

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 1

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JUNE 27, 1907

NO. 26

CAPITAL PAID UP: TOTAL ASSETS: RESERVE FUND:
\$1,000,000 Thirty-two Million Dollars \$1,500,000

BANK OF HAMILTON

A General Banking Business Transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

95 Branches throughout Canada.

Elm Creek Branch:

W. C. SOOLE - - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

D. B. WALKER, President
ALLEN LAIRD, General Manager
A. S. MILLARD, Superintendent of
BranchesPaid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

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 Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail.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

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

PIPES

A large assortment of "Shield" Brand Pipes to pick from. Your choice for 25c.

SOUVENIRS

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

WRITING PAPER

The latest and neatest in writing paper. Finest linen paper, 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	17.00
Arrive Elm Creek	18.44
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	9.45
Arrive Winnipeg	11.45
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris	

CARMAN BRANCH

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

Local and General

Next Monday is Dominion Day.

Next Tuesday Canada celebrates her 40th birthday.

J. A. Thomson returned from Winnipeg yesterday morning.

Wm. Cook was a visitor in town this week.

W. C. Soole spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Meet me at the Starkey House, Carman, on Dominion Day.

J. Sparling was doing business in the city the latter part of last week.

Rev. E. A. Davis attended the English Church synod in Winnipeg last week.

Mrs. Mose spent a few days in Winnipeg last week, returning on Friday.

W. Reid and his assistants are busy laying a new sidewalk on Church Street.

A woman acquitted of stealing \$1,300 in a Chicago court attempted to kiss the jurors.

The Council advertise a contract for road work, to be let on Saturday next.

J. A. Storey spent a few days in town, returning to Morris on Tuesday.

Superintendent Arundel passed through on yesterday morning's westbound train.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—Seventy-five dollar organ, eleven stops, two knee swells, in perfect condition, \$35 cash.—Enquire at this office.

On and after next Sunday, Church of England service will be held at the school house, Culross, at 11 a.m.

J. Sparling & Co. have just unloaded a large shipment of farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., and invite your inspection.

J. Miller, manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Francis, Sask., was in town last week, fraternizing with W. C. Soole.

According to Mr. C. C. Castles, warehouse inspector in Winnipeg last year's wheat crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta totalled 101,530,325 bushels.

The new jail is now ready for the reception of guests. Who's going to be the first to partake of the town's hospitality? Don't all speak at once.

Rev. Father Joubert will hold Roman Catholic services in Elm Creek on Sunday next. Mass at 10 a.m.; evening prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m.

G. L. Stanwood, representing the Morris Piano Co., was in town this week, and made two sales—one to C. Arnett, the new proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, and one to Mark Sexsmith.

Rev. A. E. Cook has been appointed to Stockton, and will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday evening next. He will be succeeded here by Rev. H. W. Ferrier.

It is estimated that, at the present rate of increase, the earth will be fully peopled about the year 2072, when it will contain 6,000,000,000 inhabitants. The population is now about a fourth of that number.

An Englishman, named John Reynolds, who had been working on the farm of Mr. Anderson, near Carman, died suddenly on Saturday while plowing. Dr. Pirt was summoned, but the man was dead before he arrived.

For Dominion Day, July 1st, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. announce a rate of a fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 28th to July 1st, inclusive, good to return until July 3rd.

When the sweet girl graduates appeared on the platform at the Toronto University commencement exercises to receive their degrees, the students in the gallery gallantly sang the refrain, "Hop Along, Sister Mary." This is much better than putting the dear things in jail when they want the franchise.

Miss Maud Wilson left on Monday for Winnipeg, and after spending a few days with friends in the city will join her father at Battleford. Miss Wilson will be greatly missed by her many friends in Elm Creek, and her place in the Methodist Church, where she was organist for a considerable time, will not be easily filled.

"The Art of Drinking," by Robert Bell, M.D., etc., is the title of an article in a contemporary, the gentle art being expounded with admirable clearness by the learned doctor, and containing much sensible advice. Unfortunately, some men do not require much instruction in "The Art of Drinking." Indeed, in many cases it amounts to a gift.

Thomas Kennedy, the postmaster of Elm Creek, visited Rathwell on the 14th. He states that Elm Creek is growing steadily, and that the country around that burg is being settled rapidly with a good class of settlers. The formation of the new Municipality of Grey and the establishment of a bank were material factors in the progress of the town.—Treharne Times.

Mr. H. E. Jenner, of Carman, who has had such a large class of pianoforte pupils during the past nine months, has gone to Morden to visit his sister for a few days. He will return to Carman on July 16th to meet Mr. T. D. Tripp, the examiner from the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who will stop off at Carman to examine the pupils prepared by Mr. Jenner. After the 16th Mr. Jenner contemplates a trip to the southern states. In reply to a number of enquiries, he wishes to state that he will probably commence teaching again in Elm Creek the first week in September. As he only intends to take a limited number of pupils, new pupils should write to him at Carman before that date.

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish.....\$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps.....\$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps.....\$6.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75

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

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

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TEN DAYS

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWN

SPRINGFIELD—The coming Suburban Winnipeg, and OPPOSITE THE SHOPS SITE

For Ten Days we will allow each day to the first FIVE mail orders, and the first three sales either in office or by phone, \$1.00 ON EACH CASH PAYMENT on every lot purchased as follows:

\$75.00 LOTS, \$3.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$2.00 CASH
\$100.00 LOTS, \$4.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$3.00 CASH
\$125.00 LOTS, \$5.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$4.00 CASH

Take advantage of this offer—it means 10 lots, \$10. They are guaranteed high and dry. Wire, phone, or write your order. Office open until 10 p.m.

ROWAN & CO. 621 Main St., Winnipeg Phone 3771

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

CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.
ELM CREEK, MAN.

Special Offer

The Mail
50c.From now till
December 31, 1907

HAGUE CONFERENCE RESULTS DOUBTFUL

Pessimists Assume That Compulsory Arbitration and Immunity from Seizure Are Not Practical

London.—Comment on the Hague conference is marked by a revival of skepticism respecting the outcome of the session. Mr. Choate is an optimist and expects the congress to accomplish useful work. His hopefulness is a good sign, for he has had an informal consultation with Sir Edward Grey, Lord Reay, Sir Edward Fry and others who will be responsible for the policy of the British delegation. It is not likely that any definite understanding can be reached in advance of the congress, but the co-operation of the American and the British delegates may have been facilitated by an exchange of views without the formal commitment of either side. The pessimists are probably right in assuming that the reduction of armaments, compulsory arbitration, the adoption of a flag of peace, and the immunity of private property from seizure at sea are outside the range of practical diplomacy. The sentimentalists and poseurs are destined to be disappointed by the results of the congress, but much useful work can be done if the British and American delegates stand together as they did at the first congress. Mr. Choate will not join his American associates at the Hague before the middle of next week. The session of the international Red Cross conference in London is subsidiary to the peace congress, and the results of the deliberations for revising the humane code and bringing it into touch with the conditions of modern warfare will probably be sanctioned by the Hague. This work was begun in Switzerland, and only the finishing touches are now required.

Placental Mission

Edmonton.—Andrew Halkett, the naturalist of the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa, and a leading authority on fish, is in the city. His mission concerns the improvement of the fisheries in Alberta inland waters, also to collect specimens of native fish for the museum in Ottawa. He has been asked also to make a duplicate collection for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Halkett left for the Qu'Appelle lakes, whence he will return in about a month or six weeks. He has not yet decided what waters he will visit, but speaks of Beaver lake, Cooking lake and some of the interior waters. If the report proves satisfactory to the government he will come again next summer. Mr. Halkett considers from what study he has been able to make in the brief time of his observation here that, although whitefish are the most usually met with in these waters, many other sorts inhabit the streams and lakes and that conditions are favorable to a greater production of these.

Will Exchange Mails

Washington.—The postmaster-general has issued the following self-explanatory order, the Canadian office having concurred therein: "To establish an exchange of mails between the office of Skagway, Alaska, and the office of Prince Rupert, B.C., said mails to be conveyed by the Central Pacific railway steamers plying regularly between Vancouver and Skagway calling at Prince Rupert, and to contain registered and unregistered articles. The mails made up at the office of Skagway shall contain articles addressed for delivery at the offices of Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Jeddah, Massett, Nobles, Stewart and Skagway, B.C. The mails made up at the office of Prince Rupert shall contain articles addressed for delivery in Alaska and the Yukon district. This exchange of mails shall commence on both sides on July 15."

Bids for Chinese Sympathy

Washington.—President Roosevelt has just made the most stupendous gift to China that the United States or any other government ever made to a foreign nation. Through Secretary Root he notified Sir Chen Tung Liang, Chinese minister, that, with the approval of congress, the United States voluntarily would relinquish the difference between the total expenses and claims incurred in the suppression of the Boxer revolt of 1900 and the amount that China agreed to pay this country in satisfaction thereof. The difference is fixed officially at the enormous figure of \$27,000,000. The action will be a tremendous bid by the United States for the sympathy and friendship of China, and thus checkmate Japanese belligerency. It is considered a big diplomatic stroke.

Child Emigration to Canada

London.—In the house of commons Mr. Hon. John Burns, in reply to Labor members in reference to a girl eight years of age being sent to Canada by the Paddington guardians, stated that when he was in Canada eighteen months ago he looked into the question of the reception of children from pauper and industrial schools and he was more than pleased at the excellent homes to which the majority of children were sent. In this case he was satisfied that the child was being sent to a good home.

Chinamen Still Entering Canada

Ottawa.—Last month 66 Chinamen entered Canada by way of Vancouver, paying \$500 each, or a total of \$33,000, to become residents of the Dominion. In addition to these 66 Chinamen who are exempt from the charge, being merchants or returning Chinese, were entered making the total number of arrivals 111. Two or three sessions ago parliament raised the Chinese tax from \$100 to \$500, and for a year afterwards there were very few arrivals from China. Three months ago they began to come again, and the volume of arrivals has been increasing steadily ever since.

Good Man Asked for Arbitration

London.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has been endeavoring to persuade the British government to submit the fisheries question arising from the treaty of 1815 to arbitration by neutral powers. He first made the suggestion when the Newfoundland question was discussed at the last session of the imperial conference. At that time he protested strongly against the modus vivendi. The British government naturally refused to adopt Sir Robert's suggestion because it was negotiating with the U. S. Sir Robert has since renewed his proposal, desiring to submit the matter to the Hague arbitration tribunal. Foreign Secretary Grey is reported to have reminded the Newfoundland premier that if arbitration failed the question would be left on delicate ground.

The Newfoundland discussion is only an episode of the imperial conference. The cabinet ministers have steadily resisted several attempts in the House to obtain details of the meetings of the colonial premiers, but the ministers always explained that the conference agreed that the discussions should be kept private. It is generally understood that the reason for maintaining silence is that the debates deal so freely, not only with Newfoundland, but on the relations between the British American colonies and the United States in general, that it was considered too much of a family affair to blaze to the world in the pages of an official publication.

Sir Robert has carried on a press campaign in behalf of Newfoundland while in England, making it appear that Newfoundland was fighting the American fishing trust. His solution of the whole question has been the enforcement of the Foreign Fishing Vessels act of 1906, providing for the penalization of Americans who induce British subjects to violate the laws of the colony. Arbitration is Sir Robert's second choice.

Predicts Peace Among Railroads

Washington.—Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission believes peace will soon come in the railroad world. He says that in the near future railroad men will be found co-operating in the enforcement of all well-considered measures regulating and controlling commerce between the states, and that there will be a cordial understanding between the railroads and the country from which great good will result. Moreover, he thinks an abundance of capital will be found in time to make needed extensions and improvements to carry the constantly growing traffic of the country.

Chairman Knapp said: "When men say there has been no improvement when they say things are getting from bad to worse, they indicate to my mind a quickened public conscience, which, now condemns sharply what was not long ago adopted with tolerance, if not approval. For example, the inflation of the Chicago & Alton, brought to public notice, has provoked extreme indignation in every quarter. But so far from being an isolated or unique performance, it would be easy to find numerous operations of about the same period of time, much more flagrant and inexcusable."

The danger of further drastic legislation in the state seems nearly to have disappeared. Already, I think, there is a rather permanent belief that some of the legislation has been unwise.

Finding in Favor of Strikers

Montreal.—The arbitration commission having on hand an adjustment of the difficulties between the shipping men and the longshoremen has made a report recommending that the men be given the additional 2 1/2 cents per hour for which they contended provided that the men work to the end of the season. "It is now up to the shipping men to either accept or reject. The finding is virtually a victory for the men, they not being bound in the matter one way or the other. The report of the commission was compiled by Archbishop Bruchet, who acted as chairman."

Will Aid Japanese

San Francisco.—United States District Attorney Devlin has received a letter from Attorney-General Bonaparte in response to that which he sent containing a report on the riot through which a Japanese restaurant was damaged. It is reported that he has been instructed to lend whatever assistance he can to the Japanese should either the Japanese government or the owners of the restaurant bring suit against the city or the state on account of damage done. In either case the suit would have to be brought in the federal court, as the plaintiffs would be alien.

New Gunboat for Lakes

Washington.—The gunboat Don Juan De Austria, now in New Hampshire waters is the war vessel which the state department is trying to have located on the great lakes, as an additional ship for the use of the naval militia in that section of the country. She is of 1,200 tons displacement, has a speed of over 12 knots, and has 14 guns under four inches calibre. Every effort is being made to expedite the transfer of the vessel to the great lakes, but it is hardly expected this can be accomplished before autumn because of the roundabout diplomatic methods which have to be traversed in securing Britain's consent.

Dreadnoughts for U. S. Navy

Washington.—Bids were opened at the navy department recently for the construction of two American "Dreadnoughts," or what are officially known as battleships No. 24 and 25, each to be of approximately 20,000 tons displacement. The total cost of each is estimated to be \$10,000,000.

Count Tolstoi Well Again

Yasnaya Polyana, Russia.—Count Tolstoi has recovered from the attack of influenza which aroused serious apprehensions on account of his advanced age. He is still confined to his home, but has resumed his literary labors.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

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

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xvi, 1-15. Memory Verse.—Golden Text, John vi, 31.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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

Last week's lesson was all victory and praise, but the first unpleasant thing, the waters of Marah, set them all murmuring. How like them we are. See how by a tree the waters are made sweet, and consider how the lost ax was recovered by a piece of a tree also (II Kings vi, 6). The lost restored and the bitter made pleasant by a tree—what can it mean but Himself, the tree of life of Eden and Revelation, the green tree of Luke xiii, 31? Obedience to Him brings health, body and soul and gives us Him instead of Marah (Ex. xv, 23-27).

How short lived was their peace! Just a few days farther on their journey and again they murmur because there is nothing to eat (xvi, 2). Did our Lord have this in mind when He said: "Take no anxious thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink (Matt. vi, 25). Seek not ye what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink. Live not in careful suspense. . . . Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things" (Luke xii, 29, 30; margin). No doubt, for it was He who said to Moses, "I will rain bread from heaven for you" (verse 31), who afterward said of Himself, "I am the Living Bread which came down from heaven" (John vi, 51).

He gave them flesh also, for in the evening the quails came up and covered the camp, and in the morning when the dew was gone the ground was covered with manna, which they gathered some more some less, every man according to his eating (verse 12-15). This bread from heaven with which He fed them, so suggestive of Himself, the True Bread, had to be gathered every day, the portion of a day in His day (verse 4, margin). In connection with this last phrase see II Kings xix, 30; Jer. li, 54; margin, and be sure that the same Lord is appointing "your portion" of all things useful every day and He would have you without fail gather your portion from His Word every day, for "man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live" (Deut. viii, 3; Matt. iv, 4). He would have us eat His Word with rejoicing and esteem it more than our daily food (Jer. xv, 10; Job xxiii, 12).

We must also accept all the events of life as His best portion for us and never murmur, for all our murmurings are not against people or circumstances, but against God Himself, and He bears every murmur (verse 6-12). Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. Be content with such things as ye have, for He hath said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee" (I Tim. v, 8; Heb. xiii, 5).

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

All the dealings of God with Israel were intended to make them know Him as the Lord their God, that through them others might know Him also (verse 12; John iv, 20). It is the same with us.

Seventy-Five Mutineers Shot

St. Petersburg.—Details of the mutiny of sappers at Kiev show that it was only suppressed after a bloody engagement between the mutineers and local troops. About seventy men were killed or wounded. Kiev is one of the cities where revolutionary ideas have made the greatest inroads upon the army, and the revolutionary military organization is most powerful, counting among its members dozens of officers. The mutiny was planned to coincide with a political strike as a reply to the dissolution of parliament, involving the railways, telegraph and mails. In several of the southern provinces, arrangements for the strike had been making for months under the leadership of an experienced organizer, M. Lokotj, who was a member of the first parliament. The decision of the revolutionary staff here to refrain from demonstrations was disobeyed by the hot-headed sappers. Five hundred men at a given signal left their beds, disarmed the sentries, hurriedly dressed, obtained possession of their rifles and broke into an armory, secured a number of loaded cartridges, and then marched to the camp square and fired a volley in the air. The officer on duty, Captain Akuloff, ran out and addressed the mutineers and persuaded them to disperse. He then called out another battalion, drew the men up and led a charge on the mutineers, ordering them to surrender. Upon their refusal to do so, Capt. Akuloff ordered the troops to fire, and fell dead himself at the first volley.

Long Distance Message

Pittsburg.—J. A. Brasher, a noted astronomer said today, speaking of the present disturbance in the sun, Sir William Preece, the great English electrician, recently told me that he believed he had heard more than one solar storm in the telephone. He knew there was some unusual magnetic disturbance causing trouble when he was testing some telephones in his laboratory. Why not? We all know what difficulty we have in sending or securing messages when there is much induction in the same and in the case of a magnetic storm induced by solar disturbances such certainly would affect telephone service. During the disturbance following the last great spot I received letters from all over the country from electricians and cable operators giving accounts of difficulties in transmitting messages. One cable operator wrote me that instruments were greatly disturbed on both sides of the Atlantic. With all this evidence it is quite within the range of possibility, nay, probability, that Sir William Preece could hear a solar bombardment in the receiver of his telephone though the message was sent 93,000,000 miles by wireless.

Investigating The Bell

Ottawa, Ont.—The railway commission has not yet decided whether it will go to Winnipeg or not, but if it is found necessary, the telephone enquiry will be added to a lot of other business that will take Chairman Kilham and his colleagues to the wheat capital during the second week in July.

The doubt as to the necessity to further meetings at Winnipeg is caused by the fact that Mr. Shepley, during the sessions in Montreal, endeavored to introduce the evidence taken by the Manitoba Select committee on telephones, which secured a great deal of valuable data during a trip through Manitoba and various western states, where the Bell and independent companies are operating. The introduction of this evidence was successfully opposed by the Bell Corporation, so that if it is found that the evidence is needed in order that the commission may reach an equitable decision, the evidence will have to be taken at Winnipeg.

Ship for South Polar Expedition

London.—The Newfoundland sealer Nimrod has arrived and is being refitted for Shackleton's South Polar expedition. She will be re-christened Endurance.

Union with Canadian Church

London.—Rev. Cooper Antill, of the United Methodist church of Canada, addressed the Primitive Methodist conference on the subject of union with the Canadian churches.

Postal Negotiations

London.—The postmaster-general has reopened negotiations in connection with the Canadian, Australian and South African scheme for uniform rates for the conveyance of parcels.

The Shah's Jewels

An inventory of the jewel treasure left by the Shah of Persia shows that the precious stones collected by him are valued at about £10,000,000. The collection contains a number of unrivalled diamonds and other stones. The old crown of the Persian dynasty holds a ruby as big as a hen's egg. A belt studded with diamonds, worn only on great state occasions, weighs 18 pounds and is valued at millions of dollars. A wonderful silver vase is decorated with a hundred emeralds, one of which is so large that it was possible to engrave on it the Shah's numerous titles. A sword with a diamond covered scabbard is valued at £250,000. A remarkable feature of the collection is a square block of amber of 400 cubic inches, which Persians say dropped from the skies in the time of Mohammed.—New York Tribune.

During the course of a geography lesson recently the teacher asked the following question:

"Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale?"

"Whalebone," promptly replied a boy.

"Right. Now, who knows what we get from the walrus?" shouted a little girl.—Harper's Magazine.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

Shipping Exports Discuss Question of Trade Relations.

The remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Intercolonial Conference, touching the desirability of the establishment of closer trade relations between the Dominion and Australia, have awakened great interest in local shipping circles. Mr. Thomas Robb, manager of the Shipping Federation, discussing the matter, said that he believed a greatly increased trade might be done between the two countries, and this more especially as the trade by the San Francisco route, which was at one time considerable, might now be deemed to be a thing of the past.

"We could send lumber to Australia, while the latter could send us in exchange horses, wool, mutton and butter."

"Butter to Canada. Why, is that not like sending coals to Newcastle?" "Well, we had to import Australian butter to this country two years ago, just the same," said Mr. Robb. "There is another thing in favor of greater closer relationship between Australia and the Dominion, and that is the \$4 head tax, which the United States have now clapped on all persons entering the United States—that is to say, all aliens, as they are called, except Canadians and Mexicans. The tax hitherto was two dollars. Now it is four. Of course, the steamship people are supposed to pay it, but you know the irritating and humiliating questions which are asked at the United States border or the port of the country. 'Were you ever in jail?' is one of them. Many, desiring to go to England by way of the Pacific, would naturally prefer to land in Canada, where they would be welcomed. The passenger travel between England and Australia has greatly increased of late years, and there is an increasing desire to reach England by the Australian-Canadian route. Of course, the ocean voyage is a little longer, but then it is cooler, and the passenger land on British territory, instead of having to pass across the United States, and meet with the experiences I have mentioned."

Mr. Robb said that since the C.P.R. had opened up the Pacific trade, and that China and Japan had been brought to the door, so to say, that made possible a closer connection between the British people and the East. It had been sometimes said that the British Government had done nothing for Canada, but in this matter of the Pacific mails alone the Imperial Government had given to the C.P.R. in 17 years, £1,000,000 sterling, or at the rate of £45,000 per annum. The Canadian subsidy was £15,000 per annum. That was a tidy sum for carrying the mails. At any rate, this Pacific trade was bound to grow enormously, and the empire at large might and would benefit by it.

NO UNION SAYS BOND.

Newfoundland Will Not Throw In Her Lot With Canada.

Sir Robert Bond was entertained at dinner by the West Indian Club, London, Eng., last week. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain wrote apologizing for his non-attendance. He said that under Sir Robert Bond's wise administration he hoped Britain's oldest colony would be fairly launched on a career of prosperity. He trusted the recent differences about the fisheries would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the settlement might be a prelude to that union with the great Dominion to the west, which he believed would ultimately be most conducive to the permanent interests of Newfoundland.

Responding to the toast to his health, Sir Robert Bond said that he was not prepared to challenge the correctness of Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the permanent welfare of Newfoundland depended upon the binding of the colony's interests with those of Canada, he felt constrained to say that such a union at present was not desirable nor within the region of practical politics.

Alluding to the alleged dramatic incident at the Colonial Conference, Sir Robert Bond, emphatically repudiated it, and denied that he had ever said the report was substantially correct. He intimated, however, that if the colony had been treated with a little more courtesy in the presentation and publication of the facts, the misrepresentation of facts by a section of the press would have been avoided. During the whole conference there had not been one hard expression or dramatic incident. As to the fisheries question, he had told the British Government that a repudiation of the action of last year would not only be regarded as humiliating to the colony, but would lead to the total destruction of all constituted authority within it. He was not unhopful that before he returned something satisfactory would be arrived at regarding the matters in which he was interested.

More Indians Working

Spring on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation this year means great activity among its Indian residents, numbering now about 7,000 in all. Much of the season's work is well under way, and crops of corn, oats and potatoes, in addition to the garden truck, will be raised. While the land is essentially stock-raising land, not being well adapted to farming on account of the dryness, yet more interest is being taken yearly in the matter of farming.

The Indians also are giving intelligent attention to the question of stock-raising. So far their stock consists chiefly of cattle and horses; but it is noticeable that the latter are improving much in quality. Instead of the tough little Indian ponies, inferior in all other respects, the Indians are now buying a good class of horses from the Indians engaged in the business of freighting from the railway and often as many as thirty or forty teams may be passed on the road with supplies for the agency, and driven by Indian owners. For this class of work excellent horses are employed.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Son & Co's Report of Local and World Markets June 26th, 1907.

Wheat—On the date of our last weekly review, the 13th inst., we stated that the wheat markets made an advance for the day of 1c to 1 1/2c, and it seemed as if the severe and heavy decline that had been forced in the previous few days had struck the bottom, and that some fair recovery in prices could be expected. Hope in this respect was short-lived, for on the next day, Friday, the 14th, there was further raiding by the bears in the American speculative markets, which again carried the prices down 1 1/2c to 2c per bushel.

On Saturday, however, there was a slight improvement again, and since then the markets have continued to improve gradually and moderately, so that today closing prices on the U. S. markets show fractional advances over the closing prices of a week ago. On our Winnipeg market closing prices today are 1/2c to 1c higher than a week ago on cash wheat and nearby months' deliveries, but on October wheat there is an advance of 1 1/2c. We are of opinion that the course of the markets has been more clearly influenced during the past week by the weather and crop situation than by speculative operations and manipulation, and we would have hope that the future of prices may be governed more by legitimate influences than by the blind away of frenzied speculation. The general situation has not undergone any particular change during the week, in regard to supplies, world's shipments have been keeping up larger than expected, probably because of the advance in prices during May persuading holders to let go of more than they otherwise would. This last week, however, there was reported the liberal decrease on ocean passage of 3,740,000 bushels, and the quantity on passage should continue to decrease from now on. A heavy movement of old crop wheat continues from country points in the U. S. and Canada to terminal centres of accumulation, and the American visible supply stands at 48,000,000 bushels, compared with 38,100,000 bushels last year, and 16,782,000 bushels in 1905. The world's visible supply on June 1 was 190,351,000 bushels, compared with 151,119,000 bushels on June 1, 1906, an increase of 39,232,000 bushels this year over last, and the increase over June 1, 1905, is 54,540,000 bushels. Thus the large quantities of wheat in sight act as a weight on the markets when people are not blinded by the craze of speculative buying. It is the prospect of large shortage in the yield of this year's crops which has put up and keeps up prices. There is no scarcity of wheat for present use, but all the surplus from recent large crops will be needed, and as it passes out of sight and is not replenished to the extent, or perhaps not replenished at all, the real strength of the wheat situation in the coming season will reveal itself. In regard to crops, the season is late everywhere, both in Europe and America. The cutting of the wheat in Texas and Oklahoma has commenced this week, two weeks late, and there are reports of thrashing which gives only 3 to 5 bushels per acre. The cutting and thrashing of wheat will gradually progress northward now. In Kansas extremely hot weather has succeeded recent cool weather, and further damage is reported by excessive heat, and it seems certain that Kansas will not produce more than 40 per cent of a crop. Further north and west the crops of winter wheat are in most cases fair but are nowhere first class. In Europe the crop situation remains about unchanged on the whole, improvement being noted in some parts, but this being counteracted by less favorable conditions elsewhere.

Our Winnipeg market has kept firm and prices show advances of 1/2c to 1 1/2c over a week ago, the larger advance being on the distant futures. Cash demand is poor, for while prices are trailing around an export basis the demand is not such as to give any spring to prices, and although holders are unwilling to make concessions in price for the sake of working, they are encouraged in this by the large shortage in the prospect of this year's crops in the U. S. and Europe, and also by the doubtful prospect for our own spring wheat crop owing to lack of sufficient rainfall. Over a large part of the country complaint is now common that crops are needing moisture badly. Elsewhere thunder showers have been giving temporary relief, but unless we very soon have a general and liberal increase in rainfall the spring wheat crop will prove very short. Prices today closed at: 1 hard, 83 1/2c; 1 northern, 87 1/2c; 2 northern, 84 1/2c; 3 northern, 82c, spot or on route; and futures are: June, 87 1/2c; July, 85 1/2c; August, 80 1/2c; September, 80 1/2c; and October, 91 1/2c. All prices are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Around the World on a Bet

Boston, Mass.—To win a bet of 200,000 francs, or \$60,000, Laurent Revel, the picturesque French globe trotter, and his faithful dog Caesar, have left Boston for a walk across Canada to Vancouver. From there they take steamer to Australia, which Laurent will cross first, and then they start for Tangier, Morocco. To complete his wager Laurent must walk across the Sahara to Morocco, which white men have never ventured to enter. He must complete his trip in two and a half years. He will walk up through Vermont to Montreal and Quebec and then take an air line across Canada to Vancouver.

Senator Smoot of Mormon plural

wife fame promises to make his summer home in Alberta.

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

Order for commercial or standing advertisement made known on application.
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents; twelve lines to the inch.
Notice of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 10 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notice of stray cattle, in rent, for sale, etc., 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday evening for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, JUNE 27, 1907

The Survival of the Fittest

A new principle, or agricultural process, was recently introduced by Professor H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, in his lectures on "Breeding Cereal Grains for Resistance to Disease."

This new principle, or process, aptly stated, is nothing less than the promotion of disease and disease-engendering conditions, in order to eliminate the weak and undesirable types and strains in farm crops. In five or six years of consecutive effort along this line of investigation at the experiment station, Professor Bolley first made the soil thoroughly sick with the flax wilt disease, and then proceeded to breed and select strains of flax to gain resistance to this destructive disease. The results have been notable. Strains have been obtained which are wholly immune to the disease, and the eleventh consecutive crop of flax upon the same land gave this year the finest crop ever seen in that region. He seems to have developed immunity to wilt, both in fibre and in seed strains of flax.

Professor Bolley has had wheat rust and potato blight under like study for two years, and is getting such pronounced results with these methods as applied to these plants and their worst diseases that he felt safe in pronouncing that this practical way of making use of the "struggle for existence" upon the farm is the right road to follow in plant and animal breeding, in order to get hardy sorts or breeds. In carrying out such work, all types or strains which are obtained in breeding work, whether by crossing or by simple selections, are subjected to artificially prepared environments of soil and atmosphere. They are given always, year after year, the harshest environment and disease-producing conditions. Then the grain which is weak and cannot reach the normal is graded out by ordinary methods.

A Good Appointment

The announcement that Dr. S. W. McInnis has been taken into the Cabinet as Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education, will be received with satisfaction throughout the Province. Dr. McInnis is a man of marked ability, and possessed of a keen interest in public affairs. In municipal matters, and, later, in the wider field of provincial politics, as member for Brandon, he won a reputation for energetic initiative. He is progressive in his ideas, and untiring in the promotion of what he deems to be in the public interest.

Manitoba has had reason to recognize the public service of Dr. McInnis on many occasions, and more recently in his endeavor to provide for the care of consumptives. In this, as in other questions, he has shown an enthusiastic interest in the public welfare. His appointment to an important post in the Cabinet is a compliment to the city of Brandon, but it has a broader significance in its recognition of public services rendered in behalf of the whole province. Telegram.

The Simple Life

A medical journal says bread and butter days are returning, and that in drinks and foods

are much less popular than they were five years ago. It claims that honest bread is as good as patented, well-advertised, specially-named foods at double the price. This is a rude jar for those of us who have been trying to improve our worn-out digestions with these fancy articles. Another journal of authority warns us of the evils of boiled water—though the medical health officers all over Canada have been training the people to appreciate this luxury. This journal, "Cosmos," of Paris, declares that boiling water not only does not completely sterilize but also makes it unfit to drink, and that certain troubles of the stomach and intestines may be traced to its use. To boil water is to deprive it of its aeration and to make it heavy and indigestible. It should be sterilized by heat under pressure. Modern science, with all its blatant trumpeting, has thus got very little farther than our grandmothers' information. We are back to first principles again—fresh air and simple food.

Thoughtless Cruelty

Canon Rownsley, in a recent sermon, made the following strong remarks on the cruelty entailed by some feminine fashions:

"Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship, nay, come to the Supper of our Lord, wearing egret plumes or ospreys in your hats and bonnets. Do you realize that this egret plume grows on the bird's back only at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the beautiful white mother heron, but of the whole nestful of its newly-fledged offspring? What a price to pay for the pleasure of an egret plume! What a travesty of religion to be able to come into church decked with egret feathers, and sing in the words of the Benedicite: 'O all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever!' What a mockery to kneel at the Holy Communion, take the soldier's oath of allegiance unto the Lord—that gentle Lord of all compassion and mercy, that Lord who said 'Consider the fowls of the air, who told us that not even a crow falls to the earth unregarded by the Heavenly Father!'"

To Kill Wild Mustard

The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station will undertake, within the next few days, a number of experiments, on a large scale, of killing wild mustard by spraying the field infected with a solution of sulphate of iron. Sixty thousand pounds of sulphate of iron is now at Grand Forks, N.D., and an especially designed spraying machine, imported from Germany, has been shipped to Crookston. Experiments will be conducted at Tenney, Georgetown, Ada, Crookston, Warren, and Kennedy. It is proposed, as soon as the mustard is sufficiently advanced, to spray a large field, load the material and equipment on the first train and ship to the next point, and so on until all fields are sprayed. These fields will be carefully watched and visited by experts several times during the summer and the conclusions based on the observations distributed among the farmers of the state.

Potato Bug Pest

The potato bug pest threatens to be very serious this year. The bugs have put in their appearance in larger numbers than ever before, and already some gardeners have had to apply Paris green to their potatoes to stay their ravages. It was at one time thought that these insects could not survive the winters here, and consequently the country would be immune from the pest, but it is evidently here to stay and will have to be faced. Last year whole crops of potatoes were destroyed because a supply of Paris green was not obtainable, dealers having failed to lay in a stock, but it is likely that precautions will be taken this season to prevent a recurrence of last year's experience.

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1:45 p.m.
Rev. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 7 p.m.
Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Choir 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.
Barnsley School, preaching, 3:30 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7:30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.

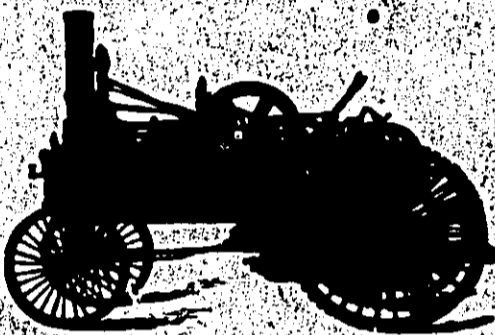
Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

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

Service at Fannystelle at 7 p.m.
Ladies' Aid, Thursday at 2:30.

R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



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We do
JOB PRINTING
The kind that attracts attention



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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.

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SECRETARY-TREASURER: W. C. Soole Elm Creek

SOLICITOR: J. H. Haverston Carman

ASSESSORS: R. J. Wilson Elm Creek
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The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, July 9th, at 10 a.m.

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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

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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

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

Building Materials of every description 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.

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "The Old Man"

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CHAPTER XVII

LOWERS and longer trailed the shadow of a tall shadow, until, as the sun went down, it merged into the general twilight like a life lengthening out and out, and finally blending in with the darkness. With that transition came a sudden sense of isolation and loneliness; the little burial ground seemed the world, the city its walls and ceiling.

From the neighborhood of the gate had vanished the dusky readers, tracing their paths and strolls cityward. An abruptly had disappeared the beams of search and artificial light with lanterns passed upon their heads, imparting to their faces dignity and solemnity. The end of the world had seemed their way out of the little kingdom of the departed, surrounded by the laughing children and preceded by the priests and acolytes. All the sounds and activities of the day—the murmur of the little ones, the oblation of the priests, the greetings of friends—were followed by innumerable and long, motionless against the sky spread the branches of the trees. The lines faded there; still were the clambering vines that clasped mossy and cold.

But suddenly that deathly fall in nature's animation and sunset was abruptly broken, and an insistent recitation dispelled the crimson haze.

"For each sinner's a Crown, laid

With a will for every soul."

With a hoarse voice as if from some staggering along one of the walls of the cemetery, for all his song, no blue water under him, but a betterman of the great river, a raftman or a boatman, who had somehow found himself in the burial ground and how was he getting out? How this collecting wall of the graves came to wander so far from the carnival before of his kind had to choose the spot for a ramble can only be ascribed to the caprice of insanity.

"With a will for every soul."

A full stop you'll find."

he continued, when his eye fell upon the figure of a woman, some distance ahead, and fairly describable in the gathering twilight. Immediately the song ceased and he decided himself, hesitatingly after the form that had attracted his attention.

"Hello," he said, "Aren't you lost?"

He called out.

"Where is that still place, he knew

was produced a startling effect, and the figure before him moved faster and faster, making a glance behind her at the man from the river, who, with snatches of song, started in uncertain but determined pursuit. As the heavy footstep sounded nearer the increased her pace, with eyes bent upon the distant gate. Darker seemed to grow the way. More menacing the shadows stretched across the path. Louder crashed the beam of the short walk. More audible became the words of the song that flowed from his lips, when the sound of a sudden and violent altercation replaced the hoarse, lone cadence, an altercation that was of brief duration, characterized by knee-slapping and the followed by silence. And then a figure, not that of the (musical) waterman, springing to the side of the startled girl.

"Miss Carow," exclaimed a well-

remembered voice.

Bewildered, breathing quickly, she

gazed from Edward Maville, who

then unexpectedly accosted her, to the

promoter from trying motionless on the

road. The robe awaiting from her

day dream in the back of that powerful

place and the surprising sequence had

danced her senses, and for the moment

it seemed something tragic must have

happened.

"To be dead?" she asked quickly, un-

able to withdraw her glance from the

dim light on the path.

"No, sir," said Maville quietly, al-

most thoughtfully, although his eyes

were bent from the cemetery.

"You can't kill him," he said

consequently. "Borne from the

harden or influence from the head wa-

ters! He struck against a stone when

he fell, and what with that and the

light in him will rest there awhile.

He'll come to without remembering

what has happened."

Turning slowly, the last have

walked slowly down the road away

from the gate. She thought he was

about to leave her, when he passed as

though looking for something, stopped

to the ground and returned, looking at

a garment.

"You dropped your wrap, Miss Car-

ow," he said curtly. "The night is

cold, and you will catch it. It is

best to return it to you. It is

over her shoulders, and she could not

conceive of the situation.

"Don't you think you had better go?

he went on. "It won't hurt him,"

said, the promoter, looking, "to say

have, the lover."

She answered, but with no grace,

as usual, an ungracious frown of

impatience, and then she stepped

to the gate and asked him to

bring her the wrap.

"I did not think you had better go?"

he went on. "It won't hurt him,"

said, the promoter, looking, "to say

have, the lover."

Not difficult was it for him to surmise upon whom her mind had been bent, and involuntarily his jaw set disagreeably, while he looked at her, not actually, in that light he could but dimly discern her face. Her bosom had fallen from her back, her eyes were bent before her as though striving to penetrate the gathering darkness. With his sudden spell of jealousy came the temptation to clasp her in his arms in that silent, isolated place, but the figure of the caller came between him and the desire, with pride the heritage of the gentleman, fought down the longing. This self conquest was not accomplished, however, without a sacrifice of temper, for after a pause he observed:

"There is no accounting for a woman's taste."

She did not controvert this state-

ment, but the start she gave told him

the shaft had sped home.

"An outcast! An outcast!" exclaimed

the patron, staring beyond endurance

at his thought.

Still as reply, only more hurried foot-

steps. Around them sounded a gentle

rushing. A lizard scrambled out of

its path through the crackling leaves.

A bat, or some other winged creature

suddenly whirled before them and

vanished. They had now approached

the gate, through which they passed

and found themselves on the road lead-

ing directly to the city, where lights

had already begun to twinkle in the

dark.

The clattering rattle of a carriage

and the report of the not far distant

town quickened her spirits and im-

parted electricity to her footsteps. Up

the hill, however, they produced an

opposite effect, for he was obviously

reluctant to abandon the interview,

however unsatisfactory it might be.

There was nothing to say, and yet he

was loath to leave her. There was

nothing to accomplish, and yet he

wished to remain with her. For this

reason as they drew near the city his

mind became darker, like the night

around them. Indistinctly she felt

the turbulent passions stirring in his

bosom. His sudden silence, his eager

footstep, now watered her mingling

furtively she regarded him, but his

eyes were fixed straight before him on

the soft tower above the city, the re-

flection of the lights, and she knew

and mistrusted his thoughts. Although

she found his silence more menacing

than his words, she could think of

nothing to say to break the spell, and

so they continued to walk mutely side

by side. An observer seeing them be-

neath the cypress, a lover's promenade,

with its soft, enfolding shadows, would

have taken them for a well matched

couple who had no need for language.

But when they had emerged from

that romantic lane and entered the

city the last have breathed more free-

ly. She was now surrounded by move-

ment and life; the confusion of the

country gave way to the stir of the

city; she was no longer dependent on

the good offices of his robe of protector

and rested when they left the cypress

way behind them.

She now cleared; he glanced at her

with an unobscured admiration; he

noticed with secret pride the attention

she attracted from passersby, the ad-

mirable looks of approval that followed

her through the busy streets. The last

have expanded into his old self; he

stared at her side, gratified by the ec-

stasy she lavished; assurance radiated

from his eyes like some magnetic heat;

he played at possession willfully, per-

sonally. "Why not?" whispered Hope.

"A woman's mind is shifting ever,"

he answered. "The other is even."

Why?

"It was not evident my being in the

cemetery, Miss Carow," said Maville,

continuing, covering her with his glance,

showing her lack of surprise, "because

you had mistaken it for a lover's pro-

menade. I thought you would have

known, through the darkness, that I

was alone. My coming to the city, how-

ever, I thought you would have known.

The loveable beauty, he repeated, "Why

not?"

"As inevitable as the light, what is it?

which kind was it a part of all you or

nothing?"

She did not reply. His voice, vibrating

with feeling, touched an answering

chord. Nevertheless, a new, inexplic-

able wave of sorrow moved her. It might

be he had cared for her as sincerely as

it was possible for his wayward heart

to care for any one. Perhaps time

would yet soften his faults and temper

his rashness. With that shade of sor-

row for him there came compassion as

well; compassion that overlooked the

past and dwelt on the future.

She raised her steady eyes. "Why

should it be 'I or nothing,' as you put

it?" she finally answered slowly. "In-

duence may control us in a measure,

but we may also strive for something.

We can always strive."

"For what? For what we don't

want? That's the philosophy of your

materialists, Miss Carow," he exclaimed.

"That's your modern ethics of duty.

Playing tricks with happiness. The

game isn't worth the candle. Or, if

you believe in striving," he added, half

recently, half imploringly, "strive to

care for me but a little. But a little!"

he said again. "I, who once wanted

all and would have nothing but all,

am content to ask, to plead, for but a

little."

"I see no reason," she replied wea-

riily, yet not unkindly, "why we should

not be friends."

"Friends?" he answered bitterly. "I

do not beg for a loaf, but a crumb, yet

you refuse me that! I will wait. Only

a word of encouragement. Will you

not give it?"

She turned and looked into his eyes,

and before she spoke he knew what

her answer would be.

"How can I?" she said simply. "Why

should I promise something I can never

fulfill?"

He held her glance as though loath

to let it leave him.

"May I see you again?" he asked

abruptly.

She shook her head. His gaze fell,

seeing no softening in her clear look.

"You are well named," he repeated,

more to himself than to her. "Con-

stance! You are constant in your dis-

like as well as your likes."

"I have no dislike for you," she re-

plied. "It seems to have been left be-

hind me somewhere."

"Only indifference, then," he said

gaily.

"No; not indifference."

"You do care what may become of

me?"

"You should do so much—be so much

in the world," she answered thought-

fully.

"Sans peur et sans reproche," he

cried, half amused, half cheerlessly.

"What a pity I met you! Too late!"

They were now at the broad entrance

of the brilliantly lighted hotel. Sev-

eral loungers, smoking their after din-

ner cigars, gazed at the couple, curi-

ously.

"Maville's a lucky dog," said one.

"Yes; he was born with a silver

spoon," replied the person addressed.

As he passed through the cavernous

threshold the last have regained his

self command, although his face was

marked with an unusual pallor. In his

mind one thought was paramount—

that the walk begun at the burial

ground was drawing to an end, their

last walk, the finale of all between

them. Yet he could call to mind noth-

ing further to say. His story had been

told, the conclusion reached. She, too,

had spoken, and he knew she would

never speak differently. Bewildered

and unable to adjust his new and

strange feelings, it dawned upon him

that he had never understood himself

and that he had never really known

what love was, and he stood abashed,

confronted by his own ignorance. Pas-

sion, caprice, fancy—he had seen depth

in their shallows, but now looked down

and discerned the pebbly bottom. All

this and much more surged through his

brain as he made his way through the

crowd and, entering the corridor of

the hotel, took formal leave of the

WESTERN CANADIAN EDITORS

A Series of Articles Describing the Lives, Work, and Character of the Editors of the Western Canadian Presses.

J. J. HEASLIP



MR. J. J. HEASLIP

Editor and Proprietor of the Alameda Dispatch

Mr. J. J. Heaslip, who has recently disposed of his newspaper, the Alameda Dispatch, and retired, temporarily at least, from active newspaper work, is a striking example of the successful western publisher. He belongs to that rare class of men who enter the journalistic field late in a business career, and without previous training are enabled, through a combination of latent literary ability and keen business insight, to conduct a newspaper with every degree of success.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ontario, his birthplace being near the town of Peterboro. His early education was secured at a public school of his native town, and was later supplemented by a course in a business college at Toronto. Commencing life as a farmer, Mr. Heaslip was attracted by the glowing possibilities that awaited the settler in the west, and in 1881 he made his first trip to the prairie province. At that time Portage la Prairie was the railway terminus, and leaving the train at this point, he travelled through several districts to obtain an accurate idea of the quality of the land and to secure information about the country before returning east. The following spring (1882) he decided to move to the west, and coming out with a party of fifteen settlers, he reached Brandon on the 16th of April, 1882. After leaving Brandon the party travelled by ox team, the objective point being adjacent to the confluence of the Moose Creek and Souris River. After a leisurely trip made for the purpose of looking over the country, Mr. Heaslip finally settled at a point four miles west of the present town of Alameda. It was the life of the pioneer in those days, for there were no other settlers within a radius of 100 miles and the nearest postoffice was Brandon. In the latter part of 1882 the railway was extended to Moosomin, which was the wheat market for the next ten years. Of the original party who came west with Mr. Heaslip, only three or four returned to the east. The rest remained and are now prosperous residents of the district. But one death, and that recently, has occurred to diminish the number.

Land in this district was not in the market in the year 1882, and in order to make homestead entries the settlers had to go to Regina. Mr. Heaslip returned to Ontario for the winter, came back the following spring, and continued to reside in the country until he had completed his homestead duties and acquired his patent. Owing to the great distance from a railway, Mr. Heaslip then considered the advisability of removing nearer to some point where were offered facilities for the shipment of grain. He accordingly took another homestead, which was at that time permissible, and remained in the country for the three years necessary for the completion of the regulation duties. Although receiving assurances of a railway from year to year, the road was not completed to Oxbow until the fall of 1891, and did not reach Alameda until the year following.

"Abandoning work on the farm, Mr. Heaslip opened a lumber yard in Oxbow in 1891, and in 1892 established a hardware and implement business in Alameda. The first shipment of freight to be forwarded west of Oxbow was consigned to Mr. Heaslip and consisted of two carloads of lumber. With this material he erected the first building in Alameda, which is now occupied by Messrs. Cook & Deyell, hardware merchants. Shortly after becoming established in Alameda, Mr. Heaslip sold his lumber business in Oxbow and after a successful career in both the hardware and implement business, these were also disposed of, and a private bank opened.

It was in July, 1893, that Mr. Heaslip entered the field of journalism, and acquired the Alameda Dispatch. In the same manner in which he had thrown his talents and energies into the previous enterprises with which he had been connected, Mr. Heaslip at once entered with zest into the work of producing a newspaper that would reflect in the truest sense the growing importance of the town and district it served. In typographical finish and mechanical make-up the Dispatch was brought to the highest point of excellence. The publisher was possessed in the introduction of improved methods and devices. The newspaper office was thoroughly equipped with machinery of the most modern pattern, which included a typesetting machine and high grade

presses. This resulted in the production of a paper that was neat and tidy in style of print and appearance. While Mr. Heaslip is a Conservative in politics, the Dispatch has been conducted on strictly independent lines, although never neutral.

Mr. Heaslip has been a notary public and justice of the peace for fifteen years, and for the past three years has served at the head of municipal affairs. He is president of the Crown Lumber & Coal company, with yards at Alameda and Frohisher, and also conducts a private bank, where a general banking business is transacted.

With characteristic enterprise, Mr. Heaslip installed the telephone system in Alameda, which gives a satisfactory service and now has connections with the leading business and private residences in town. He also installed the first acetylene plant in Alameda.

Mr. Heaslip has always taken a keen interest in all healthy, manly sports. He is an enthusiastic patron of hockey and lacrosse, and a large shareholder in the local skating rink. Last summer he purchased a motor car, and motoring forms his chief diversion during the summer months. He has become familiarized with the mechanical parts of the machine to a detail, and is thoroughly conversant with the principles underlying propulsion.

Mr. Heaslip is a firm believer in keeping in close touch with every detail of the numerous enterprises under his control, and this no doubt is largely responsible for the success that has invariably attended his business dealings. Every department of his business is conducted on a system. He is withal courteous and affable in deportment, graceful in manner and has an enviable reputation for being thoroughly honorable in all his dealings. Convincing in argument, optimistic in view, Mr. Heaslip is an entertaining conversationalist. He can discuss with freedom and ease a wide range of subjects, and is particularly well informed on the various matters pertaining to municipal work. In the midst of his multifarious business duties he finds time to spend three or four hours daily in his library, and is consequently very widely read, and keeps in close touch with the leading questions of the day.

It is his natural assumption that Mr. Heaslip has a splendid residence. His home is a large stone building, the largest in fact in the district, and is beautifully enclosed.

In religion Mr. Heaslip is a Presbyterian, is an elder in the church and one of its warmest supporters.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

Aunt (to her nephew, a student)—You are taking much longer than usual to ask me to lend you some money this time.

Nephew—Really, auntie, how thoughtful you are! If it hadn't been for your kind reminder I should have forgotten all about it.—Megendorfer Blaetter.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

King Peter of Serbia was thrown from his horse while riding and severely shaken up.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

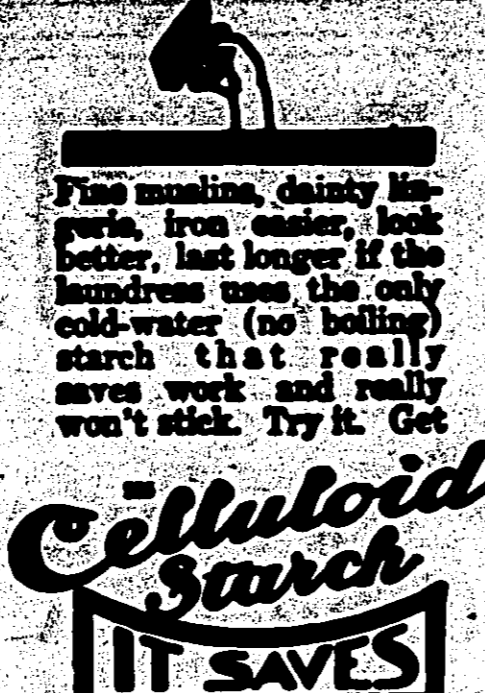
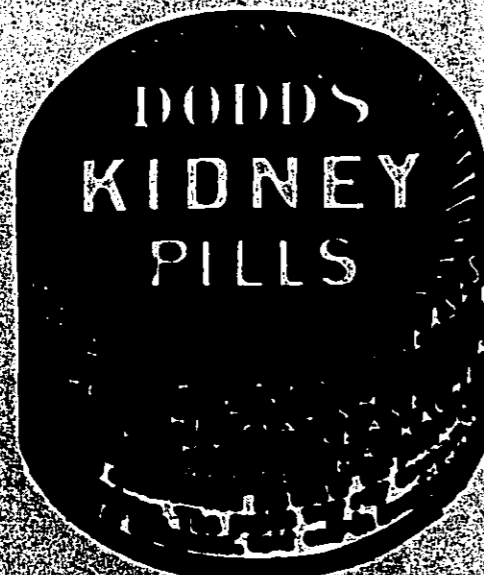
Because a union woodworker in Chicago objected to tough beefsteak and had a quarrel, fourteen carpenter-sympathizers went out on strike.

In order that the young man may know what is coming to him when he asks a girl to marry him, we quote the following acceptance from a popular novel.

"She put her flower-like face to mine."

"My first thought of you and my last are the same, beloved," she answered, "and the thought is this—that you have a heart for whose beating waking queens might keep vigil."

Does a man, in addition to the contract to buy a woman's clothes and groceries for the rest of her life, have to stand for something like this?—Achison Globe.



A Fitting Rebuke

The late Lord Ritchie was not renowned as a wit, but a few years ago he scored against a pompous peer who resented the inclusion of a middle class commoner in the cabinet. They met at an "official" dinner, given on the eve of the opening of parliament, and when they were introduced the peer regarded Mr. Ritchie superciliously, and quite irrelevantly introduced the subject of the sugar trade, in which Mr. Ritchie was commercially interested. "Quite an interesting business," said the peer, playing with his eye-glass.

"Very interesting," the minister assented.

"How much sugar goes to the pound, Mr. Ritchie?" inquired the peer, with a slow, insolent smile.

"A pound of sugar and a pound of oakum weigh exactly the same, my lord," replied Mr. Ritchie.

The peer turned away with an angry flush. One of his relatives had recently been convicted of fraud.—London Answers.

The World Is Full of Pain—The aches and pains that afflict humanity are many and constant, arising from a multitude of indistinguishable causes, but in the main owing to man's negligence in taking care of his health. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was the outcome of a universal cry for some specific which would speedily relieve pain, and it has filled its mission to a remarkable degree.

Mrs. Crossway—How many lodges does your husband belong to?

Mrs. Kewler—Only one, I think, but it meets six nights in the week.—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

"The best disciplinarian I ever knew," says a retired army officer, "was a colonel I served with during the civil war. Once we were reconnoitering a position which the enemy held with a considerable force."

"We will take that place tomorrow," he said.

"Why, colonel," I exclaimed, "it's impossible."

"Impossible? Nonsense, sir!" he snorted. "I have the order in my pocket."—Kansas City Times.

A prominent New York physician is recommending his patients to use the typewriter, on the ground that the noise of the machine acts as a nerve sedative.

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

At Portland, Ore., 180 furniture dealers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California have been indicted on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Enrique Creel, the new Mexican ambassador, said at a dinner in Washington apropos of unpleasant truths:

"Why should we ever tell them? They are always unnecessary, and how they wound! I have heard of an American countess or duchess—I forget which—who said to her noble husband, fondly:

"You were embarrassed when you proposed to me, Percival, were you not?"

"Yes," the man answered; "I owed \$300,000."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Viscount Turnour, the Earl of Winton's son, was being interviewed in New York about clothes. On this subject, however, the young man refused to talk.

"You," he said, "are the sixth reporter to talk clothes to me today. I think you reporters are too persistent. You give me no rest. You remind me of a friend of mine at Oxford."

"My Oxford friend used to like to drink a mug of ale at the Mitre. He visited the Mitre a good deal and he was always very particular about having his own mug."

"At the Mitre one evening he said to the barmaid:

"A mug of bass, Nellie, and be careful to draw it in my own power. Make no mistake."

"No fear of making a mistake about your power, sir," the barmaid answered. "I can tell it with ease."

"How so?" my friend asked.

"By the handle," said the barmaid. "It's always warm."

Harry, a bright youngster, was told by his mother that she would give him five cents for a dozen pins he rescued from the floors, thus preventing her year-old babe, who was just beginning to crawl, from finding them.

"What will you do with the money when you earn it, Harry?" he was asked by a neighbor.

"With the first five cents," said Harry, promptly, "I'll buy a paper of pins and scatter them all over the house."—Harper's Weekly.

Room to Grow in Alaska

Alaska has an area of nearly 600,000 square miles and a white population that does not exceed 40,000; that is to say, explains the Alaska-Yukon Magazine, only one white person for every 15 square miles of country.

There is plenty of room for the population to grow without encroaching upon the real estate holdings or property rights of others. The population is confined to coast towns and interior mining camps. There are great stretches of country where there is no sign of habitation nor evidence that white men have been there. Often the prospector is several hundred miles from a base of supplies or from a neighbor.

A FAMILY MEDICINE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the One Medicine Best Suited for the Whole Household.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood-builder known to medical science. They never fail to make rich, red blood—lots of it—the kind that brings health and strength to the sufferer. They are a family medicine—good for the grandmother or grandfather, the mother or father and for the growing children. Thousands have found new health and strength through the use of these pills. As proof of their being a family medicine Mrs. Chas. Castonguay, Michipicoten River, Ont., says: "My husband was ill for five months and was unable to do any work. He made several trips to the Soo to consult doctors but nothing helped him—in fact he grew worse. He could not eat much and the little he did eat would not remain on his stomach. His stomach was examined by X Rays and found to be in a terribly inflamed condition. After remaining at the Soo for some time under the doctor's care without finding relief he returned home discouraged and afraid he was going to die. It was then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended, and by the time he had taken nine boxes he was perfectly well and able to go to work again."

Mrs. Castonguay continues: "I have also used the Pills for female troubles and found them a perfect medicine. My little one also owes good health and a rosy color to them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the troubles due to poor blood or shattered nerves, such as anæmia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, etc., simply because they make rich, red, healthy giving blood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Tootley is a collector of antiquities."

"Oh, that explains it."

"Explains what?"

"Explains why he married the ancient Miss Tinkler."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WAY TO THE WEST

to the East and to the South is via the Canadian Northern Railway. Through daily trains between Edmonton, Winnipeg and St. Paul. Dining and Sleeping Car services are unexcelled. Compartment Library. Observation cars between Winnipeg and St. Paul. Have you seen the great Saskatchewan Valley with its fertile farm lands? If not, let us suggest a trip out there this summer. Any agent will be pleased to furnish information, or write C. W. Cooper, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

Tommy had been punished. "Mamma," he sobbed, "did you mamma whip you when you were little?"

"Yes, when I was naughty."

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"And was she whipped when she was little?"

"Well, who started it, anyway?"

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

From Edmonton to the Gulf of Mexico in a rowboat is a trip planned by two Edmonton men.

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Magistrate—You say you didn't steal the watch. Then where did you get it?

Prisoner—Bought it, your worship.

Magistrate—Where?

Prisoner—In Regent street.

Magistrate—What did it cost?

Prisoner—Really, your worship, I quite forgot to ask.—Tit-Bits.



99.90% Pure

—That's what makes

St. George's

Baking Powder

so satisfactory. It is the purest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder that Science can make.

Send for our free Cook-Book—full of choice new recipes.

Wholesale Drug & Chemical Co. or of Canada, London, Montreal.

ITS SUPERIORITY

Over Japan Tea is so pronounced that tea critics have nothing but praise for it on a teapot infusion.

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Every leaf is unscorched, undecolored and of virgin purity. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. 40c, 50c and 60c Per Lb. AT ALL GROCERS.

THE SKULL BANJO.

Probably the Most Grotesque Musical Instrument Known.

It is a well known fact that through dire necessity the American Indian has developed remarkable skill. The old stories of how these Indians made pottery and earthenware by the aid of only the most crude instruments and of their methods of burning and carrying out the insides of the trunks of trees to make canoes are universally known.

But even with all their skill the fact that they were a barbarous, uncivilized race cannot be evaded, as is shown by this gruesome instrument. In the time of the early settlers of this hemisphere their acts of cruelty were without precedent in the history of the world.

With these facts in view we can easily understand how the "skull banjo" came to light. It is known that in the small country of Paraguay, in the east central part of South America the Indians who inhabited that place were more than ordinarily cruel. They were constantly engaged in warfare, and their primary aim when thus engaged was to capture the chief of the opposing side. When captured, this personage was carried to their camp and there cruelly murdered, and it was from his body that this awe inspiring musical instrument was made.

The instrument is made as follows: The body is decapitated, and the skull is then thoroughly dried. The one who is to perform the feat of making the instrument then cuts the top entirely off. Over the opening thus made a piece of skin taken from the body and also thoroughly dried is tightly stretched in the manner of a drum. From the back of the skull the two femurs or the two bones of the leg which extend from the knee to the hip project. These bones have been so trimmed that they are of uniform thickness throughout their entire length. The upper ends of these bones are joined together with one of the ribs, also taken from that body.

Then from the forehead of the skull to the rib which connects the two femurs a number of strings are tightly stretched. These strings are likewise made from the skin of the victim, having been thoroughly dried, stretched and rubbed with rosin.

But this even is not the full extent of the gruesomeness of this instrument, for the skull is left so that the jaws are movable. Therefore with each shake of the instrument the jaws wag, and with a sharp jolt of the instrument the teeth come together with a snap.

CAN YOU TELL?

How many teeth have you?

What are the words on a policeman's shield?

How many buttons have you on your waistcoat?

Write down the figures on the face of your watch.

Which way does the crescent moon turn—to the right or left?

How many toes has a cat on each forefoot and each hind foot?

What are the words written or printed on the face of your watch?

In what direction is the face on a cent, on a quarter and on a dime turned?

What color are your employer's eyes and the eyes of the man at the next desk?

What are the exact words on a two cent stamp? In what direction is the face on it turned?

What is the name signed in facsimile on any one, two, five or ten dollar bill you ever saw?

After the Entertainment.

"She has a magnificent flat," said one, "but it is badly arranged. The parlor is too far from the dining room."

"The wall paper is beautiful," remarked another, "but the pictures are abominable. It is a pity to ruin beautiful walls."

"She has a lot of elegantly bound books," said still another, "but I'd be willing to wager a five that none of the leaves are cut."

"In other words," said the man who looks on, "she has been awfully good to us. She has taken pains to entertain us. Let us roast her."

Unloaded on the Ragman. Scribbles—Congratulate me, old man. I got rid of all my manuscript last week.

Dribbles—That's good. What did you get for them?

Scribbles—How much do you suppose?

Dribbles—Haven't the least idea.

Scribbles—I got 2 cents a pound.

The British Empire. The area of the British empire, according to the latest figures, is 11,291,344 square miles. That of the United States, including Alaska and all the islands, is 4,224,094 square miles.

Old Bury St. Edmunds

The ancient shire hall at Bury St. Edmunds, in which the judges of assize held their court, has been reconstructed, modernized and enlarged. The old buildings formed originally part of a monastery which, in 1573, was given by Thomas Badby by deed that the "feoffees" might use it for petty sessions, assize, jail delivery and "any other uses for the public good." It was a thatched building up to 1690, and in the time of the Commonwealth was hired "at a great rent" for the use of the Congregational church. In 1790 it was leased to the county justices for ninety-nine years at a rent of half a crown a year.—London Globe.

For the Overworked—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state and relief will follow their use.

Customer (to waiter)—What's the meaning of this? Yesterday you gave me twice as large a portion as today.

Waiter—Where did you sit?

Customer—By the window.

Waiter—Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement.—Sautok

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES

METALLIC ROOFING CO. WINNIPEG

Strain's

They are often so slight that one is not aware of them until they become so painful as to be unbearable. Sometimes it is a mere ache, sometimes it is a sharp pain, sometimes it is a burning heat, sometimes it is a cold numbness. It is a sign of a weak, inflamed, or diseased condition of the system.

Johnson's Liniment

Johnson's Liniment is a sure cure for all the above mentioned ailments. It is a powerful, penetrating, and soothing remedy. It is a sure cure for all the above mentioned ailments. It is a powerful, penetrating, and soothing remedy.

Stops Colic

—and all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes baby plump and rosy. Proved by 30 years' successful use. Ask your druggist for it.

Nerves and Mother's Treasure

—25c—6 bottles \$1.25.

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited Montreal.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Every packet will kill more flies than 200 sheets of sticky paper

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES

10c. per packet, or 5 packets for 50c. will last a whole season.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Prepared in St. Louis, Missouri

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy, Sure Cure for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Stings, Burns, Scalds, Frostbites, Pains, Swellings, Itchings, and all other skin troubles. It is a sure cure for all the above mentioned ailments. It is a powerful, penetrating, and soothing remedy.

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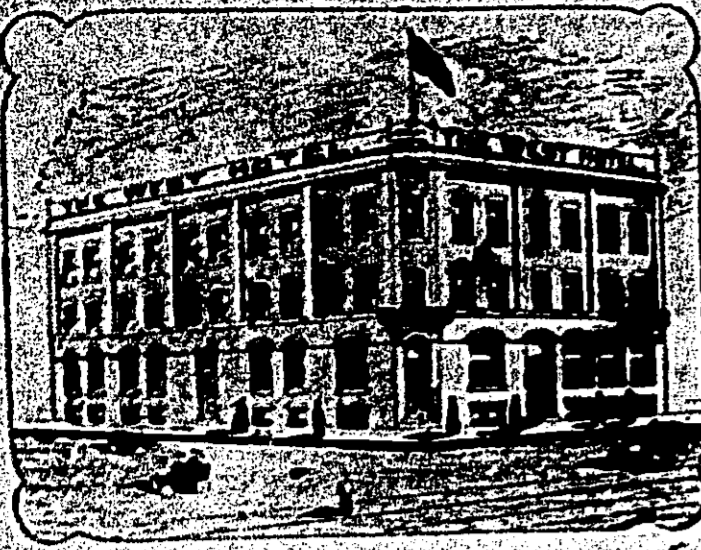
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The WEST HOTEL



Main St.
Winnipeg

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

MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATE

Fifty-eight Bedrooms with
all conveniences

Best Meals, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

A Romantic Wedding

A curious love story comes from New York. The facts, briefly, are as follows:—A bachelor who celebrated his 101st birthday in April is to cross the Atlantic Ocean this month to claim an English lass of 99. They will return to America and be married on August 27th, the bride's 100th birthday, at the home of their childhood in Eastern Tennessee. The hero and heroine of this extraordinary romance are John B. Bundren, living in the mountains near Tatesville, and Miss Rose McGuire, of Preston, Lancashire. They were sweethearts eighty years ago and wanted to marry, but the girl's parents, who were English, objected and took her back to England. Mr. Bundren went West hoping that a change of scene would help him to bear the disappointment. He was in California at the time of the discovery of gold, became rich, returned to Tennessee and bought his birth-place, the adjoining farm, where his sweetheart lived, and other property. Recently he decided to hold a reunion of his old friends, asking none under ninety years of age. An English newspaper copied the announcement, and Bundren received a letter from Miss McGuire asking "Are you the same John B. Bundren who lived at Tatesville long ago?" The letter explained that the writer was now ninety-nine years old and still unmarried. Mr. Bundren answered with a renewed offer of marriage. He was accepted, and is now making his first trip across the ocean. Bundren's nephew says his uncle is remarkably strong and vigorous and has always felt that some day he would find his boyhood's sweetheart.

The Winnipeg American Association are arranging for a celebration at Portage la Prairie on July 4th.

What's the United States?

"What's the United States?" is the big question asked by the New York World. The following are some of the prize answers:

A great nation founded by Washington and dumbfounded by Roosevelt.

A suburb of New York.

Main source of !!! Likewise ? ? ? Also \$ \$ \$.

A conglomeration of Graft, Grit, and Get There.

Eighty-seven million people with a good Constitution.

The biggest noise on the map.

School Notes

The following pupils of Elm Creek School are writing on the entrance examination: Ernest Baragar, Knox Graham, Gilbert O'Connor, and Alice Baird. Results will be published later.

The school closes to-morrow for the summer vacation, and will re-open on Tuesday, August 20th.

Baseball

On Thursday evening of last week a match was played on the Elm Creek ball ground, between Wingham and Dakota, resulting in a victory for the former by 14 to 4.

A match between Elm Creek and Carman juniors, played at Carman last Saturday, resulted in a score of 26-6 in favor of Carman.

Elm Creek ball team will compete in the baseball tournament at Carman on Dominion Day.

CONTRACT FOR ROAD WORK

A contract for grading between 15 and 16, 8-4, will be let on the ground, on Saturday next, June 29th, at 3 p.m. Full particulars will be given at the time of letting.

F. H. BEDFORD,
Road Commissioner.

BUGGY FOR SALE

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

J. Duxbury, M.D.

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

H. 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.
Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

J. A. STOREY

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

The Elm Creek Dray

WALTER CANN, Prop.

All kinds of draying done
Orders by mail promptly attended to

Wayside Temperance Hotel

J. GUPPY Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers

Good Meals Warm Rooms

Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

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

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FOR

THE MAIL

R. H. STAPLES

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

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

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

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

Special Sale of Children's Wear

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

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

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

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

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

Elm Creek - - Man.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

The lower portion of a fire-pot is usually nearly or partly filled with dead ashes, leaving the live, red-hot coals in the upper part. The result is that the upper portion expands much more than the lower.

This uneven expansion causes a strain too great for a one-piece fire-pot to stand. Sooner or later it will split, allowing precious heat and sickening gases to escape.

But the fire-pot of the Sunshine is constructed to meet this condition. It is in two sections. The upper half expands, as much as necessary, independently of the lower. When cool, it contracts back to its original size, fitting to the lower half perfectly.

And this strong, unbreakable, gas and heat-tight, two-piece fire-pot is just one of the many superior features of the Sunshine.

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

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London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Agents:

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CARMAN, MAN.

New Scale Williams PIANOS

Are Winning Fame and Distinction

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

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Don't fail to get a

Bargain Suit

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THE GREAT CLOTHING SALE

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

HART & CO.
CARMAN

Special Snaps for Boys' Clothing Buyers