

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JULY 18, 1907

NO. 29

HAMILTON

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

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

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

D. S. WALKER, President
ALAN LAMB, General Manager
A. E. HILLMAN, Superintendent of Branches

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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' 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

PIPES

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

SOUVENIRS

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

WRITING PAPER

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

Pads, Poison, and Tanglefoot for Flies

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

Advertise
in
the Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.45
Daily, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	10.40
Arrive Winnipeg	12.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	17.06
Arrive Elm Creek	18.44
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	9.48
Arrive Winnipeg	11.45
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris	

CARMAN BRANCH

Daily	
Leave Carman	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.35
Leave Elm Creek	10.00
Arrive Carman	10.35
Leave Carman	20.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.35
Leave Elm Creek	20.55
Arrive Carman	21.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	
Leave Carman	17.55
Arrive Elm Creek	18.30
Leave Elm Creek	18.50
Arrive Carman	19.25

Local and General

The Starkey House, Carman.

S. Hodgins has sold his implement business to R. J. Wilson.

Rev. Father Joubert spent several days in town this week.

Frank Humphries spent a few days in Winnipeg.

Mrs. J. A. Thomson returned from Winnipeg yesterday morning.

Harry Wilson is spending his summer vacation in Winnipeg.

The temperature is going up. Boardman's ice cream is going down.

W. T. Kennedy spent the weekend in town with his father and sister.

Miss Waite left on Tuesday for Winnipeg where she will visit friends for some time.

Norris & Rowe's circus was well patronized by Elm Creek residents on Monday.

J. Murray is operating an engine at the Winnipeg Exhibition for the Sawyer-Massey Co.

Mrs. Chas. Duxbury and daughter, of Elkhorn, spent a few days with Dr. Duxbury last week.

The application for the transfer of the license of the Grand View Hotel will be heard in Winnipeg on Wednesday, July 31st.

Jos. Glenn, formerly of Elm Creek, has been appointed farm manager at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Mrs. A. Montgomery left on Tuesday for Fort William, where she will visit friends for some time.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie conducted service in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, and will officiate next Sunday.

Wm. Ross, formerly of Elm Creek, now of Calgary, was the guest of Harry Wilson a few days this week.

A number of our residents took advantage of the special excursion to the Winnipeg Exhibition on Tuesday.

A large number from here took part in the celebration of "the Glorious Twelfth" at Cypress River on Friday last.

W. T. Shipley has resigned his position as principal of the public school. He left for Winnipeg last Thursday.

FOR SALE.—Cassell's Encyclopedia, with maps and other illustrations. Eight volumes, good as new. Cost \$12, will sell for \$5.—Apply at this office.

District Deputy Cunningham and A. S. Doyle, of Carman, installed the officers of the Victoria Lodge of Oddfellows, Elm Creek, on Thursday evening last.

Dr. McLachlan's office in Carman will be closed from July 22nd to August 21st, while he is taking his holiday down east. He will re-open for business on August 22nd.

J. R. Baker, station agent at Napinka, was the guest of his brother-in-law, A. Chard, a few days last week. He was on his way to Montreal and Caledonia Springs.

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

Under the auspices of the English Church, a lawn social was held on Wednesday evening of last week, on Mr. W. C. Soole's lawn. Ice cream, cake, lemonade, etc., were served. Pianoforte selections by Mrs. Boardman, and a gramophone added to the enjoyment of those present. The proceeds amounted to about \$17.

Sunday School Picnic

Last Tuesday was a day which will be remembered for some time to come by the children (and also adults) of the Church of England Sunday Schools of Elm Creek and Sunnydale.

Punctually at 2 p.m. some twenty children and adults were driven to Mr. Jas. Thompson's farm; and later in the afternoon they were joined by the eight scholars of Sunnydale school.

In spite of the two showers of rain, a most enjoyable day was spent, that is if one could judge from the children's outbursts of enthusiasm as they were being driven homeward. The principal games participated in were baseball and Jacob and Rachael, both of which were taken up with plenty of interest by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Mose and Mr. Marks deserve thanks for doing what they could to "keep the ball rolling." Thanks are also due to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson for placing their excellent grounds at the disposal of the Sunday School.

Monster Celebration at Fannystelle

On Thursday, August 1st, the Union Fair will be held at North Park, Fannystelle, and, given fine weather, a bumper crowd is expected. The committee are putting forth every effort to make the day a huge success. A lengthy programme of sports, with valuable prizes, has been arranged, and a brass band will enliven the proceedings.

Among the list of sports we may mention a baseball tournament, to which local teams are invited. First prize, \$25; second prize, \$10.

Horse racing looms large on the bill, and includes: Free for all, trot or pace, half mile heats. Prize: Cup value \$50. Farmers' trot or pace. Prize: Cup value \$25. Free for all, running race. Prize: Cup value, \$25. Pony race 1st prize, \$5; 2nd prize \$2.50; 3rd prize, \$1.

Mule race. Mules to be harnessed and hitched, run half mile, return, and to be unhitched and unharnessed. Prize \$5. Ox race

SUNSHINE FURNACE

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

The Sunshine is furnished with a good, big ash-pan.

All you have to do is to grasp two strong, firmly attached, always-cool, bale handles and the large, roomy ash-pan easily comes out.

A minute or two is all it takes to perform the operation. All the ashes are in the pan, too.

Because they are guided into it by means of ash-chutes attached immediately below the fire-pot.

Sunshine is the simplest, easiest-managed, cleanest kind of a furnace. You don't have to wear overalls and a smock when attending to the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine" write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

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

Agents:

R. J. McConnell & Co.

CARMAN, MAN.

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish	\$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps	\$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps	\$8.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75	

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

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

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba

Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout

Light, airy rooms

First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public

CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED

The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars

First-class livery in connection

C. A. ARNETT - Prop.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

ride or drive, quarter mile. Prize \$3. Ten dollars prize for best drawing team. Prizes for best driving team and single driver, best brood mare and colt. Dog race. Prize \$1. One mile bicycle race. 1st prize \$2; 2nd prize \$1; 3rd prize 50 cents. Slow bicycle race. Prize to last man, \$1. Athletic sports. Tug of war, foot races, sack races, wheelbarrow races and various other amusements. Street parade at 11 a.m. Bowery dance in the evening.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

51 Per Annum in advance.
\$1.50 not paid in advance.

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

ADVERTISING RATES

Quota for commercial or standing advertisement made known on application.
First insertion, 10 cents per line; second, 5 cents; third, 3 cents; fourth, 2 cents; fifth, 1 cent. For each subsequent insertion, 50 per cent. discount.
Special rates for long term contracts.
Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisement must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, JULY 18, 1907

Votes of Last Session

A fair idea of the attitude of the two political parties on questions of policy and administration may be gathered by a brief study of the votes taken in the House of Commons at the last Session.

On December 10th, after the people in the West had suffered great hardships and when they were likely to suffer more through the lack of fuel, Mr. John Herron, Conservative member for Alberta, moved a resolution dealing with such conditions. Mr. Herron showed that there were abundant coal resources in the west and that it would be possible to guarantee to the people of that country a regular and cheap supply if the mines were not allowed to fall into the hands of monopolists. He moved: "That coal lands owned by the Government of Canada should only be alienated under such conditions and subject to such regulations as will provide for an immediate supply of coal adequate at all times to the requirements of the people, and at a reasonable price; and that in respect of coal lands already alienated, legislative provision should be made for such control and regulation in emergencies as will prevent loss and suffering to the people of the west." This motion was supported by Opposition members, but was headed off by a Government amendment declaring that the recent troubles did not arise from any defect in legislation. Though this was not a proper amendment at all, it was adopted by a straight party majority of 77 to 39.

On January 9th Mr. Borden submitted a resolution expressing the opinion that legislation should be adopted for the prevention and settlement of labor disputes, and asking for a select committee of nine to enquire into this whole question, and report what further enactments are desirable and necessary. This motion was opposed by the Government, and was finally shelved by a Ministerial amendment stating that existing legislation, with certain proposed amendments, was all that was necessary. The amendment was adopted on a party division of 78 to 40.

On February 5th and 7th the House debated a resolution moved by Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, condemning the deal by which a block of 380,000 acres of Government land was sold to a group of party favorites at \$1 an acre, with irrigation conditions, which concession was immediately transferred to English capitalists at a straight profit of half a million dollars to the promoters before they had paid a cent for the property. In the same sale the favorite turned over another land concession at a profit of \$350,000, selling for \$12 an acre a land grant just obtained from the Government at \$1 an acre. The Government party, by a majority, 86 to 53, voted down Mr. McCarthy's motion and endorsed the deal.

Mr. Monk moved, on April 4th, that the names of the persons representing the North Atlantic Trading Company, who had received over \$200,000 from the Government for alleged immigration services, should be made known by the Accountant of the Interior Department, and also that he should give further details

as to printing bills connected with the corporation. The Government, which has persisted in keeping secret the names of the persons with whom Mr. W. T. Preston made his astonishing deal, opposed the motion, which was rejected by a vote of 89 to 50, three independent Liberals voting for the motion and condemning the suspicious policy of secrecy and misrepresentation.

On April 16th Mr. Borden introduced a resolution in reference to fraudulent practices at elections and asking that provision be made for the more effective suppression of bribery; for the prevention of fraudulent marking, counting, or substituting of ballots; for the better regulation of the conduct of elections on the part of both officials and candidates; for preventing the accumulation of huge campaign funds; for prohibiting contribution thereto by corporations, contractors, and promoters; and also to expedite the hearing of election petitions, to prevent arrangements for their discontinuance, and to provide for the thorough investigation of corrupt practices. This resolution also called attention to the fact that a measure for the amendment of the election laws in these respects had been promised in the speech from the Throne, and expressed regret that no such measure had been introduced. This motion was rejected by a straight party vote of 78 to 44.

Six and a Half Million People

The Census and Statistics Department of the Canadian Government has figured that the population of the Dominion on April 1st, 1907, was 6,504,900. This is an increase of 1,133,585 since the census of 1901, and it is estimated that there will be more than 7,000,000 here at the 1911 census.

At the rate at which settlers are coming in now, there should be over 8,000,000 in Canada before 1911. It is stated that about 300,000 people will have entered Canada in 1907, and it must be remembered that the bulk of this year's immigration was after the date to which the number 6,504,900 was figured. The number of people that have come in since the first of last April, added for instance to 800,000 a year for the next four years, would make an increase of—say 1,350,000. Put that with the estimate for April 1, 1907, together with a reasonable allowance for the difference between the birth rate and death rate in this country, and our population will not be far short of 8,000,000 in the year 1911.

In the foregoing we have not made any allowance for the greatly increasing proportion of each year's immigration over the preceding season, and we think that it would be a conservative estimate to say that in 1915 Canada will have a population of ten millions.

Of this increase the vast majority will have formed homes west of the Great Lakes, and we think we are safe in stating that this market of only 1,250,000 souls to-day, will in 1915 be a market of nearly 4,000,000. If we have transportation difficulties now, it can perhaps be imagined what problems we must overcome to develop our traffic facilities to be adequate for nearly four times as many people a few years hence.

Coal Shortage Feared

Every indication points to a shortage of soft coal after the close of St. Lawrence navigation. From the opening of navigation to July 1st the total of Canadian soft coal arriving in Montreal was 230,000 tons, as compared with 419,000 tons for the same period a year ago, a loss of 189,000 tons. The cause of the shortage was the late opening of navigation, which during the spring months greatly delayed shipments from the maritime provinces. In view of the fact that there was an actual shortage last season, in spite of the fact that it was necessary to import a great deal of United States bituminous coal, the present position somewhat critical.

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1.45 p.m.

Rsv. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 7 p.m.
Sunday School at 3 p.m.
Choir practice, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.

E. L. Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnesley School, preaching, 3.30 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rsv. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

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

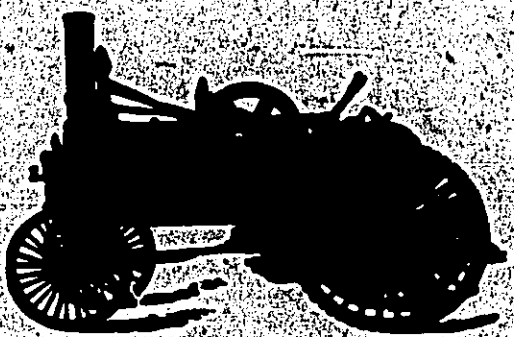
Rsv. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

Service at Alma every Sunday 11 a.m.
Sunday School at Fannystelle every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Service at Fannystelle at 7 p.m.
Ladies' Aid, Thursday at 2.30.

R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



J. MURRAY

Engineer and
Machinist

ELM CREEK - MAN.

Engine, Boiler and Machine Work
of every description.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

EYES

EXAMINED

FITTERS

Examination of the eyes
is a hobby with us.

We examine free and only
make modest charges when
glasses are required.

Sta-Zon mountings help
us to give satisfaction.

J. H. COCHRAN

Jeweller - Carman

Marriage Licenses Issued

C. H. LEMMON

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

We do
JOB
PRINTING
The kind that
attracts
attention



Manitoba Lands

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

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

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

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

L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Bring Along Your Harness

And Have It Repaired

—AT THE—

Elm Creek Harness Shop

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

JOS. RINN, Prop.

W. MOSE, Mgr.

PATENTS
PATENTY OFFICE

We solicit the business of Manufacturers,
Engineers and others who realize the advantage
of having their Patent business transacted
by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges
moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon re-
quest. Marion & Marion, Reg'd., New York Life
Bldg., Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

RURAL
MUNICIPALITY
OF GREY

REEVE

R. H. Staples, Esq., Elm Creek

COUNCILLORS

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

SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. C. Soole, Elm Creek

SOLICITOR

J. H. Haverson, Carman

ASSESSORS

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

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

ELM CREEK
Butcher Shop

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

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs
and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in
season.

H. Falconer

The International Harvester Co.

OF AMERICA

McCORMICK AND DETTING BINDERS, MOWERS
AND RAKESCOCKSHUTT, CANTON DIAMOND, JOHN DEERE
AND EMERSON PLOWS

BUGGIES, WAGONS, TWINE, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES

J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS

J. SPARLING & CO. - Elm Creek

INSURANCE

LIBRARY

What is your time worth

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

Per Week **35c** Per Week

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

C. F. Boardman's

ICE CREAM

SODA WATER

His Delayed Proposal.

By E. M. KENNEDY.

(Copyright, 1912, by E. M. Kennedy.)

For a moment Nell's hand faltered. The pounding of the machine and the endless click of the shifting stencils seemed to pierce her very brain. She cast a quick glance down the long workman of the Rotary Addressing company.

Out through the windows at the other end could be seen a patch of blue sky, blurred now and then by a puff of steam from the pipes of the adjoining building; a modest seven-story structure. Here and there some building larger than their own reared its head to cut the skyline, and through the open windows there came occasionally sounds from the street below, sharp notes in the monotony of the machines.

Within, long rows of girls leaned over their work, their fingers forcing envelopes into the hungry maws of the machines with only a pause now and then when a fresh stack of stencils were needed. Between the stales paced the sharp-eyed forewoman. A man had been in charge of the room once, but the firm had found that he was too busy to be so commiserate of the women under his supervision, and they had moved him into the office, sending in his stead the angular Miss Pettit, who faced the girls in her charge to the limit of their endurance. Her sharp eyes detected Nell's pause.

"Bevroun," she called acidly. She never wasted time on "Miss." "If you have one of your silly headaches, put in your time at the office and go home. This is no hospital."

Nell's nervous fingers clenched a fresh package of envelopes, and the pounding of her machine added its note to that of the others. She could not afford to go home. The pittance that



"It's only Miss Pettit," he growled, came to her each Saturday was little enough without indulging the luxury of an afternoon off.

Jimmy Nelson, coming into the room to consult with Miss Pettit about an order, looked with kindly sympathy at the tired girl. When he had had charge of the room, he had been more gentle. She had told him something of her story in the noon intervals, when he had, isolated upon standing treat to hot coffee to augment the scanty sandwich that usually constituted her lunch. Coffee costs 5 cents a day, and the errand girl who made the trips to the lunch room must be tipped in addition. The Rotary Addressing company paid only from \$2 to \$3 a week, and coffee was a luxury to those who did not live at home.

There had been a time when Jimmy had dreamed of a little flat where Nell should be mistress. That was just after he had been promoted to the office and had had his salary raised to \$15 a week. He had backed the courage to make his proposal in person and had written her a note.

"I shall consider a polite negative," he had said.

Once Jimmy had aspired to the stage and he had obtained the phrase from the advertisements in the dramatic papers that he "studied with religious care." It had struck him as being a "show of singular elegance." She need not refuse him. She could just ignore the note. He was sorry, afterward, that he had not asked for an answer. It would have been something to keep. As it was, she was as pleasant as ever to him, treating him with the same old friendliness and giving no hint of her reason for the refusal of his offer.

He began to reflect. He wanted to be able to take her out of the place from under the very nose of Miss Pettit, yet he lacked the courage to speak and he contented himself with coming into the room as often as his business with the forewoman gave him an excuse. Of course he would never do for the office force to "chum" with the girls from the operating room during the noon hour, and in the evening it was Jimmy's duty to see that all were out before he locked up.

So Nell dreamed on. Just as many thousands of girls were to be disappointed in the course of a common day's work. A friend had made each evening and the advertisements of selection of suitors seemed to grow more and more distant.

Anger to their emotions and put their hands to their heads. Nell's fingers, as she took the last of her work to the forewoman, who counted her record in the book. Miss Pettit eyed her sharply as she went back to her machine.

"Unless you are feeling better you had better not come tomorrow," she said crossly. "I can put on another girl who will make faster use of the machine."

"I will be all right in the morning," Nell answered. Miss Pettit could not know that the girl had had no breakfast. There had been medicine to buy, and until pay day came again she would have to walk to her home and make dry bread serve for food.

She was slow in preparing for the street and even Miss Pettit had gone when she stepped into the elevator. The street was dark and lonesome. Most of the places closed at 5, and there were few persons moving along the narrow strip of sidewalk as she stepped out.

On the corner a little knot of people had gathered about some object of interest, and she peered curiously over the shoulder of the office boy in front of her. The next moment she was pushing the men aside.

Miss Pettit had slipped upon the greasy sidewalk and lay moaning and half unconscious with pain. The girls had all gone on, and a bootblack was trying to make her comfortable until the attention of a policeman could be attracted.

Nell pushed him away and took the woman's head into her lap, disposing her so that the wretched ankle was more comfortable. Then she turned to the lad who had stuck to her side, determined to at least share the interest with the newcomer.

"It is my forewoman," she said. "Run up to the Rotary Addressing company and ask Mr. Nelson to come quick."

The lad's statement that a lady was almost killed and was asking for him brought Jimmy on the run. While faced he tore his way through the increasing crowd of curious people to the attention of a policeman could be attracted.

"It's only Miss Pettit," he growled in mingled relief and disappointment. "I thought it was you."

"We must get her home, Jimmy," pleaded Nell. "She says she won't go to an ambulance. Please call a cab."

"The ambulance is plenty good for her," he growled, though to them the ambulance was but a shade less graceful than the patrol wagon. "I'd not she talk to you like you were a dog this afternoon?"

"Get a cab for me," pleaded Nell, and Jimmy turned away.

It was not far to Miss Pettit's boarding place, and Nell hustled about making the tiny hall room more comfortable. Jimmy stuck doggedly too, waiting to take Nell home. Miss Pettit sank back on the bed with a sigh.

"That will do very well," she said faintly. "The doctor will bandage up ankle, and then the girl will put me to bed. You were very good to me, my dear."

"It's all right," said Nell coldly as she turned to go, but Miss Pettit caught her hand.

"Wait a minute," she said. "I want to tell you something. Jimmy will give me a letter to hand you some weeks ago. I wasn't going to have any flitting in my room, so I didn't give it to you. Jimmy is a good boy, my dear, and here it is."

She sank back upon the pillow as Jimmy sprang forward. In his excitement he had forgotten Miss Pettit and his wrath against her. Now he only realized that Nell had not received his letter.

"And silence ain't a polite negative," he asked. Nell smiled. Jimmy had loaned her some of his paper, and she recognized the phrase.

"If you want proverbs, Mr. Nelson," she said primly. "I can give you a better quotation. 'Faint heart never won a fair lady.' Ask me to my face like a man, an' maybe I'll say 'Yes.'"

Give the Chef a Chance.

It is my belief that the man who has dined in the best Parisian restaurants without finding them wonderful, said Julian Street, is either a dyspeptic or a self-reliant ignoramus who did not give the chef a chance. You know the story of the miner who, having "struck it rich," arrived in New York and, anxious to "do it right," went to Delmonico's for dinner. After studying the menu with growing despair he turned to a patient waiter with, "Just bring me \$45 worth of ham and eggs."

Some of our fellow countrymen give similar performances in Paris. I have known them to go to famous restaurants and order plain broiled chicken or steak and fried potatoes, dishes so elemental that the greatest chef could hardly cook them better than Maggie in the flat at home could do it. A Parisian chef, broiling a chicken, makes a pathetic figure. The asking him to do so is like requesting a learned professor of higher mathematics to add a laundry bill. —Travel Magazine.

O'Connell's Hat.

At a meeting of the County Kilmore Archaeological society some years ago a hat worn by Daniel O'Connell was exhibited. O'Connell's name in his own handwriting was written on the inside of the hat, which was of large dimensions, the width inside being eight and one-half inches and its longer diameter ten inches. The chairman of the meeting put on the hat, which entirely covered his head and went down to his chin.

What He Took.

Mrs. Backus—Good morning, sir. Will you take a chair? (Indistinctly.)

House Collector—No, thank you, sir. I've come to take the place—

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

Princess—Thank you.

VOGUE PONTS.

Pearl Buttons For the New Sport—A Great Street Fashion.

Bureau of fancy pants in form. The shirt buttons promise to be a fad. They will also be used on new sports of hats and duck to be worn on occasions with low shoes.

Blue children's vests over self color or white is the material for many pretty



CHILD'S CLOTHING FASHION—1914.

street frocks. These are made with large little buttons of empire cut and with skirts long or of walking length according as they are intended for walking or for carriage wear.

Word now comes from Paris that we are to have pockets again. In many recent models, makers pockets are placed in the seams of the skirts a little over the right hip. They are set into the skirt and finished with a flap that buttons over. In evening gowns they are hidden in the folds of the skirt and placed well back.

Hats to match costumes are no longer obligatory, but there must always be introduced into the hat a touch of the most prominent color in the gown in many instances, however, the hat is still made to match the gown exactly. The straw is dyed to match the materials of the costume.

The petticoat illustrated is a good model for an active child. The full skirt is joined to a smoothly fitted underskirt and can be made plain or elaborate, as the occasion demands. The waist is perfectly fitted, and the petticoat is simply straight and gathered at its upper edge, so that the laundering is a simple matter.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WHAT IS WORN.

The Daisy Fashionable—The Popular Ruffled Sleeve.

Daisies are the most likable flowers of spring. You admire hats adorned with these flowers. To men all flowers are either daisies or roses. The former are suggestive of spring bonnets, while the latter are for wear all the year round, men think.

Lace ruffles are the sleeves used now in evening gowns. The ruffles car-



NEW DRESS FASHION—1914.

try out the original idea of full, flowing sleeves which were predicted for summer wear.

Plain and novelty materials are combined in summer suitings—the striped skirt with the plain cloth jacket, for instance.

A practical suiting for hard usage that is three-quarters wool comes in two tone gray checks and stripes, yard wide.

Among the lingerie waists there is one of French lawn with an elaborate jacket effect of German valencienne lace, embroidered medallions on the front and lace medallions on the shoulders. It has three-quarter sleeves.

Many gowns are made princess in front and empire in the back, which mode requires a perfect figure.

What is known as the new empire skirt or the one that is extended to the back to give a short waisted effect is much used. In the present instance it is combined with one of the prettiest of the materials that is creamed, is

surprised style. The gown is made of gold chiffon, with trimmings of pink silk. The gloves are of embroidered silk, with trimmings of pink silk.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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JUDIC CHOLLET.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

A NEW STRAWBERRY.

Very Promising Variety That Makes a Beautiful Fruiting Row.

The following description of the King Edward strawberry introduced in 1905 and here shown is given by the Ohio Experiment Station:

Large, bluntly conical, very slightly necked, regular uniform; color bright, fresh crimson when fully matured, glossy and attractive. Flesh light in color, firm, fine grained, mild, sweet and good in flavor. Flowers



KING EDWARD STRAWBERRY.

perfect. First blossoms May 7, full bloom May 21. First ripe fruit June 9; period of heaviest fruiting June 15 to 25; largest single picking June 18—three and one-half quarts; last picking June 25; total yield for the season eleven and one-half quarts. Plants large, vigorous, light green in color, making a beautiful fruiting row. A very promising variety originating in Holmes county, Ohio, where it is reported as having done exceedingly well again this season.

Farm Notes.

A cool-headed driver makes a cool-headed horse.

Quick fattening lowers the cost of production.

In successful farming the principle that like begets like must be controlling.

The chances of good crops are always improved by thorough tillage and heavy fertilization.

One of the best places to apply manure is on clover and intended for corn.

Breeding and stock-raising need not be without well defined purpose and positive results.

One advantage in a good system of rotation of the soil is improved.

The management and care of the stock of the farm will decide to a great extent its profitability.

There is no economy whatever in raising an animal that will not meet ready sale at good prices.

After a good soaking shower is the best time in the world for hand weeding, but the poorest for hoeing.

Feeding, locality, and judicious selection of parents on both sides are powerful factors in producing good stock of all descriptions.

A clover crop adds largely to the amount of organic matter in the soil and facilitates the absorption of moisture.

While a well balanced ration is desirable, a proper balanced ration in cost as well as in food constituents must be considered.

The horse must always be handled with kindness, care, and judgment to insure its being a sure, safe, and obedient animal.

Produce sold from the farm is gone forever. That which is fed on the farm leaves a residuum of good manure to keep up the fertility of the land.

The Trouble With Clover.

One of the serious difficulties confronting the progressive farmer who would maintain a crop rotation in which clover forms a part is that encountered in the serious winter killing of his clover, and this is a condition that is often encountered in many sections of the north.

With clover seed that is worthy the name costing all the way from \$9 to \$11 per bushel the sowing of very much of it looks to the average farmer like a good deal of a speculation. True, considerable benefit results from a ploughing under of the first season's growth, but this is inconsiderable compared with that which comes from taking off a crop of hay and ploughing under the second growth in the early fall. It is hoped that the hardy Siberian alfalfa, seed of which was secured by Prof. Hansen, will be adapted to the north central states and serve as a substitute for the red clover, which is always profitable when it does not winter kill.

Deck the Lambs Early.

One of the gravest mistakes and most needless ones a shepherd can make is to leave the docking of the lambs till they are large or several months old. This trimming business can be attended to when the lambs are young and before heat and flies make the job an unnecessarily painful and risky one. When lambs are a few days old, the tails can be taken off with scarcely any pain and with no risk whatever.

A few days later the other work can be done, and all will be well. To defer this is only to make a harder job of it and a more risky one, and often a flock of lambs is set back by it fully a month's growth. If done early the lambs will notice it but very little, and if the weather is favorable, not at all.

About a Poultry House.

A hen will roost out on a tree all winter and seldom catch a cold, but shut her up in a warm house with a little crack in the wall and she will wake up some morning with her eyes swollen shut. Leave one whole end of the house open if necessary, but close up all the small openings. If a cold is noticed bathe the head with coal-oil and inject a few drops into the nostrils.

Growing Chicks.

As the weather gets warmer it is wise to provide plenty of shade for the growing chicks, for if they are left to the hot rays of the summer sun, without any chance of shade, they will become thrifless and die. Give them plenty of shady places to run to with an abundance of cool water for them to drink.

Butter and Milk.

Milk separated on the farm can often be kept sweet longer than that which comes home from the creamery. It is not brought in contact with other and more carelessly cared for milk and is consequently worth more for feed.

Branding of Butter.

A speaker at a recent buttermakers' convention said: I have sold butter under my own brand for the past twelve years and know that it has meant much to me in the way of obtaining not only prices, but weights.

The branding of butter means as much as the branding of flour. The man that goes out to buy Big Joe will not go home with the Gold Medal. If he cannot get his brand at one store, he will go to some other to find it. If you have your own brand on the butter the grocer cannot palm off some other brand on his customers that are used to your make. The result is they will go to some other store in search of their favorite make.

Temperature to Separate.

The warmer the milk the more fluid it is. It is a rule adopted by all creamerwomen in operating power machines that the milk must be separated at a temperature above 85 degrees. Cold milk is more viscous or less fluid than warm, and the cream will not separate so readily. If this is true of power machines, where everything runs more uniformly than is possible with a hand machine, it is certainly true of the hand machine. —Professor E. H. Webster.

New Prize Butter Was Made.

George H. Bristol, who won the first prize on dairy butter at the Illinois State Dairymen's association, says of his dairy methods: I keep only Jersey cows and endeavor to have my stables and all dairy utensils as clean as possible. I feed and milk regularly, giving ground feed (corn, oats, and bran mixed) for the grain ration, and for roughage shredded corn fodder, and alfalfa hay. I use the De Laval separator, keeping the cream at about 50 degrees F. I warm it up to 85 degrees twelve hours before churning, and then churn to granules about the size of wheat. I then draw off the butter milk, wash twice in very warm water, salt about one and a quarter pounds to the pound, work a little in the curd, and then pack.

How to Distinguish Some of the New Materials.

Marquise is woven like a very fine grenadine, and mexicana is a sheer barred muslin with printed floral designs. Spider silk is a silk and cotton fabric in a loose poplin weave, printed also in floral designs. Eolienne is of the same nature. Plumet is on the order of swiss muslin, with a little woven dot or all over design.

Columbine is a pinkish red, and coquelicot is almost a flame color. The shade of reseda shown this season is fairly bright and very soft and clear. It hovers between sage green and a deep emerald. Gobein blue is a greenish gray blue, deeper than cadet and very attractive.

A tonque of green leaves has a mass of pink wings at one side and not a single flower on it.

Cherries and lilies of the valley are one of the combinations fancied for a spring hat.

Yoke and neck garnishments of all evening dresses are of white or cream

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DAIRY CLEANLINESS.

Small Top Pails Greatly Reduce Chances For Contamination.

The avoidance of unnecessary milk contamination is getting to be an old subject. I do not propose to repeat already thrice statements. But I want to call attention to the fact that most of our dairy products, representing in value hundreds of millions of dollars, are made on our dairy farms and are of inferior quality. More than this, most of the inferiority of quality in both farm and factory products is due to milk contamination. The importance of cleanliness of cows, stables and utensils has been emphasized so often that it ought to be known to every one who has eyes or ears.

But one of the newer ideas of reducing contamination of milk is not generally known. It is the use of the small top milking pail. Based on sound common sense that prevention is better than cure, this is the coming idea in sanitary milk production. Remember that half the ordinary dirt getting into milk is soluble and that more than half of the teeming millions of bacteria readily pass through strainers.

To Avoid Stable Dirt.

During the milking dust and larger dirt particles are constantly settling into the pail even though care is taken to clean the cow and to avoid dust in the stable air. It is most reasonable to reduce the size of the opening through which the dirt falls into the milk. It should be reduced just as much as the interest and patience of the milker will permit. Chance for contamination is reduced more than one-third when the diameter of the opening in the milk pail is changed from twelve to nine inches, and it is reduced three-fourths when the opening is changed from twelve to six inches. Experience shows that great improvement can be made without any inconvenience to the milker. Every inch of reduction helps.

We have become so accustomed to ordinary milk for butter and cheese making that we fail to realize what really good milk means for these products. Experiments made by Mr. Hall in New York show that a larger yield and better quality of cheese can be made from sanitary milk than from the product of the ordinary dairy. To his own surprise there appeared to be absolutely no fat lost at the press when cheese had been made from 5.5 percent "certified" milk. —Professor R. A. Pearson in Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Planting Abandoned Lanes.

Passing through the country we often notice long lanes leading from the milk yard back into the pastures. Many of such appear to have been in use for many years, until from the excess of plant food present there is scarcely any grass visible. This practice could be improved by making one permanent center fence, wire preferable, and put up a movable one to one side, causing a lane of liberal width which should correspond with size of dairy. After three years move this fence over to the other side of the center one. Plant the abandoned lane two years in succession to corn fodder. Follow the next year with grain and stock to clover; keep on making these three year rotations, and with but a very small expense what now is a constant waste will be turned to cash. —S. Gordon, Clinton County, N. Y.

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A tonque of

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "Under the Star"

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(Continued)

CHAPTER XXXI

THE sudden and tragic death of Constant's father, which occurred virtually as narrated by Strauss, set a seal of profound sadness on the heart of the young girl. "Good Mr. editor," she had said in the nursery scene, and the eternal parting had shortly followed. Her affection for the old manager had been that of a loving daughter. The grief she should have experienced over the passing of the marquis was transferred to the memory of one who had been a father through love's kinship. In the doorway past, standing at the head of her mother, the manager it was who had held her children's hand, comforting her and sharing her affliction, and in those distant but unforgettable days of trouble the young girl and the benevolent old man became all in all to each other.

Years had rolled by. The child that prattled by his side became the stately girl, but the hand clasp at that grave had never been relinquished. She could not pretend to mourn the death of the marquis, her own father. Had he not been dead to her—as dead as the good wife (or bad wife) of that nobleman—as dead as Gross George and all the other honored and dishonored figures of that misty past? But Constant's death was the abrupt severing of the unbroken thread of years of tender association, and when his last summons came she felt herself truly alone. In an old cemetery, amid the crumbling bricks, Constant was buried. His simple tomb above ground bearing in its inscription the answer to the duke's query, "The Best of Life is Sleep." Constant remained in New Orleans. There the old manager had found his final resting place, and he had no definite desire to go elsewhere. Adrift in the darkness of the present, the young girl was too surprised to plan for the future; she remained in the house where she had lived so long, before his death. An elderly gentleman of fortune, to whom this ancestral establishment belonged, Constant remained as a companion, passing her time quietly, soberly, almost in solitude. This mansion, last remnant of the owner's earthly estate, was roomy and spacious, nestling among the orange and lemon groves, with its protective wall surrounding the grounds.

The old fashioned gentleman, poor and proud, was a fitting figure in that ancient house, where in former days gay parties had assembled. But now the principal callers at the old house were the little fair priest, with a rosy smile, who looked after the aged lady's soul, of which she was most solicitous in these later days, and the Count de Prosper, who came occasionally to see the elderly woman and chat about genealogy and extraction, but was obviously not unkindly of the presence of the young girl nor averse to seeking to mitigate her sorrow. Calver, the lawyer, too, came occasionally to talk about her affairs, but often her mind turned impatiently from figures and markets to the subtle rhythm of Shakespeare. He regretted having left the stage, feeling the loneliness of this simple existence, yet averse to seeking diversion and amusing rather than inviting society. As the inert hours crept by she longed for the forced wakefulness and stir of other days—happy days of insecurity, feeling, joyous days, gone now beyond recall.

But while she was striving to solve these new problems of her life, they were all being settled for her by fate, that arrogant meddler. Calling one morning, Calver, money in hand, was obliged to wait longer than usual and employed the interval in casually examining his surroundings and incidentally himself. First, with the vanity of youthful old gentlemen, he gazed into a tall mirror, framed in the fantastic style of the early Venetians, a glass which had belonged to the marquis and had faithfully reflected the light beauty of his noble spouse. Pausing about as long as it would have taken a lady to adjust a curl, he peeped into a Dutch cabinet of ebony and mother-of-pearl and was studying a charming portrait painted on ivory, whose head, like that of Bluebeard's wife, was subsequently separated from her lovely shoulders, when a light footstep behind him interrupted his scrutiny. Turning, he greeted the young girl and with stately gallantry presented the portrait.

"How well you are looking," he said. "Though there might be a little more color perhaps, like some of these flowers. If I were a doctor I should prescribe less color, more dry." She took the mirror, meeting his steady gaze with a faint smile. "When patients would like each other, I would say, 'I should soon become a popular society physician.'"

curiosity was no harsher than that of a gardener studying some new variety of bud or blossom. Therefore he hesitated in what he was about to say, shifting in his chair uneasily when they were seated, but finally coming to the point with:

"Have you read the account of the engagement between the Mexican and the American forces at Vera Cruz?"

"No, not yet," she admitted.

"Nor the list of—of casualties?" he continued hesitatingly.

"The casualties?" she repeated.

"Why?"

"Saint-Prosper has no further interest in the marquis's sons," he said quickly.

She gazed straight before her, calm and composed. This absence of any exhibition of feeling reassured the attorney.

"He is—dead?" she asked quietly.

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Gallantly," replied the caller, now convinced she had no interest in the matter save that of a mere acquaintance. "His death is described in half a column. You see he did not live in vain."

"Was he killed in battle?"

"In a skirmish. His company was sent to break up a band of guerrilla rancheros at Antigua. They ambushed him; he drove them out of the thicket, but fell—you have dropped your flowers; allow me—at the head of his men."

"At the head of his men?" She drew in her breath.

"There passed the last of an ill-fated day," said the lawyer, reflectively.

"Poor fellow! He started with such bright prospects, graduating from the military college with unusual honors. Ambitious, light-hearted, he went to America to carve out a name in the army. The same ship that took him out carried back to the marquis the story of his brother's disgrace."

"His brother's disgrace?" she exclaimed.

Calver nodded. "He sold a French stronghold in Africa, Mim Carow."

Had the attorney been closely observing her, he would have noticed the sudden look of bewilderment that crossed her face. She stared at him with her soul in her eyes.

"Ernest Saint-Prosper's brother?"

The turmoil of her thoughts held her as by a spell. In the disruption of a fixed conclusion her brain was filled with new and poignant reflections. Unconsciously she placed a nervous hand upon his arm.

"Then Ernest Saint-Prosper who was killed in Mexico was not the traitor?"

"Certainly not!" exclaimed Calver quickly. "Owing to the disgrace, I am sure, more than to any other reason, he bade farewell to his country—and now lies unmoored in some mountain ravine. It is true the marquis quarreled with him, disliking not a little the young man's republican ideas—but my dear young lady, you are ill?"

"No, no," she returned hastily, striving to maintain her self-possession.

"How—do you know this?"

"Through the marquis himself," he replied, somewhat uneasy beneath her steady gaze. "He told me the story in order to protect the estate from any possible pretensions on the part of the traitor. The renegade was reported dead, but the marquis nevertheless remained skeptical. He did not believe in the old saw about the devil being dead. 'Le diable lives always,' he said."

The visitor observed a perceptible change in the young girl. Just what he could not define, but to him it seemed most to lie in her eyes, where something that baffled him looked out and met his glance.

"His brother was an officer in the French army?" she asked, as though forcing herself to speak.

"Yes; ten years older than Ernest Saint-Prosper, he had already made a career for himself. How eagerly, then, must the younger brother have looked forward to meeting him; to serving with one who, in his young eyes, was all that was brave and noble! What a blissful awakening from the dream! It is those we hate who can injure us most; only those we love can stab us so deeply."

Mechanically she answered the lawyer, and when he prepared to leave, the hand given him at parting was as cold as ice.

"Remember," he said admonishingly, "less color, more dry!"

Some hours later the old lady, dressed in her heavy silk and brocade and with more white hair done up in imposing fashion, rapped on Constant's door, but received no answer. Knocking again, with like result, she entered the room, discovering the young girl on the bed, her cheeks tinted like the rose, her eyes with no gleam of recognition in them and her lips moving, uttering matches of old plays. Taking her hand, the old lady found it hot and dry.

"Shew me," she exclaimed. "The is down with a fever." And she at once prepared a simple remedy which soon dissolved the babbling lips in slumber, after which she sent for the doctor.

CHAPTER XXXII

A DUJANT, tell Colonel Saint-Prosper I wish to see him. The old man, who had been

turned on his heel, while General Scott bent over the papers before him, studying a number of rough pencil tracings. Absorbed in his task, the light of two candles on the table brought into relief, against the dark shadows, a face of rugged character and marked determination. Save for a slight contraction of the brow he gave no evidence of the mental concentration he bestowed upon the matter in hand, which was to lead to the vindication of the wisdom and boldness of his policy.

"You sent for me, general?" An erect, martial figure stood respectfully at the entrance of the tent.

"Yes," said the general, pushing the papers from him. "I have been studying your drawings of the defensive works at San Antonio Garita and find them entirely comprehensible. A council of officers has been called, and perhaps it will be as well for you to remain."

"At what time shall I be here, general?"

"It is about time now," answered the commander in chief, consulting his watch. "You have quite recovered from your wounds?" he added kindly.

"Yes, thank you, general."

"I see by the newspapers you were reported dead. If your friends read that it will cause them needless anxiety. You had better see that the matter is corrected."

"It is hardly worth while," returned the young man slowly.

The commanding general glanced at him in some surprise. "A strange fellow!" he thought. "Has he reasons for wishing to be considered dead? However, that is none of my business. At any rate, he is a good soldier." And after a moment he continued: "Cerro Gordo was warm work, but there is warmer yet in store for us. Only Providence, not the Mexicans, can stop us. But here are the officers," as General Pillow, Brevet General Twigg and a number of other officers entered.

The commander in chief proceeded to give such information as he had touching the approaches to the city. Many of the officers favored operating against San Antonio Garita, others attacking Chapultepec. Saint-Prosper when called on stated that the ground before the San Antonio gate was intersected by many irrigating ditches and that much of the approach was under water.

"Then you would prefer storming a fortress to taking a ditch?" said one of the generals satirically.

"A series of ditches," replied the other.

"Colonel Saint-Prosper is right," exclaimed the commanding general. "I had already made up my mind. Let it be the western gate then."

And thus was brought to a close one of the most memorable councils of war, for it determined the fate of the City of Mexico.

Saint-Prosper looked older than when seen in New Orleans, as though he had endured much in that brief but hard campaign. His wound had incapacitated him for only a few months, and in spite of the climate and a fearful lack of medical attendance and nourishing supplies his hardy constitution stood him in such stead he was on his feet and in the saddle, while his comrades languished and died in the fierce heat of the temporary hospitals. His fellow officers knew him as a fearless soldier, but a man reticent about himself, who made a confidant of no one. Liked for his ready, broad military qualities, it was a matter of comment, nevertheless, that no one knew anything about him except that he had served in the French army and was highly esteemed by General Scott as a daring and proficient engineer.

After leaving the commanding general's tent Saint-Prosper retired to rest in that wilderness which had once been a monarch's pleasure grounds.

(To Be Continued.)

Souvenirs of a Criminal Career.

A bedroom papered with the flags of all nations is occupied by an artist who has a hankering for oddities. Every nationality under the sun is represented by the colors on the walls, and the effect upon a person when first entering the room is somewhat dizzying. "Those flags," said the artist, "represent a career of crime which has extended over the entire world. In fact, I am an international thief. When I toured Africa, Asia, Europe and Australia some years ago with two other fellow artists we each boasted of our ability in 'pinching' towels from the hotels at which we stopped. The fellow who got the lowest number was to pay the passage of the other two back to this country. I came in first by managing to collect 977 towels, many of which came from world famous hotels. When I got them home I immediately turned them into flags with my water colors, and they make good souvenirs of my criminal career."

"Find the Answer."

A certain young man took his best girl to the theater. During the evening she complained of not feeling well, and they left before the show was over. He took her home, and when he said good night the girl was pretty sick. Next day it turned out that she had diphtheria. Then the young man began to wonder if he was booked for a slice with the disease, too. He called on a physician he knew to ask about it.

"The physician heard the young man's tale. 'Well,' said he at the conclusion of it, 'I think your chances to catch the disease depend on how you said good night to the young lady.'"

"The young man was quiet a moment. Then he said: 'Doctor, I'm not obliged. If that's the case, I'm not in danger.'"

The young man went out. A minute later he stuck his head in the door. "Say, doc," he said, "diphtheria doesn't go very hard with strong healthy young men, does it?"

FORECAST OF FASHION.

Assorted. Shows of Eight. Outside Length—Flowered Tulle (Parasols).

The new three-quarter length coat sleeves demand close, neither short nor long, but of about the eight but too length.

Parasols of flowered tulle, with deep beams of a plain shade, go well with a linen suit. Tulle and periwinkle lace are seen on many of the evening and reception gowns. Lace tunics on underdresses of soft material, such as crepe de chine, soft satin or mouseline, are charming in their effect. Long coats to imitate tunics are favored for afternoon dresses.

The choicest piece of neckwear today is the embroidered collar. A wide assortment is offered, and one can get them at any price. The hemstitched kind is good for everyday wear, but the French linen with hand embroidery is the really fashionable one.

The shepherdess shaped hats are very popular, and the director models



OR MANUFACTURED FLOWERS—5651, 5652.

are worn with some types of gown, but the preference seems to be for medium sized rather than the exaggerated styles of headgear.

Tulle ribbons in cachemire patterns or pompadour designs, with velvet and silver and gold borders, are rich in effect and high in price. These trim elaborate gauze gowns—rather frocks if one is to be correct.

Embroidered flouncings and bordered materials of various sorts are among the features of summer fashion, and many of these gowns are extremely attractive. Illustrated is a frock of this description, charmingly simple and dainty. It is of seaming combined with Valenciennes lace, but any bordered foulard or batiste material can be used in the same way.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WRINKLES OF FASHION.

Hand Painted Lace the Vogue—Spring Millinery Notes.

Hand painted lace is the last cry in Paris. It is made of coarse net with muslin flowers applied in design and hand painted in natural colors.

Large hats are raised at one side or at the back, and masses of tulle, malines or ribbon and flowers fill in the angle.

All the popular spring flowers are used upon the spring hats. One very lovely helmet shaped hat is wound with heliotrope silk, while at the side there is a shower bouquet of violets falling upon the hair, with a few chiffon loops and ends. It is inexpensive, but becoming and beautiful.

Crochet buttons of silk and linen are extremely smart and are to be had in



A SMART SPRING COSTUME—5654, 5607.

all colorings. Buttons of tortoise and other shells, enriched with gold or mock jewels, are fetching.

One of the new hats is of tobacco brown with a wide brim. At the back there is a cascade of brown feathers.

The uncured feather, looking wild to the unaccustomed eye, graces many a hat, and the feather that stands up straight, all accented and shaded at the tip, is also seen. Truly there is an assortment in the feathers of today.

Checked settings are very smart this season. In the cut is one that combines an attractive little Etou coat with one of the favorite skirts that are tucked in class.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

SAYS BOTHA HAS DEAL.

National Review Exposes Secret of His Friendship for Government.

Under the title, "A Gigantic Scandal," the National Review this month contains an amazing explanation of the evident friendship between General Botha and the members of the Home Government.

The National Review declares that a bargain was made between General Botha and the Government, by which he agreed to repatriate the Chinese coolies now in South Africa in return for a promise that the Government would guarantee a Transvaal loan of £3,000,000. The following are extracts from the article:

"On his arrival in England, General Botha was approached by the Colonial Office and asked whether he would not, in return for Swaziland and past favors, pledge himself to the repatriation of the Chinese coolies as their indentures expired. He replied he could not make any undertaking of the kind."

"When this answer filtered out and became known to the Liberal rank and file, a large number of members of Parliament, supporters of the ministry, issued a memorial, stating that most of the licenses of the Chinese coolies were renewed. The Ministers, finding themselves in a tight place, not being willing to face their own deluded and angry supporters, and being unable to coerce General Botha, had a happy thought."

"The Transvaal was talking of raising a loan of five millions; they would pledge the credit of Great Britain, guarantee the loan, offer General Botha to save him 1 per cent., equal to £50,000 a year, on condition that the 8,000 Chinese whose licenses expire this summer should be sent back to China. This is the shady bargain which, under pressure of a party revolt, has just been concluded, and in which the good name of Great Britain is disastrously involved."

"Every one who read the announcement of the guaranteed loan rubbed his eyes at the statement of imperial help to our wealthiest and least indebted South African colony, and until the true story became known, the whole transaction was a mystery."

ROYAL SAILORS' BAD LUCK.

Noble Seafarers Pursued By Misfortune.

In view of the fact that Prince Edward of Wales has entered Osborne Naval College, it is interesting to note, says London Tit-Bits, that the only royal sailor prince who has escaped mishap, and his father, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Genoa. Somehow royal and imperial princes who have adopted seafaring life as a profession seem to be pursued by ill luck.

The Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, managed to run his yacht into a Russian steamship, with little damage to the latter, but injuring the yacht so much that the repairs cost 100,000 roubles.

His brother-in-law, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while Duke of Edinburgh, holding rank in the British navy, was so unfortunate as to lose his flagship, the Sultan, on a rock near Malta.

Admiral the Prince of Leiningen also had the misfortune to run down a vessel in the Solent while in command of the royal yacht, Queen Victoria herself being on board. Several lives were lost in this collision.

The sailor brother of the German Emperor has hitherto escaped maritime disaster, but his misfortunes on land have been uncommonly numerous, especially when he has been out shooting. Not only did he severely injure a Greek gentleman by the accidental discharge of his gun at Corfu some years ago, but there is also a gamekeeper of his uncle, the Grand Duke of Baden, who is in receipt of a handsome pension from the prince for a serious wound resulting from his carelessness in handling a gun.

Archduke John of Austria, who passed the examination necessary to secure his papers as a licensed skipper, disappeared from sight a few years ago while rounding Cape Horn in his ship.

Membass to the Congo.

Dr. A. F. R. Wollaston, of the British Museum expedition to Ruwenzori (Mountains of the Moon), with D. Carruthers has just crossed Africa from Mombasa to the mouth of the Congo, passing from the south of Lake Albert Edward through the heart of the Mt. Ruwenzori volcanic region, a wild, mountainous and difficult country, with waterless stretches, where no Englishman had ever been before. The natives in many cases had never before seen a white man, although Captain Grogan, on his Cape to Cairo journey, passed the eastern side of the region.

For the most part the nine volcanoes are extinct, the highest is about 14,000 feet. Near the top they are covered with dense bamboo, supposed to be inhabited by a race of pygmies who live by raiding the villages on the lower slopes. As they are far removed from the Congo forest pygmies, they are probably a new race. The sides of the extinct volcanoes are thickly populated by a people of fine physique, living principally on milk and honey.

Meeting with great courtesy from the Germans and Belgians, the expedition from Kivu traveled to Tanganyika through the unknown valleys, rushed through a thorough natural tunnel hundreds of yards in length. The Manuema country is devastated by sleeping sickness. Dr. Wollaston saw dead and dying on the roadside. Almost every village presented a revolting spectacle, as it is the custom to turn out the stricken to die.

In the Manuema country one chief threatened to shoot Dr. Wollaston, sending a messenger for his gun, whereupon the explorer despatched his boy for his own gun and occupied the chief's house, which eventually led him to adopt a more reasonable attitude.

Heavy drinkers are almost always healthy so long as they confine their heavy drinking to water.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FRILLS AND FURBELOWS.

The Flower Trimmed Hat—The Riding Habit Up to Date.

Flower trimmed hats are very popular. Some of the most girlish models have crowns entirely of flowers, with ostrich feathers at the sides to give height and character. Even ferns, stiff as they are, are seen on some of the imported hats. The fronds are tied into bunches with old fashioned garden flowers and appear on hats designed for country wear.

It is well to have the boy's small belongings in sets that match. Tan shoes, tan belt and a tan strap for the



DOWN OF LIBERTY FOUILLARD—5541, 5553.

bat should go together and with black shoes a patent leather belt, black necktie, etc.

Princess braid passementeries are the latest novelties in trimming and resemble the princess lace in upkeep; hence the name.

The riding habit coat which is partly tight fitting, single breasted and fastened with visible buttons is very much in style. It has long, small sleeves, rounded fronts and plaits at the back about an inch below the waist line. For a woman who prefers her street suit tight fitting there is no better choice offered than this style.

The liberty foulards are among the handiest goods of the season. The one shown here has figures of white on a pale blue ground. It is trimmed with black velvet ribbon and worn with a chemise of cream colored lace.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

As to the Small Boy's Clothes—Dainty Cotton Fabrics.

In making clothes for a small boy simplicity is the thing to be avoided. Simplicity is the height of good form for the little man as well as for the big one. It is upon material, cut and finish that his clothes depend for their effect. Even from the time his first short dresses are donned the tailor made effect should be apparent.

A good scheme is to procure a suit from a thoroughly up to date children's outfitter and then copy it carefully at



LINEN MORNING FROCK—5457, 5422.

home. After the first experience it is easy to get along. The pattern should be so perfect that no further fitting is necessary.

The printed silk mulls are beautiful this season, and the embroidered batistes and awtoines defy description. The all white embroidered awtoine is always modish and serviceable. Some of the flower figured awtoines are most artistic. A tiny wreath of flowers tied with a minute bowknot is a favorite design in both awtoine and batiste.

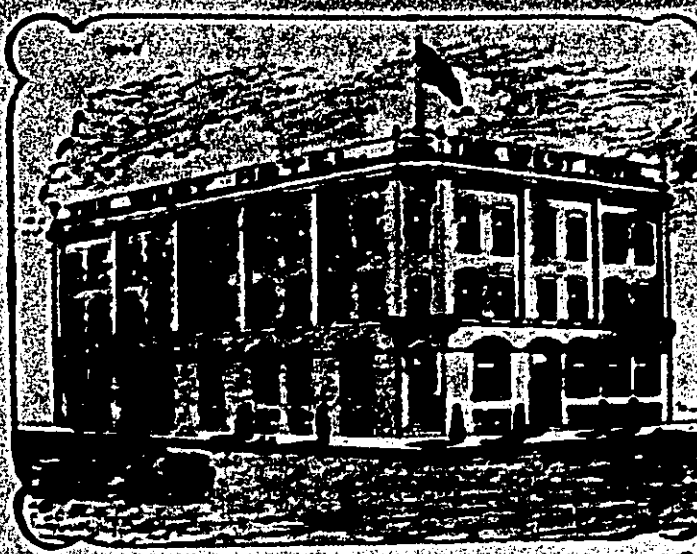
The dainties, organdies and, in fact, all the old favorites are prettier than ever this season and will be used quite as extensively as of yore. A snuff colored squire cloth is a novelty that promises to become a favorite. It is very sheer, although not transparent, and is of exquisite sheen.

Browns are fairly rampant in the season's millinery, and many of the best Parisian model hats for street wear are of brown straw. One of the prettiest is of brown straw with shaded brown and yellow feathers and brown velvet ribbon.

The picture shows a gown for morning wear, in striped lace which is as pretty as it is comfortable.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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One block north of C.P.R.

MODERN
ELEGANT
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Fifty-eight Bedrooms with
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Best Meals, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

The Canadian Pictorial for July

Truly Canadian is the July number of this progressive Canadian monthly. The cover picture is a photographic study of a girl in a Western Ontario meadow, dotted with daisies. The public man featured this month is Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and a page of pictures illustrates the weird funeral customs which the Hindoos have brought from India to British Columbia. The new provinces progress is shown in pictures of the great irrigation works and the kind of cattle Alberta produces. The Japanese prince, who is now crossing the Pacific in a British man-of-war, is pictured at various places on his journey across Canada. Three pages are devoted to the Presbyterian General Assembly last month. The pick of Canadian sharpshooters are shown in a group picture taken for the Canadian Pictorial just before the Bisley team sailed for England. Political friends and foes alike will be interested in the ceremony of making a bench at Gray's Inn of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The leading article in the woman's section is a sketch of the National Council of Women of Canada, with photographs of the Countess of Aberdeen, its founder, and Lady Edgar, its president. An anecdotal story 'Photographing Crowned Heads,' illustrated with pictures up to the Pictorial's usual high standard, will be read with interest by everyone who ever handled a camera.

Ten cents a copy; one dollar a year. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

The editor of this paper had hard luck last week, when without any apparent cause, his big fat hog, which he was depending on for about half his next year's living, died. If delinquent subscribers will treat us well, possibly we can buy another.—Ex.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

The following application to transfer the license of the Grand View Hotel, situated in the village of Elm Creek, has been received, and will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners for License District No. 4, at the office of the Chief License Inspector, corner of Kennedy and Broadway, in the city of Winnipeg, at the hour of 8 p.m., on the 31st day of July, A.D. 1917.

Transfer of the license of the Grand View Hotel from Charles Angle to C. A. Arnett.

S. H. DICKSON,
Chief License Inspector.

Dated at Elm Creek, this 18th day of July, A.D. 1917.

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

IN THE KING'S BENCH

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

Pursuant to the Judgment and Final Order for Sale in this cause, bearing date the Twentieth day of December, 1916, and the Twenty-third day of May, 1917, respectively, there will be sold, with the approbation of F. A. Macdonald, Esq., the Master of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Manitoba, by J. B. Jickling, of the town of Carman, in Manitoba, auctioneer, at the premises of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, in the town of Elm Creek, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1917, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and premises, namely: The North-West Quarter of Section Nine (9) and the South Half of the same, both in Township Eight (8) and Range Three (3) west of the principal meridian in Manitoba. The property will be sold subject to the claim of George W. Allan, of the city of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, barrister-at-law, of \$1,200.00, and interest at 7 per cent. from November 1st, 1916, under an agreement for sale, and to a lease to Henry Polson.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid of twenty per cent. of the purchase money; it is to be paid in cash by way of deposit at the time of sale, and the balance over and above the claim of the said George W. Allan, within one month thereafter. In all other respects the terms of sale are to be the standing conditions of this Court.

The vendors are informed that a large portion of the land is broken and under cultivation, and that there are situated thereon a house and stable.

Further particulars may be had from Messrs. Campbell, Pithado, Hookin, & Grundy, of the city of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, plaintiffs' solicitors.

DATED at Winnipeg, this 21st day of June, 1917.

F. A. MACDONALD,
Master.

BUGGY FOR SALE

Secondhand Buggy for sale, in first-class condition, newly painted.—Apply to J. Murray, Elm Creek. 6.6

STRAYED

One yearling roan steer, with hole through right ear, and one yearling black heifer, also with hole through right ear. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.—David Reid, sec. 2-9-5, 4½ miles north-west of Elm Creek. 11.7.4

J. DEXBURY, M.D.

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

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

DENTISTRY

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

J. H. HAVERSON

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

F. J. BUTCHER
SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND

Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.

Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.

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J. A. STOREY

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ELM CREEK MAN.
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All kinds of draying done
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All prices from 10c to 75c each; and 45c, 55c, 60c, and \$1 per suit

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Ladies' Lisle, Cotton, and Cashmere Hose. Children's Black, White, Tan, and Cardinal, with silk heel and toe. Also Men's Seamless Cotton in fancy and plain.

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A new shipment of Dry Goods and China, just ready to open

Our Car of Salt is going fast.
Come and get a barrel.

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Elm Creek - - Man.

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SATURDAY, JULY 27TH

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New Scale Williams PIANOS

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

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

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

Doherty Organs.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

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323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

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Good News

For the man or boy who wants to see where he can make his expenses to visit the great western fairs. We will put on sale the entire stock of Clothing for Men and Boys at prices that will permit you to get an outfit at a price that will surprise the most careful buyer.

Go Through the World
Well Dressed

At our prices—they are the lowest for good goods.

Everything at cost—no reserve. Winnipeg is without opposition where price and quality are considered in this Great Clothing Sale.

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