ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 8 — ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, MARCH 14, 1907 — NO. 11

Farm Lands

—AND—

Building Lots

FOR SALE

On Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN

INSURANCE

Red River Loan and Land Co.

LTD.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Winnipeg Office - - 293 Market Street

SOAP SOAP SOAP

BARGAINS IN TOILET SOAP

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

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

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

Plantol Soap
20c a cake.

Pure White Glycerine
25c a cake.

A FULL SUPPLY OF PICTURE POST CARDS AND SOUVENIR GOODS

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

We can Repair your Watch

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

A. DAYKIN

Jeweller and Optician - - CARMAN

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 10.00
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 18.44

CARMAN BRANCH

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

Local and General

Job printing at The Mail office.

Wedding presents. Ask us for suggestions.—John A. Thomson.

Walter Cann is building a house on Gordon Avenue.

George Simpson has gone on a trip to B.C.

C. Angie returned from Winnipeg on Friday.

J. A. Storey was in Carman on Monday.

Rev. G. C. Grant is in the city, attending the L.O.L. Grand Lodge.

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

The spring assizes are being held in Winnipeg.

John Alexander Dowie, the self-styled prophet is dead.

Miss Etta Simpson returned home from Montana on Monday.

J. M. Kennedy was in Carman on Tuesday.

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

A blizzard, accompanied by a considerable fall of snow, raged for a few hours on Monday night.

The Starkey House, Carman. Good meals, good rooms, good company, good everything.

Rev. G. C. Grant assisted at an induction service on Monday at Orr.

Go to R. H. Staples for table linen, table napkins, and table oilcloth.

One thousand Salvation Army immigrants landed at Halifax on Monday.

Among those who came in from Winnipeg to record their vote on election day were Messrs. J. T. Cook, W. Cook, and J. Glenn.

Rev. C. H. Fryer, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, conducted service in the English Church on Sunday last.

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

DIED.—On Wednesday, March 6th, George Lloyd Murray, aged 4 months and 16 days. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Murray, in which The Mail respectfully joins.

Under the auspices of the missionary department of the Epworth League, Rev. G. C. Grant will give a talk on his work among the prisoners in Glasgow, to-morrow (Friday) evening, in the Methodist Church. Everybody invited.

A dearth of local news often leads to murmurs on the part of those who prize local gossip above all else, and it is not all the fault of the publisher. Any publisher will not fail to give all the local news worthy of note, therefore do not blame the editor, but remember that there may have been some happenings known to you which you could easily have sent to the newspaper office, that would have been interesting news to other readers of the paper.

The Lord's Day Act

The following summary of the Lord's Day Act, which went into force on March 1st, will be of interest to our readers.

1. All buying and selling is prohibited, except drugs and medicines, meals, and travellers' tickets.

2. All labor, business and work of one's ordinary calling, or for which he is paid, is prohibited.

3. Exceptions — In general, works of necessity or mercy; and in particular:

1. Work in connection with divine worship.

2. Work for the relief of sickness and suffering.

3. Receiving, transmitting, and delivering telegraph and telephone messages.

4. Unavoidable work in connection with necessarily continuous industrial processes.

5. Starting or maintaining fires, and ventilating, pumping, and inspecting mines, when any such work is essential to the protection of life, health, or property.

6. Supplying, for lawful purposes, light, heat, cold air, water, or gas.

7. Conveying travellers or His Majesty's mails.

8. Continuing to their destination of freight trains and vessels, but not making up or starting out such, nor way freight work, nor gathering up nor distributing cars.

9. Loading and unloading merchandise at intermediate points on or from passenger boats or passenger trains not at terminals, nor on or from freight boats or trains.

10. Work necessary to keep railway lines and tracks open. No construction work of any kind, nor work of clerks in offices, nor any but emergency repair work is allowed.

11. Work before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m. of yard crews in handling cars, but not between these hours.

12. Loading and unloading vessels:

(a) Ocean-going vessels, if necessary to avoid undue delay beyond scheduled time.

(b) Any vessel, if necessary to avoid being tied up by the closing of navigation.

(c) Before 7 a.m. and after 8 p.m. of grain, coal, or ore carrying vessels after the 15th September each year.

13. Caring for milk, cheese, and live animals, and the delivery of milk for domestic use, and the work of domestic servants and of watchmen.

14. Liveries—hiring horses carriages or small boats for personal use if not intended for labor, business, or conveying pleasure excursions for hire.

15. Unavoidable work after 6 p.m. in preparing the regular Monday edition of a morning daily paper, but not the publication, sale or distribution of papers on Sunday.

16. Work by fishermen after 6 p.m. in taking fish.

17. Making maple sugar or syrup if done in the woods.

(Continued on page 8)

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray desire to thank their friends for the many tokens of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

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

BANK OF HAMILTON

RECEIVES accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, on favorable terms. Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received, and highest current rate of interest allowed. 96 Branches throughout Canada.

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO — ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS' PAPER DISCOUNTED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

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

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

The Chance of the Season!

With every $10 purchase of goods

WE WILL ENLARGE YOUR PICTURE IN CRAYON OR WATER COLORS

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

When making purchases ask for picture coupon.

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

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

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

EVERYTHING MARKED AT SPOT CASH PRICES

Holliday & Simpson

ELM CREEK, MAN.

RESERVED

—FOR THE—

Big Four Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

The Mark That Tells

Pen-Angle trademark (in red) on every Pen-Angle garment, tells you it will stand won't shrink,—your own dealer so guarantees it. Underwear thus trademarked is softer, warmer, more flexible, better wearing.

[illegible]

BETTER UNDERWEAR

The Rush to Canada.

From across the seas, and from the east and south, the big rush of immigrants will soon be in full swing, and the countless swarms of men, women and children of all nationalities who annually emigrate to find new homes in Western Canada will soon begin to arrive. The large staff of employes at the Dominion government Immigration hall is now busy preparing for the usual spring arrivals. Already the newcomers are streaming in great numbers from the south and east, and the depot is thronged with all nationalities at the time of the arrival and departure of trains. In about two weeks' time, however, the great rush of the year will commence, as, according to Commissioner J. Obed Smith, more immigrants by far arrive during March than in any other month. Mr. Smith also stated that the arrivals during January of this year were a good deal in excess of those for the corresponding month last year. Considering the kind of weather which prevailed, these figures are surprising, but are only a forerunner of what is to come.

An Obvious Conclusion.

Those who listened as the man and woman parted at the station heard this conversation:

"Good-bye, dear," said he.

"Good-bye. Don't forget to tell Bridget to have the chops for dinner," she answered.

"All right."

"And be sure and feed the canary."

"Sure."

"Lock up the silver every night."

"Very well."

"And don't forget that the gas man is coming to renew the burners. Be sure and have him put the four-foot burner in the servant's room."

"I'll remember."

"Order kindling wood on Thursday."

"All right."

"Consult the list I made out if you forget anything."

"I will."

"Better not kiss me. People will think we are just married."

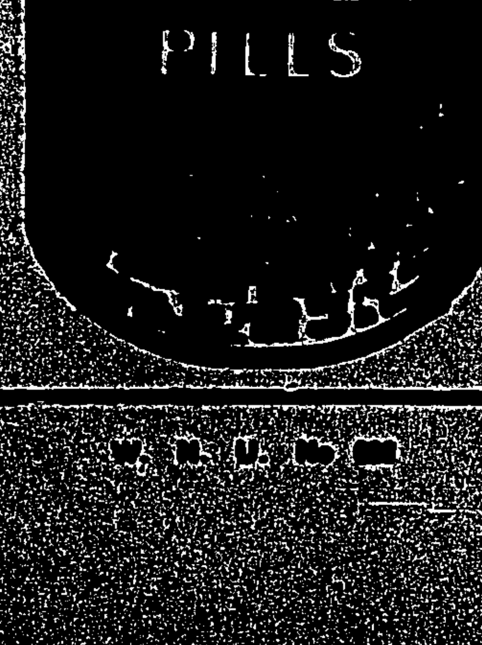
"Not if they have been listening."—Argonaut.

Price of Platinum.

Platinum, ounce for ounce, is now worth more than half as much again as gold, while the demand for platinum, like the demand for other metals, has increased. There has been talk of an export duty on the metal produced in Russia, and a rumor that such a duty was about to be imposed was given credit for causing the recent sharp advance in the price of the metal; but the export tax plan it is reported has been definitely abandoned, and the Russian government will make special inducements to encourage prospecting. French investors are heavily interested in the industry. The largest producer and also an extensive buyer of crude platinum in the Urals is a French company operating a large refinery in Paris. It should be noted that the imports of platinum into the United States, which is a large consumer, during 1905, were valued at $2,173,363, as against $1,879,155 in 1904, an increase in value of $294,108. Considering the increased demand for platinum, the gain in importation is slight, but if the high price and scarcity of the metal be taken into account the wonder is that there was not a large decrease in the quantity imported.—Industrial World.

Vancouver to the Klondike.

Application will be made to the Dominion parliament to incorporate a company to build a line of railway from the northern boundary of British Columbia to Dawson City by way of the most feasible route. The applicants for Yukon River Valley road are Messrs. Henry Blitz and Louis Auerback, of Boston. The significance of this application will be realized when it is pointed out that at the last session these gentlemen secured a provincial charter for a railway line from Vancouver to the northern boundary of the province, known as the British Columbia, Northern and Alaska company.



Use for the X-ray.

Even such tricks as hiding jewels in hollow shoe-heels or swallowing diamonds cannot longer be depended upon to cheat the customs officials. In the French government tests of the "X"-ray detective of Alphonse le Roux, persons representing smuggling passengers have been examined without removal of clothing or any indignity except being detained a few moments before the apparatus, and so rapid is the process that 167 persons received attention in forty-five minutes. On these individuals were articles of many kinds, variously concealed. Watches were revealed in the hem of a woman's skirt, a tiny locket under a young man's tongue, watch chains and a bracelet in the coils of a woman's hair, card-cases in a man's shoes, and even buttons—proving the presence of gloves—under the clothing over a man's chest. Tried on postal packages, without breaking seals or untying strings, all kinds of articles were shown in the most innocent and unlikely places.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ZAM-BUK

SURVEY OUT FROM FORT WILLIAM TAKES A SUPPLY OF THIS USEFUL BALM.

Zam-Buk, the favorite household balm and salve, is now adopted as "The Doctor" by leading parties engaged in surveying various parts of the Dominion lands.

Mr. Henry Hall, writing from Fort William, says: "Having proved how beneficial Zam-Buk is in cases of cuts, skin injuries and diseases, I determined to keep a supply handy. Being engaged to go on a survey, I thought it would be a most useful thing to take along. I obtained a supply in Fort William and very well it was I did so. I may say that pretty nearly every day it was called into requisition by one or other of the party for cuts, bruises, burns, or some injury or other. It is wonderful how quickly Zam-Buk takes the soreness out of cuts, burns, bruises and injuries; and on our survey it earned golden opinions from all who had occasion to try it. I have found it very fine for skin disease, and I can strongly recommend it as a household balm."

Mr. Lascelles Scott, one of the leading Government analysts, says: "I have no hesitation in certifying the entire purity of Zam-Buk, which in my opinion is excellently adapted for skin injuries and diseases." Zam-Buk cures cuts, scalds, burns, bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, chapped places, Spring pimples, blood poison, chronic abscesses, etc. As an embrocation it relieves rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for $2.50. Send 1c stamp and we will mail you free sample box.

Gen. Howard Tells a Lincoln Story.

When the applause for Uncle Joe had died away, President Young introduced Gen. Howard as an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and Gen. Howard told a number of stories about Lincoln.

"One day," said Gen. Howard, "he saw Senator Fessenden coming toward his office room. Mr. Fessenden had received the promise of some appointment in Maine for one of his constituents. The case had been overlooked. As soon as Mr. Lincoln caught sight of the senator, he saw Fessenden was angry, and called out: 'Say, Fessenden, aren't you an Episcopalian?' Mr. Fessenden, somewhat taken back, answered: 'Yes, I belong to that persuasion, Mr. President.' Mr. Lincoln then said, 'I thought so. You swear so much like Seward. Seward is an Episcopalian. But you ought to hear Stanton swear. He can beat you both. He is a Presbyterian.'"—New York Sun.

A Sour Stomach and a Sour Temper travel hand in hand and are the precursors of mental and physical wreck. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times in a thousand food ferment (indigestion) is the cause. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets keep the stomach sweet — aid digestion—keep the nerve centres well balanced — they're nature's panacea — pleasant and harmless. 35 cents.—[illegible]

A group of workmen were arguing during the dinner hour. A deadlock had been reached, when one of the men on the losing side turned to a mate who had remained silent during the whole of the debate.

"Ere, Bill," he said, "you're pretty good at a argyment. Wot's your opinion?"

"I ain't a-going to say," said Bill. "I thrashed the matter out afore with Dick Grey."

"Ah!" said the other, artfully, hoping to entice him into the fray, "and what did you arrive at?"

"Well, e-venchually," said Bill, "Dick 'e arrived at the 'orspital an' I arrived at the perlice station!"—Tit-Bits.

The Earnest Recruit.

A lieutenant was examining a recruit as to his manœuvres in case of war. "What would you do if you met an enemy on the field of battle?" asked the examiner.

"Shoot him dead, sir."

"Right. And what if you met a whole battalion of the enemy?"

"Shoot them dead, sir."

"Nonsense!" You couldn't do it. You should fall back and give warning. What would you do if you met a cow belonging to the enemy?"

"Shoot it dead, sir."

"Wrong."

"Fall back and give warning, sir."

"Wrong again. You should catch hold of it by the horns and lead it into camp.

"What would you do if you met me on the field?"

"Shoot you dead, sir."

"Rubbish! I'm not an enemy. I wear the same uniform as you do."

"Fall back and give warning, sir."

"Wrong, stupid! I'm not a battalion of the enemy."

"Then, sir, I would take you by the horns and lead you into camp."—Lustige Blaetter.

Dear Mother

[illegible]

SHILOH

[illegible]

European Peace.

A league of peace already pretty well exists in Europe by virtue of circumstances. Austria-Hungry is full of domestic dissensions; Russia is slowly grinding herself to pieces by the attempt to maintain an absolute and tyrannical domestic system, and is up to her eyes in debt to France; France has a good many millions invested in Russia, and cannot do otherwise than shape her policy so as to make the investment good; Germany is building a great navy, and the completion of this task is of far more importance to her than any military adventures, while all that Italy and Great Britain wish for us is to be let alone.

WEAK AND WORN OUT.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Give New Strength to Overworked Women.

The life of a domestic is a hard one. She toils from early morning till late at night; her work is never done. Often she is too busy to get out of doors for a breath of fresh air. Unless her blood is kept rich and pure this close confinement wears on her health. Her strength will fail; she may lose her appetite, become pale and dyspeptic. In fact she is in danger of a general breakdown. Such was the condition of Miss Marie Anne Fleury, of Ste. Anne de la Perade, Que., before she used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "For a number of years I have been a servant. Up to a year ago I always enjoyed the best of health, but suddenly I was seized with pains in my side, my appetite left me, I became dyspeptic and lost all strength. I consulted a doctor who told me I was suffering from general debility. I was forced to stop work and for three months I followed the doctor's treatment, but without benefit. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I had often read of the cases they cured, I decided to do so. I only took eight boxes before I was cured and today I am stronger than I ever was. My digestion is good and I can now go about my work without fatigue. I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for what they have done for me and I strongly advise other weak sickly girls to give them a trial."

Miss Fleury's case is one of many that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured after doctors' help had failed. The success of these pills lies in the fact that they strike right at the root of the trouble—the blood. Other medicines simply act on the symptoms of the trouble—and may relieve, but they do not cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new rich blood — that is why they cure dyspepsia, rheumatism, anaemia, heart palpitation, headache, backache and the ills of women; all these are caused by bad blood—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure them all because they make new blood. For sale at druggists or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No Excuse For It.

"They say that a great deal of the flour we buy is impure."

"Not so loud. Don't let my wife hear you. She'd use the story as an excuse for the awful bread she makes."

Sand Drifts.

Between Carthage and Stislingville, in Jefferson county, N. Y., there is a stretch of country where the sand drifts like snow, making great banks and blinding the eyes of those who look up wind. It is a desolate, barren region, where the soil is only as deep as the roots of the grass.

Umbrellas.

An umbrella dealer cautions against the double use for sun and rain of a rain umbrella. Silk wears, he says, as long as its oil lasts, then it splits and cracks and is gone. The sun dries out the oil; hence its harm.

The Quaternary Period.

Our geologists rarely use the term quaternary. By European writers it is understood to mean the period which followed the tertiary and includes the present time. Archaelogically it is divided into two epochs, the older including the preglacial, the glacial and the postglacial ages, all characterized by a chipped stone industry, the latter beginning with the neolithic culture and continuing till now.

Skates.

Skates originally were made of bone. In and around 1,100 men skated on the thigh bones of cows, helping themselves along with pointed sticks. Steel skates were invented by the Hollanders in the seventeenth century.

The Instep's Curve.

A high instep is supposed to be a mark of aristocratic descent, and possessors of the Andalusian mark believe it a sign that their ancestors never bore burdens.

"THE DESIGNER."

The early spring number of "The Designer" has a useful and interesting array of household matter and fiction. The first fifty pages are mainly devoted to the display and description of gowns designed for spring and summer wear, and to the illustration of the accessories that go with them. The end of the book is reserved for articles relating to household affairs, among which are the three sections of matter contributed by the readers of "The Designer" containing many practical bits of advice about children, homes and wage-earning. Simple entertainments, suitable for little home evening affairs, are always given in "The Designer," and in the March number some verse suitable for recitation is included. The Puzzle pages, the Fashion Notes for Men, the practical advice about how to make and keep oneself beautiful, the lectures by a florist on how to grow flowers—all regular departments of the magazine—are full of especial interest this month.

The Fiction is made a feature in the March number. A continued story by Miles Bradford, author of "Carlotta and I," is begun, entitled "Economy Farm." Also, Edith Parker Johnson, now a resident of Korea, has contributed an interesting article called "An American Garden in Korea." Besides these, there is a story by Edwin L. Sabin and a particularly graceful little poem of Minna Irving's.

It Is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

"There was a sophomore," said a football coach, "who was hard up in the early fall, and pawned all his good clothes.

"A little before Thanksgiving he got a big check from home and accordingly redeemed his wardrobe.

"When he got home for the holidays his mother said she would unpack his trunk for him. The first thing his mother took out of the trunk was an overcoat, and on it was pinned the pawnbroker's ticket that he had forgotten to remove.

"Hastily grabbing the ticket, he said:

"'Hello! They must have forgotten to take this off at the Smith dance, when I left it in the cloak room.'

"A moment later his mother took out his evening trousers. They also had a ticket on them.

"'Why, Frank,' she said, 'surely you didn't leave those in the cloak room, too, did you?'"—Baltimore American.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The German emperor's little daughter is credited with this incident. She was tired of all the old games, so said to her playmates:

"I know what we'll do. Let's play at being quite poor people—frightfully poor people, who have only one or two footmen!"

EXCITED NERVES, TWITCHING MUSCLES

System Exhausted by Worry and Loss of Sleep—Perfect Health the Result of Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Such cures as this make it impossible to doubt the restorative influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. E. J. Vanderburgh, of Eastern Welland avenue, St. Catharines, Ont., states: "For twenty-one years I was badly afflicted with heart trouble, nervousness and cramps in the limbs, also twitching of the muscles and nervous headaches. I became weak, debilitated and emaciated. My condition was distressing and I was made worse through worry and loss of sleep.

"I tried a hundred remedies in vain and reading about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I decided to try it. After having used half a dozen boxes of this preparation my o'd trouble had entirely vanished and I was enjoying better health than I had since girlhood. I am now past middle life and am in perfect health. I would not take worlds today and go back to my former state."

There is more or less mystery and doubt as to the specific action of many drugs, but it is positively and definitely known that iron forms new red corpuscles in the blood, or, in other words, makes the blood rich and nourishing.

But iron alone cannot be taken into a delicate stomach. The great secret of the success of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is in the way iron is combined with certain other restoratives so as to make a preparation that can be used with the greatest benefit by even the most weak and delicate person.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is also slightly laxative as well as tonic in influence, and while building up the system insures the regular and healthful action of the digestive, filtering and excretory systems.

If you would enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves, and replace weakness and disease with health and vigor use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Popular Air.

Firstborn—"I pulled the governor's leg to the tune of $100 this morning."

Second Son—"Good! By the way, would you mind teaching me the tune?"

Dropsy is One Positive Sign of Kidney Disease.—Have you any of these unmistakable signs? Puffiness under the eyes? Swollen limbs? Smothering feeling? Change of the character of the urine? Exhaustion after least exertion? If you have there's dropsical tendency and you shouldn't delay an hour in putting yourself under the great South American Kidney Cure.—[illegible]

Ambiguous—He—I am going to kiss you when I go.

She—Leave the house at once.—Illustrated Bits.

A Pill for Generous Eaters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the ailment, and used according to direction will restore healthy digestion.

Paul Morton, in a recent address on insurance, said of a certain proposed economy:

"That would not be an economy, but an extravagance, in the long run. It reminds me of the boy and the jam.

"'My son,' said this boy's mother, 'isn't it rather an extravagance to eat butter with that superb jam?'

"'No, ma'am, it's an economy,' the same piece of bread does for both.'"

A Voting Machine.

A machine which records votes automatically has been invented by a young Italian named Signor Boggiano. In shape the "psephograph," as it is called, is like an automatic machine with various slots, into one of which the voter slips his disk. The disk, which is cast in copper, passes through the machine, marks the number on the register of votes and is ejected at the foot of the machine, ready to be handed to the next voter within the space of one second. Signor Boggiano says the machine proved a great success at the Milan Exhibition, and with it the elections for the Reichstag could be effected within a couple of hours.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Physician's Wife—I shall soon be wanting a new evening dress, dear.

Physician—All right, my dear; I'll look over my list and find some fellow who can afford an operation for appendicitis.—Pick-Me-Up.

Have You a Skin Disease?—Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches, Chronic Erysipelas, Liver Spots, Prurigo, Psoriasis, or other eruptions of the skin—what Dr. Agnew's Ointment has done for others it can do for you—cure you. One application gives relief.—35 cents.—[illegible]

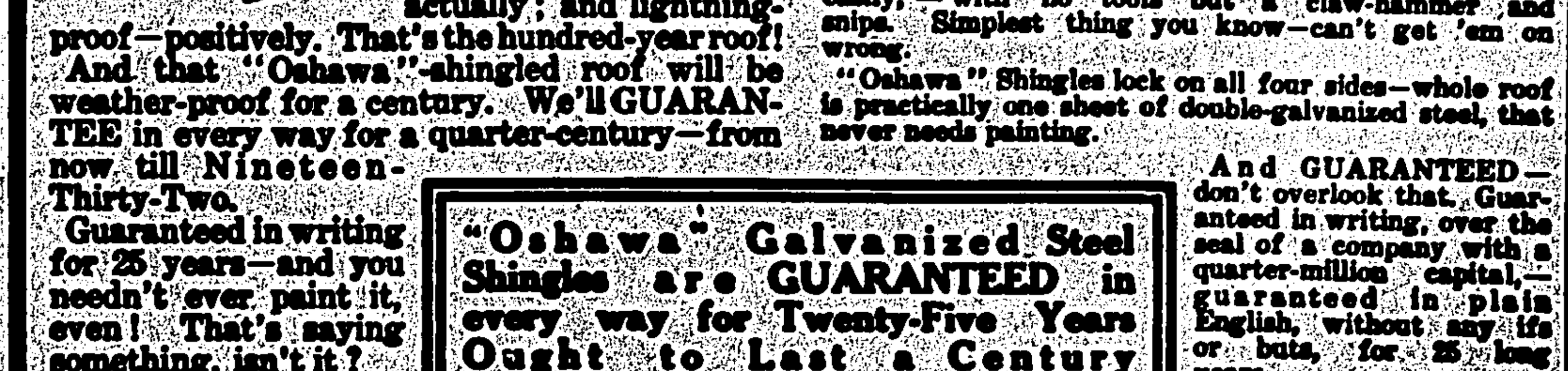
"Riches has wings." Don't believe it; if they had they'd fly our way occasionally, if only by accident.

"I got a shock from a 'lectric battery 'terday," said the first hobo. "Gee! It's a funny kind of a feelin'; feels just like takin' a bath."

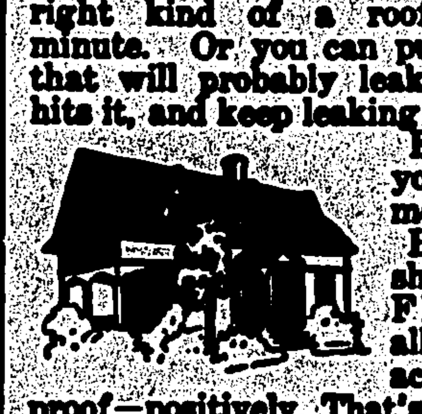
"Say," exclaimed the other one, "you must have a great memory."—Philadelphia Press.

Never judge yourself by the faults of your neighbors.

Get Your Roofs Shingled Right



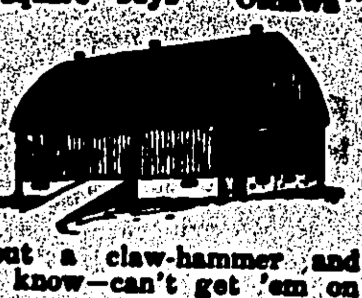
You can put on a roof that will last a hundred years and be the right kind of a roof every minute. Or you can put on a ten-year roof that will probably leak after the first rain hits it, and keep leaking till it is rotted away. Either roof will cost you about the same in money at the start.



But the "Oshawa"-shingled roof will be FIRE-PROOF—literally; and wind-proof—actually; and lightning-proof—positively. That's the hundred-year roof! And that "Oshawa"-shingled roof will be weather-proof for a century. We'll GUARANTEE in every way for a quarter-century—from now till Nineteen-Thirty-Two.

Guaranteed in writing for 25 years—and you needn't ever paint it, even! That's saying something, isn't it? What would your mill-man say if you asked him to guarantee cedar shingles for even ten years? He certainly would make remarks! And even the best cedar-shingled roof will be leaking badly inside of ten years. Seven out of ten of them leak the first time it rains. No wood-shingled roof is fire-proof for a minute, and the first high wind that catches a loose shingle—whoosh! goes half your shingled roof over into the next township.

Yet cedar shingles cost you just about the price of these guaranteed "Oshawa" Shingles—28-guage toughened steel, double galvanized—good for a century, guaranteed in writing till 1932,—fire-and-wind-and-weather-proof and lightning-proof. Four-dollars-and-a-half a square buys "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles—ten feet by ten feet. Compare that with the present price of cedar shingles — how does it strike you?



And you can put on these "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles yourself, easily,—with no tools but a claw-hammer and snips. Simplest thing you know—can't get 'em on wrong.

"Oshawa" Shingles lock on all four sides—whole roof is practically one sheet of double-galvanized steel, that never needs painting.

"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles are GUARANTEED in every way for Twenty-Five Years Ought to Last a Century

And GUARANTEED—don't overlook that. Guaranteed in writing, over the seal of a company with a quarter-million capital,—guaranteed in plain English, without any ifs or buts, for 25 long years.

That's the argument in a nutshell—cost the same as wood-shingles; fire-proof, water-proof, rust-proof, lightning-proof; easier to put on; and GUARANTEED. That's the "Oshawa" proposition! Tell us the measurement of any roof, and we'll tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it with less work and for less money.

Plenty of facts that concern your pocket-book come to you as soon as you ask for our free book, "Roofing Right." A post card will do to ask on.

Why don't you ask now?

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The Pedlar People Of Oshawa

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EXPECT MUCH FROM RUSSIAN DOUMA

Will Last for Six Weeks or Two Months—Good Liberty to Result.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian press, which previously was occupied with the descriptive account of the opening of parliament, editorializes on the significations of the first day's proceedings. The general view is that the self-restraint and feeling of responsibility exhibited by both right and left render a speedy dissolution improbable. Parliament will continue in session for six weeks to two months and possibly longer, and it is believed, will make a far better record in constructing legislation than its predecessor. The cordial manner in which President Golovin was received in audience by Emperor Nicholas, the action of the caucuses of all parties, and above all, the decision of the Conservatives to support the petition for the granting of amnesty to all political prisoners, except bomb-throwers, confirms, according to the newspapers, this probability, the most hopeful sign being the Conservative decision regarding amnesty, showing that the right wing is controlled by tactful leaders, who are able to keep the extremists in hand. According to current gossip, however, a good understanding between the throne and the lower house of parliament is prevented by several indiscretions on the part of President Golovin, who is quoted as criticising in private conversation the intelligence displayed by the emperor's grasp of the situation shown by the question whether he was a member of the party, remarks which are sure to reach the emperor in exaggerated form.

A Rich Agricultural Country.

Ottawa.—Prof. Joseph Burr Tyrrell, mining engineer of Toronto, late of the geological survey, appeared before the senate committee and made a statement with reference to the northwest country. He said that from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, west of the Nelson river, there was a tract of magnificent agricultural land 200 miles wide, running the whole way to the Athabasca river, some 500 miles; that this country was now covered with excellent timber, most of it fit for manufacturing purposes; that the soil, after the timber was removed, was equal to anything in the west, and that the climate could not be beaten; that there were large possibilities of petrolum and coal being discovered.

Describing the proposed route of the Hudson Bay railway, he said that for more than half the distance to the bay the road ran through a good agricultural country, as far as the fishing lakes. From there on the country was not so good, being flat and marshy, for 100 miles, but was an easy country to build a railway on, following the bank of the Nelson river. Taken as a whole, it would not be an expensive road to build. He said the country was full of large lakes, teeming with fish of a very fine quality.

He had surveyed the north side of one lake particularly and travelled over 100 miles. He had not visited the other side of the lake, but, looking from a hill on the north side, he could not see across. Mr. Tyrrell gave a very interesting address. He had a most thorough knowledge of the country, having travelled through it for five or six years exploring for the Dominion government.

Japan Worries Filipinos.

Manila.—The agitation of the Filipino newspapers upon the supposed probability of a war between the United States and Japan is still kept up. The provincial newspapers are religiously following those of Manila. The Renacimiento has opened its columns to public discussion of the matter, and is inviting natives and native societies to express their opinions.

La Independencia, in the edition that it publishes in the Tagalog language, urges the union of the native political factions and the various tribes, in order to resist separation from the Filipino flag. It also publishes a letter from a Chicago lady who is an enthusiastic partisan of independence, forwarding a Filipino flag, the gift of Chicago admirers.

The Democracia, the principal organ of the Federal party, says it has received news that confirms the rumors that Japan is to invade the Philippines during March and give the Filipinos their independence.

The idea seems to be spreading among the natives that Japan will provoke a war before the fortification of Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manila harbor, can be completed.

Steamship Judgment Given.

London.—Judgment was given in the case of the ship Albano vs the Allan Line Steamship company and the Union Dampfschiffshodin and the Action Gesselschaft vs the steamship Parisian. Their lordships set aside both judgments and decrees of the supreme court, and of the local judge of the admiralty court, there being cross-suits in the case to declare in both suits that the Parisian alone was to blame for the collision. To dismiss the action against the Albano with costs in the courts below would be to pronounce in favor of the plaintiff's claim in the cross-action against the Parisian and her freight, and bail therefore in amounts to be found was granted in the usual way by reference.

U. S. Protects Flag.

Washington.—That the States may pass laws prohibiting the use of the flag of the United States for advertising purposes was declared by the supreme court of the United States in deciding the case of Nicholas V. Halter and Henry V. Hayward, coming to the court from the supreme court of Nebraska. Halter and Hayward are engaged in the liquor business in Omaha, and were prosecuted under a law of the state for the placing of calling beer in bottles decorated with the national colors.

Saskatchewan University Act.

Regina, Sask.—The university act introduced by the provincial government for the purpose of establishing and incorporating a university for the province of Saskatchewan and which has received its first reading, provides for the erection of the necessary machinery for the proper carrying on of the proposed seat of learning. By the act the university is established a body politic and corporate, consisting of a chancellor, a convocation, senate, board of governors and council. The university is to have equal power and authority to give such instruction and teaching in the several faculties and different branches of knowledge as may be determined by the senate, and to examine candidates for degrees in the several faculties, and for certificates of honor in the different branches of knowledge and to grant degrees after examination in the manner provided in the act.

Any normal school, organized by the department of education, may be affiliated with the university, and also every collegiate institute established in the province under the provisions of the secondary education act upon such terms as may be determined by the senate with the approval of the lieutenant-governor in-council.

By the act no religious tests will be required of either professors or students, though the right is given to any affiliated college to make such provisions in regard to religious instructions and worship for its own students as it may deem proper.

The maintenance of the university is to be provided out of the general revenues of the province by such sums as may be appropriated by the legislature for the purpose and by a percentage of the net receipts of the province for the current year under the succession duties ordinance, and further, out of the fund collected by the supplementary act. The real and personal property of the university is to be exempted from taxation for provincial, municipal or school purposes. The act is to come into force and take effect on the first day of July after the passing thereof.

Terrible Famine Oppresses Russia.

Washington.—With the food supply getting short and prices advancing, Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, who has assumed charge of the distributions, has cabled to the state department urging that relief in the future be confined to flour shipments. He reports that there is no improvement in the famine conditions.

According to the circumstantial reports, considerable rioting and plundering of rice boats, especially in the vicinity of Sing Kiank Pu, has taken place. The agents of the famine relief committee, however, make no mention of any disturbances and say that the distribution of rice is proceeding smoothly, and that the natives are co-operating in the work.

A report of Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, advised the state department that an inquiry he had made through entirely private sources, gave the general conclusion that the famine in China by March 1, would perhaps be more severe than that of 1878, by which it was believed that 10,000,000 lives were lost. Accompanying Mr. Rodgers' report was a statement by Dr. Henry M. Woods, of the Cais Southern Presbyterian mission at Hwaian Fu, who estimated that 10,000,000 people were affected by the famine, and that more than 500,000 refugees were at Sing Kiang Pu, huddled in mat sheds; that were offering their children for sale, and that brigandage and robbery were rife.

Disease Carries Off Many Lives.

Washington, D. C.—In a territory in which resides only two-fifths of the population of the United States, more than half a million lives were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease according to a census report. This rate was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the deaths in any other year.

The death rate from nephritis and Bright's, apoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, peritonitis and scarlet fever are decreasing.

The greatest general death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, 56,770, while pneumonia closely followed with a death rate of 39,068, exclusive of bronchial pneumonia. The much dreaded cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figure being 24,330.

Reciprocal Trading.

London.—At a session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which are holding their meetings here, a resolution was adopted, asking the government to conduct negotiations at the forthcoming colonial conference, with the object of promoting reciprocal trading within the British empire. Robert H. Reade, of Belfast, ex-president of the chamber of commerce of that city, who moved the resolution, contended that the colonies were denied preferential treatment, and that if this was further refused, they would look elsewhere for better treatment. Canada in particular would seek for reciprocity with the United States, thus leading to the disintegration of the empire.

Governor-General Is Grateful.

Ottawa.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle association, Earl Grey was present and thanked the people of Canada for their sympathy in his recent bereavement. He offered a $500 challenge trophy for cadet corps rifle shooting. Sir Frederick Borden said it was proposed to adopt a uniform system of drill and training of cadets.

Col. Gibson retired from the presidency of the association, which he has held for fifteen years. Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., was unanimously elected his successor.

A Valuable Nugget.

Cobalt.—The largest and most valuable nugget yet found in the history of the Cobalt camp has been taken from shaft No. 26 of the Nipissing mine. It weighs 4,000 ozs., and is estimated to be 95 per cent. silver.

G.T.P. May Use Oriental Labor.

Toronto.—"I do not know of one transcontinental railway line that has been built without the assistance of Oriental labor," was the significant remark made by Mr. Frank W. Morse, vice-president and general-manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Though he did not say so in so many words, Mr. Morse left the impression that undoubtedly Oriental labor would assist in completing the great enterprise of which he is the head. At present he said they were obtaining contracts for 20,000 laborers to be brought to Canada this year from England, Scotland and Russia. According to his argument it would be better to have the work of the men from the Orient to assist in building a railroad than to have the west suffer as it has done during the past couple of months. Besides, it would open up the ways of commerce with the countries across the Pacific, and perhaps assist in attracting additional English capital to Canada.

Mr. Morse further stated that the procuring of labor was one of the greatest problems affecting railway construction on this continent. In any event, all the laborers possible would be placed on the new road, even though some proposed improvements and new lines in the older parts of the country were kept back.

"Some time ago," continued Mr. Morse, "we had a line surveyed from North Bay to join the main line further north. The plans for this road have been completed and filed away. At present we have nothing definite to announce about its construction. We will take our supplies for much of the Ontario section over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway to the junction point." In this connection it may be added that the new northern road, as at present proposed, will penetrate the wilderness a little west of the Montreal river district from which so much is being expected in silver mining this year.

Naval Estimates.

London.—In introducing the navy estimates in the house of commons the parliamentary secretary of the admiralty, Mr. Robertson, said the admiralty believed that the two-power standard would be adequately maintained by the proposed programme for construction. During the past ten years Great Britain had added 1,132,205 tons to her navy, while Russia, France and Germany, together had only added 1,106,280 tons. The British navy was the cheapest, costing $445 per ton. That of France cost $620, Russia $465 and Germany $465. Two years hence Great Britain will have completed seven new battleships, including three of the Dreadnaught class and three armored cruisers of the Invincible class, while France nor Germany would have a single ship of those types completed. The home fleet was a logical development of its concentration in home waters, and furnished additional security against the remote risk of invasion. The channel was stronger now than it was in 1905.

Want Favored Nation Clause.

London.—In the house of commons Mr. Mitchell Thompson, Conservative, suggested that Foreign Secretary Grey utilize the most favored national clause of the Anglo-American treaties with the view of securing the admission of British goods in the United States on the same terms as Cuban goods. The secretary, however, said he did not believe that any benefit could result from such representations at the present moment, owing to the differences shown to exist in the views of the two countries by exchange of communications between the late (Balfour) government and the government of the United States.

Canadian Mining Annual

Toronto.—About 100 delegates from various parts of Canada are in attendance at the ninth annual meeting of the Canadian mining institute at the King Edward hotel. Geo. R. Smith, M.P., of Thetford Mines, Que., occupied the chair as president of the institute. In his address the president pointed out what development had taken place in the mining industry of Canada during recent years, and expressed hope that the time would soon come when Canada would have smelters of its own for treating ores at home, instead of having to ship them to the United States for treatment.

After Anfarctic Voyage.

London.—The Argentine Antarctic ship Uruguay, which left Buenos Ayres, South Orkney Islands, has recently arrived at this port, after a perilous voyage during which she encountered hundreds of icebergs and heavy pack ice, and sustained considerable damage. The Scotia Bay Station was established by the Scottish Antarctic expedition of five years ago, and was taken over in 1905 by the Argentine government, which is continuing the meteorological and magnetic observations commenced by the Scottish expedition.

Curzon vs. Rosebery.

London.—An interesting contest is imminent between Lord Curzon and Lord Rosebery for the vacant chancellorship of Oxford university. It has been supposed that Lord Curzon, who was nominated to that office some days ago, would be returned without opposition, but now Lord Rosebery also has accepted a nomination and the matter will be decided on March 14, when the election will be held.

No Wolf Bounty.

Regina, Sask.—In the house the resolution of J. T. Brown calling for a wolf and coyote bounty was turned down and an amendment endorsing the principle but delegating the administration of the bounty funds to the local improvement districts was passed. There was no division.

Burdett-Coutts Estate.

London.—The will of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who died Dec. 30 last, has been probated, the gross value of the estate being $385,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON XI. FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 17.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxvii. 18-29, 41-46—Memory Verses, 21-23—Golden Text, Prov. xxii. 22—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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This is certainly a painful story of human weakness and sin and unbelief and scheming to help God carry out His purpose. Isaac's desire for a mess of savory meat that he might bless Esau before he died seems the weakness, but what shall be said of Rebekah teaching Jacob to lie and willing to take the consequences upon herself? (Verse 13.) We know that it is written of Ahaziah, king of Judah, that "his mother was his counselor to do wickedly" (II Chron. xxii, 3), but she was a wicked woman and a murderess. We know also that Herodias told her daughter to ask for the head of John the Baptist, but we could expect nothing better from such a one. Both Athaliah and Herodias were the devil's own property, and he did as he pleased with them, but both Rebekah and Jacob were of God's chosen people, and better things are expected of such. The devil seems to take special pains to get hold of the Lord's property, for then he brings great dishonor on the name of the Lord. We have already seen him gaining an advantage over Abraham and Isaac and Lot and Noah, and later he takes David and Solomon and Jehoshaphat and others. He asked for Job and Simon Peter; he instilled unbelief and doubt and fear into the minds even of those who were nearest to our Lord.

Let us lay it to heart that "we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against wicked spirits in heavenly places, and that we need nothing less than the whole armor of God that we may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil (Eph. vi. 11-13). We may always overcome him by the blood of the Lamb and the word of our testimony and by not counting our lives dear to ourselves (Rev. xii, 11). Turning to our lesson, we must remember that the Lord had told Rebekah that her younger son would have the pre-eminence and that the elder should serve the younger (xxv, 23). Faith would not have been troubled by any suggestions as to the possibility of its being otherwise. It should be true of all believers as it was of Abraham that "he staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief, but was strong in faith, giving glory to God, and fully persuaded that what He had promised He was able also to perform" (Rom. iv, 20, 21). See also the comfort of Isa. xiv, 24.

Rebekah, not having her mind stayed upon Jehovah, no sooner hears the words of Isaac to Esau than she feels that something must be done—and that quickly—if her favorite son (xxv, 28) is to have the blessing. This may look like reason and common sense, but it certainly was not faith in God. The father of lies, the great deceiver, seems at once to have taken possession of her and to fill her with plans to deceive her husband and to transform the smooth man into a hairy man (verse 11). It is about the worst kid glove story on record (verse 16). Soon Jacob is on his way to his father partly clothed with some of Esau's raiment and partly fixed up otherwise and bearing the savory meat which his mother had prepared (verses 15-17). Now see him in the presence of his father and listen to the lies that roll out of him in answer to his father's questions. "I am Esau, thy firstborn." "The Lord thy God brought the venison to me." "I am thy very son Esau" (verses 19, 20, 24). It is written, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap" (Gal. vi, 7), and, while nothing can palliate the guilt of Jacob and his mother, we notice that Isaac is doing a little reaping on the line of lying. And what about the reaping of Jacob when his sons so cruelly deceived him concerning his beloved Joseph? Is it not suggestive of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind? (Hos. viii, 7). It pays to sow to the spirit.

When Isaac was telling Esau that his brother had obtained the blessing and added, "Yea, and he shall be blessed" (verse 33), it is possible that he remembered the purpose of God about the elder serving the younger and perhaps saw the folly of his attempt to thwart the purpose of God. And yet verse 35 may indicate that he was spiritually as well as physically blind, for he speaks to Esau of "thy blessing."

In verse 41 we see a proof of I John iii, 15, that hatred is murder. And now Rebekah begins to do a little reaping, for she is compelled to part with her beloved son because of the hatred of Esau. She says that he is to tarry with her brother in Haran a few days until Esau's fury turn away, until he should forget it, and that then she would send and fetch him (verses 43-45), but we never read of her sending for him, and we do not know that she ever saw him again. Comparing this chapter with some that we have been asked to omit, we cannot but wonder why. And yet all Scripture is profitable, though not equally profitable, and here we see the deceitfulness and wickedness of the human heart and the folly and sin of unbelief and of trying to help God. It becomes us to learn from the Scripture what the purpose of God is, then believe firmly that He will always do as He has said, and trustingly and obediently accept with Him for His work (I Chron. iv, 23). He is the God of truth, Jesus is the Truth, and the Spirit is the Spirit of truth, and it is impossible for anything but truth to dwell with Him.

RUSSIA'S USUAL DISORDERS.

St. Petersburg.—The opening of the Duma or Lower House of the Russian parliament, although in itself devoid of interest, was made the occasion of a great revolutionary demonstration by the St. Petersburg Proletariat and the students of the city which resulted in several encounters between the police and the populace, and more or less serious injury to a number of the latter. The situation was such that the authorities were finally forced to fill the streets with military patrols, as in the days of the Trepoff regime.

After the adjournment of the session of the house, a tumultous crowd of about fifty thousand, with red banners flying, and accompanied by the music of revolutionary chants, started, like the followers of Father Capon on January 22, 1905, towards the central quarter of the city, where the winter palace of the emperor is located. Few elements of the preclude of "red Sunday" were lacking, and the command "fire" would have precipitated a similar massacre.

But the present prefect of St. Petersburg, General Dracheffski, followed another course, and dispersed the procession by charges of mounted gendarmes, armed with whips, and by an imposing display of force he prevented the demonstrators from reforming.

During the day the police guarding the Tauride palace showed great forbearance giving the spectators a free rein in singing and cheering, and only interfering to prevent the people from forcing their way into the palace.

When the deputies emerged after the adjournment of the social revolutionary members, after which the concourse began to move slowly down the broad Fourchstadtskaia avenue, stopping at intervals to listen to speeches and sing songs.

In the meanwhile the authorities had hastily concentrated a strong force of gendarmes, which charged the head of the procession when it reached the Litoiny prospect, one of the main business avenues of the city. The gendarmes plied their whips vigorously, and in one case used the flats of the sabres.

The crowd attempted to re-assemble in front of the detention prison, where hundreds of political prisoners are confined, and again in front of the general court building, where the political trials are held, but in each instance it was dispersed.

The gendarmes by this time had been reinforced by detachments of the crack Chevalier Guards, who galloped hither and thither, clearing the roadway, amid curses of derision from the sidewalks. Finally a large force of Cossacks, armed with lances, arrived in sight. The spiteful red-pennoned weapons which before had never been brought out in street demonstrations, took all the heart out of the crowd.

A Royal Visitor.

London.—The Dowager Empress of Russia, has arrived here, and was greeted at the railroad station by her sister, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the staff of the Russian embassy. The empress reached London half an hour earlier than the time published, and several foreign ministers, who had not been apprized of the change, arrived at the station after the departure of the royal party.

The expedition of the empress' arrival, it is said, was planned by the police, who have taken stringent precautions for her protection. While the officials of Scotland Yard have little fear that the anarchists in London will jeopardize their chances of obtaining an asylum in England by any attempt on the life of the empress, they are taking no chances, and every possible avenue of attack will be guarded. From the railroad station the dowager empress and the queen drove to Buckingham palace.

Meat Inspection Bill.

Ottawa.—The meat inspection bill was taken up in the senate committee. Sir Richard Cartwright said there had been objections from the lobster packers of the maritime provinces, and the salmon canners of British Columbia to the provision requiring a Canadian label to be put on all cans. It had been decided to make a concession as embodied in the following amendment: "If it be shown to the satisfaction of the government that the presence of a label on a can would prevent the sale of the goods to any British or foreign market, the government shall have the right to allow unlabelled cans to be exported."

Bryce to Visit Canada.

Washington, D. C. — Ambassador Root and had a general talk about Root and had a general talk about pending matters of business, in which the state department and the British embassy are mutually interested. The ambassador has arranged to go to Canada next month to confer with Earl Grey, the governor-general, concerning all questions of a diplomatic nature now at issue between the United States and Canada.

Another Reprieve Is Granted.

Regina, Sask. — Another reprieve has been granted Josiah Gilbert until Friday, April 5. Failing in the appeal case at Ottawa, he was to have been hanged Friday next for the murder of Barrett Henderson. Efforts are now being made to obtain an exercise of royal clemency through the minister of justice.

Severely Reprimanded.

London.—A naval court-martial sitting at Chatham, has found Captain W. Kingsmill and Lieut. Basil S. Noake guilty by default of suffering the British battleship Dominion to be stranded in the St. Lawrence river on Aug. 18 of last year. The two officers are sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

A Case of Suicide.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The investigation into the death of C. H. Gwynn, who was found dead in his shack near Valley Park, southwest of Saskatoon, with a rifle bullet wound in his skull satisfies the police that it was a case of suicide. No inquest will be held.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

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

WHEAT — Immediately after the date of our last week's review, (Feb. 28) a weak spell was started in the wheat markets by the heavy selling in Chicago, etc., of some large lines of wheat which had been bought some months ago by influential parties and held as an investment. Evidently they had got somewhat tired of carrying several million bushels of wheat in the absence of definite signs of important advance in prices. The consequence was a decline of 2c per bus. in the U.S. markets in three days, but in our Winnipeg market the decline was only ⅞c to 1⅛c. Perhaps it is not surprising that parties who had weighed themselves down with a large load of wheat, and carried it along through the dull months of December and January should now get discouraged and throw their investment overboard, probably just when we are approaching a period of activity and higher prices. Twice during February, around the 11th, and again around the 25th, we had moderately sharp advances in price, which looked like the beginning of advance to a permanently higher level, but on both occasions the advance turned out to be only a temporary bulge, which flattened out again as quickly as it had arisen. In the last instance the buying of wheat for Russia and the very large export business reported for a day or two from the Atlantic seaboard, really gave reasonable grounds for the expectation that the advance had come to stay. But the export business dropped off again, and for more than a week practically no reports have been made of fresh export sales. In the same time western railways, favored by comparatively better weather, have been cleaning up their lines of the cars of wheat which have stood snowed in on track for weeks since they were loaded, waiting to be hauled eastward. The result is a much larger movement than at same time last year, and a large increase in the visible supply. Large world's shipments are also in progress, so that with increasing stocks in America and increasing supplies for Europe, parties carrying wheat on speculation have weakened, and by letting go their holdings depressed the markets to the extent mentioned above. The strong undertone to the situation, however, has revealed itself in the latter half of the week under review, for the sharp decline in the first three days has been succeeded by a moderate but steady advance of 1c to 1⅛c in the U. S. markets and ⅞c to 1c in our Winnipeg market. This brings prices back at the close of today's business to within ⅛c to ⅛c of what they stood at a week ago. The action of the markets is quite satisfactory to those who discern the prospect of higher prices somewhere in the not distant future, however disappointing it may be to those who hope for quicker action. The world's shipments are at present very large, as Argentine and Australia are at the height of their shipping season, and along with America and other countries have been stimulated by the good demand from Europe and the moderate advance in prices over what was obtainable two to three months ago, to export up to their largest limit almost, and the extra supply crowding forward is something of a curb on the market, but the larger the world's shipments are just now the less they will be later, for every bushel shipped leaves one less to ship. In about two months world's shipments will probably show a big falling off unless higher prices draw the wheat out. The Russian situation has been very little heard of this week; the world is not kept posted daily about what is happening in Russia, and so it is soon forgotten, but there need be little doubt that uncommon developments will arise in that country during the coming months, which will affect the wheat trade in a lively way. There is also all the uncertainty in the development of this year's crops to be taken into account as bearing on the wheat markets. There are complaints of damage to the winter wheat in several states in the U. S. by winter killing. Also it is now being freely reported that the Texas crop is seriously damaged by what is called "green bug" and many fields are being plowed up and planted with cotton. This pest is spreading northward into other sections. There is also some apprehension of a late seedtime over the spring wheat country of the United States and Canada.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been firm but only a moderate trade doing. Prices at close of business today are ¼c higher than a week ago for 1 hard and 1 northern, but unchanged for lower grades and ½c to ¾c lower for May and July. Under improved weather the movement from country points is about 20 per cent. larger than same time last year. Prices today are: 1 hard 76⅞c, 1 northern 75⅞c, 2 northern 73c, 3 northern 70⅞c, spot or March delivery and futures on our option market closed March 75⅞c, May 77c, July 77⅞c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

New York Herald Convicted.

New York.—Through counsel the New York Herald company pleaded guilty to violating the section of the United States statues in reference to the sending of improper matter through the mails.

Judge Hough, of the United States court, announced that he would pass sentence on April 2.

Russian Empress Visits Sister.

St. Petersburg.—The Dowager Empress of Russia left here for London to visit her sister, Queen Alexandra. The emperor and empress and other members of the royal house of Russia went to the railroad station to bid her farewell.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$1.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

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

ADVERTISING RATES

Rates for commercial or standing advertisements on application.

Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents; twelve lines to the inch.

Notices of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 10 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.

Notices of stray cattle, to rent, for sale, etc., to occupy one inch or less, $1.00 for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements in local column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, MARCH 14, 1907

Well Done, Manitoba!

By a very substantial majority, and in spite of the ravings of the Free Press and other lesser lights of the same kidney, the electors of Manitoba have shown their approval of the policy pursued by the Roblin Government. Now that the elections are over, let us put our shoulders to the wheel and strengthen the hands of the Government in pursuance of their forward policy.

One of the most remarkable features of the campaign was the gullibility of the followers of the Liberal party, who seemed willing to swallow any bait held out to them by the leaders of that party.

Among other things, these self-appointed censors of public morals made a great blow about what they have done and would do for the temperance cause, and actually succeeded in enlisting into their ranks many ministers of religion—men who should have weighed the pros and cons before taking any definite step.

Now, what have the Liberals ever done for the cause of temperance? Perhaps some of our Liberal friends will enlighten us on this point.

The Conservatives have proved by their legislation that they are in sympathy with the temperance cause. During the administration of Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, a prohibition act, known as the Macdonald Act, was passed. The point was raised as to whether the local legislature had the power to pass such an act, and the matter was referred to the Privy Council of England—the highest court in the Empire—who decided that the local Government had such power. The temperance party considered the measure too drastic, and at their request, even after it had been endorsed by a popular vote, it was not put into force.

The issuing of licenses has been restricted by the Roblin Government, especially in Winnipeg, and in that city the law only allows one license to every 1,200 inhabitants. As a matter of fact, there are considerably more than 1,200 people to each license.

Under the Greenway Government it was possible to obtain liquor at any time, night or day, Sundays included, at almost any hotel, and the law regulating the closing of bars was to all intents and purposes a dead letter. Now it is practically impossible to obtain a drink after closing time or on Sundays. The Conservative Government has rigorously enforced the law in that respect.

Another great blow the Liberals made was their abstention from bribery, at the same time accusing the Conservatives of the most flagrant violations of the law in that respect. And yet the only case of bribery proved in Winnipeg was proved against the Liberals in Fort Rouge.

The fact is that the Liberal party said they were the goody-goody party, and many people believed them without taking the trouble to think the matter out for themselves.

It is very gratifying to know that the dirty action of certain officious church officials in this town on election day met with the condemnation it richly deserved. For them to insist on swearing their own pastor, a man of unblemished reputation, was nothing but a deliberate insult. Of course, had he blazoned it abroad that he was going to vote for the Liberal candidate, nothing would have been said. They have done incalculatable harm to their party and their church by stooping to such contemptible meanness, and the man against whom their venom was directed has risen proportionately in the estimation of all right-thinking people.

Mr. Edward Brown is the latest example of the prophet without honor in his own country.

Professor Osborne will not be Minister of Education just yet. He will now have time to write some more emigration literature for distribution in the Old Land.

Our prognostication that Mr. August would be around on Friday to say "Good-bye" did not turn out correct. The snow must have been too deep for him to get in.

The Ross Rifle

The Ross rifle has been a frequent subject of discussion and question in the Federal House. Dr. Worthington, of Shertrooke, has been industriously and persistently gathering, by questions and motions for returns, such information as could be had about the contract for this weapon. He has not yet secured all that is required, but it is shown that the Department began to pay for the rifles some years before the first consignment was delivered, and, in fact, before the factory was built. Payment in advance on progress estimates has gone on ever since. In this way the contractor has been able to do business without much capital.

As to the defects of the rifle itself, Dr. Worthington has collected from official reports, departmental statements, and other authentic sources, a mass of evidence, part of which he presented to the House a few days ago in an able and comprehensive review.

The Minister of Militia defends the rifle as a weapon, and in this he is supported by Colonel Sam Hughes. Dr. Worthington has on the order paper further questions concerning accidents caused by the use of this rifle. Though the Government claims that it is a military necessity, or at least a military advantage, to have the service rifle manufactured in Canada, it is admitted that many of the essential parts of the Ross rifle are manufactured in the United States.

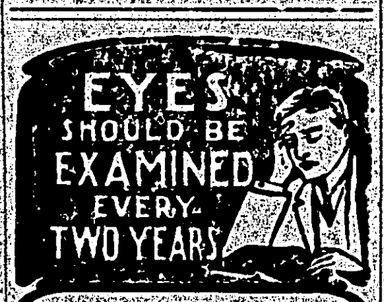
Ladies' Hockey

Ladies of Hartney have organized for hockey under the name of Hartney Ladies' Hit-and-Miss Hockey Team. The following are the rules of the club:-

1. When you can't hit the puck sit on it.
2. Remain sitting on it till you get your feet rested some.
3. When you can't drive the puck between the goal posts move the posts.
4. After scoring a goal two minutes will be allowed for explanations and congratulations.
5. Don't pay any attention to the referee's whistle unless you happen to know what he is whistling about.
6. Not more than ten players will be allowed on a side.
7. The ice must not be used as a toboggan slide.
8. Players afraid of hurting the pucks may use feather dusters or brooms instead of hockey sticks.
9. Challenges from other teams in town must be accompanied by not less than three pounds of chocolates or two pounds of tea.

Bring Along Your Harness
And Have It Repaired
—AT THE—
Elm Creek Harness Shop
A Fine Stock of Harness, Collars, and Sweat Pads Always on Hand.
JOS. RINN, Prop. W. MOSE, Mgr.

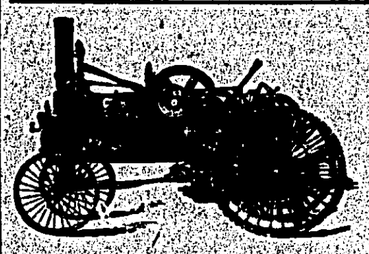
Marriage Licenses Issued
C. H. LEMMON
The Mail Office
ELM CREEK - MAN.



Examination of the eyes is a hobby with us.
We examine free and only make modest charges when glasses are required.
Sta-Zon mountings help us to give satisfaction.
J. H. COCHRAN
Jeweller - - Carman

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

JOB PRINTING
The kind that attracts attention


J. MURRAY
Engineer and Machinist
ELM CREEK - - MAN.
Engine, Boiler and Machine Work of every description.
Threshers' Supplies, Rubber Belts, Hose, Brass Goods, Oils, etc., supplied on the shortest notice.
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY
All Work Guaranteed

Manitoba Lands

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

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

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

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

L. J. HOWE
Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GREY

REEVE
R. H. Staples, Esq. . . . . Culross

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

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W. C. Soole . . . . . Elm Creek

SOLICITOR
J. H. Haverson . . . . . Carman

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

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

-: ELM CREEK :-
Butcher Shop
All kinds of cured and fresh Meats to be had at our shop.
Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs and live poultry.
We also keep Fish and Fowl in season.
H. Falconer

The Maple Leaf Laundry
Carman Steam Laundry Co.
Proprietors
Carman - - Man.
GOOD WORK LOW PRICES
PROMPT DELIVERY

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

Fannystelle Hotel
Under New Management
Good Table Board and Rooms. Well stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Special attention given to the travelling public.
G. COUTURE - - PROPRIETOR

ELM CREEK LUMBER YARD
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES
Building Materials of every 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 International Harvester Co.
OF AMERICA
McCORMICK BINDERS, McCORMICK DRILLS, COCKSHUTT DRILLS, KENTUCKY DRILLS, HOSIER DRILLS, PLOWS, WAGONS, BUGGIES, TWINE, ETC.
INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES
J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS
G. BURNETT - - Elm Creek

INSURANCE Bread LIBRARY
The QUALITY of our Bread is the HIGHEST. "Better than Mother makes."
The PRICE of our Bread is the LOWEST. Twenty loaves for a dollar.
This is what we all wish for: "The best goods at the lowest price," and to accomplish this in bakery products come to—
C. F. Boardman
OYSTERS FLOUR

Burden's Failure

By CLAY HARRISON

Copyright, 1911, by Harry Dunstan

"Come right in," said the girl at the head of the stairs. "I have been expecting you for an hour."

"It is pleasant to be expected," laughed Burden.

"That will do," said the girl sharply. "No impertinence or I shall report you to the janitress."

Burden could not quite see what the janitress had to do with the matter, but he lifted the soft slouch hat that was a part of his fishing leggery and started to pass on up the stairs to his apartment.

"Come in here," called the girl impatiently. "You don't suppose that I come downstairs to meet you, do you?" She led the way through an open door, affording a vista of chaos, to the parlor of the apartment. "These pictures had better be hung first," she commanded. "I will tell you where."

Burden gasped. For the first time he realized what was expected of him. She had mistaken him for a day worker for whom she had probably sent to aid her in straightening out her new home. The fact that he was in an old suit and had rung the nearest bell in the lobby because he had forgotten his keys accounted for the error. It had been her bell he had rung. She was expecting a man to help, and she had supposed that he was the one. She had not been flirting after all. Somehow Burden was rather glad of it. There would not be very much doing in the street that afternoon, so he tipped off his coat and went to work. It was evident that the little woman intended to get the full worth of her money out of him, for she kept him busy, and under her skillful direction he did soon assumed an appearance of orderliness he had not supposed possible in so short a time.

She explained that her mother would arrive the next morning and that she was anxious to have things all in readiness before. On that plea she kept him working until 9 o'clock, but she was generous when she paid him off.

Burden waited on the landing until she closed the door; then he ran upstairs into his own rooms and tumbled into the tub. It had been hard work and hot, and he was glad of the chance to clean up. He had risen at 4 for a fishing trip and had made a long day, but he thought he would dress again and slip over to the club for a chat and a bite.

At the foot of the first flight he came face to face with the girl. She recognized him in spite of the change that evening clothes made and gave a little cry.

"Then you were not the man the janitress promised to send up?" she said.

Burden lifted his hat.

"I admit it," he began. "When I saw the mistake you had made and remembered that I had seen Phil, the chore man, disgustingly intoxicated on my way in, I let you persist in your mistake that might be of assistance."

"And you let me pay you money," she reproached.

"If you think I didn't earn it," he smiled, "I'll give it back."

"But I made you earn it!" She shuddered as she thought of how she had driven him. "And I gave you 10 cents for a glass of beer."

"Beer is only five," he explained. "Won't you have the other one? I guess that you must be as tired and as hungry as I am. You did your full share of the work, so won't you come and share the reward? I know that it's unconventional, but it will be such fun. Will you come?"

The girl looked into his eyes. What she saw there must have satisfied her, for she turned to descend the stairs with him.

"My name is Burden," he announced as they reached the street—"John Wood Burden, commonly known as Jack."

"I am Lois Trevor," she returned. "I object to meet Mr. Burden."

Then turned her arm through his and led the way to the street car. It was only a short ride, and Lois gave a sigh of relief when she saw the restaurant. "I'm so hungry I was afraid I might faint if we had to wait for a table," she confessed.

"WHAT WILL DO," SAID THE GIRL, SHARPLY. "NO IMPERTINENCE."

"Cast your restaurant meals on the water and they will come back in the shape of real home stuff," he laughed.

"I hope this lunch will do you as much good as that other supper did me," said Lois earnestly.

"Make," he protested. "There is only one thing I should like better."

"And that?" she asked.

"A meal in our own home," he explained. "Is there hope for me, Lois?"

The girl nodded her head.

"You are—so handy about the house," she explained to cover her confusion.

"That's a good recommendation," he laughed. "If the firm really does fail I think I shall hire out by the day."

"If," she echoed.

"Just that," he confirmed. "It was a trick to throw the market. We are solid enough, but the sensational sheets turned rumor into what purported to be a statement of facts. You see, you will not have to carry a beggar after all."

"I don't care what you are, Nat," she said tenderly, "so that you are you."

Are We a Courteous People?

Are we as Americans as courteous in all our relations of life as well disposed visitors occasionally think us? Are we as courteous as mixed blood, equitable laws and a prevailing sentiment of self respect might be reasonably expected to make us? Do we not sometimes confound issues, confuse disinterestedness with politeness and believe that because good breeding comes from the heart all good hearted people are consequently well bred? Yet there are men and women who stand ever ready to help their fellow creatures and who are seldom or ever polite to them. Dr. Johnson was one of the kindest of men, but of that courtesy which respects the feelings as well as the rights of others he had never the faintest perception. "Now, what harm does it do a man to contradict him?" he used to say, and contradiction was the guiding principle of his talk. It is a guiding principle with people of much less intelligence today, and it gives to conversation a rough acerbity, destructive alike of pleasure and persuasiveness. It is supposed to be a masculine prerogative, but, like other masculine prerogatives, has been usurped by an advance guard of women.—Delineator.

Lincoln and Mrs. Pickett.

In her book "Dixie After the War" Mrs. Myrta Lockett Avary tells the following Lincoln story in connection with General Pickett, who led the charge at Gettysburg: Mr. Lincoln had taken warm interest in young George Pickett as a cadet at West Point. During his hurried sojourn in Richmond Lincoln's carriage and armed retinue drew up in front of the old Pickett mansion. The general's young wife came out, with her baby in her arms, and said, "I am General Pickett's wife."

"Madam," Lincoln answered, "I am George's old friend, Abraham Lincoln."

"The president of the United States?" she asked.

"No," with a smile, "only Abraham Lincoln, George's old friend."

The child reached out his hands, and when Lincoln took him in his arms he kissed the president.

"Tell your father," said Lincoln, "that I will grant him a special amnesty—if he needs it—for the sake of your mother's bright eyes and your good memories."

ONTARIO 50 YEARS AGO

RECOLLECTIONS OF WORK IN COUNTRY BY MR. CHARLTON.

Settling in a New Home Half a Century Ago—A Thriving District—Work On a Pioneer Farm—No Self-Binders Then—Cradled Three Acres a Day—The Northern Clearings—Reciprocity in Work.

I was born near Caledonia, New York, in 1839, writes Mr. John Charlton in The Globe. My parents were of Scotch and Northumberland stock. I went to Canada West, now Ontario, with my father, April, 1849, when I was twenty years old. With him were my three brothers and five sisters.

When my little brothers and myself parted from the rest of the family at Buffalo and struck out alone we anticipated a tedious journey. We had one span of horses and a single horse, with a lumber wagon and a buggy. We crossed the Niagara on the ferryboat at Black Rock. Major Kirby was then the Canadian officer of customs at Fort Erie, and I had heard many stories of his strictness and severity. In my load I had a barrel of sugar, a quantity of tea and some other groceries, and I was in doubt as to how I might get along with the Major. He was very courteous and kind, however, and in reply to my full statement of what the load contained he informed me that all goods destined for the family use of immigrants were free of duty. An hour and a half was taken to make the entry and explain how the rest of the family and goods had gone up by lake steamer to Dunnville, and then up the Grand River to Brantford. After this, with kind wishes for our welfare, he sent us on our way.

From Fort Erie we went along the mountain through Smithville and Ancaster to Brantford, and from there on to Ayr, where we arrived in four days. We stopped for dinner and to feed our horses at Dolman's Hotel, Ayr. The barroom was filled by a crowd of excited Scotchmen, who were discussing the attempt to close a road between Ayr and Jedburgh by falling trees into it, and were filling in the pauses in heated argument by taking drams of whiskey. I could understand very little of what was said, and had serious misgivings that our Scotch neighbors, though sound Presbyterians, would not form very congenial acquaintances, a misgiving which happily was without foundation, as the sequel proved.

After dinner at Dolman's we drove around by Nithvale to our new home, which lay one mile south of Ayr. The farm upon which we were to move contained two hundred acres, to which another one hundred acres was added within a month. After storing our load of household goods in the house, which was vacant and ready for our occupation, we drove to our father's uncle, William Scott, one mile farther south, where we stayed overnight. Leaving my brothers there, I returned next day to Cainsville Landing, three miles below Brantford, for a load of our goods which had been left there by the steamer Dover.

In the New Home.

We were soon settled in our new home, and I was at work ploughing with the team I had brought from New York. Andrew Muir, became our hired man, and a very efficient and industrious man he was. In a short time we had sowed a fair amount of oats and peas, and had planted potatoes. I had been used to working in New York, and understood the business very well. I found that the work agreed with me, and I soon became tough and seasoned, and could perform all the kinds of work that I had to do with ease. The soil, it was easy to see, was an excellent one, and the prospect for an adequate return for the farmer's toil was so much better than it had been in Cattaraugus that I was highly pleased with the country, and as I had nothing to do but stay at home and work I determined to be contented whether I liked the people very well or not. Fortunately we were not long in discovering that the neighbors around us were pleasant, intelligent folk with the virtues of honesty and industry fully developed. I found no difficulty in being satisfied with my surroundings, and we all made up our minds to decide that the move to Canada was a good one.

My father and mother almost immediately after our arrival connected themselves with the congregation of the United Presbyterian Church at Ayr, of which Alexander Ritchie was pastor, which naturally increased the disposition of our Scotch neighbors to treat us in a friendly manner. I soon learned to use the Scotch dialect with considerable facility when I desired to do so, and made acquaintances as rapidly as I wished to do.

A Thriving District.

Ayr at this time was a thriving, and not by any means an unattractive country village of perhaps five hundred inhabitants, surrounded by a productive and a well-cultivated country. The Scotch farmers understood their business and gave diligent attention to it, and our neighbors with scarcely an exception were thrifty, frugal people, who were year by year reducing the debts upon their farms and adding to their stores of worldly substance.

Canada West, or Ontario as it has been called since confederation, was at this time increasing at a reasonable rate in wealth and population. Men were hopeful of the future and had faith in the country. The immigration was considerable, and the emigration to the United States comparatively light. The population of the Province was about 900,000, and its increase up to this point had been fairly rapid. The Huron district was just settling up and was then called the Queen's Bush. Brantford contained about 3,000 inhabitants. Paris 1,700, London 4,000, St. Thomas 1,200, Simcoe 1,400, Woodstock 2,000, Galt 1,300, and Guelph 1,700. Toronto was a city of less than 20,000; Hamilton had something less than 14,000, with a number of pushing, enterprising business men who thought its geographical position would enable it to take the lead of Toronto in a few years, and whose efforts to secure increased business and rapid growth earned for their town the title of the "Ambitious City."

The English Corn Laws had been repealed but a few years, having been in force up to 1846. Under their operation the country had enjoyed great prosperity, for the Canadian as well as the British farmer was protected in the British market, and the price of wheat was considerably higher in Canada than at corresponding points in the United States. Now, with the removal of the exceptional advantages conferred by the Corn Laws, a period of depression had set in, and the future of the country seemed slightly beclouded.

Work On a Pioneer Farm.

After the spring crops were put in we turned our attention to ploughing the fallows for wheat. By the time this was done, and the Swedish turnips sown and potatoes dressed out, harvesting commenced. Ours was done in the old-fashioned way. The grass was cut with the scythe, and the hay raked up by hand. Mowing machines, horse rakes and patent forks were then unknown, and I mowed, raked and pitched hay till our hay crop of over fifty tons was all secured in good order. Very soon after haying the harvest came on. The beautiful fields of red chaff wheat were a sight that the mountains of Cattaraugus could not furnish. All of the crop was cut with the cradle and bound into sheaves by hand. I was accustomed to the use of the cradle, and could easily lay down three acres a day. With a very moderate amount of assistance we put our crop of sixty acres of wheat into the barn. Then came the pea harvest, and soon after the oat harvest. Both of these crops we cared for with our own help. At the proper time the summer fallows were thoroughly harrowed to keep the soil free from weeds; as soon as possible after harvest they were cross-ploughed, this work not being completed till after the oats were cut. Late in August we commenced on the third ploughing, called the "seed furrowing," which left the land as mellow as a garden. Between September 10 and 20 the wheat was sown, a half a day's thrashing having previously been done for seed. Then came the cutting of clover seed, the digging of potatoes, the fall ploughing, and the pulling and storing of turnips and various odd jobs.

As soon as convenient after the fall work was done our wheat was thrashed with an open cylinder machine, as separators were not then in use. The straw had to be raked from the floor in front of the machine, and the grain separated from the chaff with the hand fanning mill. When our wheat crop was thrashed we found that the yield averaged a little over twenty-six bushels to the acre, notwithstanding that most of the land was quite stumpy. Unfortunately the price was low, and the greater part of the wheat we had to spare, after saving bread and feed, was sold at about 56 cents per bushel. At this time Dundas and Brantford were the chief points for the shipment of grain or flour from Brant, Waterloo, Oxfrod and parts of other counties adjacent to them. All grain for shipment had to be teamed to these places. After the Great Western Railway was built in 1854 Paris became our principal market town, though we still went to Brantford at times.

Life on the farm was a pleasant and an active one. I was not troubled with a desire for dress, jewellery or ornaments. There was always work to do, and I found great pleasure in doing it. In the winter I allowed the others to do the work about the barn, but I did most of the work that required the use of the axe, which relieved me from doing chores and gave me more time for reading and study at night. The second winter after we came to Canada I did most of the work in cutting our own wood, and cutting enough more to pay for an open cylinder thrashing machine bought of John Watson of Ayr. This wood my brother George teamed to Ayr. In one of my years on the farm I lost but one day, and that was spent in fishing for trout in Cedar Creek, where my father and brothers frequently, or at least occasionally, went. I had very good sport and caught a good string of fish, but it was not pleasant working through the dense cedar swamp where the stream ran, and I concluded that work on the farm would pay better and was just as enjoyable.

No Self-Binders Then.

In 1851 we had a very heavy harvest to take off. We had put in eighty acres of wheat the previous fall; sixty acres of it was on sod. The land was all summer fallowed, being ploughed three times, thoroughly cultivated and put in the best possible shape for the seed. The wheat grew rank and luxuriant and when it came into head the growth of straw was heavy enough for forty bushels to the acre. When the grain was in the milk a couple of heavy thunder and rain storms beat the stalks down badly, and more than half the crop was either lodged or twisted by circular gusts of wind into "swirls." When the grain was ripening a few misty, muggy days prevented going into harvest, and when the weather cleared up so that work could commence all the wheat in the country was dead ripe. The result was a sharp demand for harvest laborers, and as we were off the main line of travel from the Queen's Bush north of us, where most of the harvest help came from, we could not get a man, and there was nothing for it but to go on with our harvest with our own help. We had two hired men and could run two cradles with the necessary help to take up after them and shock up the grain. Andrew Muir and I did the cradling; Peter Bawtinhamer and my brothers George and Thomas bound after the cradles. Bawtinhamer was as active as a cat, and could take up after one cradle and help my brothers with the other. My father and younger brother shocked up the sheaves and brought water and lunch. With a determination to do our best we set to work; we were in the field in the morning as soon as the dew would permit work to commence. At mid-forenoon a light lunch was brought to us in the field and then we kept on till dark. The work was very heavy, and we averaged three acres per day to each cradle in the twisted and lodged wheat, which was fully equal to four and a half acres per day in an ordinary crop of wheat that stood up steadily. It is needless to say that this was all that muscle and will power could do. Before we could get any help about fifty acres of our wheat was cut and in stook. The waste from shelling was less than we expected, and we got through with the herculean task with more comfort than we anticipated. After our own wheat was cut I turned in and helped some of our neighbors. I cradled eighteen days in wheat harvest that year, and was obliged to lie up a couple of days with a lame side when the battle was over.

The farmer of to-day with his binder delivering the sheaves ready to be put into shock knows little of our sensations in facing a harvest of eighty acres of heavy lodged wheat, with two cradles and the number of men and boys necessary to keep up to them. Hard work and severe muscular exertion were the order of the day on Canadian farms fifty years ago. The condition of things existing then was not without its advantages, however, for when hardships are endured, hardy, self-reliant men are produced.

The Northern Clearings.

At this time the work of the pioneer was nearly completed in the section where my father settled, but in many of the surrounding sections the work of clearing away the primeval forest was still in progress. North and northwest of us, in the region embraced in the counties of Huron and Bruce and a portion of the counties of Wellington and Grey, was a new country which was just being settled and which received the name of the Queen's Bush, to which I have previously referred. It is now a well-settled and highly-cultivated country. At the time of which I write, many of the settlers were in the habit of coming south through haying and wheat and oat harvest in Brant, Oxford and older settled counties. Some only came for the wheat harvest, as wages were the best then. The small sum of money earned would often suffice to pay the settler's taxes and buy a much-needed supply of meat and flour while he was waiting for his modest crop. The wages in haying and oat harvest were usually 75 cents per day and board, and in wheat harvest $1. On rare occasions the wheat harvest rate would be $1.25 or $1.50. Many men who afterwards were the owners of large and valuable farms, well stocked and with good buildings, were glad in this way to earn a few dollars with which to meet the most pressing needs while bravely struggling with the backwoodsman's difficulties, and with patient toil laying the foundation of future competence and independence. The pioneer in his own way was a hero, and we hardly realise now how much the State owes to these hardy, courageous men who with patient toil subdued the wilderness and fought a brave and winning battle with privation and poverty, emerging from the ordeal at last substantial and well-to-do citizens.

HONORS IN HUMBLE LIFE.

Imperial Service Medal For Letter Carriers and Light Keepers.

The London Chronicle in a recent issue says: An interesting honors list appears in last night's Gazette, the recipients being retired members of the Colonial Civil Service, who had occupied quite humble positions, such as letter carrier, lightkeeper and messenger.

Upon these the King has conferred the Imperial Civil Service medal, which was instituted by his Majesty for the recognition of long and meritorious service in branches other than administrative and clerical.

The following is a list of those upon whom the medal has been bestowed:

Bonner, George, lightkeeper, Point Aconi, Province of Nova Scotia.

Currie, George, lightkeeper, Isle of Coves, Province of Ontario.

Cusson, Narcisse, letter carrier, Montreal, Canada.

Francis, Robert, coxswain, Harbor Master's Department, Saint Helena.

Roy, Joseph, messenger, Attorney-General's Department, Province of Quebec.

Short, William Stephen, letter carrier, London, Province of Ontario.

Tremblay, Dorilas, lightkeeper, Portneuf, Province of Quebec.

Our Best Investment.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, recently was the guest of the Canadian Club of Cornwall at a dinner. Hon. Mr. Emmerson spoke at considerable length on Canada's national railway, the International. He related the history of the road from its inception to the present day, and claimed that the building of this railway, linking the various Provinces, had cemented the bonds of confederation. The Intercolonial had opened up trade between upper Canada and the Maritime Provinces, and Ontario got the greater share of the benefits. It had brought the people of the various colonies together, and had helped to wipe out sectionalism and make Canada a nation. He claimed that the money spent on the Intercolonial was the best invested money in Canada. The interest on it came in the development and prosperity of the country. In this it was like the money spent on canals and subsidizing railways.

Labrador Fisheries.

Canada has immense resources and, perhaps because of that, inland Canadians are not as fully aware as they should be of the great value of the fisheries along the coasts. The name Labrador is apt to suggest cold, starvation, and hardship, yet the exports from the Labrador coast are large and steadily growing. The fishery figures show that the export value of the fish sent out from Labrador rose from $545,473 in 1900 to $1,257,220 in 1906. The catch for 1908 was a little smaller, and the export value amounted to $1,080,432. This does not make a great showing against the millions of bushels of grain exported from the West, or against the great exports of the Eastern Provinces, but, considering the smallness of the population, and how comparatively neglected this part of the world has been, the figures are striking, and should cause all Canadians to do some thinking.

Do not whip a frightened horse. It only adds to his fright.

FEET OF FARM HORSES.

The Whole Subject Illuminated by a Clever Writer—Some of Their Ills and Their Remedies.

The hoofs should be of good size, sound in texture, waxy and healthy in appearance, free from wrinkles, ridges, cracks proceeding from the hoof head downward and prominent projecting growths at the toes indicating chronic founder (laminitis). The color of the hoof is of little importance, so long as the hoof is sound, fully developed, healthy and properly formed. The hoof is a continuation of the skin of the leg and takes its color from that of the skin of the coronet and pastern. Dark horn is, however, popular with many horsemen. The hoof head should be prominent, heels wide, strong, not too close to the ground. The sole should be slightly concave, not markedly convex or flat; the frog large, healthy, elastic, free from deep cleft, bars prominent. Small, brittle, flat, weak, low-headed or great, spongy, soft, brittle feet as well as those that are notably unsound should be avoided in selecting breeding horses.

The pastern formed of the long pastern bone (Os suffraginis) extending from fetlock to hoof head (coronet) should be strong, wide and moderately sloping, not short, upright and stilty looking. The average draft horse inclines to steepness of pastern and consequent stubbiness in gait. Very long, weak pasterns that bring the back of the fetlock too near the ground are objectionable, as they cause strain up-

SPLINTS.

(Marks xx show location of splints. The right foot also has bad quarter crack.)

on the tendons and detract from ability to handle heavy loads. Too short, distinctly upright pasterns are even more objectionable. They prevent springy, elastic action of the feet and by immediately transferring concussion from the ground to the foot and bony column superimposed thereon jar the parts and set up irritation and inflammation, which are apt to result in such unsoundness as navicular disease, side bone, ringbone, quarter crack, corns, contracted heels and kindred troubles.

The bone of the pastern should have a slope of about 45 degrees and the front of the hoof 50 degrees. Upright pasterns induce stubby action, and horses having such conformation wear out quickly upon the streets. Springy, elastic action comes from oblique yet strong pasterns, and the feet under such wear well on the pavements.

Where the quarter crack appears it is a difficult matter to bring down a new growth of sound hoof without firing and blistering, so that prevention is all important. There is no need to cut out the sole or "open the heel," as it is called. The frog and heels should be left absolutely untouched, and they cannot be too well developed. The sole will take care of itself, for nature will throw off dead horn as required. Keep the walls rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent, and, with but few exceptions, horses will go to market in the best possible condition, so far as the feet are concerned, to command a profitable price.

In this connection it may be added that sound feet are best produced by adequate feeding of nutritious food. Horn comes from the nitrogenous constituents (protein) of the food, and for this reason a complete ration should be used for the growing of colt frame and sound hoof horn, for corn alone cannot be depended upon to produce good, sound feet. Sudden changes of food, periods of sickness, exposure to inclement weather for months at a time, all have an injurious effect upon the feet; therefore it is important to shelter the colt well, feed him regularly and generously and protect him as much as possible against the ravages of disease. Train the feet in the way they should grow, and when they are mature they will not be so liable to depart from sound form and substance.—A. S. Alexander in American Cultivator.

Value of Manure.

Barnyard manure is one of the most efficient means at the disposal of the farmer to permanently improve his soil. Probably no other fertilizer possesses to so great a degree the power of restoring worn soils to productiveness and giving them lasting fertility. It accomplishes this result, however, not so much by the actual fertilizing constituents which it supplies as by improving the physical properties of the soil, increasing the amount of humus, which is generally deficient in worn soils; improving its texture and increasing its water absorbing and water holding power.

For Winter Eggs.

This ration has been found effective in the production of eggs in winter at the Canadian experimental farms for many seasons past: A mash composed of shorts, 2 parts; ground oats, 1 part; cornmeal, 1 part; meat meal, 1 part; the whole mixed into a crumbly condition with boiling water.

Care of the Horse.

The man who goes to his stable, waters his horses and gives them a light feed the last thing every night before he retires always has round, sleek, good-looking animals.

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM

Author of "Under the Rose"

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(Continued From Last Week.)

CHAPTER XI.

SEVERAL bleak days were followed by a little June weather in October. A somnolent influence fused everywhere. Above the undulation of land on the horizon were the clouds, like heavenly hills, reflecting their radiance on those earthly elevations. The celestial mountains and valleys gave wondrous perspective to the outlook, and around them lay an atmosphere unreal and idyllic.

On such a morning Susan stood at a turn in the road gazing after a departing vehicle with ill concealed satisfaction and yet withal some dubiousness. Now that the plan suggested by Mauville had not miscarried, certain misgivings arose, for there is a compunction in the culmination wanting in the conception of an act. As the partial realization of the situation swept over her she gave a gasp, and then, the vehicle having meanwhile vanished, a desperate spirit of bravado replaced her momentary apprehension. She even laughed nervously as she waved her handkerchief in the direction the coach had taken. "Bon voyage!"

But as the words fell from the smiling lips her eyes became thoughtful and her hand fell to her side. It occurred to Susan she would be obliged to divert suspicion from herself. The curving lips straightened. She turned abruptly and hastened toward the town. But her footsteps soon lagged and she paused thoughtfully.

"If I reach the hotel too soon," she murmured, "they may overtake him."

So she stopped at the wayside, attracted by the brilliant cardinal flowers, humming as she plucked them, but ever and anon glancing around guiltily. The absurd thought came to her that the bright autumn blossoms

"Constance has been carried off!"

were red, the hue of sin, and she threw them on the sward and unconsciously rubbed her hands on her dress.

Still she lingered, however, vaguely mindful she was adding to her burden of ill doing, but finally again started slowly toward the village, hurrying as she approached the hotel, where she encountered the soldier on the veranda. Her distressed countenance and haste proclaimed her a messenger of disaster.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" she exclaimed wildly. "Where is Mr. Barnes?"

"What is the matter, Miss Duran?" suspecting very little was the matter, for Susan was nothing if not all of a twitter.

"Constance has been carried off!"

"Carried off!" He regarded her as if he thought she had lost her senses.

"Yes, abducted!"

"Abducted! By whom?"

"I—I did not see his face!" she gasped. "And it is all my fault! I asked her to take a walk! Oh, what shall I do?" wringing her hands in anguish that was half real. "We kept on and on—it was so pleasant—until we had passed far beyond the outskirts of the village. At a turn in the road stood a coach; a cloak was thrown over my head by some one behind—I must have fainted—and when I recovered she was gone. Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

"When did it happen?" As he spoke the young man left the veranda. [illegible] the porch was his horse, and Saint-Prosper's hand now rested on the bridle.

"I can't tell how long I was unconscious," said the seemingly hysterical young woman, "but I hurried here as soon as I recovered myself."

"Where did it occur? Down the road [illegible]?"

"Yes."

Saint-Prosper vaulted into the saddle. [illegible]

"How quixotic," she thought discontentedly. "But he won't catch them," came the consoling afterthought as she turned to seek the manager.

Soon the soldier, whose spirited dash down the main thoroughfare had awakened some misgivings in the little town, was beyond the precincts of village scrutiny. The country road was hard, although marked by deep cuts from traffic during a rainy spell, and the horse's hoofs rang out with exhilarating rhythm. Regardless of all save the distance traversed, the rider yet forbore to press the pace, relaxing only when, after a considerable interval, he came to another road and drew rein at the fork. One way to the right ran gently through the valley, apparently terminating in the luxuriant foliage, while the other, like a winding, murky stream, stretched out over a more level tract of land.

Which thoroughfare had the coach taken? Dismounting, the young man hastily examined the ground, but the earth was so dry and firm and the tracks of wheels so many it was impossible to distinguish the old marks from the new. Even signpost there was none. The roads diverged, and the soldier could but blindly surmise their destination, selecting after some hesitation the thoroughfare running into the gorgeous autumnal painted forest.

He had gone no inconsiderable distance when his doubts were abruptly confirmed. Reaching an opening, bright as the chapel of a darkened monastery, he discerned a farmer in a buckboard approaching from the opposite direction. The swift pace of the rider and the leisurely jog of the team soon brought them together.

"Did you pass a coach down the road?" asked the soldier.

"Noa," said the farmer deliberately as his fat horses instinctively stood stock still; "didn't pass nobody."

"Where does the other road at the fork go?"

"To the patroon village. There's a reform orator there today and a barn burners' camp fire."

Without waiting to thank his informant, Saint-Prosper pulled his horse quickly around.

After impatiently riding an hour or more the horseman drew near the patroon village, a cluster of houses amid the hills and meadows.

In the historic market place, as Saint-Prosper rode down the street, were assembled a number of leaseholders of both sexes and all ages listening to the flowing tongue of a rustic speechmaker. This forum of the people was shaded by a sextet of well grown elms. The platform of the local Demosthenes stood in a corner near the street.

On the outskirts of the gathering, near the road, stood a tall, beetling individual whom Saint-Prosper addressed, reining in his horse near the wooden rail which answered for a fence.

"Dinna ye ken I'm listening?" impatiently retorted the other with a fierce frown.

The soldier's impatience and anger were ready to leap forth at a word. He wheeled fiercely upon the weedy Scot to demand peremptorily the information so uncivilly withheld, when a gust of wind blowing something light down the road caused his horse to shy suddenly and the rider to glance at what had frightened the animal. After a brief scrutiny he dismounted quickly and examined more attentively the object, a pamphlet with a red cover, upon which appeared the printed design of the conventional Greek masks of tragedy and comedy, and beneath the title, "The Honeymoon." The bright binding, albeit soiled by the dusty road, and the fluttering of the leaves in the breeze had startled the horse and incidentally attracted the attention of his master. Across the somber mask of melancholy was traced in buoyant hand the name of the young actress.

The soldier without a moment's hesitation thrust the pamphlet inside his coat, flung himself on his horse and, turning from the market place, dashed down the road.

CHAPTER XII.

"FOR a man who can't abide the sex this is a predicament," muttered the patroon's jackal as the coach in which he found himself sped rapidly along the highway. "Here am I as much an abductor as my lord who whipped his lady from England to the [illegible]," gravely regarding a motionless figure on the seat opposite and a face like ivory against the dark cushions. "Curse the story! Telling it led to this! How white she is—like [illegible] almost as if—"

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] to glean [illegible] of the person [illegible] by the [illegible]. Moreover, [illegible] half [illegible] and it would be idle to [illegible] now.

"Why couldn't the patroon have remained content with his bottle?" he grumbled. "But he must needs rush to this frivolous and irrational proceeding! There's something reasonable in pursuing a purse, but carrying off a woman— Yet she's a handsome baggage."

Over the half recumbent figure swept his glance, pausing as he surveyed her face, across which flowed a tress of hair loosened in the struggle. Save for the unusual pallor of her cheek she might have been sleeping, but as he watched her the lashes slowly lifted, and he sullenly nerved himself for the encounter. At the aspect of those headlike eyes, resolute although ill at ease, like a snake striving to charm an adversary, a tremor of half recollection shone in her gaze and the color flooded her face. Mechanically sweeping back the straggling lock of hair, she raised herself without removing her eyes. He who had expected a tempest of tears shifted uneasily, even irritably, from that steady stare until, finding the silence intolerable, he burst out:

"Well, ma'am, am I a bugbear?"

In her dazed condition she probably did not hear his words, or if she did set no meaning to them. Her glance, however, strayed to the narrow window and then wandered back to the well worn interior of the coach. Suddenly, as the startling realization of her position came to her, she uttered a loud cry, sprang toward the door and, with nervous fingers, strove to open it. The man placed a detaining hand on her shoulder and roughly thrust her toward the seat.

"Make the best of it!" he exclaimed peremptorily. "I'm not to be trifled with."

"Who are you?" she demanded breathlessly.

"That's an incriminating question, ma'am," he replied.

"Perhaps you will tell me the meaning of this outrage; your smothering me—forcing me into this coach—and driving away—where?"

"You asked where we were driving? Across the country. What is the meaning of this—outrage, I believe you called it? All actions spring from two sources—Cupid and cupidity. The rest of the riddle you'll have to guess."

"But you have told me nothing," she replied.

"Do you call that nothing? You have the approximate cause—causa causans. Was it Cupid? No, for, like Bacon, your sex's 'fantastical' charms move me not."

This sally put him in better temper with himself. She was helpless, and he experienced a churlish satisfaction in her condition.

(To Be Continued.)

A COMPOSITE SWEETHEART.

They chanced to meet upon the stair—
'Twas but a year before
When they had parted tearfully
With tender vows galore.

"The fact that we were sweethearts once
I never can forget.
You were my only love," he sighed—
"My first and last, Janet!

"Oh, memory returning breathes
Again that fond farewell
Beneath the budding lilac boughs
By moonlight, Annabel.

"No other face, however fair,
Can ever come between.
Your image in my faithful heart
Will reign alone, Pauline."

She turned upon him with a look
That made his marrow freeze.
"Sir," she exclaimed in icy tones,
"My name is Eloise!"
—Minna Irving in New York Times.

Business and Pleasure.

Old Man—What ye cryin' for, Tommy?

Tommy—I want to build a snow house.

Old Man—Won't yer ma let ye?

Tommy—Yes, but she wants me ter take de snow off de sidewalk ter build it wid.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Ship's Life.

The average life of a ship is about twenty-six years.

Sponge Farms.

Several sponge farms, all of which are paying concerns, are to be found in the Mediterranean. Until recently sponges have been simply collected from the sea floor, where they have flourished in a wild state, but of late years they have, like oysters, been cultivated.

The Best Beef.

The choicest beef is secured from a steer that is not only fat, but well supplied with lean. Quality of flesh is not always indicated by weight.

Pisa's Leaning Tower.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is 179 feet in height and leans [illegible] feet out of plumb.

A London Banquet of 1601.

A Spanish visitor to London in 1601 describes a banquet of that day. "I will tell you no lye," he begins cautiously. "I saw such kindes of meate eaten as are wont to be seene and not eaten—as a horse rosted, a cat in gely, little lizards with whot broth, froggs fried and divers other sortes of meates, which I sawe theme eate, but I never knew what they were till they were eaten." The "quaking custard" of that period was a huge dish in the middle of the table, into which, "at a private signal, the city fool suddenly leaped over the heads of the astonished feasters, who were instantly bespattered with this rich and savory mud." Undeterred, however, by this nasty behavior, the citizens not only ate plentifully of the custard, but even took some home to their wives. Nor were the women of those days backward in demanding expensive dainties for themselves. It seems, for an essayist of 1601 sarcastically asks: "Who will not admire our nice dames of London, who must have cherries at 20 shillings a pound and peascods at 5 shillings a peck? Young rabbettes of a spanne and chickens of an inch?"

Slaves in Scotland.

Were there once slaves in Scotland? A volume on Scottish industrial and social history in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has some passages on the subject:

"It shocks us very much to learn that the men, and even the women, who worked in the coal mines at that time—i. e., the eighteenth century—in Scotland still continued to be, as of old, little better than slaves. By a law passed by the Scottish parliament in 1606 every man who once went to work in a coal mine was bound to labor in it all his life as a 'necessary servant.' If he tried to run away he was tried and punished as a thief. If the land was sold on which the coal pit stood in which he worked he was sold with it like any of the machinery of the pit. In 1775 an act of parliament was passed which set free most of the pit workers, but it was not till the end of the century that this form of slavery was quite abolished."

Odd Occurrence in the Hunting Field.

On the afternoon of Feb. 8, 1794, the hounds of his grace the Duke of Beaufort were in full cry. The run had been a long one, and they knew that the fox was almost spent. Suddenly the scent turned abruptly from the open, leading straight into the garden of a cottage in the little village of Castle Coombe. Those who were following wondered what had happened and were more astonished still to see the entire pack, without checking for an instant, dash through the open door into the little room. A shrill scream was heard, and when the whipper in threw himself from his horse and gained the threshold he saw a sight which probably no fox hunter has ever met before or since. A white faced woman stood clasping a child in her arms, and right there in the cradle, from which the infant had just been snatched, eighteen couple of fierce hounds were struggling to devour their fox.

The Auto Habit.

Some delver has found in the Bible what he believes to be a hint of automobiles. It is contained in the story of the vision of Nahum, the Elkoshite, concerning the burden of Nineveh. In the account given by this seer of the military array of the Medes and Babylonians against Nineveh occurs this verse: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against the other in the broad way, they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightning." If that doesn't describe a street full of motor cars what does? Then, again, a variant of the word "jostle," which the original Hebrew will, it is said, bear even better, is "pass swiftly, without particular purpose, to and fro." Isn't that the automobile habit?

Smoking a Pipe.

The Canadian Cigar and Tobacco Journal gives some hints to those who smoke pipes. Everybody thinks he knows how to smoke a pipe, but to do it perfectly is not easy. "Time is a keynote of successful pipe smoking," says the Journal, "and another is gentleness. Take it easy. Don't crowd the pipe to the top of the bowl. Never get a pipe hot. Keep cool, and keep your pipe cool. You can relight a pipe, and if you are an old smoker you will be all the better for it. When you have finished do not refill a heated pipe."

Washington Monument.

The towering Washington monument, solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft, which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire 174 feet long hanging in the center of the structure and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water.

Animal Voices.

A cow will moo about an octave; a dog will bark a fourth or fifth of an octave; a horse's neigh is a descent on the chromatic scale, while the donkey will bray in octaves. No donkey has ever yet given evidence of proficiency in the study of voice production.

Success.

The Youth—Yes, I'm in business for myself, but I don't seem to be able to meet with any success. The Sage—Nobody ever meets with success, young man. He must overtake it.

A good way to teach a child to behave is to behave yourself.—Quincy Whig.

MODISTIC DOINGS.

The Smart Touch of Gold and Silver. Romance Suits.

A touch of gold or silver appears on nearly all of the newest French gowns, while in ribbon rosettes or in large roses or other flowers silver and gold cloth trims any number of the smartest hats. In embroidery worked directly upon the material or laid on as a trimming, or on fine textures, as net and chiffon, it is woven in.

For evening silver and gold slippers are still fashionable if they tone in with the costume. Gold may be worn

HOUSE GOWN—5112, 5520.

with almost any shade, but silver slippers are only effective with light colors. Satin slippers to match the gown, embroidered with silver or gold to carry out the effect of the trimming on the dress, make an attractive finish to any costume.

Smart narrow stoles of ermine are to be seen in the shops, with muffs to match. A set of this kind looks well worn with a pastel cloth suit in pale green, rose or blue.

Dainty colors for house frocks are soft light shades of red, the rose tones, dull light blues, light browns, biscuits, grays and lavenders. The gayety and dressiness of such a gown are increased without loss of serviceable qualities if it is made up over a white lining.

The model in the cut is excellent for a house frock when carried out in any of the above shades. The waist can be cut square or round, as is most becoming to the wearer.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Butterfly Decorations Very Smart. Dominance Flower Hats.

Butterflies play an important part in winter fashions. They appear on hat pins, hair ornaments, appliqued or embroidered on gowns and as bows for the tailored blouse and now in lace, ribbon or beads they are found on evening slippers.

Turbans or other small hats made entirely of leaves and flowers over a

A USEFUL APRON—5[illegible].

frame are liked just now. Fresh flowers on a hat that has been worn for the last few months brighten it up wonderfully, and many of the new turban shapes have been refreshed by this treatment.

Belts on smart reception and evening frocks have become a sash. Broad sashes carefully fitted and shaped to the waist in front are tied in enormous butterfly bows which extend up the back almost to the shoulders. They float in long ends on the skirt behind and are rounded lappet fashion and edged with kilted ribbon or lace or are knotted and finished off with tassels. Others have ends which hang down on the skirt in front from under the belt like stoles, three, four or five inches apart. Others are knotted into huge bows at one side of the waist or looped into different lengths at the side.

Chiffon is now used to place beneath the embroideries on suits and skirts. The design shows much more attractive through this soft lining.

The illustration pictures a practical apron for little miss when she feels like dusting the nursery or working with her paint brush. The model is carried out in butcher's linen trimmed with embroidery, but any wash material would be quite as pretty.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Noses of Great Men.

Prominent noses seem to have been the property of many great men. Lycurgus and Solon had noses six inches in length, and Ovid was surnamed Naso on account of his large nose. Scipio Nasica derived his name from his prominent olfactory organ, and Alexander the Great and Cardinals Wolsey and Richelieu all had large noses. On the medals of Cyrus and Artaxerxes their noses came clear out to the rim of the coin. Washington's was the true aquiline type, indicative of firmness and patience, as was the nose of Julius Caesar. Mohammed had a singular nose. It was so curved that a writer has told us that the point of it seemed continually striving to insert itself between his lips. The noses of Franklin, Shakespeare and Dr. Johnson all had wide nostrils, betokening strength and love of thought. The nose of Napoleon was exquisitely though firmly chiseled. He often said, "Give me a man with plenty of nose!" Frederick the Great had so large a nose that Lavater offered to wager that blindfolded he could tell it among 10,000 by merely taking it between his thumb and forefinger.

The Fly That Buzzed For Mendelssohn.

The following story is told of the music of the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream:" While Mendelssohn was deep in the making of this same fine overture he went riding one day with a friend. In order, after awhile, to rest their horses the two boon companions dismounted and stretched themselves out under the shade of a great tree. Suddenly there came an excited "Hush!" from the great composer, who half arose very cautiously. A large fly was buzzing over them, and Mendelssohn was anxious to catch the true sound of the insect's hum as it gradually drifted farther away. Many days later when the overture had been completed the artist called his friend's attention to that passage in progression where the violoncello modulates in the chord of the seventh of the descending scale from B minor to F sharp minor. "There that's the fly that buzzed past us at Schonhausen," said Mendelssohn.

Crushing a Critic.

School superintendents in New York among their many duties are expected to report on the personality of teachers in their district. It is not always easy to get "a line" on that quality of a teacher, so many are lenient in the work. One of the superintendents, however, is never satisfied until he has made the test for orderliness by asking the teacher to open his or her desk. One day he found one of his fair subordinates with things in great confusion. She was evidently violating heaven's first law.

"My dear," said he to the blushing delinquent, "I don't believe you will make a good housekeeper."

The desk closed with a bang, there was fire in her eye as she calmly replied:

"Oh! Are you looking for a housekeeper?"

Falling Into Holes In Air.

One of the strange experiences of a balloonist is that of falling into a hole in the air, which Mr. Rolker reports as follows: "So you continue sailing, enjoying the present with little thought of the startling surprises that may be before you. Ahead of you, unseen, may be what the balloonist calls a hole in the air, resembling the vortex of a maelstrom, and down this you may literally fall at a rate which is terrifying until by sacrificing two or three bagfuls of sand at once your pilot checks your downward flight. But these 'holes' are scarce, and as a rule the atmosphere is of uniform carrying power."

When Dogs Were Cooks.

"There was a time," said the antiquarian, "when dogs did our roasting for us—at least they kept the meat turning so it would not burn. 'Spit dogs' they were called, and we call their descendants 'spitz' to this day. Spit dogs were trained to turn the spits on which roasted chickens, beef, ducks and turkeys. The little fellows did their work well. They were never known to let a fowl burn or to snatch a mouthful or two from it. As late as 1816 spit dogs were employed in the old Philadelphia inns on Second and Third streets."

The Servant Question.

The proud millionaire entered his garage haughtily. "Francois," he said, "you took out the new sixty horsepower again last night without permission. I'm afraid I'll have to get another chauffeur."

"I wish you would, sir," Francois answered. "With those four big cars there's quite enough work for two of us."

Historic New York.

New York city has more points of historical interest than any other city on the continent, there being scores of them, extending from Fort Amsterdam, where the new custom house stands, at the Battery, on the south, to Fort George, Fort Washington and the Van Cortlandt manor house on the north.

Equalized.

The larynx of man is twice the size on an average of the same organ in woman, although this disproportion is equalized by the fact that woman uses her larynx a little more than twice as much as man.

Not Needed.

"I have here a neat and pretty little letter opener," began the agent. "[illegible] have I at home," said the [illegible] man sadly. "I'm married [illegible]

Roof your Buildings with "EASTLAKE" Metallic Shingles

Made in Canada 21 years

Warranted made of better material, more accurately and scientifically constructed, will last longer and cost less for labor in applying than any other metal shingles.

RUST, FIRE, LIGHTNING AND STORM PROOF

We are manufacturers of all reliable kinds of SHEET METAL BUILDING MATERIALS. No cheap trash. Careful, thorough and prompt attention to all enquiries. Prompt shipment and right prices. Catalogue upon request. Write for prices.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. OF CANADA, Limited
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

COVERED WITH BOILS!

HOW BILEANS PURIFY THE BLOOD

Spring pimples, boils, skin rashes and eruptions are just now rampant. The most scientific corrective and blood purifier is Bileans, the herbal remedy. Mr. Thos. Hesselwood, an employee of the Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto, says: "Bileans are the best blood purifier and liver corrective I have ever met with. Pimples and boils broke out all over my neck. My blood seemed absolutely filled with impurities and poisons. My liver was disordered, too, and I was dull, weak and ailing. Bileans purified my blood and cured the boils and pimples; they also toned up my system —gave me vim and energy, and filled me with life and vigor!"

Reader, Bileans can do the same for you! All druggists and stores sell them at 50 cents a box, or from Bilean Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for $2.50. Send one cent stamp for sample box.

Story of Bogus Jewels.

A curious incident happened in Rome, Italy, some time ago, when a travelling trunk was lost. The owner, a music hall singer, declared that it contained valuable effects and jewelry, and she was offered $25,000 in final settlement of all claims. But the music hall star refused.

It so happened that, pending negotiations, the trunk was discovered, and the order was at once given by the officials for a list of its contents. An expert jeweller was also requisitioned, and his response was to the effect that the asserted precious diamonds were all false. The fact reached the ears of the owner, who disappeared, and has not been heard of since.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"That dog I bought of you yesterday turns out to be a ferocious animal. He's bitten a lump out of my boy's leg."

"Well, sir," replied the dog fancier, "didn't I tell you when you bought 'im that he was very fond of children?"—Tit-Bits.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences as many have testified who have tried it.

When Thomas A. Edison was living in Menlo Park a visitor from New York said to him one day:

"By the way, your front gate needs repairing. It was all I could do to get it open. You ought to have it trimmed, or greased, or something."

Mr. Edison laughed.

"Oh, no," he said. "Oh, no."

"Why not?" asked the visitor.

"Because," was the reply, "every one who comes through that gate pumps two buckets of water into the tank on the roof." — New Orleans Picayune.

The Family Physician

The best medicines in the world cannot take the place of the family physician. Consult him early when taken ill. If the trouble is with your throat, bronchial tubes, or lungs, ask him about taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Then take it or not, as he says.

Ayer's — We publish our formulas. We banish alcohol from our medicines. We urge you to consult your doctor.

[illegible] Ayer's Pills [illegible]

Death Instead of Secret.

M. Capel, a distinguished chemist and alchemist, of Paris, France, who has long been trying to manufacture gold, brought about the death of himself and his entire family recently, just when he believed he had solved the golden riddle.

M. Capel had recently hinted to several people that he had made an important discovery in his experiments at gold production, and he wrote to his brother saying that he believed that he was on the way toward solving the problem.

He called his wife and three children into his laboratory at Pomet and showed them what appeared to be a nugget of gold.

He was explaining to them the process he had used, when he inadvertently pushed a basin containing some gun-powder too near the lamp. A terrific explosion followed, blowing up the entire laboratory and leaving it a heap of ruins.

Neighbors rushed to the rescue, and with great difficulty were able to recover the shattered bodies of the alchemist, his wife and three children. The wife was still able to speak, but she died on her way to the hospital. The alchemist has left no trace of his discovery.

HEALTHY BABIES.

Healthy babies are good babies—it is only the sick child that cries all the time. Mothers, if you want to see your little ones smiling and happy give them Baby's Own Tablets—there is a smile in every dose. The Tablets cure all the little ailments of childhood arising out of a disordered condition of the stomach or bowels. They are good for all babies and are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst to contain no opiates or harmful drugs. Mrs. F. D. Kirk, Dumfries, N. B., says: "I always use Baby's Own Tablets for the ailments of my little ones and find them a splendid medicine. A few doses always restores them to perfect health. I would not be without the Tablets in the house." The tablets are sold by druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lawyer (cross-examining witness)—Are you sure you didn't dream that, Mr. Ruggles? By the way, do you believe in dreams?

Witness—Not as a general thing; but I know they come true sometimes.

Lawyer—Oh, they do, do they? Can you mention a specific instance?

Witness—Yes, sir. You remember, Mr. Ketcham, you paid me $5 the other day that you had been owing me a year. Well, I had dreamed the night before that you met me on the street and paid it. I was so strongly impressed with that dream that I hunted you up the next day, you recollect, and dunned you for it.—Chicago Tribune.

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

No Infraction of Rules.

As an express train was going through a station one of the passengers leaned too far out of the window, overbalanced, and fell out. He fortunately landed on a sand heap, so that he did himself no great injury, but, with torn clothes and not a few bruises, said to a porter who was standing by:

"What shall I do?"

"You're all right, mister," said the porter. "You're ticket allows you to break your journey."—Tit-Bits.

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Canadian Honored.

The Canadian Gazette has the following to say of the recent distinction conferred upon Dr. Robert Bell:

There is something peculiarly gratifying to Canadian pride in the distinction conferred upon Dr. Robert Bell, chief geologist of the Canadian survey, by the American Geographical society. Never before has the Cullum medal been conferred upon a geographer who was not a citizen of the United States, and Dr. Bell is thus doubly honored, for only last year he received the Patron's or King's gold medal of the Royal Geographical society. Dr. Bell's name is a household word with Canadians. His surveys and explorations, extending 1,600 miles north of the United States' boundary, have removed from the maps of the Canadian hinterland its former vacant appearance, and form the subject of a great many maps published by the geographical survey of Canada in the last five years. It is a happy illustration of the brotherhood of science that the extent and value of Dr. Bell's work during the last half century should thus receive spontaneous recognition at the hands of the great geographical societies.

Otherwise Occupied.

"Why can't I get my number?" demanded the man.

"Line's busy," replied the telephone girl.

"I don't believe it."

"It's so, just the same. Some cowboys have borrowed it to hang a horse thief with."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Eighty Years Old—Catarrh Fifty Years. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cures him. Want any stronger evidence of the power of this wonderful remedy over this universal disease? Want the truth of the case confirmed? Write George Lewis, Shamokin, Pa. He says: "I look upon my cure as a miracle." It relieves in ten minutes.—89.

Prudent.

"Don't you think you ought to tell father of our engagement, Bob?"

"Was that your father who has just come home?"

"Yes."

"Well, I think I will wait till he has had time to put his slippers on!"

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon, use it.

"And why didn't you keep your housemaid, Frau Roth?"

"Well, she arrived with a sewing machine, a camera, a typewriter, a portable darkroom, motor bicycle, gramophone, bath, and health exerciser to say nothing of her trunks. That was too much for our small house."—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A Marvelous Machine.

A machine which threads a thousand needles a minute is at work in a Swiss factory. The purpose of the machine is to thread needles that are placed afterwards in a loom for making lace. The device is almost entirely automatic. It takes the needle, carries it along, threads it, ties the knot, cuts the thread off a uniform length, then carries the needle across an open space, and places it in a rack. The work of threading these needles was formerly done by hand.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

Cures Diarrhoea — 25c.—at drug-stores. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal. 48

BROOKS' NEW CURE FOR RUPTURE

Brooks' Appliance. New Discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE. C. E. BROOKS, [illegible] Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clean, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. R. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, Berlin, Ont., Can.

Medicine Made for Mothers use JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

For Internal and External use. Cures croup, colic, cramps, coughs, sore throat, burns, bruises, bites and any soreness. 25 and 50 cts. At all druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

The Most Desolate Spot.

Perhaps the most desolate spot on earth is a tiny storm swept islet in Bering sea, nearly midway between Alaska and Siberia. Nearly fifty miles from the nearest land, King's island is a barren rock, so steep that no beach landing can be found. Here on the southern side, perched like nests above the roaring surf and secured to the rocks by walrus thongs, are the skin dwellings of the walrus hunters. Here the sun is never shining, the sea never smooth. Cold, chilly fogs enshroud the place in summer, while the frequent and furious gales that sweep through Bering strait at all seasons render the narrow summit uninhabitable. Ice locked during nine months of the year, the natives depend entirely upon the seal, walrus and whale as a means of existence. During the brief summer a stray whaler may visit the island for a couple of hours, but this is the sole communication with the outer world. The King's islanders are closely allied to the Alaskan Eskimos. They are a fine, hardy race, inured to daily dangers and privations, and are reckoned the best and bravest sailors in Bering sea. Their boats of walrus hide will carry from twenty to thirty persons in a mountainous sea.

Strange Fuels.

"I have eaten mutton cooked on a fire of broken mummy," said the sailor. "It was in Egypt, and the mummy was stolen out of a tomb. Them natives is always stealin' mummies. They sell them in pieces to tourists, and what pieces they can't dispose of otherwise they throw into the bin for fuel. Mummy burns like tinder, but it's a ghastly fuel. It is as ghastly a fuel as the shoe lasts what they burn in the shoemakin' town of Lynn, where the old fashioned and discarded lasts glowin' in the grates look to you like amputated human Trilbies. I been in tannery towns where the fuel is leather chips. This fuel smells and smokes. It clinkers, too, formin' itself into big, solid chunks what have to be broke up with the poker every little while. In British Columbia, where fish is as plentiful as air, they burn dried fish when there's no wood handy. The oil in the fish causes them to burn well, but the smell of this fish fuel ain't to no white man's taste."

Pawnshop Art Sales.

"One of the most indefatigable painters in Philadelphia has almost exclusively a pawnshop trade," said a pawnbroker the other day while discussing the many tricks of his business. "He has been working this market," he continued, "for almost four years. I believe I was his first customer. He was reduced to the point where his only capital was a lot of pictures that he could not sell. In his extremity he came to me. I advanced him a little money on several pictures, which I was lucky enough to sell. The funny part of it was that the man himself couldn't sell a picture to save his soul. He finally realized that he was deficient in business ideas and confined himself strictly to painting pictures, while I attended to the sales. At last he got other customers in my line, and today he actually makes a living from the pawnshop trade."—Philadelphia Record.

What Ailed the Speech.

At the close of one of the sessions in the trial of Warren Hastings when most of those engaged had gathered in the anteroom Dr. Parr stalked up and down the room in his pedantic, pompous way, growling out praises of the speeches of Fox and Sheridan, but saying not a word about Burke's. Burke, sensitive at this omission and anxious for some commendation from the great authority, could at last contain himself no longer and burst out:

"Doctor, didn't you like my speech?"

"No, Edmund," replied Dr. Parr, calmly eying his excited questioner. "Your speech was oppressed with metaphor, dislocated by parenthesis and debilitated by amplification!"

His Shaky Seat.

A small Canadian ventured into the room while his eldest sister was entertaining a masculine caller.

"Mr. Harris," the youth finally interrupted, "I wish you would take me with you some day."

"Take you with me!" echoed the caller. "Where do you want to go, Bobbie?"

"I heard Mr. Grant, next door, say you were on the water wagon and he guessed you'd soon fall off. I'd love to help you drive."—Canadian Courier.

Eloquent Silence.

There are silences of all sorts, as there is speech of all sorts. There are silences that set one's teeth on edge—it is always a relief to break them—and there are silences that are gentler, kinder, sweeter, more loving, more eloquent than any words and which it it always a wrench to interrupt.—Marion Crawford.

Not to Be Fooled.

"He wanted me to order a basket of champagne," declared indignant Mr. Nuritch.

"Well?"

"I may be ignorant, but I know that champagne comes in bottles."—Washington Herald.

The Bride's Way.

Friend—Is the bride you're working for getting to be a good housekeeper?

Cook—No; she hasn't learned to keep out of the kitchen yet.—Detroit Free Press.

The Secret of Human Society.

It is only because each man is so different from his fellows that we are able to endure one another's company. —Florida Times-Union.

HEALTHFUL

Because of Its Purity and Freedom From Coloring Matter.

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Lead Packets Only, 40c, 50c, and 60c Per Lb. At All Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904

An Example.

"Dad," enquired Freddy, "what is a figure of speech?"

"Where's your mother?" asked "Dad," cautiously.

"She's downstairs," answered the boy.

"Well, then," began "Dad," "a figure of speech, my son, is a woman." —Harper's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it, sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP.

Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st., 1905.

"Lady," began the wanderer, "kin I chop some wood fur you."

"No, thank you," replied the up-to-date housewife; "we cook and heat entirely by electricity."

"Nothin' I kin do to git a bite to eat?"

"Yes. If you care to peel the shocks from the electric wires I'll allow you to eat the currents."—Harper's Weekly.

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES
METALLIC ROOFING Co.
WINNIPEG

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb Tins.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Slaughtering Robins.

In Central Tennessee are large tracts of cedars, the berries of which serve to attract myriads of robins in the winter. One small hamlet in this region sends to market annually enough robins to return $500 at five cents a dozen, equal to 120,000 birds. They are killed at night by torchlight and with sticks.

It Lays a Stilling Hand on Pain.—For pains in the joint and limbs and for rheumatic pains, neuralgia and lumbago, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. Its value lies in its magic property of removing pain from the body, and for that good quality it is prized.

If you want to rise in your business you must be willing to do your share, and sometimes a little more than your share, of work, and do it well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Tom—Bess said "No," to me last night, but I don't think she really could tell why she did it.

Nell—Oh, yes, she could. She told me.

Tom—Did she?

Nell—Yes, she said she didn't think you'd take "No" for an answer.—Philadelphia Press.

Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

PSYCHINE

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO don't know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it.

THOSE WHO do know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.

THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

COUGHS,	Bronchial Coughs,
LA GRIPPE,	Chills and Fever,
Colds,	Difficult Breathing,
Pneumonia,	General Weakness,
Bronchitis,	Female Troubles,
Catarrh,	Fickle Appetite,
Weak Voice,	Hemorrhages,
Sleeplessness,	Night Sweats,
Nervousness,	Consumption,
Malaria,	Catarrh of the
Anaemia,	Stomach.

All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible form. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a sample of thousands of voluntary and unsolicited statements from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited:

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable cure affected by your Psychine and Oxomulsion, which have come under my personal observation. Three men, well known to me, Albert Townsend, Hazel Hipson and John McKay, all of Shelburne County, were pronounced by the best medical men to have consumption, and to be incurable and beyond the reach of medical aid. They used Psychine and Oxomulsion and they are now in good health.

I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to state these facts for the benefit of other sufferers from this terrible disease.

Yours very truly,
LEANDER McKENZIE, J.P.,
Green Harbor, N.S.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is for sale at all up-to-date dealers. If your druggist or general store cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

A Natural Laxative

Inward cleansing is as necessary as outward bathing. To keep the bowels free and regular is of even greater importance than to keep the skin-pores from becoming clogged. The neglect of either invites disease. Everyone needs a natural laxative occasionally, to free the bowels of accumulated impurities. For this purpose take

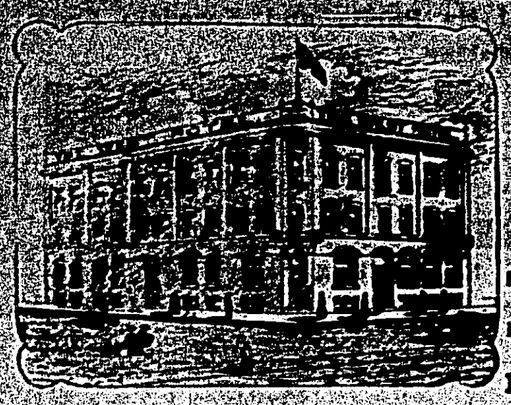
BEECHAM'S PILLS

the greatest boon ever offered to those who suffer from the ills that follow constipation. For over fifty years Beecham's Pills have been famous as a Stomach corrective, a Liver regulator and Bowel laxative. They never gripe nor cause pain. Powerful purgatives are dangerous. Avoid them. Use Beecham's Pills. They give relief without doing violence to any organ. Their action is in harmony with physical laws. Take them regularly and the necessity for their use becomes less frequent. They are a natural laxative and a positive cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

The WEST HOTEL



Main St.
Winnipeg

MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATE

Fifty-eight Bedrooms with all conveniences

Best Meals, Wines, Liquors and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

THE LORD'S DAY ACT

(Continued from page 1)

18. Unavoidable work in saving property in imminent danger of destruction, e.g., by fire or flood.

19. Operation of ferries where authorized by competent authority.

20. Work authorized by the Railway Commission in special circumstances in handling freight on railways.

4. Those compelled to work on Sunday are allowed a full day's rest during the week, if on railway, telegraph, telephone, or industrial work.

5. The business of amusements, etc., is absolutely prohibited.

In Ontario, all noisy amusements, etc., and in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island all amusements are prohibited by the old Provincial laws, which are still valid.

6. It is unlawful to run, conduct, or convey any excursion for hire and with the object of pleasure, by any mode of conveyance.

7. Advertising in Canada anything to be done in any other country, which if done in Canada would be unlawful, is prohibited.

8. Shooting for gain, or so as to disturb others.

It is to be noted that the game laws of almost all the provinces prohibit all shooting at or hunting of game on Sunday.

9. The importation on Sunday for sale or distribution, or the sale or distribution in Canada on Sunday, of foreign newspapers, and publications classified as such, is absolutely prohibited.

It is to be noted that Sec. 2 prohibits absolutely the publication, sale, and distribution of papers, etc., in Canada on Sunday. This includes all the work and business of newsagents on Sunday trains.

10. Sections 10, 11, and 12 fix the penalties. These are: (1) For the employee who violates the law, from $1 to $40; (2) for the employer who causes its violation, from $20 to $100; (3) for a corporation that causes or even permits its violation, from $50 to $500.

11. Electric and other provincial railways are left to be controlled by the Provincial laws.

12. All valid Provincial Sunday laws continue in force. This includes the game, liquor, shops regulation, and railway laws of the provinces, also the ante-Confederation laws.

Whether any particular provincial law affecting Sunday observance is valid or not, depends not on anything in the Lord's Day Act, but on the British North America Act, as interpreted by the courts. The Privy Council's famous decision of July 13th, 1903, seems clearly to show that the ante-Confederation Sunday laws are now valid, and that the provinces cannot, since Confederation, pass general Sunday laws. But it does not follow from this that they cannot pass game or electric railway legislation, including Sunday sections.

13. Section 15 requires the consent of the Provincial Attorney-General before any action or prosecution is commenced, and says that such action must be begun within sixty days.

The latest success in pianists is called Zoltan de Tahach Gyongyoshalasy. Here's a chance for Roosevelt and the new spelling.

Rough Weather in the Atlantic

The Allan liner Virginian arrived at Halifax on Sunday from Liverpool, with the British mails and 1,300 passengers. One steerage passenger, R. J. Jones, was missing when the ship's complement landed, and it is believed he was swept overboard in the storm. The Virginian encountered terrific weather, gale succeeding gale, and reaching hurricane force on Thursday, accompanied by hail and severe lightning. The decks of the big steamer were repeatedly swept by huge seas, and for hours the vessel could hardly maintain headway.

The Dakota Liar

"Yes sir" resumed the Dakota farmer, as the crowd of agriculturists seated themselves around a little table. "Yes sir, we do things on rather a sizeable scale. I've seen a man on one of our big farms start out in the spring and plow a straight furrow until autumn, then he turned around and harvested back. We have some big farms up there, gentlemen. A friend of mine owned one, which he had to give a mortgage on, and I pledge you my word the mortgage was due at one end before they could get it recorded at the other. You see, it was laid out in counties.

"And the worst of it is it breaks up families so. Two years ago I saw a whole family prostrated with grief—women yelling, children crying and dogs barking. One of my men had his camp truck packed on seven four-mule teams and he was going around bidding everybody good-bye." "Where was he going?" "He was going half-way across the farm to feed the pigs," replied the Dakota man.

"It isn't time for him yet. Up there we send young couples out to milk the cows and their children bring home the milk."

A Farmer on Advertising

"I've been soaked a good many times since I started in business for myself and I note that it has always been in the article that wasn't advertised. I started into the getting-soaked business by buying a lightning rod per foot and settling for it per inch.

That soaking was followed up by the purchase of a patent gate that wasn't advertised. It was sold to me on such close margin, the agent said, that the firm couldn't afford to advertise it.

I've bought everything from hedge fences to encyclopedias that wasn't advertised, and if there is a piece of unadvertised furniture in this place that is any account I've not fallen over it. I have got so that when an agent calls on me with something I don't understand I ask him where it is advertised. If he can't show me anything but a pocketful of handbills I call the dogs.

I don't believe that an advertisement will make a good article out of a bad one, but I am all-fired certain that it is not going to spoil a sure thing. If a fellow can't notify me in advance through some paper that he has a winner, he can't do business with me."

Who first called a woman a "cat,"
Was neither observing or nice;
There's a very wide difference, I'm sure,
In the views they hold about mice.
Of course, both are purring and soft,
And alike they will scratch you, but
still,
A woman can't run up a tree,
Nor a cat up a milliner's bill.

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

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

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

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

F. J. BUTCHER
SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.
Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench
Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.
Office over Post Office
CARMAN - - - MAN.

L.O.L. No. 1760.
Meets the Friday night on or before the full of the moon in each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.
REV. G. C. GRANT, W.M.
G. SIMPSON, R.S.

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

A. HAMEL
Auctioneer
FANNYSTELLE - - MAN.
Terms on application

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

The Elm Creek Dray
WALTER CANN, Prop.
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).

R. H. STAPLES

Dry Goods Stock

A large assortment of Tamaline Waist Silks, in all the popular shades. Also Taffetas, Japanese, and Pois de Sois.
A full line of Panama Tweeds, black and white, shepherd plaid, cream Sicilian, fancy and cream lustres. Also fancy Shambries, Henley serge, silk-finish prints, colored muslins, Organdies in cream, white and black.

LADIES' COSTUMES
In eolinne, foille, lustre silkandwool, basket cloth, satin cloth, and Panama tweed.

SKIRTS
Black and cream basket cloths, light and dark tweeds, and grey Ottoman cloth.

TRIMMINGS
A good assortment of appliques, plain and fancy braids and buttons.

SHIRT WAISTS
Ready-made Shirt Waists, in silk, muslin, white and colored print, gingham, sateen, and Peter Pan.

WRAPPERS, ETC.
Wrappers, House Dresses, Children's Dresses (from 6 to 14), Pinafores, Night Gowns, Aprons, Corset Covers, Underskirts, and Drawers.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
A full line of Ladies', Gents', Misses, Boys', and Children's.

HATS AND CAPS
Have just arrived. All the new styles in Hats and Caps for Men and Boys.

DON'T FORGET our line of Groceries, Oranges and Lemons. Also Flour in two grades.

R. H. Staples
Elm Creek - - Man.

New Scale Williams PIANOS
Are Winning Fame and Distinction

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

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

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

Doherty Organs. Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.
323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

C. H. LEMMON
Sole Agent, Elm Creek

Spring Rain Coats!

$10 to $15

A new fabric that will not spot or wet easily.

On pleasant days a stunning long garment will preserve your pride.

On rainy days it's guaranteed almost waterproof, and will preserve your clothes.

And, by serving a double purpose, it preserves your pocket book.

We also show
Genuine Waterproof Coats
From $5 to $15.

BETTER BUY EARLY
BETTER FITTED

HART & CO.
Opposite Victoria Hotel
CARMAN, MAN.