being careful to see that it is always vertical and not



MEASURING THE SKIRT.

slanting, and place another pin. Proceed in this way till a circle of pins is completed around the skirt. Now the skirt is marked an even thirty-six inches from the floor. Take it off, lay it on a table and with the yardstick mark off the desired length below the row of pins. I usually allow thirty-four and one-half inches, which is one and one-half inches off the ground. The pins can be very quickly placed even by a man, who seems to find no objection to the yardstick, and it does away with the long strain of standing to have a skirt hung.—Good Housekeeping.

Soul Loveliness.

Near acquaintance with loveliness shows whether it is genuine or not. It is the kind of beauty that bears daily inspection that lasts to and through old age. One may have perfect features, a dazzling skin, ideally perfect teeth, a wonderfully graceful figure, but if one is fretful, whining, childish, selfish or arrogant—well, what's the use of the beauty part? The spirit must manifest itself with beautiful thoughts and beautiful acts, else the physical perfections will appear absolutely ugly and tiresome. Many a woman has started in with cosmetics and physical culture and while beautifying the physical self has discovered the possibilities of soul loveliness.

Beginnings Under the Eyes.

To treat bagginess under the eyes make a cream of five drams of lanolin, five grams of vaseline, two and a half grams of almond oil and one and a half grams of sulphate of aluminum. Mix by melting the fats in a basin set into a pan of hot water and when liquid remove from the heat and beat in the almond oil and lay over the eyes. Renew this for five minutes and then wipe. Gently massage the cream for about five minutes and wipe off what is left. Do this just before going to bed.

Making a Skirt.

In making skirts be sure to have all creases pressed out before arranging pattern on material. If material has a nap, or should it be a large design, lay pattern on the one way. If not, you may reverse pattern up and down, which would prevent its matching when put together. Be sure that the pattern is arranged in the correct way.



"AUNT SALLY."

A Game For Boys With Plenty of Fun For the Players.

If you are a boy and have never met "Aunt Sally," you will be glad to be introduced to her now, as she allows you to have lots of fun at her expense. "Aunt Sally" is a game that can be played by any number of persons. She herself is a block of wood made in the shape of an old colored woman's head and painted black. She is placed on the top of a pole set in the ground, and her head is decorated with a frilled cap. You can also dress her with a cape and a ruff, as the picture shows, and do not



OLD "AUNT SALLY."

forget "Aunt Sally's" pipe. In fact, you may stick several pipes in her mouth and also in her ears, if you wish, for that is part of the game.

The players stand off about twenty feet and throw sticks from twenty inches to two feet in length, trying to break the pipes. Each player throws in turn, and each side pipe broken scores one point, each front pipe two points.

You can form two sides, making it a match game, determining beforehand how many points shall win. A referee may be appointed, who may be one of the players, and the score is easily kept by calling aloud, as when you play tennis.

When you start to play this game you will be likely to have an attack of "Aunt Sally" fever, as it is such good pastime that you will not want to stop. If breaking clay pipes is too expensive, you can substitute imitation pipes, which you can make of wood or cardboard.

INDIAN "WIRELESS."

The Smoke Signals and Fire Arrows of the Red Men.

Agus before Marconi invented wireless telegraphy the Indians of North America had a system of "wireless" communication of their own by means of smoke signals and fire arrows.

The settler's wife, looking out from her lonely cabin on the prairie at the band of roving Indians, learned to note and understand the Indian smoke signals puffing lightly into the clear blue of the prairie sky. These smoke signals were sent up in puffs or rings, so that there was no chance of mistaking them for a campfire. The puffs were made by covering a fire with a blanket for a minute. Then the blanket was lifted quickly, and the smoke ascended. The blanketing process was repeated until a column of rings warned the Indians far and near to "look out" or "be on the watch." Two smoke built close together meant "Camp here."

Signaling at night was carried on by means of fire arrows. Their meaning was like that of the smoke. The fiery trail left by the arrow in its flight through the darkness was the same signal as one smoke. The others tallied, and a flight of several fiery arrows said, "The enemy is too strong for us."

New Plants Travel.

The dandelion, with its parachute, has gone with Perry within the arctic circle and has also made its appearance in the southern hemisphere. The rose of Jericho curls up in a ball, with the seed pod inside and the wind rolls it over the deserts of Syria and Egypt. The seed pods of the fern and broom are like little guns. In August and September you may hear them crack, crack, as they burst, scattering the seeds like bullets.

The cranesbill, or wild geranium, has its seeds arranged so that five arms are thrown out like a sling, throwing the seeds with considerable force. The mangrove grows in salt water swamps and shallow sea water. The plants require to be rooted in the mud.

The Parrot Tongue.

A little girl had been in the habit for a long time of saying a prayer every morning in which were the two lines: All through the day, I humbly pray, Be thou my guard and guide. One day when she had finished she electrified her aunt by saying: "Aunt Emma, that is the most foolish prayer I ever heard. What do I want with a garden guide?"

Estlin's Astronomy.

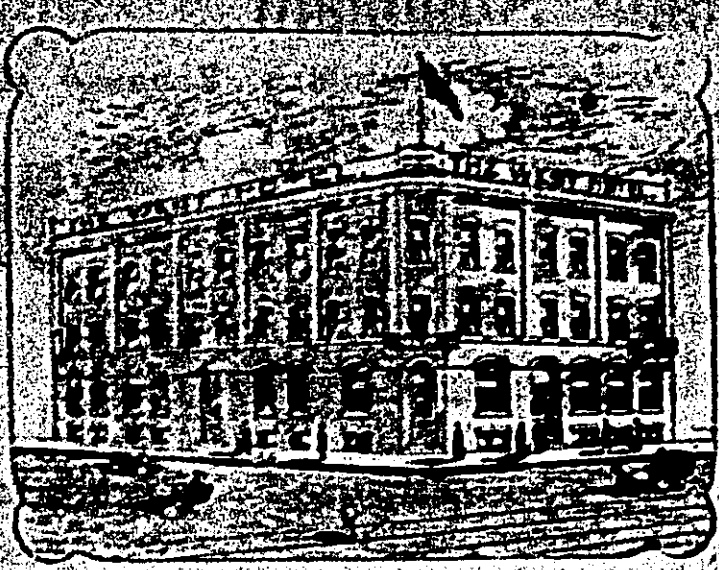
Our little Estlin was perplexed when she found that this wonderful world that we live on is round.

Now 'tis hard to be plain, In its orbit so true, Was a puzzle to her, With no answer in view.

"I must be," said Estlin, "Told a tale in a dream, That is heavy by day, But the string that cleaves But the string that cleaves"

—George Moore

The WEST HOTEL



Main St.
Winnipeg

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

MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATE

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

E. KERN Prop.

Council Meeting

The Council of the Municipality of Grey met on Tuesday, Mar. 12th, in the Council Chamber. Present: Mr. R. H. Staples (reeve), and Councillors Bedford and Antoine.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Bedford—Antoine: That J. L. Picton's account be cancelled as cheque is returned, this party having been previously paid.

A letter from the Union of Canadian Municipalities was read.

Bedford—Antoine: That this Council join the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and that the Clerk be authorized to forward the fee, \$10.

Bedford—Antoine: That By-law No. 14, paragraph 2, be altered to read: "between the first day of April and the first day of November," instead of 15th May and 1st November.

Bedford—Antoine: That the Clerk have 50 notices printed and posted, notifying all persons in the municipality to have all yards and premises cleaned by April 1st.

Bedford—Antoine: That the Clerk notify owners of pool tables to comply with By-law No. 32.

Bedford—Antoine: That the report of the auditors be accepted.

Bedford—Antoine: That the Clerk have 500 copies of the auditors' report printed and sent out to the resident ratepayers.

Bedford—Antoine: That J. R. Rinn and R. J. Wilson be each paid \$35 for their services as auditors.

Antoine—Bedford: That the Clerk write to the Minister of the Interior, requesting that a surveyor be sent to survey township 8, range 6, and township 8, range 5, west.

Bedford—Antoine: That the Clerk notify Mr. Bonnesoy to apply to the Land Titles office at Carman, according to clause 19, chapter 119, of the Municipal Assessment Act.

Bedford—Antoine: That the time for assessors to return rolls be extended until March 20th.

A letter from the Provincial Government was received, enclosing cheque for \$1200, in aid of roads built during 1906.

The following accounts were read:

E. Jobin (R. Smith, charity)	2.20
J. Loranca	6.20
J. Delorine	3.05
E. McLeod, R. Smith	5.60
Joe Ray, work, Ward 4	4.75
Dr. A. Garry, Health Officer, seven months salary	14.00
W. O. Soole, Express	40
Telephone	73
Vital Statistics	8.75

Elm Creek Mail, printing and advertising

Bedford—Antoine: That all accounts as read be paid.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned till Tuesday, April 23rd, at 10 a.m.

Easter Statistics

Easter, falling on so early a date this year, makes some Easter statistics interesting.

The earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22. The moon must then be full on March 21, and that date must be a Saturday. Such a combination of circumstances is extremely rare. Easter Sunday has fallen as early as March 22 in 1093, in 1761, and in 1817, and it will fall on March 22 again in 1990, 2076 and 2144.

The latest date on which Easter can fall is April 25. That happened in 1686, in 1754 and in 1886. It will happen again in 1943.

Ontario Schools To Fly The Flag

The changes in the public school act to be made at the present session of the Ontario Legislature will embrace a movement towards the development of patriotism and the teaching of practical citizenship. Minister Pine has decided that the Department will supply every school in the province with a large flag, a Union Jack, upon which will be emblazoned the Canadian coat of arms. Tenders will be called for by the Government for flag poles, and the poles erected on every school ground from which the flag will fly on all school days.

The regulations are likely to provide an interesting ceremonial. In connection with the flag it is probable that following prayers, the teacher will assemble the school and the pupils will salute the raising of the flag.

Serious Train Wreck

A serious wreck occurred on Tuesday morning at Carleton Place, 92 miles west of Fort William. Seven coaches and a caboose of an immigrant special were thrown into the ditch by a broken rail, and nine passengers injured, all being British immigrants. They are now in hospital at Fort William.

The train was not running at a high rate of speed when it struck the broken rail, but the eight last cars were thrown from the track and several of them rolled down an embankment. The caboose caught fire from the overturned stove and was entirely destroyed. By the efforts of the train crew and passengers the fire was prevented from spreading to the other cars, which were not seriously damaged.

No Howling For Him

They tell this one on former Governor George Hoadly, of Ohio:

Once upon a time in the midst of a campaign, Mr. Hoadly was to deliver a speech at a little town in the great and glorious Buckeye State. When he reached the one hotel the town boasted he walked up to the register and wrote his name. The proprietor, head-porter, steward, head-waiter, depot-runner was behind the desk in his shirt sleeves, his hat on the back of his head, and a cigar stump held between his teeth. When the visitor had put down his John Hancock, the factotum turned the register around, read without the flicker of an eyelid the name there written, wrote "10," beside it with a lead pencil, and said:

"You kin jest take yer grip right up that stairway there, an' back down the hall clean to the end. Yer room's right on the left hand side of the hall, in the corner—number 10."

With considerable astonishment and not a little injured dignity, Ohio's chief executive pointed to his name, smiled faintly, and said:

"I am George Hoadly."

"Yep, I notice," said the rustic, without turning a hair. "An' yer room's right there at the end of the hall—number 10. Can't miss it."

With more hauteur, and almost quivering with outraged importance, the guest said impressively:

"I am George Hoadly, governor of the state of Ohio."

Turning then, with a look of exasperated impatience on his face, the hotel man exclaimed:

"Well, what d'ye expect me to do—kin yer name?"

J. Duxbury, M.D.

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

H. P. W. VERNON, M.D., C.M.
FANNYSTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

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

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

F. J. BUTCHER
SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.

Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench
Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.

Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

L.O.L. No. 1760.

Meets the Friday night on or before the full of the moon in each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Rev. G. G. GRANT, W.M.
G. SIMPSON, R.S.

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

A. HAMEL
Auctioneer
FANNYSTELLE MAN.
Terms on application

FANNYSTELLE
LIVERY STABLE
First-Class Horses and Rigs.
Orders promptly attended to.

ALPH. POIRIER PROP.

The Elm Creek Dray
WALTER CANN, Prop.

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