

# ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, FEBRUARY 14, 1907

NO. 7

## Farm Lands

—AND—

## Building Lots

FOR SALE

## On Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN

INSURANCE

## Red River Loan and Land Co.

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ELM CREEK, MAN.

Winnipeg Office - 293 Market Street

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BARGAINS IN TOILET SOAP

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap  
5c a cake; 6 for 25c

Pure Castile Soap, Cake or Bar  
5c a cake; 3 for 10c; 20c per lb.

Pure Transparent Glycerine, Benzoin, Witch Hazel, Howard's Hard Water, Rose Bouquet, Pure Oatmeal, Azora Rose  
10c a cake; 25c a box

Plantol Soap  
20c a cake

Pure White Glycerine  
25c a cake

A FULL SUPPLY OF PICTURE POST CARDS AND SOUVENIR GOODS

## 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 wrongs. 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 18.44

### 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

R. Gee went to Winnipeg on Monday.

Rev. Father Maur, of St. Claude, was in town on Monday.

Mrs. Fennell spent a few days in Winnipeg last week.

Principal Shipley was in Winnipeg on Saturday last.

Starkey House, Carman, for the best of everything.

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

J. D. Proctor made a business trip to Winnipeg on Tuesday.

DIED.—On Thursday, February 7th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow.

Hand sleighs, regular price 95c to \$1.50, to clear, 50c.—John A. Thomson.

Miss Maggie Kennedy spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Messrs. Griffiths and Campbell, of Winnipeg, spent the week-end with Rev. G. C. and Mrs. Grant.

To refinish old rusty stovepipes try Sherwin-Williams' Stovepipe Enamel. No smoke, 15c and 25c.—John A. Thomson.

Rev. Mr. Blay, of St. John's College Winnipeg, conducted service in the English Church on Sunday last.

Brooks & Sutherland, barristers, formerly of Carman, have opened offices in the Empress Building, 354 Main Street, Winnipeg.

"Lost, the Elm Creek sidewalk." At least, so said "Mike Dooly" on Friday night. The Council should take the hint.

Deer Lodge, one of the most famous of Winnipeg's landmarks, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are guaranteed for ever. If you need a machine, let us talk it over.—John A. Thomson.

W. Waite, late of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, is handing out the liquid refreshment at the Grand View.

George Simpson, with his sister Etta, left on Monday for a month's trip through the States. After a few months, has returned home. He reports very disagreeable weather, and is glad to get back, even if it is 30 below.

The Department of Education have placed Elm Creek on the list of centres for the summer examinations. This will obviate the necessity of our pupils going to Carman, as heretofore.

Last Thursday evening a dance was held in Whittam's Hall, in honor of "Billy" Cook, who left for Winnipeg on Saturday. Mr. Cook was a great favorite with the boys—some say with the girls too—and will be much missed.

The Conservative convention for the electoral division of Dufferin will be held in Carman on Thursday next, February 21st. It goes without saying that Premier Roblin will be nominated again. Residents of Elm Creek wishing to attend the convention will leave here by the morning train, and those wishing to attend the nomination only may leave by the evening train, returning by special train at the close of the meeting.

Tomorrow (Friday) evening, under the direction of the Literary Committee of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, Mr. W. Shipley will read a paper on "The Victories of War," and Dr. Duxbury will read one on "The Victories of Peace." An open discussion, led by Rev. G. C. Grant, will follow, and a profitable evening is expected.

When a person resident in a foreign country is, at a social gathering, politely requested to rise to the toast of that country's flag, it is only common decency that they should do so; and when that country's national anthem is being sung it shows very bad form for that person to deliberately try to create discord by singing something else. Disrespect for another country's flag does not show respect for one's own flag, but it does show colossal ignorance and lack of good manners.

Mr. Ed. August, the Liberal candidate for the electoral division of Dufferin, arrived in town from Carman on Tuesday evening. Strange to say, he arrived unaccompanied. Fortunately, at the Grand View Hotel, he fell into the hands of Mr. Duncan McGregor Smith, who tried to rally round him a few of the Liberal supporters, but, unluckily for him, most of them were out of town. The Mail thinks Mr. August's chance of winning the forthcoming election a very slim one. Call again, Mr. August, when the weather is finer.

### Starbuck

(The late for last week)  
John Barr has sold out his farm at a good figure.

There have been several dances lately, and all report a good time.

W. G. Hay has shipped several cars of hay the last few weeks.

G. L. McQueen, late C.P.R. agent here, and now at Morris, is the proud daddy of a daughter.

About four feet of snow on the prairie. That means high water and floods in the spring.

The agent at Fannystelle is complaining about the cold weather. Why don't you get married, Russ?

The genial Mr. Ramstad, Ogilvie's popular buyer, loaded several cars this week. He is a hustler and strict business man.

Principal Halligan, of Starbuck school, has secured his first-class professional certificate. The attendance at his school is very good, in spite of the severe weather.

Wm. Millar, who has been down in the States on business the last two months, has returned home. He reports very disagreeable weather, and is glad to get back, even if it is 30 below.

Plans are out for a residence for one of our wheat buyers, and it is rumored that he will not batch, either. Of course, he made good business this fall, and is always booming "the largest flour mill in the West."

Wedding bells are constantly ringing in Starbuck, Miss Jeannie Powers and Mr. Jack McDonald, and Miss Birdie Sanderson and Mr. Julius Stenberg being the latest couples to enter the holy state of matrimony. We wish them all success and good luck.

Saturday night's passenger train to Souris did not get to its destination till Monday morning, and Monday's eastbound train, due at Starbuck at 10.51, passed at 1.20 on Tuesday morning. The C.P.R. should get the Hon. Bob Rogers to run the snow plow over this line.

CAPITAL PAID UP: 12,500,000 TOTAL ASSETS: Thirty-two Million Dollars. RESERVE FUND: \$2,500,000

## BANK OF HAMILTON

RECEIVES accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, on favorable terms. 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

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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

Carman Branch:  
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

## 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.

### C.O.F. "At Home"

The local branch of the Canadian Order of Foresters ably sustained the reputation they established last year as entertainers, when, on Friday evening last, they were "at home" to their numerous friends. So successful were their efforts on that occasion, that some of the other lodges are contemplating doing something along the same lines.

The members and guests began to arrive shortly after eight o'clock, and very soon the capacious hall was well filled with a happy crowd bent on enjoying themselves to the fullest extent, and that they did this was evidenced by the many complimentary remarks heard on all sides.

After a lengthy indulgence in social chat, games, etc., the following short programme of music was rendered: Pianoforte solo, Mrs. Ira Dewitt; song, "An Evening Song," Mr. F. B. Roberts; quartet, "The Soldier's Farewell," Mrs. Thomson, Miss Nelson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hollingsworth; song, "Queen of the Earth," Mr. C. H. Lemmon.

This over, the company sat down to a bountiful and admirably served supper, in the preparation of which the ladies had again distinguished themselves. Some of the members acted as waiters, and so well did they perform their duties that one of the company wanted to know if they had taken a course in a correspondence school. Before leaving the tables the following toast list was submitted, Chief Ranger Thomson acting as toastmaster: "King and Empire," Mr. H. Graham and Dr. Duxbury; "Our Order," Mr. W. Porter and Mr. J. A. Thomson; "Our Town," Mr. W. C. Soole and Mr. J. Gordon; "The Ladies," Mr. J. A. Storey and Rev. G. C. Grant.

The hit of the evening was a farce, entitled "Wanted, a Confidential Clerk," admirably played by Rev. G. C. Grant and Messrs. W. Mose, J. A. Thomson, W. C. Soole, F. Humphries, and G. A. Allward. About 12.30 some of the company departed, others remaining to dance "the light fantastic." The party finally broke up about 4 a.m., everyone voting the affair a huge success.







## NAVIGATION OF HUDSON'S BAY

Interesting Debate in the Senate  
Reopens Interest in An Old Subject

Ottawa, Ont.—In the senate the Hon. Mr. Ferguson spoke on the motion for papers in advocacy of a railway to Hudson bay. He said the resources of the Hudson bay and communication to Europe via Hudson's straits were frequently discussed in the senate from 1873 to 1894. In these discussions the route was discredited by interests affected by the St. Lawrence navigation. There was, no doubt, wisdom in proceeding with deliberation, but the time is near at hand when the question will have to be energetically dealt with. A glance at the map reveals the wonderful position of the great Canadian sea. Churchill is situated 500 miles west of St. Louis and St. Paul. The distance to Liverpool is the same as from Montreal. Churchill communicates with the open sea as directly as Halifax.

Developments in the Yukon and at Cobalt have given us a glimpse of the value of our hinterland. The territory surrounding the bay contains valuable minerals, the extent of which can only be ascertained when the country is supplied with means of communication. Valuable timber grows along the rivers flowing into the bay and waterpower exists almost everywhere on these rivers. The fisheries of the bay and inland water of Ungava and Keewatin will, when developed, become one of the best resources of the Dominion.

Hudson's bay has a sea coast within the temperate zone of over 2,000 miles. Dr. Robert Bell in 1877, during the months of July, August and September, found the temperature along the east coast as follows:

Sea, 53 degrees; rivers, 61 degrees; air, 62 degrees.

The mean temperature of the air being only 2 degrees lower than the average temperature of the same period at ten principal stations from Halifax to Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river. Mr. Tyrell placed the average dates of the opening and closing of Churchill harbor as follows:

Average day of opening, June 19; average day of closing, Nov. 19; average period of navigation, five months.

Dr. Bell gives similar dates for Fort York, extending over fifty years; showing an average of six months of open water. Dismissing as unwarranted the claims which have been put forward regarding open navigation of Hudson's straits for a period of six months, Senator Ferguson quoted Markham, Bell, Wakeham, Gordon and Lowe as practically agreeing on a four months season of navigation of these straits.

This consensus of opinion put the commercial value of communication to Europe, via the Hudson bay beyond all doubt. The entire absence of rocks and shoals, made the route an ideal one in the summer months. Icebergs were not encountered except for about 100 straits west of the month of the straits. The length of the day during the season of navigation greatly facilitated navigation.

**Cattle Breeders Meet.**  
Toronto, Ont.—The Dominion Cattle Breeders' association met in the Palmer house and considered the report of the executive and elected officers. A lengthy discussion took place about the regulation affecting the importation of live stock. A great many cattle are said to be imported into Canada free of duty which are not recorded in any Canadian books of records for the various breeds, some of the owners afterwards record them here, but others continue to record them in the foreign records.

The term "pure bred" should, the members agreed, refer to cattle registered in the Canadian national records, which records now constitute a complete system and are authorized by the federal government. Moreover, cattle of low quality, recorded in books which are not recognized in the countries from which the animals come, were said to be brought into this country and sold as pure bred cattle.

A "deputation" consisting of the members of the various stock associations will likely wait on the Dominion government to ask for a pension of the regulations to prevent this.

**Jobs in Hawaiian Islands.**  
Honolulu.—Sixty-five thousand Japanese are now in the Hawaiian Islands; it is carefully estimated. Among these 45,000 are adult males, and of this number 15,000 are men trained in arms. Six thousand of them are veterans of the war with Russia, who do not go to work on the plantations, but crowd the hotels here. They come ostensibly as laborers, but customs officers discovered they were veterans wearing medals and have discharge papers in their baggage.

Gun dealers report an unusually large sale of firearms and ammunition.

**Lumbering Conditions Ideal.**  
Prince Albert, Sask.—The Prince Albert city council has contracted for two thousand cords of wood to be used for municipal purposes during 1907. There are at present five thousand cords available for distribution with a foot of snow on the level and the weather a succession of calm sunny days the lumbering conditions are ideal. This season's cut will be far the largest in the history of the city. The city has an abundant supply of all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

## Anglican Bishop on Church Union.

Montreal.—At the meeting of the synod of the Church of England held in synod hall, Bishop Carmichael made the following pronouncement on the question of "The apostolicality of the Episcopate as connected with the question of organic church union."

"The question of the apostolicality of the Episcopate in the present day has become a live question through the drift of thought towards organic union, and it has struck me that some words simply by way of remembrance with regard to the subject would not be out of place. Apart from divine revelation, the general principle of succession in connection with family, tribe, or nation, is one that has held good under varied aspects both in barbarous and civilized life.

"The birthright of the elder son is an institution dating back in some form to archaic times, and an effort to deflect the natural line of a royal or tribal leader, save where the king had authority of naming his successor, or the tribe to elect him, has ever been regarded as one form of treason.

"When we enter the field of divine revelation the principle of succession becomes still more important, for it becomes a divinely ordered institution. Israel possessed a priestly ministry previous to Sinai of which we know nothing save its existence, but the ministry from Sinai onward was in conception, institution and detail so divine that man had no more to say about its creation than he had to say to the creation of the Universe, and this ministry was avowedly a ministry of succession being confined to one tribe, thus constituting three orders—high priest, priests, and Levites."

## Farwell to Bryce.

London.—The farewell banquet given recently by the London Pilgrim in honor of James Bryce, the new ambassador of Great Britain to the United States was a notable Anglo-American event. The most prominent members of the government and representatives of all branches of English official society and literary life participated. It was held at the Savoy hotel, under the presidency of Field Marshal Lord Roberts. The dining room was superbly decorated, and the colors of Great Britain and the United States were intertwined.

Mr. Bryce occupied the post of honor at the right of the president, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid sat at Lord Roberts' left. The company included Sir Mortimer Durand, recently British ambassador at Washington, and the Japanese ambassador.

## No Excitement in Japan.

Tokio.—The view taken here of the American-Japanese situation, arising from the San Francisco school incident, is illustrated by the following official statement which was issued recently: "Since the talk of war was first transmitted from America, we have carefully watched the development of feeling here. There has not been the slightest excitement anywhere in the country."

The statement concludes with the words: "The talk of war is completely ignored here, and implicit confidence is reposed in President Roosevelt and his government. The ebullitions of the anti-Japanese press of America are powerless to shake Japan's cordiality towards the United States."

## Send Respectable People to Canada.

London.—Victor Castle, secretary of the Church Army, speaking to the Canadian Press, said his attention had been called to an article in The Vancouver World of January 7, which indicates that the Church Army is "peopling Canada" with jailbirds. "The Church Army does not include among its emigrants men who have been in prison, or men who have bad characters. Among 3,000 sent in 1906 there was not a single man or woman who had been in jail. Men and families selected by us for assisted emigration are respectable. The honest character and the fitness of each individual applicant are ascertained by searching inquiry, and where doubt exists by a strict system of testing."

## Will Be Shipped Home.

Ottawa.—Telegrams of sympathy and condolence from all parts of Canada, and cable from Great Britain continue to pour into Government house to Earl Grey over the death of his daughter, Lady Victoria Grenfell. The funeral will be conducted with simple ceremony at government house before the body is taken for St. John, where it will be placed on board the steamship Empress of Britain for interment in Great Britain.

## N. S. Coal Strike Settled.

Halifax, N. S.—The strike of the coal miners at No. 3 colliery at the Sydney mines of the Nova Scotia Steel Co., was declared off by the action of the non-union men who caused the trouble, consenting to join the P.W.A. This is a great triumph for unionism, and there was great rejoicing among the members of the association over the victory.

## Hon. Frank Cochrane Ill.

Toronto.—Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands and mines, will leave next month on a trip to the Mediterranean. He will have six months' leave of absence. Mr. Cochrane's close attention to official duties has greatly undermined his health, and his retirement is discussed in his constituency.

## Toronto Nurses' Home Opened.

Toronto.—The nurses' home, the gift of John Ross Robertson to the hospital for sick children, was opened last week.

## Lumber Prices to Advance.

Vancouver, B. C.—Lumbermen declare that unless logs drop in price the increase in lumber-selling rates is likely to occur. As there seems no possibility of logs going down within the next two or three months, the price of lumber may be put up, as the mill men declare that under the present market conditions they are making no profit on the rougher grades of lumber. Rough lumber is now quoted at \$17 per thousand. At present good logs are selling at \$15 per thousand, and they are so scarce that some mills are unable to run full time. Though the supply of logs far from satisfies the demand, it is stated that they are hardly likely to advance in price for the simple reason that they have already reached the limit which mills can pay without losing money. Along the northern coast the logs are so scarce that practically all the logs engaged in log towing are now lying in Vancouver harbor awaiting the placing of more logs in the water. During last week some logging camps have re-opened and the moderating weather is still likely to have the effect of causing many others to commence cutting again. A number of new logging outfits are going into the woods and it seems certain that at the end of two months logs will be fairly plentiful.

## The New Soo Survey.

Duluth, Minn.—It is stated here that the new Soo line which has been surveyed from Glenwood on the main line to Duluth is to be part of a new trunk line between Port Arthur, North Dakota, where the Soo connects with the Canadian Pacific continental and St. Ignace, the eastern terminus of the Duluth South Shore and Atlantic. This route is expected to relieve the congestion on the main line of the Canadian Pacific.

This corroborates the recent report printed that the Canadian Pacific eventually would run its transcontinental passenger trains through Minnesota to give the right of way over the main line north of Lake Superior to wheat from the west to Port Arthur and other lake ports. The Soo is expected to run to South Superior where it will connect with the South Shore line which is controlled by the same interests as the Soo line.

## Koch's Theory Refuted.

London.—The Royal commission on tuberculosis, which was appointed in August, 1901, has just issued a long report on tuberculosis diseases. This report sets forth that man is liable to infection by bovine tuberculosis, and that cow's milk containing tuberculous bacilli is responsible for a majority of the cases of such infection. These findings are supported by a long series of exhaustive researches which are described in the report. The report is considered to prove that the theory of Professor Robert Koch of Berlin, announced in 1900, was based upon insufficient and misinterpreted observation. This commission was appointed as a result of Professor Koch's assertion that bovine and human tuberculosis were distinct diseases. The chairman of the commission was the late Sir Michael Foster.

## Timber Owners Organize.

Vancouver, B. C.—An association aim of which will be to watch over and protect the interests of all timber owners in British Columbia is now in process of organization in Vancouver. The membership of the organization will embrace saw mill men, loggers, timber cruisers, speculators and capitalists. One of the principal objects of the association will be to watch and foster legislation which is deemed in the interests of those engaged in the development of the timber resources of British Columbia. A vigorous campaign will be commenced to secure the establishment of an adequate system of protection against fire in the woods which annually destroys hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable standing timber, and in this regard it is expected some suggestions will shortly be placed before the provincial government.

## Confidant of the Sultan.

Constantinople.—The Sultan has ordered a special commission to examine into the charges against Fehmi Pasha, chief of the secret police of the palace and of great confidence and favorite of the German Embassy, recently caused the seizure of a ship's cargo destined for Hamburg.

Meanwhile the proprietor of a forest near Midia, on the Black Sea, has taken refuge in the German Embassy for protection against Fehmi Pasha. He was recently detained as a prisoner for a fortnight by Fehmi Pasha, who forced him by frequent beatings to pay him 30 per cent of the income of his forest. It is said that Fehmi Pasha in this way obtained the cargo of timber which is the subject of dispute.

## To Enquire Into Fraternal Orders.

Toronto, Ont.—Geo. Graham, the new leader of the opposition, will next week move that, in the opinion of the legislature, the time has arrived when the government should make a thorough inquiry into the question of life insurance by fraternal societies, with a view to establishing a safe and equitable table of rates, which table of rates shall be the minimum to be charged by fraternal societies operating under provincial license or charter.

## Street Cars For Calgary.

Calgary, Alta.—At a meeting of the public works committee it was decided to recommend to the council that a street railway be constructed, twelve miles long, with twelve cars, the cars would run from one end of the city to the other, with a loop for the main street each way in the middle of the city.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VII, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 17.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xiii. 1-12. Memory Verses, 2, 9—Golden Text, Luke xii. 15—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.]

We have but one lesson assigned us in the two chapters xiii and xiv, but we must endeavor to get an idea of the contents of the two. Last week we left Abram in a bad way, wandering from God, fearing he might be killed, encouraging a lie and being reproved by a beathen king. How blessed it is that though we forget Him and wander away still He doth love us wherever we stray, and when we turn back to Him ashamed of our wanderings He is always ready to receive us. John vi. 37, stands ever true for sinner or saint. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." The lesson today opens with Abram returning to God and to his altar at Bethel and again calling on the name of the Lord. If through temptation we ever wander from God, let us quickly return, for if we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, because of our advocate (I John i. 9; II, 1). He who taught us to forgive seventy times seven practices the same himself, and what a wonder it is that He so watches over His wandering children that if any one dares to touch them He at once stands up for them (chapter xiii. 17).

Abram and Lot have now grown so rich that it is impossible for them to dwell together, and when Abram saw that his herdmen and those of Lot were at strife in the presence of the inhabitants of the land he said that it must not be, but that they must peacefully separate. So he gave Lot his choice of all the land and said that he would take what Lot did not choose. How this must have excited Abram, but specially the God of Abram, in the eyes of the heathen, and that is the one thing the children of God are on earth for, to magnify the name of the Lord, that He may be known.

Lot did not know God as his uncle Abram did, but was more apt to think of himself and his own welfare, so he took advantage of his uncle's offer, probably with great alacrity, and was soon settling himself in the cities of the plain toward Sodom, not seeming to consider the wickedness of the people of Sodom, though he doubtless knew it (verses 12, 13). Lot lifted up his eyes, like so many now, just high enough to see something which appeared to be to his advantage, regardless of what God had to say about it. We do not read of Lot building an altar or calling on the name of the Lord.

This separation of Lot from Abram (verse 11) was a good thing for Abram and his servants, but it was a bad day for Lot when he went away from Abram. There are those who, being so weak in themselves and not knowing how to lean upon God, seem specially to need some godly person ever near them to counsel them and keep their eyes upon the Lord. Blessed are all who are willing to be separated from all that is not of God that they may live as near to Him as possible and walk humbly with Him. Nothing separates from the world like the conscious and enjoyed presence of God, for so Moses believed and taught and David also (Ex. xxxiii. 16; II Sam. vii. 23, 24), and the Spirit, through Paul, emphasizes the same great truth (II Cor. vi. 17, 18). On the other hand, as we choose the world and the gratification of self, we lose that fellowship with God which is our high privilege. One or the other we are choosing always, and as you read this will you not lift up your heart and say to Him who reads the heart with His eyes as a flame of fire searching every part, "Lord, what dost Thou see my heart choosing and longing for?"

To stop at verse 13 would be to miss a most important part of the lesson, for after Abram had humbled himself and given Lot the first choice, instead of insisting on his rights as the one whom God had called and to whom He had given the land, then the Lord said to Abram, "Lift up now thine eyes," and, commanding him to view the whole land, reassured him that it was all given to him and to his seed, which would be as numerous as the dust of the earth, forever (14-17). Abram might justly have insisted that Lot had no say in this, that all his wealth and prosperity were due to being with his uncle and that he must make his men behave themselves or else get away back to Haran or somewhere else. To-day the head of the concern would be apt to make the other man go under.

Contrast Lot going down into the world and its sinfulness for the sake of gain and Abram going still farther away up to Hebron, which signifies fellowship, and building his altar unto the Lord (verse 18). To Lot it is first business, getting on in the world; but to Abram it is "first the Lord and His righteousness."

In all the story of Lot we must remember that it is written of him, "that righteous man." (II Pet. ii. 9), otherwise as we read of him and his doings we will hardly think that he was righteous; but, seeing him as such, we will better understand God's dealings with him. In chapter xiv, 12, where we read that he and all his goods were taken by the enemy, we see the uncertainty of riches (I Tim. vi. 17), and God was evidently teaching His unworthy worldly child this lesson, but He had pity upon him and allowed Abram to rescue him. He had been getting on in the world by getting more into the world (compare xiii. 12; xiv. 12), but this chasing did not profit him, for after his return, he gets to be a ruler in Sodom (chapter xiv. 1), one who set in the gate.

## Socialists Lose in Germany.

Berlin.—The re-balling in the Reichstag elections, which occurred throughout the empire, emphasized the government victory of January 25. There were heavy losses in Socialist circles, which the clericals more than held their own. The Socialists now return to the Reichstag shorn of nearly half their strength. A tabulation prepared by the Lokal Anzeiger with three districts still to be heard from gives the Socialists 43 seats in the new Reichstag against 79 seats in the old body. The Socialists have returned only eight members from Saxony as against 23 members in 1903. The enthusiastic crowds that had gathered around the newspaper offices formed a procession forty or fifty thousand strong and began marching through the streets singing patriotic songs. The crowd first proceeded to the palace of Imperial Chancellor Von Bulow, who made a speech expressing gratification at the confidence the people reposed in the government as shown by the election returns. The vast concourse then moved on to the palace of the emperor, where another demonstration occurred. Addressing the gathering, the emperor said in part: "I thank you with all my heart for the homage you bring me. It arises from the consciousness of having done my duty towards the Fatherland, and the word of our chancellor, that Germany can ride if she will, has come true. I am firmly convinced that if all classes unite harmoniously, then we cannot only ride but over-ride all that oppose us."

## Notorious Criminal.

St. Petersburg.—A man who qualifies as a criminal of historic dimensions has been arrested at Rostof-on-Don. His exploits have long been notorious throughout Russia. Seven times has he escaped from the Island of Saghalien. He is guilty of more than 50 murders, and of several hundred robberies, many of which were committed when, disguised as a gendarme, he entered houses on the pretext of making governmental searches.

When last he escaped from Saghalien he was chained to his convict's wheelbarrow. His name is Nagorny. He is about 40 years old, and he is tall and strongly built. He has a ruffianly expression. When he was arrested he pointed a loaded revolver at his captors, but the lock of the weapon proved useless.

Nagorny has hitherto escaped hanging because there is no capital punishment under the regular Russian law. Seeing that his crimes date earlier than the establishment of summary courts-martial, and were never political, but simply brutal murders or plundering, it is not evident that he can even now be hanged as would have happened to him if he had stolen some rubles from a government vodka shop for the revolutionists.

## Money in Bull Fights.

New York.—The Sun correspondent at Madrid has sent the following cable despatch: When recently the famous Spanish matador, Machaquito, married a wealthy English girl it was calculated by a Madrid paper that Machaquito had earned an average of \$37,500 per year. Statistics for 1906 show that the ancient national sport is in a very flourishing condition.

During the year there were held in Spain 585 bull fights, an increase of 35 as compared with 1905. These involved the killing of 2,979 bulls, valued at \$163,700. The value of the horses killed in these encounters amounted to over \$350,000.

In the corridas thirty-three espades took part, one of whom was a woman, and 849 other toreros, whose salaries amounted to a total of \$600,000. The total estimated expenditure was \$1,700,000 and the receipts \$2,400,000. There were numerous accidents, but only one had a fatal result.

## Influence of King Edward.

Paris.—In competent quarters Premier Clemenceau's position is regarded as compromised and his sudden retirement or downfall would not create great surprise. Although the cabinet approved the circular sent by the Minister of Education, Mr. Briand, to the prefects on the subject of granting church leases to parish priests, it is known that the premier is not completely in sympathy with the conciliatory policy.

Some of the newspapers attribute the changes of both church and state to the influence of King Edward who is represented as fearing, in the event of a final rupture, that Germany will succeed to France's influence as protector of the Christians.

## Rebuilding of Kingston.

Kingston, Jamaica.—The committee dealing with the scheme for rebuilding the city decided to ask the Imperial Government to grant a loan of \$5,000,000 at a low rate of interest, payable in 20 years, and also for a grant to aid in rebuilding. Archbishop Nuttall will leave for England in a few days to see Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with the view to obtaining the loan and grant.

## Railway Earnings Fall Off.

Toronto.—The Canadian Northern railway figures for the week ending Jan. 31 are as follows: 1907, \$90,000; 1906, \$110,900. The officials attribute the falling off to the severe weather in the Northwest. The figures from July 1, 1906 up to date, however, show an increase of \$1,224,400. The figures are: 1907, \$4,267,500; 1906, \$3,063,200.

## Fort William a City.

Toronto, Ont.—The standing orders committee of the legislature has decided that Fort William shall become a city. The application was favorably passed upon.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s Report of Local and World's Markets  
February 7th, 1907.

WHEAT.—In our review of last week we stated that the stronger action in the wheat markets was being more influenced by the speculative trade than by an active demand for actual wheat, and that the latter would awake to life and energy just as soon as the merchants nearest to the consumer began to realize the probability of lessening supplies for the future. This is just what has been happening in the last few days. The day after the date of our last review the markets had a sharp decline losing from 7c to 1c per bus. That was on Friday the 1st inst. Next day, the 2nd inst., they recovered nearly all the decline owing to very small Australian shipments for the week, and a blizzard over North Dakota and Western Canada. They again eased off on Monday the 4th inst., on larger world's shipments than estimated, and a small increase in the American visible supply instead of a decrease, but they were a shade firmer on Tuesday. From Thursday of last week till Tuesday of this week closing prices showed a net decline of 1/2c to 3/4c. Yesterday, however, brought with it a strong upward turn with good advance which has continued today, so that from the close on Tuesday till the close today advances have taken place of 1 1/2c to 2c in the American markets, and the advance in price over a week ago is 1/2c to 1 1/4c. The cause of the increasing strength in the wheat market is, as we have previously indicated, the awakening recognition on the part of the grain and flour trade of the world to the fact that supplies for the not distant future are becoming less liberal than they have been in the past two years, notwithstanding that the world has in these two years produced the largest aggregate wheat crops on record, and at the same time there is an increasing consumption of breadstuffs to be provided for. The awakening has been started by this week's advice of what is doing in the Russian Empire. Now there is nothing as regards the grain situation in that country that has not been more or less known for the last three months to everyone conversant with the grain trade. Russia, after about three years of very abundant crops, which under the stress of her internal political conditions she had to rush out of the country in order to secure cash, has gathered last season a very small crop of all grains, wheat, rye, barley, oats. In one large district of the country the crops were so much a failure that famine conditions prevail, and the government is under the necessity of providing a large quantity of grain for the starving people, to tide them over till another harvest. No doubt the famine subjects would have a certain amount of provision of their own for a time, so that it is only recently the government have begun to buy supplies. This week however it is published to the world that the Russian Government is buying wheat and other breadstuffs from America, and that no more grain is arriving at Black Sea ports as it is being held back in the country to be shipped north to the famine district. This brings forcibly to the notice of the trade what we have been reiterating for weeks back. Russia will make a poor show in the export of grain until after another harvest at least, and that the large share which Russia has contributed to the world's shipments in the last three years will have to be drawn from somewhere else. Now neither Australia nor Argentina are likely to have more wheat for export this year than last, and perhaps in the long run won't ship out as much, and a larger quantity than previously of the Australian crop is expected to be shipped to the Orient. Thus the larger demand for Europe will naturally turn to America, and we think the trade on this side will not readily let the stocks of American wheat be shipped away without advancing prices considerably. Later on should India produce an abundant crop (and we look for larger yield in that country this year) she might be able to take a good hand in the game. On the other hand there may easily be disappointments in the new winter wheat crops in either Europe or America, or both, and, owing to the great depth of snow over the American spring wheat country, there will probably be a late seedtime and a dubious prospect for the crop. Taking a world-wide view of the wheat situation it looks to us as if the movement for considerably higher prices was just beginning.

Manitoba wheat in the changes in the U. S. markets pretty closely, and futures have been active but cash trade is very slow and demand poor. The shipments from country points continues on a very small scale owing to railway difficulties. Prices today are: 1. Hard, 76 1/2c; 1. Nor., 76 1/2c; 2. Nor., 73 1/2c; 3. Nor., 71c; 4. Nor., 68 1/2c; 5. Nor., 65 1/2c; 6. Nor., 62 1/2c; 7. Nor., 60 1/2c; 8. Nor., 57 1/2c; 9. Nor., 54 1/2c; 10. Nor., 51 1/2c; 11. Nor., 48 1/2c; 12. Nor., 45 1/2c; 13. Nor., 42 1/2c; 14. Nor., 39 1/2c; 15. Nor., 36 1/2c; 16. Nor., 33 1/2c; 17. Nor., 30 1/2c; 18. Nor., 27 1/2c; 19. Nor., 24 1/2c; 20. Nor., 21 1/2c; 21. Nor., 18 1/2c; 22. Nor., 15 1/2c; 23. Nor., 12 1/2c; 24. Nor., 9 1/2c; 25. Nor., 6 1/2c; 26. Nor., 3 1/2c; 27. Nor., 0 1/2c; 28. Nor., 0 1/2c; 29. Nor., 0 1/2c; 30. Nor., 0 1/2c; 31. Nor., 0 1/2c; 32. Nor., 0 1/2c; 33. Nor., 0 1/2c; 34. Nor., 0 1/2c; 35. Nor., 0 1/2c; 36. Nor., 0 1/2c; 37. Nor., 0 1/2c; 38. Nor., 0 1/2c; 39. Nor., 0 1/2c; 40. Nor., 0 1/2c; 41. Nor., 0 1/2c; 42. Nor., 0 1/2c; 43. Nor., 0 1/2c; 44. Nor., 0 1/2c; 45. Nor., 0 1/2c; 46. Nor., 0 1/2c; 47. Nor., 0 1/2c; 48. Nor., 0 1/2c; 49. Nor., 0 1/2c; 50. Nor., 0 1/2c; 51. Nor., 0 1/2c; 52. Nor., 0 1/2c; 53. Nor., 0 1/2c; 54. Nor., 0 1/2c; 55. Nor., 0 1/2c; 56. Nor., 0 1/2c; 57. Nor., 0 1/2c; 58. Nor., 0 1/2c; 59. Nor., 0 1/2c; 60. Nor., 0 1/2c; 61. Nor., 0 1/2c; 62. Nor., 0 1/2c; 63. Nor., 0 1/2c; 64. Nor., 0 1/2c; 65. Nor., 0 1/2c; 66. Nor., 0 1/2c; 67. Nor., 0 1/2c; 68. Nor., 0 1/2c; 69. Nor., 0 1/2c; 70. Nor., 0 1/2c; 71. Nor., 0 1/2c; 72. Nor., 0 1/2c; 73. Nor., 0 1/2c; 74. Nor., 0 1/2c; 75. Nor., 0 1/2c; 76. Nor., 0 1/2c; 77. Nor., 0 1/2c; 78. Nor., 0 1/2c; 79. Nor., 0 1/2c; 80. Nor., 0 1/2c; 81. Nor., 0 1/2c; 82. Nor., 0 1/2c; 83. Nor., 0 1/2c; 84. Nor., 0 1/2c; 85. Nor., 0 1/2c; 86. Nor., 0 1/2c; 87. Nor., 0 1/2c; 88. Nor., 0 1/2c; 89. Nor., 0 1/2c; 90. Nor., 0 1/2c; 91. Nor., 0 1/2c; 92. Nor., 0 1/2c; 93. Nor., 0 1/2c; 94. Nor., 0 1/2c; 95. Nor., 0 1/2c; 96. Nor., 0 1/2c; 97. Nor., 0 1/2c; 98. Nor., 0 1/2c; 99. Nor., 0 1/2c; 100. Nor., 0 1/2c; 101. Nor., 0 1/2c; 102. Nor., 0 1/2c; 103. Nor., 0 1/2c; 104. Nor., 0 1/2c; 105. Nor., 0 1/2c; 106. Nor., 0 1/2c; 107. Nor., 0 1/2c; 108. Nor., 0 1/2c; 109. Nor., 0 1/2c; 110. Nor., 0 1/2c; 111. Nor., 0 1/2c; 112. Nor., 0 1/2c; 113. Nor., 0 1/2c; 114. Nor., 0 1/2c; 115. Nor., 0 1/2c; 116. Nor., 0 1/2c; 117. Nor., 0 1/2c; 118. Nor., 0 1/2c; 119. Nor., 0 1/2c; 120. Nor., 0 1/2c; 121. Nor., 0 1/2c; 122. Nor., 0 1/2c; 123. Nor., 0 1/2c; 124. Nor., 0 1/2c; 125. Nor., 0 1/2c; 126. Nor., 0 1/2c; 127. Nor., 0 1/2c; 128. Nor., 0 1/2c; 129. Nor., 0 1/2c; 130. Nor., 0 1/2c; 131. Nor., 0 1/2c; 132. Nor., 0 1/2c; 133. Nor., 0 1/2c; 134. Nor., 0 1/2c; 135. Nor., 0 1/2c; 136. Nor., 0 1/2c; 137. Nor., 0 1/2c; 138. Nor., 0 1/2c; 139. Nor., 0 1/2c; 140. Nor., 0 1/2c; 141. Nor., 0 1/2c; 142. Nor., 0 1/2c; 143. Nor., 0 1/2c; 144. Nor., 0 1/2c; 145. Nor., 0 1/2c; 146. Nor., 0 1/2c; 147. Nor., 0 1/2c; 148. Nor., 0 1/2c; 149. Nor., 0 1/2c; 150. Nor., 0 1/2c; 151. Nor., 0 1/2c; 152. Nor., 0 1/2c; 153. Nor., 0 1/2c; 154. Nor., 0 1/2c; 155. Nor., 0 1/2c; 156. Nor., 0 1/2c; 157. Nor., 0 1/2c; 158. Nor., 0 1/2c; 159. Nor., 0 1/2c; 160. Nor., 0 1/2c; 161. Nor., 0 1/2c; 162. Nor., 0 1/2c; 163. Nor., 0 1/2c; 164. Nor., 0 1/2c; 165. Nor., 0 1/2c; 166. Nor., 0 1/2c; 167. Nor., 0 1/2c; 1



## THE ELM CREEK MAIL

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

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

## ADVERTISING RATES

Space for commercial or circulating advertisement made known on application.  
Frequent advertisements, per line, first insertion, 20 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents.  
For one line in the last column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.  
Rates of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 20 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.  
Notices of birth, death, marriage, etc., 10 cents for each insertion.  
Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.  
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, FEBRUARY 14, 1907

## Farmers Must Hire Men by the Year

"The farmers of the west need not expect the Canadian Immigration Department, the Provincial Government or the railways to make men out of indiarubber," was the substance of a warning Immigration Commissioner J. O. Smith gave in speaking on the labor question.

Mr. Smith, who is perhaps in a better position than anyone else to know, says that the demand this year for labor will be so much greater that the farmers by their present methods will find themselves "up against it." The probabilities are that when the farmers seek to get labor to move their crops they will find it almost impossible, owing to the demands that will be made upon immigration by the railroads now under construction. The department will do all it can to supply the need as it has done in the past, but when thought is given to the large number of men that will be required the question that will be hard to answer will be "Where are they coming from?"

The reason that the farmers will experience this difficulty Mr. Smith thinks is that the majority of them have been in the habit of employing help for six months and then letting their hands go in the winter, trusting to the coming labor market of the ensuing season for their needs. The result of this policy is that two evils arise, both of which form difficult problems. One is that during the winter these laborers, who have saved enough to keep them six months more, drift into Winnipeg or other cities and loaf all winter. The more serious effect, however, is that the farmer loses hold of his workman and when the next season comes may be unable to fill his place.

This will be undoubtedly so, in the opinion of the immigration commissioner, as this year will see such an enormous demand for labor by the railway companies who will pay their men \$35 to \$40 a month and their board, securing most of them by having agents contract with them on the trains before they reach Winnipeg, which of course the farmers will be unable to do. As it was, during the past year the department had requests for farm help from between 9,000 and 10,000 farmers who wanted from one to three men each, and it was with difficulty that the majority were assisted. Many requests the department were unable to comply with.

When it is considered that this spring will see thousands of immigrants seized upon by the railways with offers that will entice any would-be farmer, where are the farmers to get their help? Mr. Smith thinks that a conservative estimate of the number of men required in the west here will be between 10,000 and 20,000 more than labored here during the past summer. Neither the department, the railways nor the provincial government can make men and the result will be that the farmers will be in a bad way to get their crops harvested.

It may be a strange custom for a farmer to keep all his hands idle during the winter, but Mr. Smith expresses the view that by doing this, keeping the men all the year round and making it worth their while to remain farming instead of doing railway construction work,

the farmers can only be assured of having sufficient help during the summer of 1907. He says that he hopes the farmers of the west will seriously consider this before it is too late and not let the opportunity of the present slip through their hands.

## News From The West

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter, received a few days ago from Mr. Henry Porter. It will doubtless be of interest to his many friends in this district.

Pascal, Sask.,  
Jan. 20th, 1907.

Dear Sir,—Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from this part of the country, I take great pleasure in sending you a few lines which may be of interest to the readers of your valuable paper. We are now living about fifty miles south of Battleford. The country here is clean, open prairie on all sides. To the north and west of here is a fine level prairie for a distance of more than fifty miles, with homesteaders' shanties dotted all over it. This is as fine a tract of land as can be found anywhere, with both the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R. railroads graded through it, and bound to become one of the best, if not the very best grain-raising districts in the province. To the south the country is more rolling. In some places it is even rough, with several beautiful lakes, which afford plenty of good shooting in the duck season. To the east, some fifteen miles are the Eagle Hills. This is a strip of country running south from the Saskatchewan River some forty or fifty miles, and is from ten to fifteen miles wide. It is too rough for cultivation, but it is fine grazing land.

The soil here is all first class, and there is no reason why this district should not become a very prosperous one. The weather is clear and cold. We have about fifteen inches of snow here at present, which makes travelling very difficult where there are only a few settlers to make the roads. There is abundance of good, well water all over this country. Wood is not very plentiful, but coal will be easily got as soon as the railroads are finished. There are quite a few fine quarters to be homesteaded here yet, and anybody interested in this country is welcome to all the information I can give them.

Yours truly,  
HENRY PORTER.

## FOR SALE OR RENT

Good Farm for sale or rent, 1½ miles from Elm Creek. Two hundred and thirty acres under cultivation.—Apply to W. M. Burrows, Elm Creek. 27.12.6

## FARM FOR SALE

First-class Farm for sale, N.E. 33-8-4 and N. ¼ N.W. 34-8-4, one mile from Culross station. 240 acres, nearly all under cultivation. House, barn, etc., on the property, also a good supply of water. This is one of the best farms for wheat growing in this part of the country. For further information apply to Peter McAllister, Culross, Man. 24.1.4

## AUCTION SALE

I have received instructions from Mr. F. B. Poidevin, who is leaving the district, to sell by auction, at the Livery Barn, Elm Creek, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th at 12 p.m., the following farm implements, stock, and household goods:

One bay mare, nine years old  
One sorrel horse, eight years old  
One roan pony, nine years old  
One milking cow, eight years old  
One wagon  
One hay rack (new)  
One set heavy sleighs  
One cutter  
One buggy  
Two prairie breaking plows  
One set heavy double breaching harness (new)  
One set single harness (new)  
Two horse blankets (new)  
One hay knife (new)  
One scrub scythe (new)  
One stone jar churn  
Two creamers  
One lamb-lined coat (new)  
One cookstove  
One buck saw  
One crosscut saw  
One scoop shovel (new)  
Also a quantity of household goods, too numerous to mention

Terms—Under \$10 cash. For sums over \$10 credit will be given to October 15th, 1907, on approved joint notes, at 8 per cent. per annum interest. A discount of 5 per cent. for cash on all amounts over \$10.

J. A. STOREY,  
Auctioneer

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## Suit Cases and Club Bags

## ALSO A FINE LINE OF

## Fur Coats and Robes

—AT THE—

## Elm Creek Harness Shop

JOS. RINN, Prop.

W. MOSE, Mgr.


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C. H. LEMMON

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

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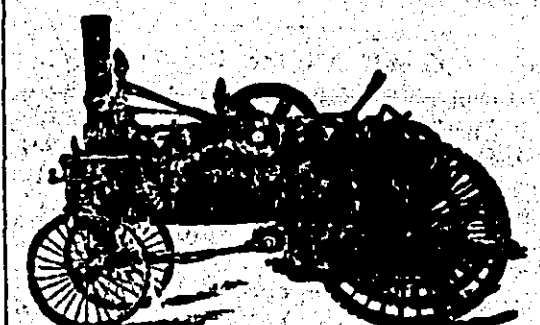
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All Work Guaranteed

## Manitoba Lands

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

## HAY.

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

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

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

## L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## GRAND VIEW HOTEL

Having purchased the Grand View Hotel from Mr. W. T. Kennedy, I venture to hope for the support of the town and district, and take this opportunity to assure my patrons that the house will be conducted equal to the best hotels in Winnipeg. Special attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, whether permanent or transient. A full line of Pabst and other beers on draught and in bottle. Wines, liquors and cigars not to be excelled.

CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.

## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GREY

REEVE  
R. H. Staples, Esq. Culross

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER  
W. C. Soole . . . . Elm Creek

SOLICITOR  
J. H. Haveron . . . . Carman

ASSESSORS  
R. J. Wilson . . . . Elm Creek  
A. Boanefoy . . . . St. Claude

The next meeting of the Council will be held on  
Tuesday, March 12th, at 10 a.m.

## ELM CREEK Butcher Shop

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

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs  
and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in  
season.

## H. Falconer

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A Full Lines of Best Liquors, Wines, Ales and Porter  
Choice Stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

Orders by Mail or Phone Promptly Delivered

CLARK'S BLOCK

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## Pipes

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20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL OUR PIPES,  
EXCEPT "THE BOARDMAN SPECIAL."

We have the largest and best stock of Pipes in town, including the  
following well-known brands.

B.B.B. G.B.D. H.B.B.

If you enjoy a good smoke, come  
and get a good pipe from—

OYSTERS

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## The Maple Leaf Laundry

CAMPBELL &amp; KEMP

Proprietors

Carman - Man.

Local Agent:

W. GRAHAM

Laundry Work left at the tailor  
shop not later than Tuesday noon  
will be returned the same week.

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary?—free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Advice sent upon request. Marion & Marine, Reg'd., New York Life Bldg., Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

## Fannystelle Hotel

Under New Management

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

G. COUTURE - PROPRIETOR

## ELM CREEK LUMBER YARD

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

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

Don't fail to get the special offers  
I am prepared to give on car lots.  
My prices are the best to be had.

A. R. STEVENS.



## Luck and a Woman

By FRED MEERS.

Copyright 1914 by F. C. Meers.

"Close it up soon if you can," said the manager. "We have put some of our best men on the matter, but they can tell us nothing. If we do not manage to locate the cause of these robberies we might as well go out of business."

"I'll do what I can," promised Danvers, "but if Symon and Taylor have given up the case I don't see where I got off."

"Neither do I," admitted the manager frankly, "except that you seem to have fool's luck, and sometimes that is better than good detective instinct." Danvers bowed at the doubtful compliment and took himself off. There might be something in that luck theory. Since going to work for the burglary insurance people he had more than once stumbled against a clue that developed into a conviction.

But this promise to be a harder case than usual, and after he had interviewed the watchmen who were on the



one said he had been working on the case it seemed hopeless.

The burglary insurance included the services of a night watchman and a burglar alarm system. Nothing seemed to be the matter with either of these, and yet the block on Boston place had been repeatedly robbed.

Of late a special patrolman had been assigned to the block, and all night long he had tramped from one end of the short street to the other. Boston place was only a block long, a fashionable residence block that offered rich returns to the men who had systematically looted the houses.

None had seen them go in or out, though strict watch had been kept. Once they had even placed a man in each back yard to make certain that no one could enter through the rear, and yet during that week of special protection three of the houses had been robbed.

The owners were of the ultra English set, who seldom came to town from their country places until after the opera season set in, and already the company stood to lose the better part of its capital in paying off its losses.

Danvers, looking about for a coin of venture, hit upon a theatrical boarding house at the rear of the block. Here he obtained a rear room, and for several nights he kept vigil. The moon was in its last quarter, and it was not always easy to keep watch, but he sat peering into the dark, looking to see some one jump the line of fences and attack the houses from the rear. That entrance was effected from the rear, he was certain, because the watch from the front was too strict to be evaded.

It was the fifth night that, happening to look up, he perceived a shadow crawling the sky line of the houses. He rubbed his eyes that were drooping with sleep, but he still saw the shadow advancing toward the opposite roof.

"They can't have a flying machine," he muttered to himself. "If they have it's no wonder the boys couldn't locate them. I guess I'll go up on the roof and have a better look."

He stole out of the room and up the stairs to the roof. The trap was left open in pleasant weather to ventilate the stuffy halls, and as he climbed softly through the scuttle hole he almost lost his balance.

Standing on the edge of the roof was a second man, and even as Danvers looked he stepped out over the edge of the roof and glided toward the opposite side.

There was a third figure, a woman's, and Danvers waited a moment to see if she, too, would come walking upon the air, but she made no effort to follow her companion's example, and at last the detective slipped through the opening and crept softly behind her.

With a bound he was upon her and had clamped his hands over her mouth before she could make outcry. Even in the dim light he could recognize her as one of a trio of acrobats he had heard of at the station. More than once

he had sought to attract her attention, for she was a remarkably pretty girl, but the two men with her, mounted even a look and kept such close guard over her that there had been no chance to make her acquaintance.

"What are you up to?" he demanded roughly. "I am a detective."

"They thought you were," she gasped as he raised his hand to permit her to reply. "Don't let them catch me, will you? They have gone to rob the house."

"But how?" he asked curiously. "They seem to walk on air."

"They used to be wire walkers," she explained, "but they tried tumbling afterward. They are walking on the telegraph wires."

"They won't hold up," he scoffed. "Yes, they will," she persisted. "Over here they have fastened them, and they are strong on the other side. It's easier to walk on a slack wire than on a tight one, you know. This gives just the right sag."

"But how do they bring the stuff back?" he persisted. "Wait and you will see," she cautioned.

Danvers slipped behind a chimney, and presently the pair returned, pushing before them a wheelbarrow with a grooved wheel. One of them carried a Japanese umbrella painted black, with which he preserved their balance while the other pushed. They dumped their load on the roof and turned back. When they had disappeared down one of the scuttles on the other side Danvers stepped out again.

"How long have you been with these men?" he demanded. "You don't look like their sort."

"They were with a circus," she explained. "I ran away with Jim; that's the smaller one. He watches me so that I do not have a chance to get away from him."

"Is this a regular trick?" he demanded. She shook her head.

"Business is bad this year. The boys can't get work. They were fooling one night on the roof and found that the wire was strong enough to bear them. They used to carry me in the wheelbarrow in the show, and they got the idea of robbing the houses. They cut the alarm wire and can come and go as they please. When the men were watching they walked right over their heads."

"I'd like to get after them," he said. "I could drive them down to the street where the watchman is."

"If you won't tell, I'll take you," she volunteered. "Don't be afraid. I can do it."

She caught up another parcel from the roof and spread it. "Slide picks," she commanded.

Danvers put his arms about her shoulders and raised his feet clear. She slowly adjusted her weight to the wire and began to make her way across. Somewhere he had read that it would not do to look down, so he shut his eyes and hung on.

Once or twice the girl seemed to lose her balance and for a moment worked the parcel violently while she regained it. Then she pressed on again, and at last, with a sigh, she stepped off the wire, and Danvers opened his eyes.

They were on the farther side, and just beyond was the open scuttle.

"Let me go back," pleaded the girl. "They must not know that I helped you, or they would kill me when you got out. You must never tell how you made the trip. Pretend that you saw them and climbed a fire escape. I am going to be gone by the time you get back to the house."

"But how can I reward you?" he questioned.

She threw a glance at him.

"I can get a divorce if Jim is convicted. My freedom is a rich reward."

She kissed her hand to him in imitation of the circus ring, and he watched with admiration as her lithe figure sped across the open. Then he dropped through the scuttle.

"Bull luck, I suppose," laughed the manager when Danvers reported the next morning.

"Just that," assented Danvers, "bull luck—and a woman."

But he would not explain the latter part, and the manager imagined it to be the girl he married on the strength of his increased pay.

**The First Photograph.**

It was in 1842 that John Draper, then a professor in the University of New York, made the first portrait photograph. The subject was Elizabeth Draper, his sister. Professor Draper had the idea that in order to produce distinct facial outlines in photography it would be necessary to cover the countenance of the person photographed with snow.

This seems a strange notion now, and it proved not to be a good one, then, for all of Professor Draper's early attempts were failures. Finally he left off the snow and then was quite successful. This so delighted him that he sent the picture to Sir William Herschel, the eminent English astronomer. Sir William was in turn delighted and made known Professor Draper's success to the scientific men of Europe. He also sent Professor Draper a letter of acknowledgment and congratulation, which has been carefully preserved in the archives of the Draper family.

**Teething Eggs F.P. Freshness.**

Dissolve two ounces of salt in a pint of water and then place the egg to be tested in this liquid. A new laid egg will at once sink to the bottom; an egg three days old will remain suspended about midway, and an egg that is five days old or more will float on the top of the solution. The vacuum in the shell is the explanation of the varying actions of the egg. The larger it becomes owing to the evaporation of the contents through the shell the more easily the egg floats.

## LOVE CHARMS.

Some of the queer superstitions that live in Italy.

The love charms of Italy are many and curious. One, very popular and considered very powerful, is to put into an eggshell a few drops of the blood of the loving lover. The shell is exposed to the sun for three days and to the dew for three nights. It is then placed on hot ashes until calcined, when the whole is reduced to a fine powder and administered secretly in a cup of coffee or a glass of wine to the object of affection.

Another charm is for the witch to address at midnight and tie her clothes up in a bundle which she places on her head. Then, kneeling in the center of her room, she pronounces an incantation, at the end of which she shakes her head. If the bundle falls in front of her, it is a good sign; should it fall behind her, the charm will not avail.

Yet another is worked in the following manner: Pieces of green, red and white ribbon are purchased in three different shops, the name of the persons to be charmed being repeated mentally each time. The shopkeeper must be paid with the left hand, the ribbon being received in the right. When all the pieces are bought they are taken to a witch, who sets out to find the person to be charmed. On finding him or her the witch mutters to herself, "With these ribbons I bind you to such a one." Then she returns the ribbons to the purchaser, who ties them beneath his or her left knee and wears them at church—Macmillan's.

## DIED A BEGGAR.

The Pathetic Career of John Stow, the English Antiquary.

John Stow, the celebrated English antiquary, was a remarkable man. He was born of poor parents about 1525 and brought up to the tailor's trade. For forty years his life was passed among needles and thread, but in the few leisure hours which his trade allowed him he had always been a fond reader of legends, chronicles, histories and all that told of the times that were past. By such reading he grew to be so attached to old memoirs that when about forty years of age he threw down his needle, devoted himself to collecting them and followed his new profession with the faith and enthusiasm of an apostle. Short of means, he made long journeys afoot to hunt over and ransack colleges and monasteries, and, no matter how worn and torn might be the rags of old papers which he found, he kept all, reviewing, connecting, copying, comparing, annotating, with truly wonderful ability and good sense. Arrived at four score years and no longer capable of earning a livelihood, he applied to the king, and James I., consenting to his petition, granted to the man who had saved treasures of memoirs for English history the favor of wearing a beggar's garb and asking alms at church doors. In this abject state, forgotten and despised, he died two years later.

**From the Beautiful East.**

A small proportion of the flora is indigenous. The majority came from the east, like all the great ideas on which our culture is founded, and were developed and improved on this classic soil. Italy received the lemon and the orange from the Semites, who in their turn had obtained them from India. The olive, the fig, the vine and the palm were grown by the Semites long before their cultivation penetrated to the west. The laurel and myrtle, indeed, are indigenous in Italy, but their use for ceremonial purposes came across the Mediterranean from the east. The home of the cypress is not in Italy, but in the Greek archipelago, northern Persia, Cilicia and Lebanon.—From Straburger's "Riviera."

**The Difference.**

Small Boy.—Pa, what is the difference between a pessimist and an optimist? Pa.—Well, let me see if I can illustrate. You know I am often discouraged, and things don't look to me as if they'd ever go right. Well, at such times I can be said to be a pessimist. But years ago, when I was a young man, everything looked bright and rosy, and I was always hopeful. Then I was an optimist. Now, my son, can you understand the difference between a pessimist and an optimist? Small Boy.—Oh, yes; one is married and the other isn't.

**Causes of His Joy.**

"What are you looking so happy over, old man?"

"I am rejoicing over the birth of twins."

"Great Scott! I congratulate you!"

"Don't congratulate me. Go and congratulate Evans. He's the lucky man. I never did like him."

**Stole His Livelihood.**

Tattered Timothy—I hate doctors. Thomas Thomas—What for? Tattered Tim—One of 'em cured me o' fits w'en I was a kid. Gee, I could work some sympathetic cures if I'd have one right now!

**She Was the Girl.**

The Widower—I've always said that if I married again I should choose a girl who is as good as she is beautiful.

Miss Willings—Really, this is very sudden, George, but I accept you, of course.

When money does not talk too much it may properly be termed a modest sum.—Nashville, Democrat.

## WISDOM FOR WIVES.

A Gentleman's Advice to a Young Couple He Wedded.

A country vicar was noted for his excellent fatherly advice to young couples he wedded. He had printed cards of advice, which he used to distribute, besides giving guidance verbally. One of the cards was for the man and the other for the woman. That to the woman ran as follows:

When you marry him, love him. After you marry him, study him. If he is honest, honor him.

If he is generous, appreciate him. When he is sad, cheer him. When he is cross, amuse him.

When he is talkative, listen to him. When he is quarrelsome, ignore him. If he is slothful, spur him.

If he is noble, praise him. If he is confidential, encourage him. If he is secretive, trust him. If he is jealous, cure him.

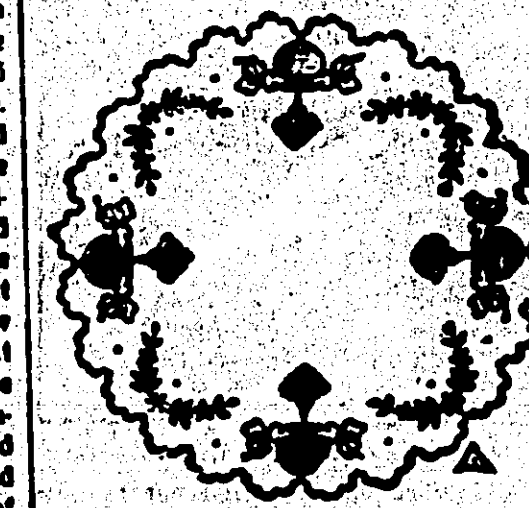
If he cares naught for pleasure, coax him. If he favors society, accompany him. If he does you a favor, kiss him. When he deserves it, kiss him. Let him think how well you understand him, but never let him know that you manage him.

## ART EMBROIDERY.

Biedermeyer Work Quaint and Beautiful For Decorative Schemes.

No one seems to know exactly when Biedermeyer embroidery first flourished, but in its revived form it is sufficiently quaint and beautiful to be introduced into the scheme of decoration and furnishing of the modern home.

Biedermeyer designs are characterized by pots or tubs and baskets of small flowers and fruits, together with garlands and wreaths of flowers in stiff arrangement. Occasionally the



silhouette of a quaint lady of the past century is included, surrounded with a wreath of flowers in the natural colors and surmounted by a knot and flowing ends of ribbon. Flowers and fruit are first padded and then worked in satin stitch in a direction opposite to the padding. When a silhouette appears it is worked solid in black with the stitches running up and down.

This work is also adapted for photograph frames, pincushions, bags and bureau covers, showing to especial advantage amid settings of mission furniture.

The illustration shows a centerpiece or table mat, and if it be used for a library table it should be deep ecru or old gold in color. The edges are to be done in brown, with a fine outline inside of the scallops in green stem stitch. The jewels or all over dots are done in colors to match the room. If this centerpiece be desired for the dining table, then the linen should be white or putty color, with edges done in yellow or brown silk and the ribbons in colors to correspond with the prevailing tone of the dining room or china. Plate and finger bowl, dollies are made to match the centerpiece if one desires to carry out the whole scheme of color. This makes a most artistic luncheon set.—Good House-keeping.

**When Man is Enraged.**

When he doesn't have to twist his arm to hook his bodice up the back.

When he can wear his best hat in the rain without getting the curl out of the feathers.

When he gives his hair a neat little slick with a comb, and presto, his coiffure is complete.

When the children cry and he can whistle a tune, get his hat, bang the door and go out.

When he stows things away in his multitudinous pockets and saunters on with unnumbered hands.

When he trips up the street on a rainy day with his trousers jauntily turned up, no skirts to kick.

When he swings easily on and off a moving car without danger of tangling his heels in his petticoats.

When the dinner is spoiled and he chats unconcernedly and all the guests pity him because he is married to an incompetent, fussy, discomposed woman.

**A Fine Mouth Wash.**

A very fine mouth wash is made by combining one ounce of tincture of orris, one ounce of essence of white rose, one ounce of alcohol, twenty drops of peppermint. Pour a few drops in a half glass of water and rinse the mouth thoroughly.

**The Beauty Bath.**

The quick beauty bath every morning with tepid water and a handful of salt and a good flesh brush will make a woman bright, rested and act generally as a tonic. The morning bath is one of the most important of all rules for beautifying.

**Furniture Polish.**

If a little vinegar be added to furniture polish it will be found to obviate the dead, oily look so often perceptible after cleaning furniture. Always rub the way of the grain when polishing a smooth piece of furniture.

## THE DAIRY BARN.

Importance of the Location and Designing the Cow Closes.

In the production of clean milk no one thing is of more importance than keeping the cows out of the mud. Many yards into which dairy cows are turned each day for their drink and exercise are knee deep with mud and manure during the winter and spring. If not nearly the entire year. In summer when the cows are on pasture they would keep comparatively clean were they not obliged to wade through a filthy yard in going to the stable.

In locating a dairy barn care should be taken to have a gentle slope from the barn in at least one direction, affording good natural drainage for both barn and yard. If the barn is already built and poorly located, drainage and grading will do much to remedy the evil. In most cases it would take but a small amount of labor with plow and scraper, when the ground is in suitable condition to handle, to give the surface of the yard a slope from the barn sufficient to carry off the surface water. Even if dirt has to be hauled in from outside the yard to accomplish this it will not be expensive. Tile drainage alone under a yard is not sufficient, as the tramping of the cattle soon puddles the surface.

**A Good Hard Yard.**

After the grading is done the yard should be covered with gravel or cinders. By putting the coarser in the bottom and the finer on top a good hard yard can be obtained and at a comparatively small expense where material of this kind is available. If this cannot all be done in one year it is of the utmost importance that a beginning be made by grading and graveling a portion of the yard next the barn, so that the cows may have some place on which to get out of the mud and filth. By grading a part of the yard each year and applying a thick coat of gravel or cinders to the graded part the entire yard will in a few years be in good condition. When gravel does not contain enough clay to pack hard a small amount of clay should be mixed with the top layer. It will then form a firm surface.

A portion of the yard should be bedded, thus affording the cows a place to lie in the open air on pleasant days. If straw is scarce, the cleanest of the soiled bedding from the stable will answer for this purpose. When the straw and manure on this bedded portion of the yard become too deep and soft they should be hauled into the field and the bedding commenced again on the solid yard.

It is advisable to haul the manure directly to the field from the barn, but if this is not feasible it should be removed at least 100 feet from the barn.

In no case, says Professor Fraser of Illinois, should it be allowed to accumulate against or near the dairy barn, and no swine pen should be nearer than 200 feet on account of the odors being readily absorbed by milk.

## FEEDING FOR MILK.

Corn and cob meal, a little oilmeal and alfalfa hay produce a flow of milk equal to any other ration we know, says Farmers Advocate. Ground oats added in small quantities increase the palatability of the ration without adding greatly to its cost. Corn silage or root crops make valuable additions to any ration.

**Must Be Well Fed.**

Cows that are capable of producing a large quantity of milk may be ruined by improper feeding. Dairy cows must be well fed and must have the right kind of food or they cannot produce a large flow. Milk is a substance rich in protein, and this cannot be manufactured by the cow from anything that does not contain protein. In other words, the cow cannot produce milk from carbohydrates and fats and must be fed a comparatively narrow ration.

**Regulates For Calf Feeding.**

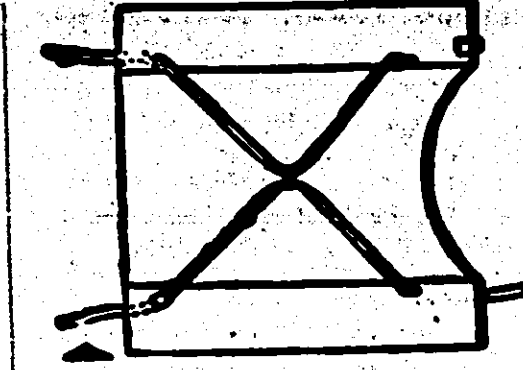
Always keep the calf pens dry and clean, using plenty of litter. A dirty pen is conducive to scours. For several calves fed together fit up narrow stalls at one side of the pen and fasten each calf by a rope or stanchion to feed each separately. This will prevent the stronger calves from getting more than their share. Keep them fastened or tied for half an hour after eating to prevent their sucking each other's ears. The pails used for feeding milk should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded with boiling water each day.

**Value of Dried Beet Pulp.**

The dairy cow ration is always a live subject, and we want to make a suggestion in that direction, says the New England Homestead. We suggest that every dairyman who isn't using dried beet pulp in his ration would do well to investigate this supplementary feed to make sure that he isn't missing something. While dried beet pulp is no new thing as a dairy feed by any means, still it is only recently that its use has become general, and we think it has now thoroughly established itself in this country, the same as it has in Germany, Denmark and other European countries. To fully appreciate why dried beet pulp is such a profitable feed one must realize that in addition to its food value it is a great aid to digestion and assimilation. Its light, succulent "green" character relieves the compaction of the other heavier foods and is a great aid in the mechanical operation of the stomach. Its cooling, soothing effect upon the entire alimentary canal prevents any feverish condition arising, keeps the bowels regular and the animal in a general state of health.

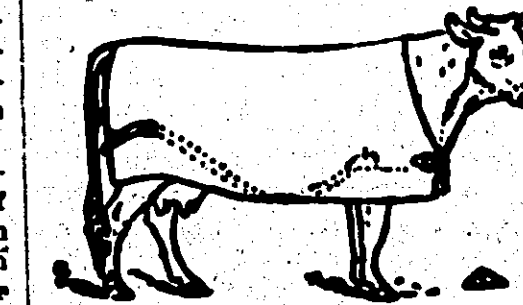


The practice of blanketing cows has become somewhat popular in certain parts of the country. It is found that a cover of this kind in cold weather helps hold bodily heat and prevents cows from sudden shrinkage of milk during cold spells, the cattle being able



COW BLANKET.

to devote their entire attention to the production of milk. Those who have noticed the subject carefully say that the covers make the cows more quiet and contented and that the nervous ones are less troublesome. These rugs are easily made out of old grain bags or similar material. The method of fastening these covers is shown in the



THE BLANKET IN PLACE.

Illustrations from the American Cultivator and is superior to the wide girths or straps often used and which are apt to be displaced.

## Age Limit of Dairy Cows.

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butter fat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends upon her constitution, strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this.

The quality of the milk produced by heifers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one-tenth to two-tenths of 1 per cent in the average fat content for each year until the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue, and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger portion of nutrients for the production of milk or butter fat than do older cows. After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butter fat again increases, both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food.

A good milk cow of exceptional strength kept under favorable conditions whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

## To Deliver Cream Sweet.

These are directions of Professor Dean as presented in the Canadian Dairyman:

Clean the pails, cans and separator daily or twice daily.

Cool cream to 50 degrees by the use of ice or cold water.

Have rich cream, testing not less than 25 to 30 per cent fat.

Fresh cream should not be added to older cream until after it is cooled to 50 degrees.

Proper weighing, measuring and sampling are essential for satisfaction among the patrons.

Cream should be pasteurized and cooled at the creamery, especially in the fall and winter, to remove objectionable flavors and to add keeping quality to the butter.

Co-operation on the part of the drivers, patrons and creamerymen is necessary in order to improve the quality of the cream and butter.

## Meal Fastening For Cow.

Years ago the old fashioned stanchion was considered the ideal fastening for a cow. Then followed a number of other devices, all calculated to hold the cows securely, but none of them intended to give freedom of movement. Beyond a doubt the ideal fastening for a cow is the one which permits her to move her head in any direction at will, with a fastening sufficiently long so that she may lie down or step around a little. Of course it will not do to give her rope enough so that she will get herself in trouble or get other cows in trouble. Arrange the feed, both the grain and the roughage, so that she can reach it readily, yet not so she can get at and trample it underfoot.

Any sort of arrangement which will enable the cow to live in the manner described is ideal, says Denver Field and Farm, whether it is a box stall of black walnut or a fence stall with a steel rope.



# THE STROLLERS

D. FREDERIC S. ISHAM,  
Author of "Under the Stars"

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(Continued From Last Week.)

## CHAPTER VII.

CALM and still was the morning; the wandering air just stirred the pendulous branches of the elms and maples, and in the clear atmosphere the russet hills were sharply outlined. As they swung out into the road, with Hans, the musician, at the reins, the young girl removed her bonnet and leaned back in the chair of state where kings had fretted and queens had lolled.

The throne, imposing on the stage, now appeared but a flimsy article of furniture, with frayed and torn upholstery and carving which had long since lost its gilded magnificence. Seated amid the jumble of theatrical appliances and accoutrements—scenery, rolled up rug fashion, property trunks, stage clock, lamps and draperies—she accepted the situation gracefully, even finding nothing strange in the presence of the soldier. New faces had come and gone in the company before, and when Barnes had, complacently informed her Saint-Prosper would journey with the players to New Orleans in a semibusiness capacity the arrangement appeared conformable to precedent.

The manager's satisfaction augured well for the importance of the semibusiness role assumed by the stranger, and Barnes' friendliness was perhaps in some degree unconsciously reflected in her manner, an attitude the soldier's own reserve, or taciturnity, had not seemed to dispel. So his being in the property wagon seemed no more singular than Hans' occupancy of the front seat, or if Adonia, Hawkes or Susan had been there with her. She was accustomed to free and easy comradeship; indeed, knew no other life, and it was only anomalous attentions like those of the land baron's that startled and disquieted her.

As comfortably as might be she settled back in the capacious, three-barrelled throne, a slender figure in its depths—more adapted to accommodate a corpulent Henry VIII.—and smiled gayly at the wagon, in avoiding one rut, ran into another, and lurched somewhat violently. Saint-Prosper, lodged on a neighboring trunk, quickly extended a steady hand.

"You are how precious through and?" he asked.

"There isn't room for it to more than titter," she replied lightly, removing her bonnet and lazily swinging it from the arm of the chair.

"Then it's safer than real throne," he answered, watching the swaying bonnet, or perhaps, contrasting the muscular bronzed hand he had placed on the chair with the smooth, white one which held the blue ribbons; a small, though firm, hand to grapple with the minotaur, life!

She slowly wound the ribbons around her fingers.

"Oh, you mean France," she said, and he looked away with sudden disquietude. "Poor monarch! Their road is rougher than this one."

"Rougher truly?"

"You love France?" she asked suddenly after studying, with secret, sidelong glances, his reserved, impenetrable face.

His gaze returned to her—to the bonnet now resting in her lap—to the hand beside it.

"It is my native land," he replied.

"Then why did you leave it—in its trouble?" she asked impulsively.

"Why?" he repeated, regarding her keenly; but in a moment he added: "For several reasons. I returned from Africa, from serving under Buganda, to find the red flag waving in Paris; the king fled."

"Oh," she said quickly. "A king should—"

"What?" he asked as she paused.

"I was going to say it was better to die like a king than—"

"Then live an outcast!" he concluded for her, a shadow on his brow.

She nodded. "At any rate, that is the way they always do in the plays," she added brightly. "But you were saying you found your real king fled."

His heavy brows contracted, though he answered readily enough. "Yes, the king had fled. A kingman is whose house I had been reared then bade me head a movement for the restoration of the royal figure. For what object? The regency was doomed, the king a May Day."

"And as you refused?"

"We quarreled," he swore like a Gascon. "His little puppet should yet sit in the chair where Louis XIV had lorded it. I who owed my commission to his noble name, was a republican, a desertion! The best way out of the difficulty was out of the country. First I was England; then it was here; tomorrow—where?" he added in a lower tone, half to himself.

"Where?" she repeated lightly. "That is our own too."

He looked at her with sudden interest. "You are an essential life, Miss Carver."

"I have never known any other," she said simply, adding after a moment: "I was born in France, and I am French."

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any as a word carrier would cast aside his miserable stock of flattery, while Barnes forgot his troubles in narrating the harrowing experience of a company which had penetrated the west at a period antedating the settlement of the Michigan and Ohio boundary dispute.

The soldier alone was silent, curious by watching the play of light and shade on the face of the stroller, his gaze resting longest perhaps on the features of the young girl. Leaning against an ancient oak, as old the heart of it was gone and it towered but a mighty shell, the slender figure of the actress was clearly outlined, but against that dark and roughly furrowed background she seemed so slight and delicate to be buffeted with storms and hardships. That day's experience was a forerunner of the unexpected in this wandering life, but another time the mishap might not be turned to diversion. The coach would not always traverse sunny byways. The dry leaf floating from the majestic arm of the oak, the sound of an acorn as it struck the earth, preaged days less halcyon to come.

"How do you enjoy being a stroller?" asked a voice, interrupting the soldier's reverie. "It has its bitters and its sweets, hasn't it, especially its sweets?" Susan added, glancing meaningfully at the young girl. "But, after all, it doesn't much matter what happens to you if you are in good company."

"It's the first time I ever heard of a great critic laden with sweets!" said the soldier. "And were you not flattered by his honeyed regard?"

"Oh, yes; I devoured it and wanted more," she laughed.

Hans' flourishing whip put an end to further conversation. They had advanced in this manner for some distance through furrow and grove, when the vehicle gave a sharper lurch down a deeper rut and abruptly settled on one side. Barnes held the plunging horses in control, while the gentlemen scrambled to the ground and assisted the ladies to dismount.

"Any one hurt?" asked the manager from his box.

"No damage done—except to the coach," said Hawkes.

By this time the horses had become quiet and Barnes, now that the passengers were rescued, like a good skipper, left the quarter deck.

"We couldn't have chosen a better place for our lunch," he remarked philosophically. "How fortunate we should have broken down where we did!"

"Very fortunate!" echoed the old lady ironically.

The accident had happened upon a slight plateau, of which they accordingly took possession, tethering the horses to grass. From the branches overhead the squirrel surveyed them as if asking what manner of people were these, and the bony woodpecker ceased his drumming, cocking his head inquisitively at the intruder, then slowly drew away, mounting spirally, the trunk of the tree to the hole chimed by his strong beak for a nest. As Barnes gazed around upon the pleasing prospect he straightway became the duke in the comedy of the forest.

"Ha, my brothers in exile," he exclaimed, "are not these woods more free from peril than the envious court?"

"All it wants," said the tragedian hungrily, "is mutton, greens and a foaming pot."

"I can't promise the foaming pot," answered the manager. "But, at least, we have a well filled hamper."

Soon the coffee was shimmering and such viands as they had brought with them—for Barnes was a fastidious and provident manager—were spread out in tempting profusion. Near them a swift flowing stream chattered about the stones like one of nature's busiest gossip; it whispered to the bowers, murmured to the rushes and was voluble to the overhanging branch that dragged upon the surface of the water. The sowers on its brim nodded, the rushes waved and the branch bent as if in assent to the mad gossip of the blithe some brook. And it seemed as though all this animated conversation was caused by the encampment of the band of players by the wayside.

The repast finished, they turned their attention to the injured chariot, but fortunately the damage was not beyond repair, and Barnes, actor, manager, billposter, license procurer, added to his already extensive repertoire the part of joiner and wheelwright. The skilled artisans in coachmaking and coach repairing might not have regarded the manager as a master workman, but the fractured parts were finally set after a fashion. By that time, however, the sun had sunk to rest upon a pillow of clouds; the squirrels, law abiding citizens, had sought their homes; the woodpecker had vanished in his snug chamber, and only forest dwellers of nocturnal habits were now abroad, their name legion, like the gababouts of a populous city.

"There!" exclaimed the manager, surveying his handiwork. "The bus is ready! But there is little use going on tonight. I am not sure of the road, and here is a likely spot to pass the night."

"Likely to be devoured by wild beasts!" said Kate with a shudder.

"I am sure I see two glowering eyes!" exclaimed Susan.

"Pshaw!" observed the elastic old lady. "That's the first time you have been afraid of two glowering eyes."

"There's a vast difference between wolves and men," murmured Susan.

"I'm not so sure of that," returned the aged cynic.

But as the light of day was withdrawn a great fire sprang up, illuminating the immediate foreground. The flames were cheering, drawing the party more closely together. Even Hawkes partly discarded his tragedy, took the old lady through a bundle of dry old furs from her shoulders as

she seemed too slight and delicate. The semigloom permitted her to gaze steadfastly into his eyes. He ignored the opportunity for a compliment, and Susan stifled a little yawn, real or imaginary.

"Positively one could die of ennui in this wilderness," she continued. "Do you know you are a welcome addition to our band? But you will have to make yourself very agreeable. I suppose—archly—"you were very agreeable in the property wagon."

"Miss Carver had a part to study," he returned coldly.

"A part to study!" in mock consternation. "How I hate studying! They say what you wouldn't, and don't say what you would. But I'm off to bed," rising impatiently. "I'm getting sleepy."

"Sleepy?" echoed Barnes. "Take your choice—the Hotel du Omnibus"—indicating the chariot—"or the Villa Italiana," with a gesture toward a tent made of the drop curtain, upon the walls of which was the picture of an Italian scene.

"The chariot for me," answered Susan. "It is more high and dry and does not suggest spiders and other crawling things."

"Good night, then, and remember a good conscience makes a hard bed soot."

"Then I shall sleep on down. I haven't had a chance"—with a slight damage my conscience lately. But when I strike civilization again"—and Susan shook her head eloquently to conclude her sentence. "Oh, yes; if beds depend on conscience, boughs would be feathers for me tonight," with which half laughing, half defiant conclusion Susan tripped to the chariot, pausing a moment, however, to cast a reproachful glance over her shoulder at Saint-Prosper before vanishing in the cavernous depths of the vehicle of the muses.

Her departure was the signal for the dispersing of the party to their respective couches. Now the fire sank lower, the stars came out brighter, and the moon arose and traveled majestically up the heavens, taking a brief but comprehensive survey of the habitations of mortals, and then, as if satisfied with her scrutiny, sailed back to the horizon and dropped out of sight.

Be Continued.

The Keen Eyed Camera.

A woman with an exceptionally clear complexion recently sat for her photograph. On receiving the proof she took it back to the artist and complained of a number of small spots on the face which marred an otherwise perfect picture. The photographer was at a loss to account for this, an examination of the negative failing to give the slightest clew to the source of trouble. A fortnight later an eruption of spots broke out on the woman's face, which proved to be the first outward symptoms of a very severe attack of small pox.

Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is slowly but surely earning his way to the front in the national guard of New York. In 1801 he was elected a second lieutenant in the Twelfth regiment and is now senior first lieutenant in the organization. He has been detailed to the captivity of one of the companies and will soon become a regular captain. The members of the regiment show no jealousy over this promotion, as they say it was earned by good work as a soldier.

## IN FASHION'S REALM

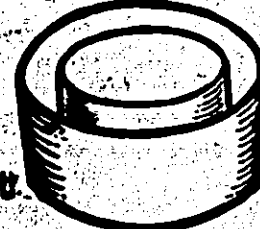
### HOW TO MAKE A SMART AND BECOMING TOQUE.

Fashion Today Favors the Home Milliner—Neatness Rather Than Lightness of Drapery an Essential of the Up to Date Hat.

Never was fashion so favorable to the home milliner as during the present winter, for there are plainness and symmetry about the headgear of today which demand neatness of work rather than the daintiness and lightness of drapery which are the marks of a trained milliner.

To make a toque such as is shown in the sketch get a buckram hat shape similar to the one illustrated. In addition to the shape the toque will require three-quarters of a yard of velvet cut on the straight or half a yard of fine cloth, one yard of fur two and a half inches wide, a maroon plume, six roses to tone with the velvet and three-eighths of a yard of sarcenet for a head lining.

Place the toque straight at one end of the velvet, with the pile downward, and, using the shape as a pattern, cut a circular piece of velvet, which should extend an inch beyond the edge of the brim all round. Without lifting the shape turn the edge of velvet upward on the brim of the toque and secure it firmly in position with a number of small pins, arranging a few tiny plaits to get rid of the extra fullness. Stitch these plaits firmly in position on the brim, using strong cotton for the purpose. Arrange a row of pins at intervals near the head opening on the underside of the toque to keep the velvet from slipping when the head opening is cut. Allowing a margin of three-quarters of an inch, cut out a circular piece from the middle of the velvet. Cut tiny notches at half inch intervals around the margin of velvet, which projects over the head opening and turn the margin inside the crown of the toque. Secure it first with pins and afterward with stitches in coarse cotton. Cut a square of lining silk rather bigger than the inside of the crown, fix it with pins inside the toque and tack it at each corner to hold it in position. Cut a crossway strip of the silk four inches deep and long enough to line the crown of the toque. Tack one edge of the strip so that it can be turned upward to hide the stitches on the velvet. Hem the other edge to form a casing for a drawing ribbon. Trim off the corners of the remaining piece of velvet and arrange it in a few light folds over the crown of the toque so that it just covers the upward edge of the brim. Secure it with pins and tack it in position. Arrange the fur round the brim of the toque so that the join comes to the left side, where the trimming is placed. Arrange the plume



TOQUE FRAME.

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the semigloom permitted her to gaze steadfastly into his eyes. He ignored the opportunity for a compliment, and Susan stifled a little yawn, real or imaginary.

"Positively one could die of ennui in this wilderness," she continued. "Do you know you are a welcome addition to our band? But you will have to make yourself very agreeable. I suppose—archly—"you were very agreeable in the property wagon."

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Be Continued.



THE FINISHED TOQUE.

on the left side, pointing slightly toward the front. Cover a short length of ribbon with of about twelve inches with sarcenet. Sew the six roses side by side on the wire so that they just touch each other. Bend the wire in circular form around the plume, join the ends and sew the small wreath in position on the toque. Run a small piece of narrow china ribbon through the hem of the head lining, draw it up so that it sets neatly in the crown of the toque, and this smart piece of millinery is ready to be worn.

### Chinese Lilies.

To raise the Chinese sacred lily in water remove the brown dried skin and all the hard callous at the base of the bulbs. Do not separate the bulbs, but take a sharp knife and score the main bulb as though to quarter it, but do not cut more than a quarter of an inch deep. Cut the offset also. This wastes the bulb, but develops the foliage growth. Arrange the bulbs in a glass bowl, steadying them with pebbles, bits of marble and shells; also put in broken charcoal to keep the water sweet. The water may be changed once or twice before they bloom. Place in a dark cupboard or closet for ten days until the roots are well started.

### Reamed Nickel Plating.

Rust may be removed from nickel plating by covering the spots with mutton tallow and letting it stand for several days. If this treatment is followed by a rubbing with a good metal polish and then by a thorough washing with strong ammonia, succeeded by clear water, and a final polishing with dry whiting, stubborn cases will yield.

### Treatment For Finger Nails.

Finger nails should be soaked in warm soap water to which have been added a few drops of tincture of benzoin for a few moments before cutting. Never cut the nail skin, as this is apt to develop hangnails, but push it back gently from the nail.

## FASHION HINTLETS.

Remember! Remember! Remember! Remember! Remember!

If a waist the color of the skirt is worn, there should be a fitted silk belt of the bodice in at all elaborate, but if on the shirt waist order the stitched narrow belt is more appropriate.

As a finish to a blue costume the plaited ruffs of blue mairies are very pretty. These neck pieces are either all blue or have a little white about them in small dots or large velvet ones. They have blue velvet loops and ends, and an astonishingly attractive ruff can be bought for \$2.

Colored silk embroideries on white silk muslin in intense green, blue and



A MORNING JACKET—\$225.

purples, with conventionalized scrolls brightened by touches of gold or silver, are most effective.

It is rather a fad for gloves to match the costume, an outcry having been made against the extravagance of white kid gloves for even ultra smart occasions. Elbow lengths continue at top notch prices. Still, the tinted suede and glass gloves are no less expensive.

The garnet is the stone of constancy and fidelity. It is the birth stone of January, but to judge from the new and lavish display of this stone at the jewellers its use is by no means to be restricted to the January girl.

Garnets are not expensive stones. A bracelet of gold plate solidly incrustured with garnets in square settings costs less than \$10. Brooches of garnets take the old fashioned round form, although some show new butterfly and floral designs.

One of the new automobile bags in fine leather is a charming Christmas present for the woman who motors. It is fitted with toilet requisites—powder puff, comb, hairpin case, mirror, vinaigrette, etc.

The morning jacket pictured is of French flannel and is a very comfortable affair to slip into early in the morning. It has a large cape collar trimmed with ribbon, and the three-quarter sleeves have ribbon trimmed ruffles as a finish.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

## SNAPSHOTS OF FASHION.

Suggestions For School Frocks—Artistic Afternoon Gowns.

A good idea introduced this winter is the matching of school frocks and coats, and when these two garments are of rough finished blue serge, the dress worn with a white guimpe and the coat a reefer, an ideally practical school costume is attained. In dance



SMART BATH ROBE—\$180.

ing frocks for children a suggestion of the empire mode is seen, and in coats this style has a decided vogue.

Musquash is no mean imitation of mink, and it is deservedly popular among winter furs.

A pearly hued chiffon velvet coat over a pale cocoa brown chiffon skirt as a reception gown shows a most harmonious combination of color. The dark tones are relieved by a bit of silver tulle and shaded silk flowers on the coat.

The batpin forms a very important part of the modern hat. Some of them are of huge dimensions, many being the size and color of a horse chestnut, while others are of silvery mother of pearl, colored crystal and queer stones.

The bath robe illustrated is built along kimono lines and made of French flannel in a blue tone. Over the surface is scattered a conventional rose design in pale pink. A blue silk cord holds the robe at the waist.

## WOODLAND EXEMPTION.

Short Synopsis of Mr. Downey's Bill of Last Session.

Under the terms of a bill introduced at the 1906 session of the Ontario Provincial Legislature by Mr. J. P. Downey, M. P. P., and subsequently passed, complete exemption of woodlots is now possible in any part of the Province of Ontario, under certain conditions. This exemption depends, in the first instance, on the passage by any township council of a bylaw to confer the exemption, which may be made either total or partial. Not more than 25 acres owned by any one man may be exempted.

What is "Woodland"?

The word "woodland" is defined in the act. Such land must have on it the following number of trees of the following diameters:

100 trees over eight inches in diameter, or  
200 trees over five inches in diameter, or  
300 trees over two inches in diameter, or  
400 trees of all sizes.

No land, however, will be considered woodland if stock is allowed to graze on it.

Varieties of Trees Allowed.

The varieties of such trees are as follows:

Coniferous (or evergreen) trees: White pine, Norway pine, hemlock, tamarack, white spruce, Norway spruce, cedar.

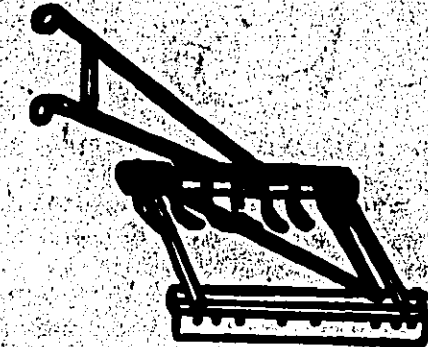
Hardwood (or broadleaved) trees: Oak, ash, elm, hickory, basswood, tulip (or whitewood), black cherry, walnut, chestnut, hard and soft maples, sycamore, beech, black locust and catalpa.

How Exemption is to Be Secured.

After the passage of such a bylaw as that referred to above, the owner of any woodland who wishes to secure exemption is to make application to the township clerk by Feb. 1. If, on examination by the assessor, the woodlot is found to come within the conditions of the bylaw, the exemption may be granted. Such exemption ceases, however, if grazing is allowed or if the land is cut over and the trees removed.

Inexpensive Homemade Ice Plough.

A good supply of ice can be put in without any cash outlay, worth speaking of. I stone mine in the north end of a shed which I partitioned off and double walled. Ice kept pretty well last year, simply packed closely and covered with sawdust. I borrowed a saw. The plough was homemade and is plenty good enough for farm use. The teeth are from old chisels or files.



ICE PLOW.

bent and sharpened by the blacksmith and clamped with bolts between two thirty inch 2 by 3 inch beams. The gauge piece is another thirty inch beam 4 by 3 inches and shod with a piece of three-eighths by two and a half inch iron of the same length. This iron runs in the previous groove and regulates the width of the cut and size of the cakes. The gauge piece is connected with the other part by iron braces twenty inches long and an iron crosspiece about twenty-five inches long, says a writer in American Cultivator. The handles of the plough are from an old land plough.

Kerosene Emulsion For Hog Lice.

Hard soap, one-half, common bar; kerosene, two gallons; water, one gallon. Boil the water and soap till the latter is dissolved, then remove from the fire and add the kerosene by vigorously churning till an emulsion is formed. Then dilute to twenty gallons with warm water. As soon as it is cool enough to apply without scalding the hog the application may be made. Some advise leaving the mixture stand till it cools and then heating it again, but there is considerable danger in this way, as the kerosene is quite inflammable. The same results are generally obtained by applying the mixture as soon as it is made, and all danger from a second heating is avoided. If the hogs are tame the application of the emulsion may be made with a broom. The scrubbing should be thorough, so that every louse is reached. If a spray pump can be had it is preferable. If a large number of hogs are to be treated they should be dipped.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Feeds a Cow According to Her Deserts.

A friend of mine was in the stable yesterday when I was feeding. I gave one cow an extra portion which did look big. Said he: "How much do you give that cow?" I told him, and to convince him of the amount put an equal amount on the scales. The weight was seven pounds; she had it both night and morning. He seemed doubtful to think I should waste good feed in that manner. He agreed, however, to wait until after milking. The cow in question had been milked since March 19. Her milk that night weighed 22 1/2 pounds; the next morning, 21 pounds. He left, evidently satisfied that 17 cents a day was not a bad investment for grain feed in that dividend. A cow in that condition will respond to every attention. If the feed gets a little dry for a few days, for some reason, and a change is made, she will spring into gear again like the click and certainty of a machine.—H. E. Cook in Tribune Farmer.

They Work Two Ways.

It is generally stated that coal ash contains little plant food and have no value as a fertilizer. They are, however, sometimes worked into sandy soils to make these more compact or with heavy clay soils to make them more open.







