

Elm Creek Mail
Jan. 10, '07 - Jan. 2, '08

Missing:
Oct. 17, '07 - Aug. 8, '07 -
Jan. 17, '08

ELM CREEK MAIL

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JANUARY 10, 1907

NO. 2

Building Lots

FOR SALE
On Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN
INSURANCE

Red River Loan and Land Co.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Winnipeg Office 293 Market Street

1906 CHRISTMAS 1906

SOUVENIR GOODS

In Celluloid Ware, Sea Shells, and Leather.

PICTURE POST CARDS

Our line of Picture Post Cards is larger and more varied than ever.

BOOKS

A large assortment of Books for presentation.

PIPES PURSES PERFUMES DOLLS MIRRORS
MANICURES MILITARY BRUSHES ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS
WATCHES CHRISTMAS JEWELLERY

Everything For Christmas!

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 12.44

CARMAN BRANCH

No. 122 arrives 9.55
No. 121 departs 10.10
No. 124 arrives 12.32
No. 123 departs 12.50

Local and General

Read our great magazine offer on the last page.

The C.P.R. state that the last snowstorm cost them \$250,000.

One quarter off the price of all heating stoves. - J. A. Thomson.

John Larmour spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Dr. Duxbury returned from Minto on Monday.

WANTED. - A good servant girl. Apply to Mrs. Clark.

Galvanized feed boilers, shop-made, \$1.25. - John A. Thomson.

Walter Cann has started a draying business in town.

The Starkey House, Carman, for the best meals and best accommodation.

Conductor W. H. ("Budge") Tompkins has returned to take charge of the Carman flyer.

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

Wm. Guppy left on Monday for a month's trip to Wingham, Ont.

F. Guppy, of Winnipeg, is in town on a visit to his brother John.

A new post office has been opened at Haywood, with Rene Raulin as postmaster.

Rev. G. C. Grant's subject on Sunday evening will be "The Phillipian Jailer's Question."

A good second-hand Winchester repeating rifle, model 1894, .38.55 calibre, with reloading tools, for sale, for \$12. - John A. Thomson.

Councillor Jas. Smith left on Monday on a trip to his home in Scotland. He expects to return in April.

The Mail and the Weekly Telegram, or the Mail and the Family Herald and Weekly Star, \$1.50. Order now.

Jas. Larmour and W. T. Kennedy leave to-day on a trip to Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and other B.C. points.

Miss Ethel Graham, of the Fort William Hospital, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham, returned to her duties on Monday.

Roy Stubbs was arrested on Friday evening, in the Roblin House, Winnipeg, charged with forging a cheque for \$20 on a Winnipeg bank.

On Tuesday, January 22nd, Rev. Hamilton Wigle, B.A., of Winnipeg, will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church, on "My Trip to Palestine." Admission 25c. Commence at 8 p.m.

Dr. McMillan, who has been here while Dr. Duxbury was away, returned to Winnipeg on Tuesday. Although only here a short time, he gained the esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

John Larmour is clearing out the store at Carman, which he recently bought from P. Anderson, and is laying it as entirely new stock. He contemplates building a new store in the spring, using the old one as a storehouse.

A special meeting of the Epworth League will be held in the Methodist Church to-morrow (Friday) evening. A discussion on the poet Wordsworth will be held, led by Miss Huggins. Special music by the quartet. Everybody welcome.

As Tuesday's passenger train from Winnipeg was approaching this station, the engine gave out. After an hour and a half's delay the train was pulled in with the assistance of the engine from the Carman train, and remained here till 3 a.m., when an engine arrived from Holland and took her in tow.

C. J. Panser, who for the past 15 years has been roadmaster on this division, has been promoted to the Winnipeg Beach and Toulon branch. While his many friends here are sorry to lose him, they are pleased at his well-deserved promotion. P. Berry has been appointed to succeed him.

An exchange tells of the three stingiest men on record. The first will not drink water unless it comes from a neighbor's well; the second forbids his family to write anything but small hand, as it wastes ink to make large letters; and the third stops the clock at night to save the wear and tear on the machinery. All of them refuse to take a newspaper on the ground that it is a terrible strain on the spectacles to read.

Every successful business man will say that a newspaper benefits a town in many ways, and that it is an absolute necessity, yet many business men for some reason absolutely refuse to patronize their home paper. Remember the more patronage a paper receives the better it will be and that means more influence not only with home subscribers but with the outside world which will aid your business more than you think.

An institution, which will focus agricultural interests and discussion in a representative body covering the whole province, is to be established this month. The Department of Agriculture are taking the lead in the matter, and are arranging for a provincial convention, consisting of two delegates from every agricultural society and farmers' institute. The conference will be opened on January 23rd, in the Agricultural College auditorium, Winnipeg. Papers will be read on the destruction of noxious weeds, on the importance of pure and sound seed, dairying, the raising of live stock, and other matters pertaining to successful and scientific agriculture. Reduced railway rates have been secured for the delegates, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The convention will last several days, in the course of which, if requested, ministers will be present.

Officers Installed

On Friday evening last, at a special meeting of Court Elm Creek, C.O.F., the following officers were elected: Past chief ranger, W. Mose; chief ranger, J. A. Thomson; vice chief ranger, Walter Porter; senior woodward, W. H. Johnston; junior woodward, J. Ross; senior beadle, W. C. Soole; junior beadle, W. Mose; physician, Dr. Duxbury; chaplain, Rev. G. C. Grant; recording secretary, G. E. Allward; financial secretary, F. Humphries; treasurer, J. D. Proctor; auditors, W. Cook and J. Gordon.

Under the auspices of the above lodge, a grand concert will be given in Whittam's Hall, on Wednesday, January 30th, by the International Entertainers. This company has

BANK of HAMILTON

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.
TOTAL ASSETS, \$30,000,000.

Head Office, Hamilton. J. Turnbull, Gen. Mgr.
95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Farmers' notes discounted. Collections made. Drafts sold, payable at all points in Canada, the United States and Europe.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT - Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest compounded half-yearly on 31st May and 31st November. CURRENT ACCOUNTS operated upon favorable terms. A cancelled cheque is the safe receipt for money payments.

ELM CREEK BRANCH, W. C. SOOLE, Agent

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.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Genl. Manager

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

Canadian Pacific Railway

ANNUAL Eastern Canada EXCURSIONS

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND
MARITIME PROVINCES

Tickets on sale daily, NOV. 24th to DEC. 31st inclusive; good to return within three months.
Finest equipment, including standard First-Class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all through trains.

TWO THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
Apply to nearest C.P.R. agent for full information.

performed before King Edward and other members of the Royal Family, so that a high-class entertainment may be confidently expected. Tickets on sale at the drug store.

Car Strike Threatened in Toronto

The men employed by the Toronto Street Railway Co. in the capacity of motormen and conductors, are discontented with their present conditions, and have only

WESTERN EXCURSIONS

SINGLE FARE

Plus \$2.00 for the round trip

TO
VANCOUVER

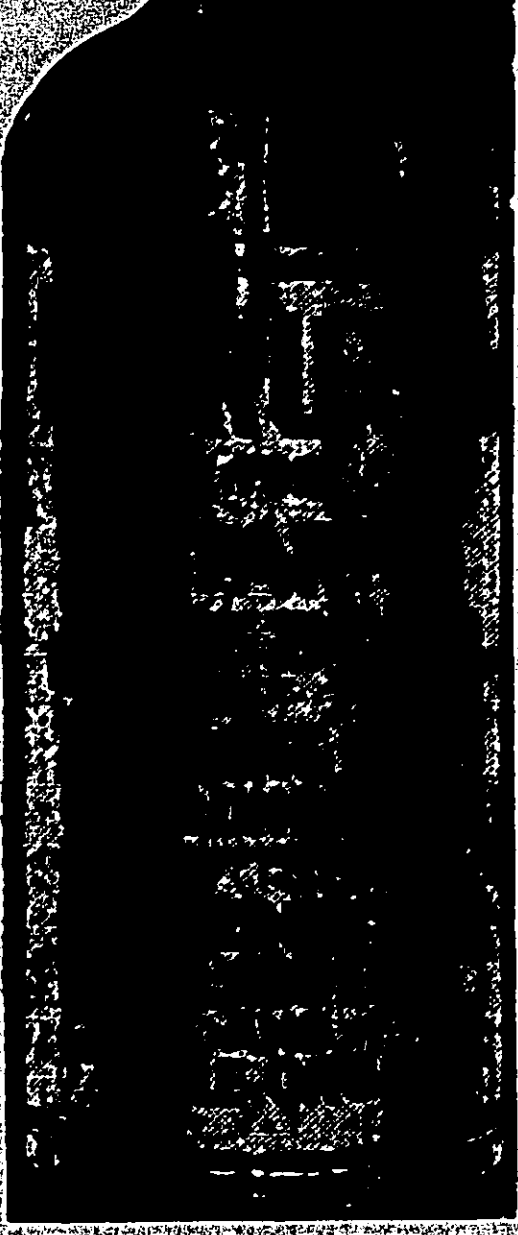
AND
VICTORIA

Tickets on sale Dec. 1, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 1906; Jan. 7, 8, and 9, 1907; good to return within three months.

been prevented from deserting their cars and leaving them on the street by the restraining influence of the officers of the union. The introduction of the loops is the cause of the trouble. James McDonald, business agent, says the men are not being treated right, but points out that the officers recognized that the company should have time to work out their plans. Instead of improvement, however, the position of the men is getting worse.

HOUSEHOLD FRIEND.

Peruna
for
Coughs,
Colds,
Grip.



Peruna is a household friend in more than a million homes. This number is increasing every day. Peruna has become a household word all over the English speaking world. It is an old tried remedy for all catarrhal diseases of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and female organs.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna. Always for 1907.

Look into this roofing question

Get back on "Roofing Right" and see how little work you take when you roof with Oshawa.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES
Sold under a plain GUARANTEE. That is, you get good for 25 years. With smart care, an Oshawa shingled roof will last a CENTURY.

Easy To Put On

With a hammer and a snips (tinners' shears) anybody can put Oshawa Shingles on perfectly. Locked on all four sides—see the side lock! It drains the shingles so that water can't seep under. Top lock (see below) makes whole roof practically one piece and sheds water quick. Made in one grade only—36 gauge semi-toughened steel, double galvanized (never painted).

Wind-water-and-fire-PROOF. Keep buildings safe from Lightning.

Cost only \$4.50 a square (10 ft. x 10 ft.). Read for booklet and learn how little a RIGHT roof costs. Address

The PEDLAR OF OSHAWA

Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver, 1240 Lombard St., St. Paul, Minn.

Know: Presbyterian Church, Peterborough, receiving \$5,000 from the estate of the late Mrs. Nichols.

The Ontario government has cancelled the lease of the Chaudiere Falls water power on the French river granted to Messrs. Malcolm Macleod of Toronto and Joseph Eugene Berre of Niagara Falls.

The City of Great Britain.

Taken we command the sea we cannot keep open the roads by which our people are fed. Britain has in effect ceased to be a country. She is now, considered from the political and military point of view, a city, though a city with very large parks and pleasure grounds and kitchen gardens in which to grow her flowers, fruits and vegetables. A city, from the point of view of war, may be described as a place which if besieged long enough must fall, since supplies once consumed cannot be replenished. Britain answers to this description. The moment the sea roads to her are closed by an enemy she is, ipso facto, in a state of siege. Face to face with a need so imminent, it would be madness for us to give any consideration to what we hope or believe are the intentions of this or that foreign power. All that we can rightly do in considering how to secure our national safety and independence is to count ships and guns and to compute the units of naval efficiency.—London Spectator.

A Shooting Gallery Secret.

"Do you see this glass ball?" said the shooting gallery man. It was a ball of hollow glass, an airy glass soap bubble, that had swung all season at the end of a thread in the foreground of the clay pipes, bells and what not that had made up the gallery's target. "This glass ball," the man went on, "is my great money maker. All season long people tried to hit this ball—it was bigger and nearer than any other target—and everybody failed. Thousands of bullets were fired at the ball, thousands of bullets were spent on it, yet here it is, still untouched, my best broadwinner. All wise shooting gallery men have a glass ball like this. It makes such a tempting target, yet it is never hit. It is never hit because the air that precedes a gun charge is sufficient to blow the ball aside, out of the way. You might fire a hundred shots at it, but, like a living thing, like a timid soldier, for instance, it would dodge each shot."

Mary Anderson's Voice.

Mrs. Anderson's voice was always her predominant charm. Certain tones in it—so thrilling, so full of wild passion and inexpressible melancholy—went straight to the heart and brought tears into the eyes. The voice is the exponent of the soul. You can paint your face, you can pad your person, you can wear a wig, you can walk in shoes that augment your height, you can in various ways change your body, but your voice will sooner or later reveal you as you are. Just as the style of the writer discloses his character, so the quality of the voice discloses the actor's nature. It seems unlikely that Mrs. Anderson's melting, tragic tones were uttered in any of her girlish impetuousness, but the copious, lovely voice was there, and it gained her first victory—William Winter in Saturday Evening Post.

Running as Exercise.

The fact that a person is capable of doing the best running and speed walking before the thirtieth year need not lead those who have passed the third decade to think that they are on the down grade of life, says an authority. These exercises call for elasticity of the arteries, and that lessens soon after the thirtieth year, but powers of endurance increase in the well preserved man or woman up to fifty or fifty-five or even later. Soldiers of fifty are like leather and can perform feats of endurance that would kill the stripling, and the same is true of women.

Blue Eyes.

That the color of the eyes should affect their strength may seem strange, yet that such is the case need not at this time of day be doubted, and those whose eyes are brown or dark colored should be informed that they are weaker and more susceptible to injury from various causes than gray or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are generally the most powerful, and next to those are gray. The lighter the pupil the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain.

A Brave Singer.

"I tell you," said one man to another as they emerged from the dimly lighted corridor of a concert hall, "I envy that fellow who was singing."

"Envy him?" echoed the other. "Well, if I were going to envy a singer I'd select somebody with a better voice. His was about the poorest I ever heard."

"It's not his voice I envy, man," was the reply. "It's his tremendous courage."

She's the "It."

The Lancashire clergyman who recently left the word "obey" out of the marriage service gives as his reason that he does not wish women to start married life at a disadvantage. But it really matters little in practice. It has long been understood that, though a man and his wife are one, the wife is that one.—London Globe.

A Good Laugh.

Every hearty laugh tends to prolong life, as it makes the blood flow more rapidly and gives a new and different stimulus to all the organs of the body from what is in force at the other times. The saying "Laugh and grow fat" has therefore a foundation in fact.

Withered.

Callers—You call this garden scene "June," but the leaves are all on the ground instead of on the trees. D'you see? They were on the trees, but the pleasure of such a withering criticism from the committee that they curled up and fell off.—London Tit-Bits.

DISEASE MADE BONES SNAP LIKE GLASS

Frank L. Wellington has died at his home in Trinity avenue, New York, the victim of a disease which caused his bones to snap like glass. One day while holding a strap in a street car his arm snapped off. A short time later a leg bone snapped. According to his physician this terrible condition was brought about by taking medicine which contained a certain mineral poison.

Again and again it has been demonstrated that mineral medicines are harmful. It is because Bileans, while so effective for all liver and digestive disorders, yet contain no trace of any mineral, but are, on the contrary, purely herbal, that they have won the praise of medical men, trained nurses and scientists all the world over. Bileans differ from pretty nearly every other liver medicine in containing no mercury, and from pretty nearly every other stomach medicine in being free from bismuth. They are also free from alcohol. They are compounded from the finest known medicinal herbs and roots and are thus the best family medicine that can be obtained. They operate gently on the bowels, curing constipation and piles. They correct acidity of the stomach, stimulate the digestion, tone up the liver, and correct the secretion of bile. Their general action is at the same time corrective and tonic—correcting faulty secretion, toning up weak and debilitated organs. They thus cure anemia, green sickness, female ailments and irregularities, blood impurities, rheumatism, etc. For nausea, headache, gas, pain in the chest and between the shoulders they are also very effective. Their operation is mild, yet effective. In curing constipation, they do not cause after constipation, nor do they ever cause griping. Mothers will find them beneficial in the many little ailments to which children are subject. All druggists sell Bileans at fifty cents a box, or they may be obtained post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. For \$2.50 a parcel of six boxes will be mailed. This is the most economical form for family use.

Five Roman urns in a good state of preservation have been unearthed at Welwyn (Herts) by some workmen engaged in excavating.

The estate of the late Mr. Stefano Gatti, restaurant and theatre proprietor, London, has been sworn at £20,000 gross.

At Feltham a food and drug inspector related that a sample of margarine taken from a local firm was found on analysis to be pure butter.

It is now possible to hear and see plants grow. In the apparatus of two Germans, the growing plant is connected with a disc having in its centre an indicator which moves visibly and regularly, and this movement, magnified fifty times over a scale, shows the progress in growth.

Useful At All Times—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.

In an address before the Ohio Anti-Saloon League Gov. Hanley of Ohio, said: "The temperance people will never be satisfied with anything but stringent restriction of the traffic, even if it leads to prohibition."

Dr. Ware, late head master of Eton college, was presented with an address album containing 1,400 autographs of old Etonians, a replica of the Ladies' Kenley Challenge plate, and a check for £1,450 from old Etonians.

Speechless and Paralyzed—"I had valvular disease and the heart," writes Mrs. J. R. Goode, of Truro, N.S., "I suffered terribly and was often speechless and partially paralyzed. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me relief, and before I finished one bottle I was able to go about. To-day I am a well woman."

Rev. James T. Gurney of Wessington, S.D., has the Lord's Prayer engraved with a diamond on a glass microscopic slide, the space occupied by the 27 letters not being larger than the prick of a pin point. At this ratio the whole Bible could be written upon a square inch.

Fearing attempts by terrorists to assassinate the naval commanders and blow up magazines, Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black Sea fleet, has ordered the sentries on night duty to shoot suspected persons without challenge.

The Port Hope town council has granted a telephone franchise to the Rural Farmer's Telephone association.

The Hamilton Street Railway company gave each of its employees an extra day's pay as a Christmas present.

The Montreal city council has put itself on record as not wanting Sunday theatres.

It is understood that Signor Marconi and his beautiful Irish bride are to pay another visit to America.

The record of the Montreal corner for the past year shows that the cases brought before him were 540 less than the year previous. Last year there were 1,300 and this 760.

Drone beetles have a reputation for weather wisdom among country folk, who regard a flight of beetles as a sign of fine weather. M. Fabre, a French naturalist, wishing to ascertain if this supposition was correct, caged a number of beetles. One fine evening when everything indicated equally fine weather for the following day not a beetle flew about. In fact, during the night, a storm broke out, and rain fell all next day. Another evening, when there were no signs of fine weather, the beetles flew about in all directions. During the night the clouds vanished, and next day there was brilliant sunshine. According to M. Fabre, drone beetles during three months are living barometers, more deserving of credence than physical instruments, their keen sensitiveness to the electric tension of the atmosphere being much greater than that of mercury. It has even been demonstrated that drone beetles are affected by atmospheric disturbances a long way off and that they sometimes grow restless when there is a storm more than sixty miles away.

He Disappeared.

Jerome K. Jerome once figured in what the reporters call a "mysterious disappearance." On a wager he agreed to vanish, and took himself off while his friends were still on the alert. He disappeared while they were reading a mysterious letter which he handed to one of the party. When last seen he was stepping aboard a houseboat on the Thames. Then for a month he seemed to have gone out of existence. His friends put the police on his track, calling for his arrest for stealing the boat. A month passed, and then the novelist and the boat appeared at the latter's old moorings. What he had done was simply to take the boat a little upstream, then during the night erase her name and substitute another and change the color of the paint here and there so as to render her as unlike her former self as possible. His scheme was a success in every particular.

The Origin of a Word.

The London Chronicle tries to trace the origin of the word "typhoon." "T'ai-fung," it is explained in some dictionaries, is Chinese for "a great wind," and since the typhoon is a phenomenon of the Chinese seas it seems conclusive. But there is no doubt, apparently, that "typhoon," which Haklay spelled "tuffon" and Dampier "tuffoon," comes to us through Portuguese for the Arabic, Persian and Indian "tufan," and it is almost impossible not to see in this relation of the ancient Greek "typhos" or "typhon," a whirlwind. But these are practically identical with the Greek word for smoke or vapor, from which come our "typhus" and "typhoid." So perhaps the Chinese part of it is only an extraordinary linguistic coincidence, after all.

Luminous Paint as Night Lights.

The connection between earthquakes and luminous paint would hardly be apparent to any one without explanation. It nevertheless exists, and the use to which it is put invests it with the utmost importance just for the few critical moments of the shock. In the Philippine Islands, where earthquakes are not uncommon, small metallic plates coated with luminous paint are so placed about the premises that at the first warning the inmates are quickly guided to the door and thence to the street. In Manila it is laid on in patches about the bedrooms and staircases, serving as guides for the door handles and the stairs, night lights being considered especially dangerous, as likely to set fire to the falling houses and thus to roast the inmates in their own homes.

Caged Until Married.

On a certain island in the Pacific it is stated that the natives are still in the habit of confining their girl children in cages until they are of an age to marry. These cages are constructed of palm branches, and the girls are imprisoned in them when they are two or three years old. They are not allowed to leave their cage under any pretext whatever, and they are only taken out once a day to be washed. The children are said to grow up strong and healthy in spite of their incarceration.

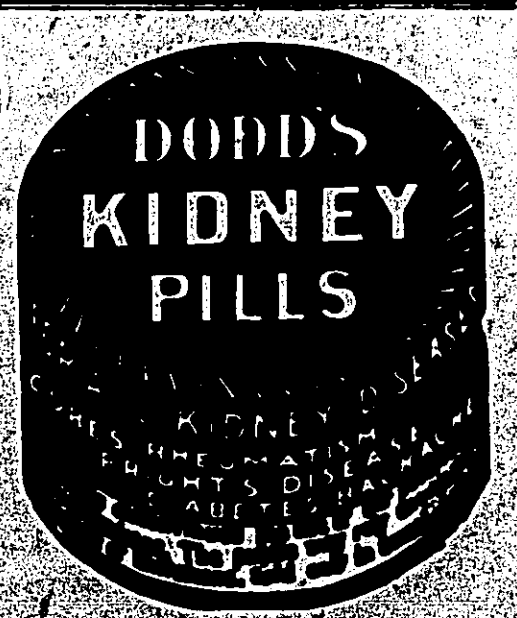
Fatherly Advice.

"Papa," said the girl with the new engagement ring, "did I understand you to say that you intended to buy me a piano for a wedding present?"

"Yes, dear," replied her father, "but I wouldn't advise you to mention it to George. He might break the engagement."

Pleasant Punishment.

Pastor L. hear that the lightning struck your house, Hohenbauer. That is a punishment for your wickedness. Penance—Well, sir, it's a punishment I wouldn't mind paying again, for I got 4,000 marks insurance from it.—Lustige Blätter.



A COLD FINDS YOUR WEAK SPOT

The Bronchial Tubes and Lungs are Protected against the Evil Effects of Colds by

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

You can never tell just what form a cold will take, but you may be sure it will search out your weakest organ. With some it assumes a catarrhal nature and affects the head principally; with others it becomes bronchitis and there sets in a hard cough and severe chest pains. Then, again, it often leads to inflammation of the lungs, consumption, pneumonia or may settle on the kidneys or bowels.

Because colds do not always prove serious some people take chances with them, but the risk is great. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is intended for people who want assurance against serious results from colds.

This great medicine has absolutely proven its extraordinary control over coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma and all such ailments, and for this reason has a

place in the great majority of homes. Mr. John Clark, coachman, Port Hope, Ont., writes: "Being exposed to all sorts of weather, I frequently catch cold. Last winter I was so bad with a cold that I could not speak above a whisper, and had great pains in the chest. At last I feared it would develop into consumption if I did not succeed in getting proper treatment. A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and I began to improve before I had taken half a bottle. One bottle cured my cold, which I believe, would have proven very serious if I had not used this medicine."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

A Knock for Oriental Rugs.

At the last session of the Paris Academy of Medicine Dr. Vidal called attention to the great danger of contagion from the use of Oriental carpets. These carpets come from countries in which dysentery and other diseases prevail. The disease germs settle in the fibres of the material, and their transmission to the user is a probability if the textiles are not carefully disinfected. Dr. Vidal told of two cases that illustrate the danger. They occurred recently in Paris. An elderly man, a collector of rugs, received a dealer who exhibited to him a number of Oriental samples. He finally bought two Japanese tapestries, upon which the purchaser's three-year-old child played for a while. Eight days later the child died, having been infected with dysentery. A few days later the father also had an attack of the same disease that resulted in death.

Pain, Like the Poor, Are Always With Us.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, pure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

A secular, contemporary, says: "Some preachers are diligent to make their calling and collection sure."

Over three hundred policemen in a body attended a recent Sunday afternoon meeting conducted by Rev. S. E. Young, in the Alvin theatre, Pittsburg, Penn.

Twitchy Muscles and Sleeplessness.—The hopeless heart sickness that settles on a man or woman whose nerves are shattered by disease can best be pictured in contrast with a patient who has been in the depths and has been dragged from them by South American Medicine, Geo. Webster, of Forest, Ont., says: "I owe my life to it. Everything else failed to cure."

General Booth, who is in Berlin for the purpose of conducting a monster meeting at the Busch circus on the occasion of the Prussian "Day of Humiliation and Prayer," says that he is going to Japan at the beginning of next year, and that he hopes to spend April in that country.

The work of erecting a monument to Pope Leo XIII, inside the church of St. John Lateran, Rome, is proceeding rapidly. A large statue flanking the monument, and representing religion, has already been placed in position.

The idea of the immensity of the new Cunarder Mauritania may be gathered from the length of her cable. This is about 1,900 feet long, and weighs, with its shackles, 130 tons.

Last fall there was organized in London an International society for the Propagation of Moral Training in the public schools. The organization of the American branch has just been completed in Chicago and an international congress is to be held next year either in New York or London.

The St. Petersburg newspapers report that several arrests have been made among the troops at Tsarskoe-Selo.

Negotiations are in progress to have Sir Algernon West succeed Hon. James Bryce as chief secretary for Ireland.

The Education bill is still agitating all England and there is great interest over what the provisions of the new bill will be.

A dispatch from Berlin to London says that American live cattle are being imported into Germany via Hamburg.

The British admiralty has decided to fit all new battleships with turbine engines.

A young man forcibly entered the Roman Catholic church at St. Ives, Hunts, and with a crowbar and sledge hammer smashed to atoms the high altar and all the images.

The city council of Hamilton has unanimously adopted the recommendation of the board of works to submit a bylaw on Niagara power to the ratepayers.

On the Contrary.

Old Brother Tremble.—Yallah, I's gwine to git mar'd. Yo' see I's an old man now and I kaint's spect to linger yuh much longer, and when de comes I wants to have some one to close muh eyes.

Brother Brownback.—Dat's all right, sah. I 'plauds yo' zeal, but I sannah so much about yo' judgement. Dis yuh lady will be yo' fifth wife; won't she? Well-uh, I isn't had but two, muse! but bofe o' dem done opened muh eyes—yallah, dey done opened 'em good and plenty.—Puck.

For the first time since last August Cuba is now free from yellow fever.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

A lady writer in the London Independent Review affirms that religious teaching should not be given to young children, and that "the time for disinterested religious instruction is adolescence—taken roughly as extending from the thirteenth to the eighteenth year."

Manly Strength and Womanly Beauty depend on purity of the blood, and much of that purity depends on perfect kidney action. If these organs are diseased and will not perform their function, man will seek in vain for strength and woman for beauty. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities through the body's "filters." Repairs weak spots.—4.

Dr. R. A. Torrey has finished his evangelistic services in Nashville, Tenn. No great wave of religious emotion swept over the city, but many were converted and united with various churches.

King Edward has made Dr. Wilfred N. Grenfell, the great missionary of Labrador, a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, of Great Britain.

EASTLAKE STEEL SHINGLES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
WINNIPEG



Your Feet Can't Get Cold
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Take a ten mile walk—or a twenty mile drive—with the thermometer 40 below zero—and your feet will be warm and comfortable if you wear ELMIRA FELTS.

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At the Eleventh Hour

BY BEATRICE STURGES

Everything in the room betokened confusion and busy preparation for some event of considerable importance. A pile of notes just finished lay on the desk; two trunks, one already strapped and the other standing open, indicated a journey; several frocks occupied the bed; piles of lingerie filled the chairs; various other feminine belongings were scattered about and a maid was hastily transferring them to the open trunk and the new hand bag which stood on a table. New and again she addressed some question to the girl who still sat at the desk and who answered in monosyllables and with a preoccupied air.

"Oh, put in or leave out whatever you like, Marie," it doesn't make a bit of difference," she exclaimed at last impatiently.

Marie, wondering within, obeyed, but presently she came forward with something which she begged mademoiselle to try on.

"Truly, it must be seen if it is what you call all right," she protested, and the girl rose and walked to the mirror.

She was wearing a long, loose gown of yellow silk, and her hair was pinned up in a bun. Marie stepped in front of her for a moment, did a little adjusting and patting this way and that, and then stepped back with voluble expressions of admiration.

The girl looked into the glass as if in a dream, and then her heart throbbed painfully. She had put off the full realization of what she was about to do and lived in a vague hope that something would happen to stop it, but now as she looked in the mirror and saw herself at last enveloped in the white mist of a wedding veil the bitter truth came home. The bridal symbol, so sweet and lovely in itself, became suddenly hateful to her, for in all its frailty it brought to her the stern realization that the next day at noon in St. John's church she, Lucy Rutherford, was to be married to a man she did not love.

How different, oh how different it might have been!

She tore off the veil and threw herself on the bed in a passion of tears. She never would do it, she told herself over and over; she never could do it! What did she care if Marie did not see? The whole world might see! It could see tomorrow, and they all could have their presents back—she didn't care. It didn't make any difference what her stepmother said or did or threatened—she could marry him herself. But, as for Lucy, she simply hated Hugh Goring all at once, and she never wanted to see him again.

She sat up presently and bathed her eyes in the water the discreet Marie brought to her and felt better. Then as the maid turned again to her, packing Lucy thought miserably of a certain night six months ago when she had quarreled so bitterly with Ralph Anderson and he had left her presence without one backward look and a very vicious slam of the door. Oh, how foolish and trivial a lovers' quarrel seems when six months have gone by! Lucy knew that if she and Ralph once looked into each other's eyes again it must and would be all right once more. But how was this to happen? In the heat and suddenness of his wrath Ralph had rushed away to the vague and indefinite wilds of Texas, and Lucy never knew whether he received that little note she sent him the morning after their quarrel. She had said only: "Dear Ralph—if you are sorry, I am too, Lucy."

Anyhow he never replied, and maybe by this time he was already in love with some other girl in Texas, while she was supposed to be making her last joyful preparations for marrying another man.

"Oh, well," she had said to herself, "a girl has to do something!"

She rose and went over to the desk again, where from a secret hiding place she drew a photograph—a snapshot of an athletic young man in tennis flannels, with a racket in his hand and a bright smile on his face. Her eyes filled with tears as she kissed it and murmured, "My sweetheart, I shall always love you."

While her lips still pressed the picture a sharp ring started her.

"You answer it, Marie. It's probably the caterer or somebody asking about tomorrow. Tell them Mrs. Rutherford is out and to call up in the morning."

The surprised maid, knowing well that Mrs. Rutherford was in, stepped out into the hall to answer the telephone. In a moment she returned.

"It was for you, mademoiselle—a gentleman who insisted—so I have turned it over."

Lucy sat down again at the desk and took up the receiver.

"Yes, this is Miss Rutherford."

The voice at the other end of the wire was strangely familiar. It made her cheeks burn, her heart throb and her eyes shine. She almost dropped the receiver.

"Why, Ralph!" she exclaimed.

Again the voice spoke rapidly.

"Yes," she replied, "it is a little late for a call."

"What's that? Wanted to answer my note? Well, you've had lots of time to do it."

"Oh, just received it today? I wrote it six months ago."

"I don't think much of the way they take care of mail at your club, but—"

"Well, I hope it's all right now, but—"

you see, well, it's kind of hard to explain things over a telephone."

"Tomorrow? I'm afraid I'll be busy tomorrow."

"What makes my voice sound so queer? Oh, I don't know. I meant that I had an engagement for tomorrow—until a little while ago. By the way, you didn't say what your answer to the note was."

"Really? And you did think of me while you were gone? And you still care?"

"I should think my note told you that. Of course I do. I never stopped."

"Oh," faintly, "you heard just now about tomorrow? Well, I'm not, I'm not. I made up my mind ten minutes before you called up, and when the bell rang I was—I'll tell you when I see you."

"Right away? Why, it's after 10 o'clock."

"Any chances? What on earth do you mean?"

"Ralph! I never heard of such a thing!"

"Yes, I suppose I could. Of course I'd bring Marie. You're sure it's the only way?"

"Yes, the bishop's sure to be at home."

"All right, then—in half an hour, when we see the carriage turn in front of the house."

"Yes, sweetheart. I do, I do! And I don't care if central does hear."

The receiver was hung up with a rush. Miss Rutherford flew to the door after the wildly curious Marie, who had been listening outside in the hall to every word, and pulled her in.

"Hurry, hurry, Marie! Just the bag, never mind the trunk. That can wait. Where's my brown suit?"

"But, mademoiselle!"

"That's all right—you're coming too. Here! Wait till I write a note to Mrs. Rutherford. It's too bad for her to miss the show, but she will probably console Mr. Goring without any trouble."

She looked around the room and then at the bag where Marie had stowed everything necessary. From the window she saw a large carriage slowly approaching.

"Marie, Marie!" she exclaimed. "Put this in that big box and bring it along."

In her eagerness she lifted the dainty mass of white satin and lace and the filmy veil. The maid opened her lips to protest and then tied up the package.

"Goodness!" exclaimed Lucy as they started down the stairs. "Did you think I could get married without my wedding dress?"

Outside in the carriage Ralph was impatiently waiting.

Carlyle's Degradation.

Carlyle's dogged Scotch unsympathetic persistency in measuring everything by his own ideas was illustrated by a story which Huxley told of their mutual relations. Carlyle and he were for long good friends, but had a serious difference on the evolution question in the early stages of the controversy. Their personal intercourse ceased in consequence. After an interval of many years Huxley happened to see the Scotchman crossing the street in London and, thinking that by-gones might be bygones, went up to him and spoke to him. Carlyle did not at first recognize him, but when he had made out who it was he at once said with his Scotch twang as though he were continuing the last conversation of years ago: "You're Huxley, are you? You're the man that's trying to persuade us all that we're the children of apes, while I am saying that the great thing we're really got to do is to make ourselves as much unlike apes as possible."

Huxley, who had hoped that the weather or politics might have been admitted for the sake of peace, soon found that the best thing he could do was to retreat and return to their tacit agreement to differ.

They Needed the Moon.

In a certain New England town there is a medical society which is of some sixty years' standing and has the custom of meeting on the Thursday before the full of the moon. Recently some of the younger members tried to change the time of meeting to the third Wednesday of every month. Three of the oldest members rose up and protested. They gave the reason for the peculiar arrangement. "When this association was formed," said one of them, "there were no electric lights and good roads the way there are now. The society took in the whole county, and it was often a difficult matter for the doctors who lived in the country to drive home after midnight. So we called the moon to our aid and set the date for the Thursday before the full of the moon. It is bright moonlight at a seasonable hour then, and the doctors could see their way home. I know there is no necessity for such an arrangement now, but this will seem like a new society if we do not meet the Thursday before the full of the moon."

The Saw.

Pliny says that the saw was first invented by Daedalus; but, according to Apollodorus, it was the invention of Talus, who used the jawbone of a crocodile to cut through a piece of wood and then made an iron instrument in imitation of it. The saw is represented on the monuments of Egypt from 2500 to 3000 B. C. As early as A. D. 1322 sawmills driven by water power were in operation at Augsburg, and it is believed, before this they were in operation in Paris, driven by the current of the Seine. The first sawmill erected in the Norway, pineries was in 1530. Sawmills were numerous in Italy in the sixteenth century. They were not introduced into England until 1663, when a native of Holland built one, but was compelled to abandon it by the opposition of the populace, carpenters and other artisans, who saw no good in such a contrived contrivance.

GOOD BABY FOOD.

Try Wholewheat Wheat Bread and You'll Before You Know It.

On the long list of baby foods there is one that is too frequently overlooked, says Mother's Magazine. It is just plain, wholesome wheat bread. The baby that cannot be nursed by its mother and those that have reached the weaning period could be given no better food than bread. The writer has seen babies, and healthy babies, too, brought up on bread.

But the bread must be good, and it should not be rye or graham. Babies have been killed by graham bread or crackers. The infant stomach cannot digest the coarse grained stuff. It is just like feeding mothers who persist in giving the baby a graham cracker every hour or two "just to amuse it."

There is a simple test that the Dutch people apply to ascertain whether or not a loaf is wholesome. In certain European countries all bread sold from the bakeries must stand this test; otherwise it is condemned. Take a few crumbs of the bread after it is dry. Crumble it fine and put in a cloth, a piece of muslin being the best for the purpose. Dip in water and squeeze through the cloth. If it all runs through it is good; if it turns to paste and a portion of the thick mass remains in the cloth, the bread is not wholesome. Test your bread in this way, and if it proves good feed it to the baby. Crumble it fine, mix and stir in lukewarm water and feed it to him with a spoon or through a nipple. The latter is the best method where the baby is fed constantly on this diet. But to make feeding easier it is necessary to make the hole in the nipple larger, that the food can be drawn through. To make this food more palatable the addition of a little grape or milk sugar is needed. Common white or powdered sugar may be used, but always sparingly. Too much sugar in any form leads to diseases that later attack the young man or the young woman or may even catch them in babyhood.

"ART" SOFA, PILLOW.

An Odd Bit of Furnishing For a Young Girl's Den.

A most unique sofa pillow cover can be made by a girl to add to the many little artistic and odd furnishings of her den. Invite each girl and boy friend to draw a comical picture on a piece of heavy white, tan or light blue linen, about 3 by 4 inches in size. There should be an equal number of patches in each color, so that no one tint will predominate. The artist should first draw his picture in pencil and when done to please his fancy follow the outline with a small brush dipped in India ink. The names of the contributors should appear on their pieces of "art," done, of course, in India ink.

When all the patches have thoroughly dried lay them over a square of white cloth and cross stitch the edges smoothly together, with gay colored silk.

An accompanying illustration gives an idea of how the cushion will appear after finished.—Exchange.

The Business Girl.

When a business girl is a failure the reason often is that she regards the work she has taken up as only a temporary thing—something to fill up the years that lie between leaving school and the husband and home that she hopes sooner or later will fall to her lot. That is an utterly wrong principle. Even if the chances are that the girl will marry, she must work hard and gain all the knowledge she can of her calling, so that should marriage not come her way she may, instead of developing into a complaining old maid, become an interesting and charming woman, leading a busy life—too busy very often to think much of self, but never too busy to do a kind action or help on younger women beginning life.

Sensible Fancy Work.

The most sensible pickup work on which a girl can occupy her time is the dainty underclothing made every stitch by hand. Pretty eyelet and nun's work patterns of simple design require no great outlay of labor and add a great deal to a well equipped wardrobe. A handkerchief or napkin stamped with an initial or monogram and kept in the workbasket for odd minutes will multiply into a full set surprisingly fast if a girl likes to embroider.

A Better Tool.

To tell good butter place a small piece in a tablespoon and heat it over an alcohol flame to the boiling point. Genuine butter will boil quietly, producing an abundance of foam, while renovated butter or oleomargarine spouts like grease and produces practically no foam. The characteristic odor of tallow is also evident when the sample is questioned in circumstances.

A FORMAL DINNER.

The Way to Arrange the Table and Serve the Meal.

In arranging the table for dinner where there are soup, meat, vegetable, a salad and dessert to be served the method of placing the silver and linen, etc., is the same as for a formal function except that there are fewer pieces of flat ware at the covers and fewer glasses.

There should be service plates at each cover on which the soup plates are to be placed, this course being invariably served outside, the soup being brought in by the waitress.

Place the silver as follows: On the left of the plates place the forks, laid in the order in which the dishes requiring them will be served, starting from the outside. The knives and oyster forks, if the latter are served, are placed on the right of the plate, the soup spoons in front of the plate or with the knives at the right. The bowls of the forks and spoons should be right side up, the edges of the knives turned toward the plate. Large spoons are not laid on the table, the maid placing one when necessary in the dish. Salt and pepper boxes are placed at the corners, within easy reach of every two people. Napkins, folded in triangular shape, are laid on the plates, and a piece of bread, cut two inches long and one and a half inches thick, laid in the fold.

A salad is served after the roast or piece de resistance and before the dessert. It is usually brought in by the waitress, each plate prepared for the individual guest. With the salad are generally served cheese, straws, crackers or sandwiches. In the event of a large dinner it is best for the serving of the meat to be done at a side table, though for a few the host himself will do the carving at the table, the waitress serving it.—New York Telegram.

LARDING.

Why It Is Done and Proper Method of Doing It.

Some kinds of meat are lacking in fat and need fat to bring out their best qualities. The best way to add it is by larding, yet with the exception of a fillet of beef or liver this is seldom done in the home kitchen. A larding needle is pointed at one end and has prongs at the other in which the little strips of pork are inserted. Set the needle into the meat and make one stitch; draw through and let go so as to leave an end of pork sticking up at each end of the stitch. Make one row, then begin again, taking the stitches alternating with the first.

When the larding is finished the meat will be covered with little points of pork not over one-third of an inch high.

The little strips of pork are called lardoons, and are cut from fat salt pork. That part next to the rind, which is firm and hard, is used; the soft part is not suitable for larding. Cut in slices one-quarter inch thick, then cut this into quarter inch strips. For some meats the lardoons are made a trifle larger, but they must be even smaller for little birds.

As the meat cooks, the pork crisps and covers the surface with a basting of fat, while the portions inside are so small as to cook thoroughly.

As a substitute for larding shave firm salt pork very thin and lay on the meat, and if necessary stick wooden toothpicks through to hold them in place. Remove pork and little skewers before serving.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CULINARY CONCEITS.

When broiling steak try brushing it over with butter and flour to keep the juice in.

If eggs are to be boiled hard have the water boiling when the eggs are put in. This will prevent the yolks turning dark.

Cinnamon makes an unusual and appetizing flavor for gelatin desserts, one which has the additional virtue of economy. Serve with sweet cream, plain or whipped.

When frying onions water may be added at the beginning, and, after they have simmered tender, the water should be turned off and fat added for the frying. This process removes the strong onion juice and makes them tender.

It is said that the best way to eat bananas, which are now so common a diet, is to crush them with a fork, squeeze a lime or lemon over them and sprinkle them with sifted sugar. They are often eaten this way in the tropics and found to be delicious.

Homemaking.

One of the easiest methods of hemstitching is to first draw the threads and baste the hem neatly. Then take the work to the sewing machine and with the stitch regulated to the length desired stitch without thread, close to the edge, as in ordinary hem. This produces a line of perforations accurately marked, which is very easy to follow.

Netting Wash Cloths.

Wash cloths of mosquito netting sound impracticable, but for genuine satisfaction in the using they are hard to excel. One needle society has found ready sale for dozens of them. They are made of five or six thicknesses, turned in and stitched with a long machine stitch, two inches from the edges, then diagonally from corner to corner.

Soup Paste.

A jar of paste made by shaving a piece of white soap and boiling it in water to jelly is a great convenience when a spot appears on a glove or light colored shoe. Moisten a soft cloth in milk, touch it to the paste and rub it gently on the soiled place. Milk is better for the purpose than water, but the latter may be used.

SANDWICH FILLINGS.

Several Good Varieties That Are Easy to Make.

Every housewife is more or less interested in sandwich fillings. Here are several good ones worth trying: Use walnuts, pecans, almonds or a mixture of the three. The addition of a few black walnuts gives a pleasant flavor of which many people are fond. Brown or graham bread is nice for these sandwiches. The nuts are chopped quite fine. The bread is cut very thin, and on each slice is laid a lettuce leaf. A teaspoonful of rich mayonnaise dressing is spread over the lettuce, and this is sprinkled thickly with the chopped nuts. The top slice of the sandwich, after being lightly spread with butter, has also a spreading of mayonnaise dressing. Some people like a grating of Parmesan cheese with the nuts, and this can be used or not as desired. The garnishing of this dish should be leaves of delicate green lettuce, and set in each a shelled half walnut.

The remains of cold fowl and of cold ham or tongue can be used up, the mixture being especially tasty. The meat in equal portions is put through a chopping machine until it is fine enough to be almost paste. Pepper and salt and a very tiny pinch of ground nutmeg are used for seasoning. The mixture should be wet with some strong chicken stock. If no stock is handy it should be well mixed with some good melted butter, sufficient to make it soft enough to spread easily. White bread, lightly buttered, is used for these sandwiches, which are cut in squares or diamond shapes.

Use the remains of cooked poultry, game or shellfish, cutting them into small, neat pieces. Lay the meat on thin slices of buttered toast. Spread with a thick sauce. For poultry or fish mayonnaise is preferable, while for game a thick white sauce is best. Garnish the tops of the sandwiches with white of egg and pickles chopped fine.

PARISIAN LAMP SHADE.

It Shows a Hand Painted Design on Silk, With Ribbon Bows.

The pretty lamp shade shown in the illustration was designed in Paris and is presented because it is so easy of reproduction in home manufacture. This shade, which illustrates the vogue

of hand painted decoration on candle and lamp screens, is made of plain pink silk, on which are painted graceful branches of dry wood. A deep ruche of pink silk trims the bottom of the shade, while the top is bordered with light green ribbon leaves matching the painted foliage. A new feature of the shade is the arrangement of ribbon. A bow of pink ribbon at the top of the shade has one long end, which is carried down to the lower edge and there fastened in a bow with fairly long ends.—Washington Star.

Laundry Irons.

Many people have been annoyed at finding their irons quite rusty after they have been put away for a few days. The way to prevent this happening is before you put them away to rub a little warm grease over them and then wrap them up in brown paper. When you take them out to use dip them in hot water that has had a small piece of soda dissolved in it; rub dry, and then put them to heat in the usual way. When they are ready to be used on the ironing board have a piece of brown paper with a little powdered bath brick on it and rub the surface of your irons with this. It seems rather a lengthy process, but it really does not take long to do it, and housewives will be rewarded for the trouble they have taken by finding the irons delightfully smooth and easy to use, and when they are like this the ironing can be done twice as quickly.

Homemade Cough Candy.

An excellent cough candy is made of slippery elm, flaxseed and sugar. Soak a gill of whole flaxseed in a cupful of boiling water. In another cup put broken bits of slippery elm bark until it is full. Cover this also with half a pint of boiling water and let it stand for two hours. Strain the flaxseed and slippery elm through a thin cloth and save the liquid. Add a pound and a half of granulated sugar to it. Boil this sirup for ten minutes. Add juice of lemons and boil until it forms candy. Test it from time to time by dropping a little in cold water. The moment it is done pour it on white paper, spread on biscuit tins and let it harden. As soon as it begins to cool, before it hardens, crease it with a knife so that it may easily be broken into lozenge shaped candies.

A Kitchen Pin cushion.

A tea strainer formed the foundation for it—just one of the plain, ordinary ones of finely woven wires, but polished and shining as though made of some much finer metal. It was lined with the softest of silk and stuffed with a tiny bag of bran, which, in its turn, was neatly tucked away under a coverlet of silk. A bit of ribbon made a small bow on the handle, and at the same time furnished a loop to hang it up by. Then the wire part was thickly coated with pine and the novel cushion put in place.



A FLYING TOY.

Odd Contrivance With Which You Can Amuse Yourself.

An odd little plaything out of which you may get a lot of amusement is a flying toy. This is a contrivance which you can cause to rise in the air. In ten minutes you can make it as follows:

Take two corks (see picture), insert into each cork four wing feathers from

any kind of fowl, slightly inclining them like the sails of a windmill, but in opposite directions to each set.

Fix a round shaft in the upper cork. This shaft ends in a sharp point.

Fix a whalebone bow to the top of the lower cork, with a small pivot hole in its center, to receive the point of the shaft, which then passes into the lower cork as well, holding tight in it.

String each end of the whalebone bow equally to the upper part of the shaft. Now you are ready to operate your flying toy. Wind up the string by turning the bow, so that the spring of the bow may unwind the corks with their anterior edges ascending.

Then place the toy on a table with a finger pressed on the upper cork firmly enough to prevent the string from unwinding. Then if you take your finger suddenly away, the instrument will rise to the ceiling.—Philadelphia North American.

OUR COIN LEGEND.

How "In God We Trust" Was Placed Upon Our Money.

The use of the legend, "In God We Trust," on some of the coins of the United States grew out of a letter written by a Maryland farmer to Simon P. Chase when he was secretary of the treasury. The letter was written in November, 1863, the writer urging that we should, as a Christian people, make some recognition of the deity on our coins. Mr. Chase referred the letter to Director Pollock of the mint, who approved the suggestion and proposed one of the legends, "Our Country, Our God," or "God, Our Trust." Mr. Chase then referred the matter to congress, and again in 1862 and in 1863 he urged that the matter be acted on. Finally, on April 22, 1864, congress authorized the coinage of a two cent bronze piece, and on it was stamped the legend "In God We Trust." Instead of "E Pluribus Unum." Subsequently, on March 3, 1865, the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, was authorized to place the legend on all gold and silver coins susceptible of that addition thereafter to be issued. The legend is taken from the following line in "The Star Spangled Banner":

"And this be our motto: In God is our trust."

—Chicago News.

An Indian Hut.

Boys, do you know how the Indians built their huts? They selected trees abounding in sap, usually the linn.

The trees, being cut down, were stripped of their bark from top to butt by the use of the tomahawk and its handle. The bark for hut building was cut into six or eight foot lengths and pieces dried and fattened by laying heavy stones upon them.

Now, to build the frame of the hut poles were driven into the ground six or eight feet apart, according to the length of the bark pieces, and these poles were strengthened by cross beams. The framework was then covered inside and outside with the pieces of bark bound together with leatherwood bark or hickory withes. The roof ran upon a ridge and was covered in the same manner as the frame. A hole was left in the roof for the smoke to escape and one on the side of the frame for the door.

Had Their Ears Pinned.

The French in ancient times had a queer way of closing a trade for land. When the title was to be formally transferred the parties to the transaction met in the presence of twelve men and twelve boys, all of whom were witnesses to the sale. The means adopted to make the boys remember the event was unique. Each of them had his ears pinned until he squealed like a pig and then received a sound thrashing. The impression made by this treatment was strong and lasting, you may be sure, and the boys never forgot what they witnessed.

The Waterfall.

A mountain brook one sunny day ran off from home and lost its way in places never seen before.

It wandered for a mile or more, and then it found a rocky state. All slippery, and tumbled there—went down with such a mighty fall it never could climb back to its old home.

—May Magazine on St. Nicholas.

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "Under the Stars"

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(Continued From Last Week.)

CHAPTER II.

THE crowing of the cock awakened the French traveler, and, going to the window, he saw that daylight had thrown its first shafts upon the unromantic barnyard scene, while in the east above the hills spread the early flush of morning.

Descending the stairs and making his way to the barn, he called to Sandy, the stable boy, who was performing his ablutions by passing wet fingers through a shock of red hair, to saddle his horse. The sleepy lad led forth a large but shapely animal, and soon Saint-Proper was galloping across the country. After a brisk pace for some miles he reined in his horse and, leisurely riding in a circuit, returned on the road that crossed the farming country back of the tavern.

The rider was rapidly approaching the inn when a sudden turn in the highway as the road swept around a windbreak of willows brought him upon a young woman who was walking slowly in the same direction. So fast was the pace of his horse and so unexpected the meeting that he was almost under the trampling feet before he saw her. Taken by surprise, she stood as if transfixed, when, with a quick, decisive effort, the rider swerved his animal and of necessity rode full tilt at the fence and willows. She felt the rush of air, saw the powerful animal lift itself, clear the rail fence and crash through the bulwark of branches. She gazed after the windbreak. A little to the right or the left, where the heavy boughs were thickly interlaced, and the rider's expedition had proved serious for himself, but chance—he had no time for choice—had directed him to a vulnerable point of leaves and twigs. Before she had fairly recovered herself he reappeared at an opening on the other side of the willow screen and, after removing a number of rails, led his horse back to the road.

With quivering nostrils, the animal appeared possessed of unquenchable spirit, but his master's bearing was less assured as he approached, with an expression of mingled anxiety and concern on his face, the young girl whom the manager had addressed as Constance.

"I beg your pardon for having alarmed you," he said. "It was careless, inexcusable."

"It was a little startling," she admitted, with a faint smile.

"Only a little," he broke in gravely. "If I had not seen you just when I did—"

"You would not have turned your horse at such a risk to yourself," she added.

"Risk to myself? From what? A whimsical light enclouded on the set look in his blue eyes. "Jumping a rail fence? But you have not yet said you have pardoned me?"

"The smile brightened. "Oh, I think you deserve that."

"I am not so sure," he returned, glancing down at her.

Blanting between the lower branches of the trees the sunshine touched the young girl's hair in flickering spots and crept down her dress like caroling hands of light, until her figure, passing into a solid shadow, left those glimmering spots upon the dusty road behind her. The "brides" as Sir John de la Roche called them, faded in the breeze and a shawl of China crapes fluttered from her shoulders. So much of her dusky hair as defied concealment contrasted strongly with the calm translucent pallor of her face. The eyes alone belittled the tranquillity of countenance; against the rare repose of features they were more eloquent, shining beneath brows delicately defined but strongly marked, and shaded by long upturned lashes, deep in tone as a sioe.

"You are an early riser," he resumed.

"Not always," she replied. "But after yesterday it seemed so bright outdoors and the country so lovely!"

His gaze, following hers, traversed one of the hollows. Below, yet rested shadows; but upon the hillside a glory celestial enlivened and animated the surrounding scene.

While the soldier and the young girl were thus occupied in surveying the valley and the adjacent mounds and hummocks, the horse, considering doubtless that there had been enough inaction, tapped the ground with rebellious energy and tossed his head in mutiny against such procrastination.

"Your horse wants to go on," she said, observing this equine display.

"He usually does," replied Saint-Proper. "Perhaps, though, I am in interesting you? I see you have a play in your hand."

"I was looking over a part, but I know it very well," she added, moving slowly from the shelter of willows, looking back over her shoulder.

His features, stern and elaborate in expression, relaxed in sympathy while the deep-set eyes grew less searching and gentler. The observation became him, and a little of youth returning to his expression as he gave utterance to the remark.

"What is the part?"

"The story of the Hecyrians," it is

one of our stock pieces."

"Oh, yes, like it?"

"And who plays the duet?" he continued.

"Mr. O'Flaherty," she answered, a suggestion of amusement in her glance. Beneath the shading of straight, black brows her eyes were deceptively dark until, scrutinized closely, they resolved themselves into a clear gray.

"Ah," he said, recalling Adonis' (O'Flaherty's) appearance, and as he spoke a smile of singular sweetness lightened his face. "A Spanish duet with a touch of the brogue! But I must not deny your noble lord," he added.

"No lord of mine!" she replied gayly. "My lord must have a velvet robe, not frayed, and a sword not tin, and its most anguinary purpose must not be to get between his legs and trip him up. Of course, when we act in barns—"

"In barns?"

"Oh, yes; when we can find them to act in."

She glanced at him half mockingly. "I suppose you think of a barn as only a place for a horse."

The sound of carriage wheels interrupted his reply, and, looking in the direction from whence it came, they observed a coach doubling the curve before the willows and approaching at a rapid pace. It was a handsome and imposing equipage, with dark crimson body and wheels, preserving much of the grace of ancient outline with the utility of modern springs.

As they drew aside to permit it to pass, the features of its occupant were seen, who, perceiving the young girl on the road—the shawl, half fallen from her shoulder revealing the plastic grace of an erect figure—gazed at her with surprise, then thrust his head from the window and bowed with smiling, if somewhat exaggerated, politeness. The next moment carriage and traveler vanished down the road in a cloud of dust, but an alert observer might have noticed an eye at the rear port hole, as though the person within was supplementing his brief observation from the side with a longer, if diminishing, view from behind.

The countenance of the young girl's companion retrograded from its new found favor to a more inextinguishable cast.

"A friend of yours?" he said briefly.

"I never saw him before," she answered with flashing eyes. "Perhaps he is the lord of the manor and thought I was one of his subjects."

"There are lords in this country, then?"

"Lords or patrones, they are called," she replied, her face still flushed.

From the window of her room Susan saw Saint-Proper and Constance returning and looked surprised as well as a bit annoyed. Truth to tell, Mistress Susan, with her capacity for admiring and being admired, had conceived a momentary interest in the soldier, a fancy as light as it was ephemeral. That touch of melancholy when his face was in repose inspired a transitory desire for investigation in this past mistress of emotional analysis.

But the arrival of the coach which had passed the couple soon diverted Susan's thoughts to a new channel.

The equipage drew up and a young man, dressed in a style novel in that locality, sprang out. He wore a silk hat with scarcely any brim, trousers extremely wide at the ankle, a waistcoat of the dimensions of 1745 and large watch ribbons sustaining ponderous bunches of seals.

The gallant foot touched the narrow brim of his hat to Kate, who was peeping from one window, and waved a kiss to Susan, who was surreptitiously glancing from another, whereupon, both being detected, drew back hastily. Overwhelmed by the appearance of a guest of such manifest distinction, the landlord bowed obsequiously as the other entered the tavern with a supercilious nod.

To Mistress Susan this incident was exciting while it lasted, but when the dandy had disappeared her attention was again attracted to Constance and Saint-Proper, who slowly approached. He paused with his horse before the front door, and she stood a moment near the little porch, on either side of which grew sweet williams, four o'clocks and larkspur. But the few conventional words were scanty crumbs for the fair cave-dropper above, the young girl soon entering the house and the soldier leading his horse in the direction of the stable. As the latter disappeared around the corner of the tavern Susan left the window and turned to the mirror.

"La," she said, holding a mass of blond hair in one hand and deftly calling it upon her little head. "I believe she got up early to meet him." But Kate only yawned lazily.

In the taproom the soldier encountered the newcomer, seated not far from the bar. As though his blood flowed sluggishly after his long ride in the chair, morning air. Well built, although somewhat slender of figure, this latter arrival had a complexion of tawny brown, living ruddy, so warm and glowing as the most vivid of Venetian paintings.

He raised his eyes slowly as the soldier entered and gazed, in a rather

stare, from a scrutiny of mere physical attributes he passed on to the more important details of clothing, noting that his sack coat was properly loose at the waist and that the buttons were sufficiently large to pass muster, but also detecting that the trousers lacked breadth at the ankles and that the hat had a high crown and a broad brim, from which he complacently concluded the other was somewhat behind the shifting changes of fashion.

"Come on, if this isn't a bloody first," he exclaimed, stretching himself still more, yawning and passing a hand through his black hair. "Hang them, they might as well shut up their guests in the moonshine with the beams and hams! I feel as cured as a side of pig ready to be hung to a dirty rafters."

With which he pulled himself together, went to the window, raised it and placed a stick under the frame.

"They tell me there's a theatrical troupe here," he resumed, returning to his chair and relapsing into its depths. "Perhaps you are one of them?"

"I have not that honor."

"Honor!" repeated the new arrival, with a laugh. "That's good! That was one of them on the road with you. I'll be bound. You have good taste! Heigho!" he yawned again. "I'm anchored here awhile on account of a lame horse. Perhaps, though," brightening, "it may not be so bad after all. These players promise some diversion."

At that moment his face wore an expression of airy, jocund assurance which faded to visible annoyance as he continued: "Where can that landlady be? He placed me in this kennel, vanished and left me to my fate. Ah, here he is at last!" as the host approached, respectfully inquiring:

"Is there anything more I can do for you?"

"More?" exclaimed this latest guest ironically. "Well, better late than never. See that my servant has help with the trunks."

"Very well, sir. I'll have Sandy look after them. You are going to start, then?"

"How can I tell?" returned the newcomer lightly.

The landlord looked startled.

"How far is it to Meadowton?" continued the guest.

"Forty odd miles. Perhaps you are seeking the old patron manor there. They say the heir is expected any day," gazing fixedly at the young man; "at least the antienters have received information he is coming and are preparing."

The sprightly guest threw up his hands.

"The trunks; the trunks!" he exclaimed in accents of despair. "Look at the disorder of my attire—the pride of

the landlady boiled.

these ruffles leveled by the dew; my wrist bands in disarray; the odor of the road pervading my person! The trunks, I pray you!"

"Yes, sir; at once, sir! But first let me introduce you to Mr. Saint-Proper of Paris. Make yourselves at home, gentlemen."

With which the speaker hurriedly vanished, and soon the bumping and thumping in the hall gave cheering assurance of instructions (To Be Continued.)

The Calson Fog.

In an air lock it is common practice to note that while unlocking—that is, coming through the lock, and as the pressure is being reduced by opening the discharge valve—a fog accumulates, becoming thick as the temperatures and pressure are lowered. The writer at one time was attacked by the beads, or the calson disease, after coming out of the old Hudson river tunnel. He was promptly taken into the "hospital," which was nothing but a horizontal tank about the size of a common locomotive boiler. The pressure, amounting at that time to some thirty pounds, was admitted, and it acted instantly to relieve pain and to produce normal conditions. He was told to open the throttle valve and let the pressure out so that he might open the door. As he did this he noticed that the temperature was gradually lowered, and at a certain point, known as the dew point, he was enveloped in fog. The pain returned about this time, so that he shut off the discharge valve and opened the rock admitting compressed air. The fog immediately disappeared, the temperature was slightly increased, and the pain stopped. This condition was repeated several times, so that here is a means by which artificial fog may be produced at will. The same physical laws apply in the production of fog as in the condensation of moisture on the exterior of an ice pitcher or on a window pane in winter time.—Compressed Air Magazine.

Certain.

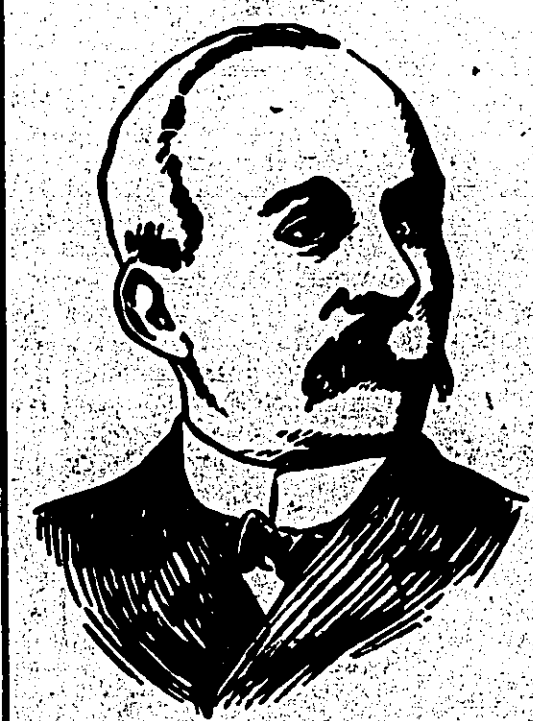
The island of Ceylon is the most remarkable gem depositary in the world.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER

GEN. PIQUART, CHAMPION OF DREYFUS, NOW HOLDS POST.

Fine Act of Courage, Courtesy and Good Judgment By Clemenceau, Premier of France, Who Side Fair to Be the Frenchman, Not of the New Only, But of the Decade—Sketch of the New War Minister.

Clemenceau is now the man of the hour in France, and it may be that he will be the Frenchman of the decade, for he has displayed some of the rarest qualities of statesmanship in the few days that he has been Premier. His selection of Piquart, the champion of Dreyfus, for the important post of Minister of War was a fine act of courage and courtesy. It was, moreover, a fine piece of good judgment, as will likely be proved should any sudden call be made upon the Department of War while Piquart is in chief. All through the Dreyfus case Piquart displayed a manhood that seemed none too common in France at that time. His support of the accused officer never wavered, and in disregard of his immediate interests and what appeared to be his professional career he



championed the friendless officer. That the vindication of Dreyfus should be accompanied by the honor done Piquart will give universal satisfaction to lovers of justice.

In George W. Stevens' "Tragedy of Dreyfus" there is an excellent picture of the Dreyfusard hero, and an interesting study of his personality. Reading over the chapter on Piquart one is convinced that the honor Clemenceau has done Piquart is not only deserved, but one that should have been his years ago. Before he became mixed up in the Dreyfus affair Piquart, according to good critics, was about the most promising soldier in France. He is an Alsatian from Strasbourg, and has seen service in Africa and China. At 35 he was a major, and at 40 a lieutenant-colonel. Most of his time in France, up to 1874, had been spent at the Ecole de Guerre in the study of the theoretical side of his profession. He was a remarkable linguist, speaking at least half a dozen European languages, besides knowing the tongues of parts of Africa and Asia. There was nothing to which he might not well have aspired before the great affair, said Stevens, but when he stood before the Court at Rennes he had spent ten months out of the previous thirteen in a secret prison. Younger than any man in the Council, he was actually senior in service to all but two.

His demeanor was not at all conciliatory. He approached with absolute calm on a face that bears no sign of passion, either for good or evil; he looks—and looks as if he knows he looks—the embodiment of pure reason. He settled himself very carefully and lengthily in a witness' chair, got his shoulder-blades comfortably into the back, crossed his legs over his knee, and pulled down his trousers over his boots. Then he poured out a glass of water, and laid both hands firmly on the table before him. He suggested that, while far from wishing to swagger, he knew he was master of the situation. When he began to speak, there was neither the ease of conversation nor the rhythm of declamation. You remember that he had been a professor at the Ecole de Guerre. It was a lecture, pure and simple, and the first word was as clear and distinct as

the last. It was a masterpiece of reasoning—the intellectual triumph of the trial.

Stevens said it was a delight to hear Piquart. For seven hours and a half he spoke, and after listening the writer said: "I should strongly advise the French War Office to make it peace with Col. Piquart, for he has a better head than all the generals put together. He went over the whole ground, and seemed the only man who knew every fact of it. He knew the officers of the general staff like his pocket—where every document was kept, where everybody worked, what everybody's work was, what he was in a position to know and what he was not. . . . This was a man for whom



late or love, anger or hope, or fear could never color what seemed right."

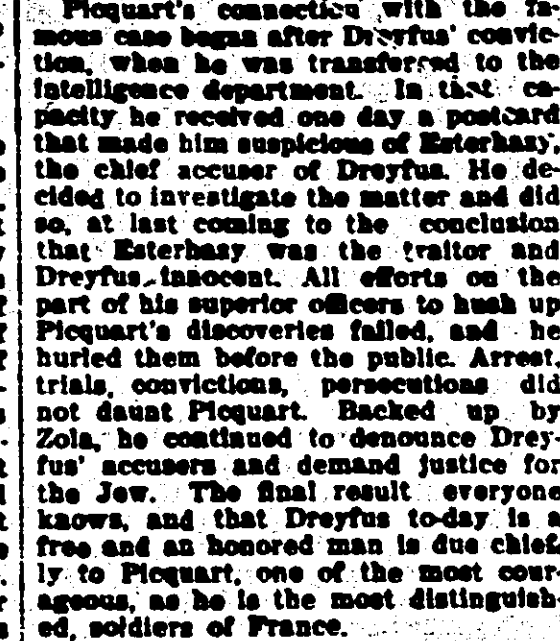
Stevens saw Piquart as a witness at the trial of Dreyfus, but he appreciated that really four cases were on trial—the chief witness against Dreyfus, Piquart's charge against Esterhazy, placed him on trial; Piquart was accused to prove Esterhazy innocent; "Sally Henry was accused to prove Piquart honest; Esterhazy doubly guilty and Dreyfus trebly wronged."

Piquart's connection with the famous case began after Dreyfus' conviction, when he was transferred to the intelligence department. In that capacity he received one day a postcard that made him suspicious of Esterhazy, the chief accuser of Dreyfus. He decided to investigate the matter and did so, at last coming to the conclusion that Esterhazy was the traitor and Dreyfus innocent. All efforts on the part of his superior officers to hush up Piquart's discoveries failed, and he hurried them before the public. Arrest, trials, convictions, persecutions did not daunt Piquart. Backed up by Zola, he continued to denounce Dreyfus' accusers and demand justice for the Jew. The final result everyone knows, and that Dreyfus to-day is a free and an honored man is due chiefly to Piquart, one of the most courageous, as he is the most distinguished, soldiers of France.

DICKENS' BIRTHPLACE.

House At Landport, Portsea, Formerly Mile-End-Terrace, Recently Sold to Highest Bidder By Auction.

An interesting Hampshire house, the one in which Charles Dickens first saw the light, was recently sold by auction. It is now 337, Commercial road, Landport, Portsea, a locality formerly known as Mile-end-terrace. John Dickens, father of the future novelist, was at the time of the child's birth a clerk in the Navy pay office, and stationed in the Portsmouth dockyard. The actual event took place on Friday, Feb. 7, 1812, and the boy's name was inscribed in the Portsea baptismal register, "Charles John Huffham Dickens."



THE BIRTHPLACE OF DICKENS.

Readers of "David Copperfield" will remember the autobiographer writing: "If it should appear from anything, I may see down in this narrative that I was a child of close observation, or that as a man I have a strong memory of my childhood, I undoubtedly lay claim to both of these characteristics."

In these words the novelist was speaking of himself. He told Foster, his biographer, on more than one occasion he remembered the small front garden to the house at Portsea from which he was taken away, when two years old. There he recollected being watched by a nurse through a low kitchen window as he trotted about with something to eat, a little elder sister alongside him. Dickens possessed a wonderful memory for details, and one day in company with Foster at Portsmouth described the exact shape of the military parade as he saw it when an infant.

CAN THE EYES BE BELIEVED?

An Experiment Which Shows How Little We See Anyway.

Prof. Claparede, of a Swiss university, recently asked a class of 54 students eight simple questions concerning the rooms they daily visited at the school.

"Are the columns in the vestibule round or square?" "Is there a window facing the doorkeeper's box?" "Is the ceiling in the large amphitheatre plain or decorated?" and so on.

Forty-five of the fifty-four students declared there was no window at all; eight remembered that there was a window, but each and all attributed a wrong situation to it; one, more sincere than his fellows, candidly owned that he had not the least idea whether there was a window or not. As regards the shape of the columns in the vestibule, only six answers were correct.

By way of continuing the experiment, one day a man conspicuously costumed suddenly burst into the classroom, where he performed certain antics and uttered certain emphatic phrases prearranged with the professor. He was then thrust out of the door as if he had been an ordinary unauthorized intruder. Here was a scene, says the Grand Magazine, eminently calculated by reason of its strangeness and unexpectedness to impress the imagination of the students.

A few days later, on some pretext or other, Prof. Claparede asked his pupils to describe to the best of their recollection the person and acts of the masked man. Out of the 22 students who had been present on the occasion only four described the man accurately. The rest either admitted that their recollection of the scene was absolutely at fault or gave such a description that it might have applied to anybody rather than the correct person.

ROSE L. FRITZ.

The Girl Who Won the Typewriting Championship.

A feature of the national business show which has become an annual institution at the Madison Square Garden, New York, is the typewriting contest for the world's championship. It

was won by Miss Rose L. Fritz, a New York girl, whose nimble fingers and Villerot, Tremouille and Biron. That quick wits enabled her to distance all competitors in her field. She has written as high as 218 words a minute. She also has a record of 413 words in five minutes and of 4,905 words in an hour, or, allowing for ninety errors, a deduction of 450 words, a net result of 4,455 words per hour.

Reasonable Approximation.

"Are you afraid of race suicide?" "If you refer to an automobile race, I am."

ROSE L. FRITZ.

THE REAL HOME OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Still standing amid a wilderness of trees and undergrowth, near Mitcham, in Surrey, is to be seen the old house in which "Robinson Crusoe" saw the light. Here, also, the creator of youths' vice to all but two.

His demeanor was not at all conciliatory. He approached with absolute calm on a face that bears no sign of passion, either for good or evil; he looks—and looks as if he knows he looks—the embodiment of pure reason. He settled himself very carefully and lengthily in a witness' chair, got his shoulder-blades comfortably into the back, crossed his legs over his knee, and pulled down his trousers over his boots. Then he poured out a glass of water, and laid both hands firmly on the table before him. He suggested that, while far from wishing to swagger, he knew he was master of the situation. When he began to speak, there was neither the ease of conversation nor the rhythm of declamation. You remember that he had been a professor at the Ecole de Guerre. It was a lecture, pure and simple, and the first word was as clear and distinct as

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A Deceitful Flower.

"The sunflower," said a naturalist, "is the most deceitful of all plants, for it has fooled six nations. Six nations believe that the sunflower turns towards the sun, and so thoroughly are they deluded, they call it by a name which bears witness to their error. Thus the French call the sunflower 'tournesol.' The Spanish call it 'girasol.' The Italians call it 'girasole.' The Hungarians call it 'napraforgo.' Each of these words means 'turn-to-the-sun.' The English and Americans don't go quite that far in admitting themselves to be the plant's dupes. They only call it sunflower. They mean by that name, though, quite as much as the other names imply. The belief is general among six nations that the sunflower turns with the sun and always faces the luminary. As a matter of fact, there is only one flower that turns or keeps with the sun, namely the sun spurge."

The "Shopper's Face."

The "shopper's face" is one of the things that the strenuous life has brought about upon the long suffering modern woman. It is described as a "sneak, tense, anxious, pointed look, that brings wrinkles before their time."

London Funny Magazine.

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JAPAN INCREASING NAVAL STRENGTH

Monitor Battleships, Guns and Ammunition Factories Being Manufactured.

New York.—An English engineer, at present stopping in New York, en route from Tokyo to London, who for the last three years enjoyed peculiar opportunities for observation by reason of his business relations with the Japanese war office, gives some facts concerning Japan's reserve war strength and its arsenal and shipyard production.

Since the war, he said, the office in Tokyo has been as chary of admitting foreigners to knowledge of what is being done in the manufacture of war material as during the struggle. Outside of the possible information gathered by secret agents of European war offices the world at large has no conception of the high-pressure work going on in all the war supply factories in Japan. Nor is anything known of the facilities these factories possess for the scientific production of instruments of war.

Japan has two military arsenals, employing approximately 50,000 workmen. These arsenals have extra night shifts. The empire operates four shipyards and naval arsenals. In two of them battleships have been built and two more are building. Aside from these there are government steel works for the production of armor plate and material for big guns, a government powder factory, two auxiliary private shipyards and drydocks capable of being used for war purposes within twenty-four hours.

This is a mass in the potential war equipment of Japan. Throughout all the works there is at present not a workman, neither teacher nor workman. The gates are closed to every Japanese who is not in the employ of the government.

The navy yards at Kure, on an inland sea, are the largest and best equipped in Japan. There are between 25,000 and 30,000 machinists, artisans and laborers living there. There are several other navy yards employing several thousand men.

Rockefeller's New Year's Gift.

Chicago, Ill.—As a token of his esteem, and with a wish for many happy returns of the day, John D. Rockefeller presented the University of Chicago with \$3,000,000 as a New Year's gift. This brings the total donations by Mr. Rockefeller to the big school to \$10,000,000. The gift was founded up to \$1,416,921.91. The gifts were in gift-edged securities. Of this sum \$2,700,000 goes to the permanent endowment fund. The remainder of the gift, \$3,000,000, is to make up the year's deficit, provide for an increase in the salary of the instructors and allow for the payment of various minor expenses, including the improvement of the drinking water system, beautifying the campus, installing a set of chimneys and greenhouses.

Cobalt Properties in Litigation.

Toronto.—The petition passed last season by the Ontario legislature asking that the mining properties in Cobalt be disallowed, has been forwarded to the Dominion government. The result of this action will probably mean one of the largest legal fights that have ever taken place in Canada. The Cobalt Lake Mining company has been recently organized to take over the Cobalt lake property, which is under the lake. Suit has also been entered by the Florence Mining company against this company. It is probable that ultimately the privy council will deal with the matter.

Mexico's Trade With Canada.

Ottawa.—A. W. Donley, Canadian trade agent in Mexico, in a letter to the department of trade and commerce, declares that the British manufacturers are fast losing their hold on the Mexican market, while the Germans are gaining ground. Mr. Donley gives several reasons for this, the most striking being given in two terse sentences, in which he says: "The British manufacturer is unwilling to give goods suitable to the local market. The German is willing to make what the market desires." The United States, owing to geographical position and aggressiveness, still holds the bulk of Mexico, and if Canada is making headway, and if Canadians are not too apathetic they will develop a large market in the republic.

Lumber Industry Paralyzed by Snow.

Prince Albert, Sask.—More snow has fallen in the woods this winter than at any time in the recollection of men who have spent fifty years in the northwest. In some places it is nine to ten feet deep on the level. From remote regions come similar reports and stories of serious interference with timber cutting. Trees cannot be cut close to the ground without infinite labor and where the wind prevails the snow is cast back into the holes as rapidly as it is removed. Logs fall into the deep snow and cannot be moved. Along the Carrot River country and even as far south as Dauphin, Man., the deep snow covers the plains and woods. As far west as Edmonton and the Shell Creek country these conditions exist. It will cost lumber interests hundreds of thousands of dollars if it does not seriously affect the lumber industry of a vast section.

French Submarines.

Paris.—The admiralty has ordered the construction of four submarine cruisers which are to be superior to any existing type of similar vessels. They are to be of 800 tons, to have a speed of fifteen knots on the surface and ten knots below the surface, and are to have a radius of action of 2,000 miles.

English Comed to Ontario.

Toronto, Ont.—Robert Verity has been appointed Canadian agent for British central board of emigration. The secretary, Edward Storie, recommended Mr. Verity on the suggestion of the local government board. The British central board is a branch of the local government board under the president, the Hon. John Burns. The government has devoted \$250,000 to the work, and nearly all the persons being sent out are directed to Ontario, the province having been selected after careful investigation. Only those temporarily out of work, who have passed a rigorous medical inspection will be sent. Probably 10,000 will come through this channel.

In this connection the government has concluded an arrangement with Commissioner Coombs, of the Salvation army for the care and management of the provincial lodging house. Hon. Nelson Monteth states that the entire control of the institution would remain with the government, but that the army had special facilities for handling the work, and it was believed would be able to do so more economically and with more personal attention than could otherwise be possible.

The arrangement is for a few years terminable on notice. A certain standard must be maintained and if the plan is not satisfactory, the fixtures would be taken over at an arbitrated valuation. The government guarantees 300 guests a week on an average. It being estimated that in the season it would be necessary to pay the cost.

It is expected that 50,000 emigrants will settle in Ontario this year.

Coal is Saved.

Edmonton, Alta.—The "Coal Arch" of the lands east of Mewasin that has been in flames for some time is now safe, the fire having at last been extinguished. J. A. L. McDougall, the timber cruiser, arrived in the city recently with the news. A large force of men has been at work ever since the fire was discovered, and at last have been able to extinguish it. One part of the seam is twenty-two feet thick and extends for some distance, so by putting out the fire much valuable coal has been saved for the company and country.

To Talk on the Criminal.

Ottawa, Ont.—Major Archibald, the Dominion parole officer left on an extended tour of inspection through the west. In Winnipeg, Mr. Archibald will be the guest of the Canadian club on Jan. 9, and will give an account of "The Modern Treatment of the Criminal Classes in Custody of Penitentiaries of Canada."

On his return Mr. Archibald will address the Empire club at Toronto and students at Queen's university at Kingston on "Criminological Questions of the Dominion."

Anti-American Gathering at Canton.

Washington, D. C.—Neither the state department nor the Chinese legation has any official advice relating to the reported anti-American mass meeting at Canton. It was stated at the legation that such a meeting must have undoubtedly been the work of "hotheads" and without the sanction of any government authorities, as the boycott movement is believed to be dead in China. Negotiations for a treaty relative to Chinese emigration are progressing languidly.

Von Buslow's Policy.

Berlin.—Chancellor Von Buslow, has disclosed the motives and aims of the government in dissolving the Reichstag in a vigorous election manifesto, which took the form of a letter to Lieut. General Von Liebert, chairman of the managing committee of the Empire league, formed to combat the social democrats.

The chancellor explained that he had a double purpose in appealing to the country, namely, to free the government from dependence on the clerical party, and to strengthen the liberal groups in the Reichstag, so that they in combination with the Conservatives, may successfully oppose the growth and destructive power of socialism and reactionary clericalism. The chancellor then announced that his political battle before the time was, "Therefore the honor and prosperity of the nation against the social democrats, Poles, Guelfs and Centralists."

Marpole Stays in B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.—General Superintendent Marpole says he is not to be appointed to be superintendent of transportation at Winnipeg or to any other office there. He may be relieved of operating detail work in the west, but that will probably be the only change affecting him.

Will Be Compulsory.

Toronto.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth has informed the members of the campaign for the suppression of electoral bribery and corruption of parliament a measure will be introduced increasing penalties for electoral corruption and the Election act so changed as to provide for compulsory voting. While the minister of justice is satisfied that this will not do away with an evil that has become rampant, it may result in some good being accomplished.

Fears Difficulty in Newfoundland.

London.—The Scotsman reviewing the colonial administration of 1906, says the dispute regarding the fisheries in Newfoundland, one of the most troublesome and ungrateful colonies, is a small matter, but like that quarrel between the San Francisco school board and Japan, it contains the element of international friction which the most levelheaded statesmanship may, owing to the obstinacy of the parties and difficult to smooth over.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 13

Text of the Lesson, Gen. 1, 26, to 11, 32. Memory Verses, 26, 27—Golden Text, Gen. 1, 27—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. B. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1906, by American Bible Association.) God, having again made everything beautiful on this earth and having filled the air, the earth and the sea with living creatures, completes His work by creating man in His own image to rule over all, and the Scriptures make it clear that it is the eternal purpose of God that man shall rule over and control all things on earth. "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands; Thou hast put all things under his feet" (Ps. viii, 6). That this shall be the conclusion of the whole matter we learn from 1 Cor. xv, 25-28. The present condition, with an assurance of the future, is seen in Heb. ii, 8, 9, "We see not yet all things put under Him, but we see Jesus."

"Let us make man in our image" is strongly suggestive (to say the least) of the council of the Trinity and carries us over to Isa. vi, 8, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" where we have both the Unity and the Trinity. There is some light upon the likeness or image of God in which man was created in Col. iii, 10, with Eph. i, 23, 24, but Christ is spoken of as the image of God in Col. i, 15; Heb. i, 3; 11 Cor. iv, 4; and when the story is finished His redeemed shall be like Him (Phil. iii, 20, 21; 1 John iii, 2). Now it is our privilege to become more like Him every day, beholding Him at God's right hand, for us and accepting all things as from Him (11 Cor. iii, 18).

The creation of the first man and woman, described in these words, "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him: male and female created He them" (verse 27), is more fully set forth in chapter ii, 7, 23-25, and must be received exactly as here stated, for it is a direct revelation from God Himself concerning the way He did it, and it is beyond the power of man to find out otherwise. We see, therefore, in Adam and Eve the first man and woman that ever walked this earth—Adam the first man, Christ excepted, and Eve the first woman without exception. Since God is clothed with light as with a garment (Ps. civ, 2) they, being in the image of God, must have been clothed with light also, a halo or glory which was a part of themselves as truly as the coverings of birds and other creatures was a part of themselves. They had no "put on" clothing such as we wear, and in that sense they were naked (ii, 25).

One result of the blessing of the Lord is always fruitfulness (verses 22, 28). See in this connection John xv, 8, 10; Lev. 26; Rom. vi, 22; vii, 4, and notice in Lev. xxv, 21, that the blessing of the Lord upon an ordinary sowing sometimes produced three times the usual increase. The Rev. Ver. of Prov. x, 22, is beautiful in this connection, "The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and toll addeth nothing thereto." In verse 29 we have the first "Behold" in the Bible, and how precious suggestive it is that we find it in connection with these words, "I have given you." I do not think that there can be a more inspiring, uplifting Bible study than that of the things freely given by God, beginning with "the unspeakable Gift" of His dear Son and going on with Rom. viii, 23; 1 Cor. ii, 12, etc.

Chapter ii, 1-3, clearly belongs to this first section of Scripture and tells the story of the first day which God specially blessed, but notice in verse 1 the word "finished," and if resting in Him who said when He died for us, "It is finished," then be quite sure that He will perfect all that concerneth us (Ps. cxlvi, 7, 8; Phil. i, 6). The sentence, "His work which He had made," used three times in verses 2, 3, suggests believers as His workmanship (Eph. ii, 10), in whom and through whom He will finish all that He has begun, but unless He is allowed to work in us both to will and to do the things pleasing in His sight all will be only wood, hay and stubble to be burned. The words "created and made" (verse 3) cover the creation record of chapter i, 1, and also the whole six days' work, the making all things out of nothing and then fashioning anew, the created matter after the catastrophe. His resting from all His work takes us to Heb. iv, 3, 10, "We who have believed do enter into rest; . . . for he that is entered into his rest, he also hath ceased from his own works, as God did from His." There is a resting in Christ as our Saviour when we see and accept His finished work of redemption, but there is also restful service with Him as we take His yoke and learn of Him to live in the Father's will.

As the seventh day was sanctified or set apart for man to give his whole time to knowing God and learning to rejoice in Him (see Isa. lviii, 13, 24), so we, His workmanship, must consider ourselves as indeed set apart for Himself, a people for His own possession (Ps. lvi, 3; Tit. ii, 14, v. v.). There is much to be learned from the numbers in Scripture, and we have here considerable light on the significance of the first seven numbers. It does not require much keenness to see "abundantly" associated with 7, and "finished" or "perfected" associated with seven. Any one can see by counting that "God" is mentioned thirty-five times in this first section, and when we let God work in us as He is seen working here we will be five times seven, or abundantly finished. That will not fully be the end (the church) is built and brought to Adam (Christ), and then the blessing and dominion will be ours with Him.

Canada Controls Halifax Dockyards.

Halifax, N. S.—New Year's Day marked the passing of the last vestige of Imperial control at Halifax, when the naval dockyard passed into the hands of the Canadian government. Owing to a downpour of rain the historic ceremonies were robbed of spectacular interest. The formal transfer of the dockyard occurred at noon, when the officers and crew of the cruiser Canada landed and saluted the blue ensign as it was hoisted to the masthead.

Col. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine; Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the department, and Commander Spain from Ottawa were present, formally taking over the yard on behalf of the department. There are still, however, a lot of details in connection with the transfer to be attended to. A considerable quantity of stores and supplies belonging to the marine department are now stored at the yards.

Two lots of seven acres for the site of a dock yard were secured in 1758 and conveyed to Admiral Durrell in trust for naval uses, and these formed the nucleus of the big area now enclosed. In 1765 another lot was added, and in 1783 twenty acres more were secured. In 1790 the Greening yard lot was added, and in 1814 five acres were secured for a site for the admiralty house. The area of land of the dock yard proper formed what was the site of the naval establishment, the Lockman street. At the landing steps is inscribed: "The H. R. H. Prince of Wales landed here July 30, 1860."

Col. Gourdeau, Col. Anderson, and Commander Spain will begin an inspection of the whole yard and buildings, and this inspection will take some days to complete. At the formal taking over the British naval authorities were represented by Lieut. Bennett, who has been in charge of the yard since the withdrawal of the naval establishment. The dock yard will be used exclusively as a base of the marine department, but will still be available for British warships which visit this port.

Japan Means for Prolonged Peace.

Paris.—Dr. Motono, the Japanese minister to Russia, in an interview, was quoted as insisting that the alarming reports of the state of the Russo-Japanese negotiations regarding the fisheries, navigation and other questions were not warranted. He predicted a successful conclusion of the commercial treaty and denied that Japan had excessive demands such as the opening of the whole of the Amur river to commerce. Japan, however, the minister pointed out, did insist on the opening of the Sungari river, which drains Manchuria, as a natural corollary of the treaty of Portsmouth, and as establishing the principle of the open door. He considered that the question growing out of the interpretation of the words "rivers and inlets" in the treaty and the consulates and passport regulations as being of a minor character.

Forecasts, New Land Law.

Regina, Sask.—In the course of a speech delivered at the Old Timers' banquet, D. W. Bole made an important announcement that the Dominion government would probably introduce legislation which would make it possible for the settler to homestead on the odd numbers of the 75,000,000 acres of habitable land still unoccupied. Mr. Bole stated that he understood that the government would allow the settlers who have already homesteaded, the privilege of preemption. The member could not state at what price but he believed that it would be low. Land figures given by Mr. Bole regarding the western lands were 170,000,000 acres of habitable lands; 40,000,000 already homesteaded; 32,000,000 given as grants to the Hudson's Bay company, schools, etc., and 75,000,000 still available.

To Rescue Insane Man.

Edmonton, Alta.—Two mounted police officers, Constables Shand and Stark, with Sam Adams, hunter and prospector, to act as guide, are out in the wilderness of the Upper McLeod one of those missions for which the police have become famous. They are travelling a round trip of seven hundred miles to rescue a horse rancher named Hornback, who, driven violently insane by isolation and solitude, is living above the big eddy of the McLeod in imminent danger of losing his life from cold or starvation.

Hornback came over from Montana last year with a bunch of fifty fine brood mares. After making enquiries he decided to winter on the McLeod river and go over the divide to the Canoe river country via the Yellow Head pass next spring. Building a shack just above the big eddy on the McLeod he settled down for the winter and several travellers who passed that way that fall found him in good health and spirits. Recently, however, a report was brought in from Lake Ste. Anne to the effect that he was violently insane and refused to leave his shack. The report was that the recent cold weather caught Hornback without feed for his stock and that the horses suffered severely. The Grand Trunk Pacific headers, who ranged their horses all last winter and tried to repeat the performance this year, were driven from the settlement to where they could get hay and grain. It is thought that the contemplation of the decimation of his stock and the loneliness of this was what drove Hornback crazy. The police expect to have to use force to bring him in and what with the trouble of handling a crazy man and the difficulty of bringing in the horses their trip promises to become another of those thrilling narratives with which the annals of the police are bound.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Stone & Co.'s Report of Local and World's Markets January 3, 1907.

WHEAT.—The old year has gone out and the new year has come in with a wheat market unsatisfactory alike to dealer, miller, or producer.

A week ago today, the markets assumed a quite buoyant tone and made an encouraging advance, but there was evidently not enough strength to carry it on, and next day there was quite a sharp breaking of the price. Since then the course of the markets has been a gradual decline and has resulted in a loss on the week of 2c to 2½c in the American markets, and 1½c in our Winnipeg market. While no one can be certain of what the wheat markets will do within a given time, we have to confess we did not expect a break of so much in prices at present, and we do not think the general world's situation as we find it today gives warrant for lower prices. Rather we consider the developments taking place from day to day, are tending to confirm the expectations for advance in prices. The decline in prices experienced during the past week seems to us to emanate from the workings of the speculative markets, and it is quite possible that influential professional traders in these markets recognizing the probability of conditions shaping themselves to bring about higher prices later on, are manipulating the trade in such a way as to bring about a lower place of prices on which to buy liberally, in anticipation of the advance. And we think it would not be difficult to do this at present. For some time back the demand for wheat and flour has been quiet and even dull. Millers and flour merchants have been going along on moderate stocks, working from hand to mouth, for there has all along been plenty of breadstuffs in sight, and not much immediately apparent to suggest much advantage in stocking up heavily. The crop in the United States had been officially estimated the largest on record and two months ago the Argentine crop estimates put 130,000,000 bus. as the probable quantity that would be available for export out of the new crop in that country; against about 90,000,000 bus. actually exported in 1906. The Australian crop was also going to be considerably larger than the previous year, and India was to have a much larger crop this season, acreage being increased and everything else favorable. All this has been constantly before the trade and naturally it has not given inducement for people to stock up; and in the last three months the markets have dragged along with very little fluctuation in prices. During this time, however, a good deal has been developing to put a different face on the situation. The U.S. crop is undoubtedly a large one, yet the primary receipts during the six months ending 31st ult., have been 19,000,000 bus. less than for same period in 1906 and the exports in these six months for 1906 have been 100,000,000 bus. against 66,000,000 bus. in 1905. The American visible supply which at beginning of Sept., 1906, was 18,000,000 bus. larger than in 1905, is now only 3,400,000 bus. larger than a year ago. The latest reports on the Argentine crop which will now be nearly all cut indicate an export surplus of about the same as last year and the Australian crop has also dwindled some and looks as if it would be no larger than last year's. The Indian acreage has been increased, but latest reports speak of drought threatening part of it, and growers are not selling the surplus of previous crop. But probably the strongest suggestion as to the prospect of higher prices comes from the Russian situation. The latest official report of the Russian wheat crop for 1906 makes the yield 504,000,000 bus. against 633,000,000 bus. in 1905 and 662,000,000 bus. in 1904. The Russian rye crop is also 64,000,000 bus. less in 1906 than in 1905, and 340,000,000 bus. less than in 1904. The Russian oat crop is also 200,000,000 bus. less in 1906 than in 1905 and 32,000,000 bus. less than in 1904. This tremendous reduction in the Russian crops should begin to have a marked effect on the world's markets before long, and if Europe cut off in the large Russian supplies has then to turn to America to fill requirements she will have to pay higher prices, and the longer present dullness continues, the sharper will be the advance when it comes. There is nothing specially new as regards growing crops in any part of the world.

Manitoba wheat has been dull during the week and has followed the lead made by the U.S. markets and declined 1½c to 1½c. There is very little demand for wheat for immediate delivery, shippers and exporters waiting for a revival in trade. The movement in the country has almost dropped off on account of the immense quantity of snow we are having, which is unprecedented so early in the winter. Prices today are 1 Nor. 71½c, 2 Nor. 69½c, 3 Nor. 68½c, No. 4 wheat 65½c, spot or January delivery, and future delivery in our option market closed January 71½c, May 75c, July 76c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Large Lumber Markets.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Tonawanda, north and south ports are now the largest lumber markets in the world. Official reports of lumber received from Chicago, their rival, for the season just closed, showed 364,500,000 feet of stock received there, while Tonawanda's receipts exceeded 443,000,000 feet.

Will Improve Pacific Line.

Victoria, B. C.—The rumor is revived that the C. P. R. Co.'s steamship service on the Pacific will be materially improved in the spring. A recent arrival here from Montreal says it is the current report in C. P. R. circles there that the company will build two larger and faster vessels for the Atlantic, and that the Empresses of Britain and of Ireland, or vessels similar in build and in speed, will be brought to the Pacific, probably for the British Columbia-Orient run, the present empress liners on this side being diverted to the Australian trade. The augmentation and improvement of the C. P. R.'s Pacific fleet has been in the air for some time, for although the Empresses are fine vessels they are threatened with eclipse by the fine new liners of the Pacific mail and the new turbines that the Japanese company will put into commission in the spring.

Thirty Millions Given for Charity.

London.—Thirty million dollars have been donated to charity in England during 1906. This is double the annual average of the past twenty years. Half of this \$30,000,000 was derived from the estates of four persons, while twenty-one others contributed more than \$5,000,000. The chief philanthropist in this way was Alfred Beit, the friend and partner of Cecil Rhodes, with his help for the Cape to Cairo railway scheme. Geo. Herring was second, with the magnificent hospital contributions.

The widow of Sam Lewis, the society money lender, was the third, her gifts benefiting a multitude of objects. Lord Inverclyde was the fourth, his bequests helping seamen, particularly men connected with the Cunard line. Other prominent dead benefactors helped temperance work, training of nurses, railway children, art galleries, Jewish charities, college scholarships, almshouses, foreign missions, sick clergyman and sailors.

Food for Starving Chinese.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Taft, as president of the American National Red Cross society, has telegraphed President E. H. Harriman, of the Union Pacific railroad, New York city, accepting Harriman's recent offer to the president of the free services of the company's San Francisco and Portland steamship lines for the transportation of supplies to Shanghai and Hong Kong for the sufferers from famine in China. The Red Cross society, which through its branches and various other agencies, is making every effort to obtain sufficient contributions of money and food stuffs to make up a cargo for shipment to China at an early date, calculates that from \$100,000 to \$150,000 will be required to purchase such cargo.

Baroness Is Loved by Poor.

London.—Many hundreds of persons visited the famous home on Stratton street, where the Baroness Burdette-Coutts died on Dec. 30, in order to pay a last tribute to the popular philanthropist, who was particularly beloved by the people of the Whitechapel district of London, whose condition she did so much to improve. The coffin was placed on a catafalque with a life size portrait of the baroness at its head. Long lines of people, many of them belonging to the poorer classes stood for hours in the streets in the vicinity awaiting their turn to enter the mansion.

Kuropatkin's Book Confiscated.

St. Petersburg.—Local newspapers declare that the book written by General Kuropatkin on the Russo-Japanese war, which has just been published, has been confiscated by the authorities. Gen. Kuropatkin's work on the war is in several volumes. It is said that the work frankly points out the faults of the Russian system and sets forth the general's troubles with the war office and his subordinates during the campaign.

Attacked Funeral Procession.

Lodz, Russian Poland.—Skirmishes resulting in occasional fatalities continue between the socialist and nationalist factions. During the night six persons were killed or wounded. A funeral procession which was escorting four of the murdered nationalists to the cemetery was attacked by socialists, who shot and killed one mourner, wounded two others and dispersed the cortege.

Rajah of Goa Dead.

The Hague.—The famous Rajah of Goa, island of Celebes, Dutch East Indies, who had for many years caused trouble to the government authorities, has been found dead in a ravine. A Dutch punitive force discovered the rajah's stronghold on Christmas Day, but the chieftain fled with half a dozen followers. During his flight the rajah and his companions toppled over a precipice into a ravine and the whole party were killed.

Resist Valparaiso Claims.

London.—All the British insurance companies have consolidated their liabilities, arising from the earthquake. On the subject at a meeting of the Royal Insurance company of Liverpool, the chairman said that the terms of the Valparaiso policies differed from those of San Francisco. The companies, he added, had all agreed to resist the Valparaiso claims, and law suits had been commenced.

Children Pickpockets.

Toronto, Ont.—Three girls, all under 12, one only 8, were arrested in a department store for picking pockets. The young leader, Ethel Titus, taught others. She was a companion of Josie Carr, who stole and murdered a baby eighteen months ago. She is said to have stolen fifty purses.

ELM CREEK MAIL

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES

Money for commercial or shipping advertisement made known on application.
Representative advertisement, per line, first insertion, 20 cents; each subsequent insertion, 10 cents; twelve lines to the inch.
Notice of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 20 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notice 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 columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisement must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, JANUARY 10, 1907

The Story of a Drop of Water

Prize Composition by Lena Treacy.

(Continued from last week)

I soon found myself in a beautiful sky azure lake where the fresh drops I met in with were dainty and happy little drops. I must say although I like a happy and frolicsome time, I enjoyed the little rest I had in the lake. A party of girls and boys came rowing over us, and they seemed to be enjoying their boat-ride as much as we did in carrying them. Soon this happy party turned around and rowed toward the shore. The breeze which was blowing against us to go in the opposite direction to which this party were now going so we heard only their voices as they grew faint in the distance, and we saw them no more. We went peacefully along and at last I found myself in an opening in the lake which led into a large quiet river. After swiftly gliding along for some time we came to a place in the river where a great noise of shouting and splashing was heard. A party of men were toiling and pushing large logs down the river by means of long poles. This ended our peaceful calm journey. My comrades and I must have been very strong for although the logs looked very heavy, they did not seem to us any weight at all.

We sailed on down the river, our bed growing wider as we swept along. At last I found myself rolling freely into a large and free bed. We were really at the ocean and I swept in along with my other comrades. We then felt free from all danger. I went rising and falling, rolling and tumbling, and could not dream of any more wilderness before me. I was not to stay here long for a foaming, billow shook me from its crest and I was sent whirling into the air. I then floated in the hot sun and was in a maze until I found myself floating over vale and hill in a beautiful silver cloud that paused and hovered over the peak of a mountain or floated over a beautiful fairy haunted dell. Such a beautiful chariot as I was in with trimmings of silver and soft fleecy robes. After floating over this bright surface for some time a cold wind met us and our chariot burst. Then I and my comrades went flowing to the earth in the form of rain. As for me, I went trickling and tinkling into a barrel. I was there for some time and then I was taken from the barrel with a number of my other comrades and put into a kettle by means of a pail. Then a tin lid was put on the kettle. We were all boiled together and when the lid was taken from the kettle, I with a million of my other comrades floated off in a beautiful guileless fog or mist. We then sailed in the air for some time. Then as evening came we got chilled and fell to the ground as I did in the beginning of my life. I was nestled in the nest of a pink rosette and went to repose for the night. When I awoke in the morning I found a number of my companions resting just as I was. As the sun arose we all fell to the ground and made our way through the grass until we came to a little rill and all of a sudden were forced into

the ground and I and my comrades were obliged to make our way in the darkness. After a long travel we were to our glad surprise forced upward and found ourselves again in the wide world. We hoped that we might make our way to the ocean again. After I left the spring I made my way through brook and rill to the foot of a mountain and again found myself in a beautiful emerald lake. Being satisfied with the journeys which I have had and the useful duties I have performed on my way through brook, rill and river I will try and content myself in this beautiful lake for the rest of my frolicsome life.

Enormous Mails

The largest mail ever received by one firm in the big city of Montreal was that for the Family Herald and Weekly Star on the closing day of the year. It is said the subscriptions for the Family Herald and Weekly Star on that day alone would exceed all the subscriptions for any other paper in Canada for the whole month of December. A day and a night staff are at work all the time entering renewals and new subscriptions. The increase in the Family Herald's subscription business is phenomenal. It is said their picture this year and Ralph Connor's new story "The Doctor," have won them thousands of new readers, but the Family Herald and Weekly Star alone at one dollar per year is big value, and its wonderful success is well deserved.

Lazarus at the Gate

Louis Leopold, formerly Louis Lazarus, late of the North Atlantic Trading Co., late associate of Mr. Preston at Charing Cross, late endorser of cheques of the so-called Arundel Company for alleged Government printing in London, late of the Farmers' Bureau and other associations accused of sending mechanics and artisans with false hopes to Canada, is now in this country. He tells the reporters that the Government has made a great mistake in cancelling the contract with the Trading Company. Mr. Leopold does not blame the Government. He knows that Opposition exposure forced the unwilling Minister to terminate a corrupt bargain, under which a group of unknown persons were taking \$100,000 a year for immigration services which were purely fictitious. The termination of this bargain seems to be a good thing, for the Department declares that the 'immigration' has increased since the pay has been stopped. But it was bad for Louis Leopold and his associates, whether those latter are Canadian public men or not.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of John O'Connor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Manitoba Trustee Act, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of John O'Connor, late of Township Nine, Range Five, West, in Manitoba, farmer who died on or about the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1906, are requested to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Elizabeth O'Connor, Elm Creek, Manitoba, administrator of the said estate, on or before the twelfth day of February, A.D. 1907, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration; and notice is hereby further given that after the said date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims filed with her within the time limit as aforesaid.

Dated at Elm Creek, this Fourth day of January, A.D. 1907.

ELIZABETH O'CONNOR,
Administratrix.
Per J. H. HAVESON,
Her Solicitor.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Good Farm for sale or rent, 1 1/2 miles from Elm Creek. Two hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. Apply to W. M. Burrows, Elm Creek. 27-12-4

STRAYED

To the farm of Thos. Sisson, 22-9-5, one red and white cow, delivered. Indistinct brand behind left shoulder.

Also two yearling heifers, one all red, the other red with white flanks. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. 27-12-4

STRAYED

To the farm of W. Buckingham, 34-9-4, Cubana, one red bull, with white spots, about four years old. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. 30-12-4

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Manitoba Lands

THE Province of Manitoba has, approximately, 1,500,000 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.

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Ward 3 . . . J. H. Smith . . . Elm Creek
Ward 4 . . . A. Bonney . . . St. Claude

SECRETARY-TREASURER

W. C. Soole . . . Elm Creek

SOLICITOR

J. H. Haverson . . . Carman

ASSESSOR

J. B. Jickling . . . Carman

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Friday, December 21st, at 10 a.m.

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

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in season.

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A Full Lines of Best Liquors, Wines, Ales and Porter
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Laundry Work left at the tailor shop not later than Tuesday noon will be returned the same week.

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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 City, Chicago, Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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Under New Management

Good Table Board and Rooms. Restocked 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.

Gray's
Syrup
of Red
Spruce
Gum

The City of Munich.
Munich is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe with broad streets, frequent fountains, many stately statues, numerous open squares, large wooded parks, a swift river flowing directly through the center of the residence section, galleries that contain several of the finest recollections of pictures and sculpture in the world, libraries, academies of design, schools of science, a magnificent opera house, a theater that was erected exclusively for the production of Wagner's operas, and various other attractions which do not disturb the classic atmosphere, but appeal to the artist, the student and whoever seeks for beauty, and for rest. No city of equal size has so many noble monuments and public buildings, while probably a larger number of the population of Munich is engaged in study and artistic and scientific pursuits than may be found in any other city. The Royal library is one of the greatest in existence, probably second only to the British museum.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

Moving on the Installment Plan.
An expressman who called at a Ninety-second street boarding house for two trunks was asked, by the landlady, where they were going.
"I don't know," he said. "You see, I do only half the hauling. I will take the things to our office, and somebody else will take them the rest of the way. The boss at the desk will know the address." The moving is done on the installment plan to keep you folks here from finding out where the other people went. They were afraid to trust me with the number for fear you might worm it out of me, so they told it to nobody but the manager. Lots of people who more often make the trip in sections like that. Half the time when I take a trunk away from a boarding house I don't know where it will wind up. That is generally done when there has been a row and the folks who leave don't want to be followed. Been a little trouble here, I imagine," he added tentatively.
"Yes," sighed the landlady, "a little."

Where Cleero Took the Mud.
Marcus Tullius Cleero bathed in the mud of Lake Aguna 2,000 years ago in order to get rid of the gout. The mud of the standing waters in the district west of Naples was famous from early times for the relief of arthritis. The luxurious high livers of the imperial days knew its efficacy and no doubt did their "cure" there in much the same rough and ready fashion as their modern representative does now. It is no doubt to the sulphur and other deposits that the mud of the "little lakes" on the promontory of Cumae owes its health giving properties, and as nature works much the same way now in that region as she did in the time of the Caesars the effect upon twentieth century gout is probably much the same as when the great Tully soaked his inflamed joints in the ooze of the Phlegrean fields.

Stir into a gallon of milk about three pounds of Portland cement and add sufficient Venetian red paint powder to impart a good color. Any other colored paint powder may as well be used. The skim milk will hold the paint in suspension, but the cement, being heavy, will sink to the bottom, so that it becomes necessary to keep the mixture well stirred with a paddle. Mix only enough at a time for one day's use. Six hours after painting this paint will be as immovable and unaffected by water as a month old paint. Cases are on record of this sort of paint being in good condition after twenty years, and it has preserved the wood admirably. The addition of carbolic acid or some other disinfectant makes it very suitable for dairy work, as it then has a cleansing effect.

Seared Both of Them.

When Mr. Justice Maule was on the bench a bullying counsel was one day browbeating an elderly female wit-

head in a case before him. Having badgered her into a state of utter speechlessness, the lawyer appealed to the judge to make her answer his questions. "Why do you not answer, mad-am?" asked the judge. "Because, my lord, he scares me so," replied the trembling woman. "So does he me, ma'am," said the judge.—*Law Notes.*

Kissing the Hand.

The danger of infection which lies in the custom of "kissing the hand" is once more being discussed in Germany. One writer notes that this danger was already known to the Roman emperor, Tiberius, who, as Suetonius notes, issued an edict against this practice, at that time in general vogue, on hygienic grounds.

Comforting.

Old Croakybo-I think we'd better have the passage and staircase repaired while I'm laid up, Mrs. Grimage. Mrs. G. (his housekeeper)—"Lor, sir; 'adsn't yer better wait and see 'ow yer goes on fust? Them coffin do make such work with staircase wallpapera—Smiles.

Cures Coughs

RAY'S SYRUP does that one thing
it does it well. It's no "cure-all," but
it's for all throat and lung troubles.
RAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE
stages the irritating tickle — takes
the soreness — soothes and heals the
throat — and **CURES COUGHS** to stay.
It's the most effective because it is
easy to take.

25 cts. bottle.



**Doesn't
shrink**

**Pan-
Angle**

Underwear has the soft warm feel that's enjoyed. Doesn't itch.

Made for busy women and little folks in a variety of styles, fabrics and prices.

Underwear every style in Pan-Angle Underwear to suit, at our cost, elegant lady in material or making

Hints to Smokers.
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."

A BROAD STATEMENT.
Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case of Piles.
This statement is made without any qualifications.
It is in the form of a tablet.
It is the only pile remedy used internally.
It is impossible to cure an established case of Piles with ointments, suppositories, injections or outward appliances.
A \$1,000 guarantee with every package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid.
\$1.00, all dealers, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. —13

A Paris journalist has founded a babies' club. It is a spacious and pleasant building, with a garden and a club house, where games of all kinds are provided.

Mr. Elliott Daingerfield has placed the second of his great wall paintings in the chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York. The subject is "The Magnificat."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

no mercury will surely destroy the action of small and completely destroy the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from a reliable physician. The danger of mercury will do you too fast to the good you can possibly derive from them. Beware of cheap imitations.

J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is Dr. Hall's Catarrh Cure to cure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and acts upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson has agreed to deliver a series of lectures for the endowment of the Southern University, a Methodist school at Greensboro, Ala.

Dr. W.W. Boyd, St. Louis, thinks that churches should advertise their services in black type and typographical embellishment, but shunning sensationalism.

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Teat, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ringworm, Itch, Head, Blotches and eruptions of the skin. It is soothing, and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c.—47.

President Hyde of Bowdoin college suggests a platform for all Christians in which he leaves out doctrines almost altogether, and emphasizes practically ethics.

\$

The supreme court of New York has decided that members of religious organizations cannot preach in public schools wearing the peculiar garb of their order.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

The Virginia Baptist Convention has withdrawn its support from the American Bible Society because of a dispute as to whether the Greek word "baptize" should be translated "sprinkle" or "dip" in Bibles printed for the mission fields.

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

Cardinal Giubbins, in his annual appeal for the Catholic University at Washington says that the institution is in a most prosperous condition.

Gov. Hanly of Indiana, thinks that ministers should not engage in political controversy about tariff schedules, but when moral principles are involved, preachers should stand up and "Possess the living faith that impels to saving action."

Dr. Griffith John says, "The China that I found asleep on my arrival at Shanghai fifty years ago is now all alive, and going to school again, and doing so willingly, gladly, eagerly. There is no reason why China should not be evangelized in this century. Everything depends on the church. A dead church may prevent it; nothing else can."

**SCALDED BY
BOILING FAT
COULDN'T USE HAND FOR A
MONTH.**

Zam-Buk Then Applied and Gave Instant Relief.

An accident in a Toronto home the other day might have had very serious consequences had it not been for Zam-Buk. Miss Martha Green of 914 Claremont St., in taking a pan of boiling fat from the oven "spilt" it over her right hand. "The boiling fat ran into the palm of my hand," she says, "and over all my fingers. You may well imagine the agony I suffered in consequence. I was almost wild with the pain. The hand became swollen, and large blisters formed all over the palm and along the fingers. For over a month I was unable to use the hand at all. I tried several kinds of salves and liniments, but they would seem apparently no better. It was altogether too severe for these preparations to heal. About this time I was advised to try Zam-Buk. I stopped using all other preparations and applied Zam-Buk instead. The very first application 'soothed' my hand and seemed to draw out the fire and inflammation; and as I kept on using Zam-Buk the blisters gradually dried up and disappeared. In a very short time the said was healed completely.

This is but one instance of the uses

to which Zam-Buk can be so advantageously applied. It is equally effective for burns, cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains, and stiffness. It also cures eczema, ulcers, sores, blood poison, ringworm, scalp sores, chronic wounds, acne, blackheads, pimples, cold sores, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries. Rubbed well on to the chest, in cases of cold, it relieves the aching and tightness, and applied as an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50c a box, or it may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50.

In religion example is better than precept. Actions speak louder than words, as Emerson said to a friend "What you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say."

While more prevalent in winter when sudden changes in the weather try the strongest constitutions, colds and coughs and ailments of the throat may come in any season. As the first sign of derangement use Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Instant relief will be experienced, and the use of the medicine until the cold disappears will protect the lungs from attack. For anyone with throat or chest weakness it cannot be surpassed.

Dr. J. C. Pickle

Dr. Keir Mearns, M.D.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., who has just publicly celebrated his jubilee, has had a harder life than most of his Parliamentary confreres. His wage-earning career commenced just after his seventh birthday, says M.A.P., when for the weekly salary of three shillings he became errand boy to the Glasgow branch of the Anchor-Line Shipping Co. At eight years of age he assisted a lithographer at a weekly remuneration of four shillings, and at nine he became a "trapper" in a coal mine, working his way gradually until he became a full-fledged miner at fifteen. His earnings were small. He worked the mines scarcely seeing daylight save on Sunday, until at twenty-fourth year, when he was elected secretary to the Miners' Union. With this appointment began his political history, and his progress is now modern history. His unconventional views have earned for him the nicknames of "Queer Hardie" and "Don't Keir Hardie." His unparliamentary garb occasionally gets him into amusing situations. It is only a few weeks since a constable in the House took him for

a prisoner, and in Belgium not many years ago, despite his particularly Scottish face, he was arrested as a confederate of Robins, the Anarchist, and all the King's horses and all the King's men had to be moved before his release was secured. Quite recently he surprised the House by invading its sacred precincts in sandals. Such a thing had never been known, and many of the constables on duty were uncertain whether they ought to have barred his entrance.

"Eligible" clubs are booming, in spite of the criticism that the original club at Hampstead has aroused, the "eligibles" of Brixton seem to have a club in which they will be well looked after in the Brixton Parish Institute.

"One of my principal objects is starting the club," said its founder, the Rev. A. J. Waldron, the Vicar of Brixton, "is to give the young men a comfortable place where they can bring their girl friends."

"Now there is over an acre of beautiful laid-out garden attached to the club where they can walk and sit in the summer, and where we shall organize garden-parties, and every Sunday afternoon the refreshment for the club will be at the disposal of the members and their sweethearts."

The entrance fee is half a crown, and the annual subscription, payable quarterly or yearly, fifteen shillings.

Lemons.
Before grating lemons it is well to wash them in a basin of lukewarm water, for on examination it will be found that the outside of a lemon is anything but clean, and if put under a microscope it will be discovered to have tiny black specks on it, which are the minute eggs of an insect.

Life Artificially Counterfeited.
Life is now so "heavily" counterfeited in the recent presents that it is almost impossible to detect any difference once between the forms manufactured in the chemist's laboratory and the actual organisms of life, according to Dr. Alfred Grassmann, whose article entitled "Life Artificially Counterfeited," presents an able resume of what biologists have recently been able to accomplish towards producing life by artificial means.

He describes the experiments of Dr. Stadelmann, who, by the action of electricity on certain chemical compounds, has produced many curious forms, which closely resemble organic structures. Photographs of these forms are reproduced with the article. Dr. Grassmann not only tells of the results which Dr. Stadelmann has accomplished, but describes how he came to discover the process, and tells other interesting stories about scientists in their search for the answer to the great question which has puzzled man from the beginning of time—can life be produced artificially?—Technical World Magazine.


The Great Problem of To-morrow.
A scientist tells of the energy the earth receives from the sun. When the sun is nearly overhead he delivers power at the surface of the earth at the rate of more than two horsepower for each square yard of surface. Even after deducting the loss occasioned by the absorption of the earth's atmosphere, it is still true that each square yard receives when the sun is shining the equivalent of one horsepower working continuously. This means there is delivered on each square yard of open space an energy able to lift a weight of 330 pounds one foot in one minute, and this is the energy that is spread over the sunlit plains of Arizona the sun delivers an equivalent of mechanical energy which, expressed in horsepower, would seem almost infinite. A small part of it would suffice for the whole world's work. Why is it not so to do this work? This is the problem of to-morrow.

The Real Boss.
 "Do you mind the motion of the ship much?"
 "No, I don't, but I haven't heard from the laser man yet."

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complainant is not so dangerous as it is often agreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure *Parmelee's Vegetable Pills*. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of biliousness in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, now forty years old, has 48 institutions in the south, property worth \$1,391,560, with 64 teachers, and 11,835 students. Nearly 300,000 pupils, 12,000 teachers, and 3,000 preachers have been sent out among the negroes.

Bishop Fitzgerald of the Methodist church asserts that the condition the negro race is a distinct challenge to American Christianity.



Accidents to your horses
may happen at any moment.
GET READY for emergencies.
Buy a bottle of

**Fellows' Leaming's
Essence**

For Lameness in Horses

Only 50¢ a bottle and saves
dollars worth of time by curing
lameness of every description.

At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited
CENTRAL

A Surprise in Biscuits

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

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

Mooney's

Perfection Cream Sodas

Your Doctor.

Can cure your Cough or Cold, no question about that, but—why go to all the trouble and inconvenience of looking him up, and then of having his prescription filled when you can get your dose at once in Canada and obtain a bottle of **SHILOH'S CURE** for a quarter?

Why pay two to five dollars when a twenty-five cent bottle of **SHILOH** will cure you as quickly?

Why not do so: hundreds of thousands of Canadians have done for the past thirty-four years: let **SHILOH** be your doctor whenever a Cough or Cold appears.

SHILOH will cure you, and all danger has passed, this statement will be positive assurance.

The next time you have a Cough or Cold cure it with

SHILOH

Making Progress.
 "Have the detectives got any clow yet?" inquired the reporter.
 "I don't know," said the woman whose house had been robbed. "My husband says they have got a hypothesis. That's about the same thing, isn't it?"

Flexible Ivory.
Ivory may be rendered flexible by immersion in a solution of pure phosphoric acid—specific gravity 1.13—until it partially gains in transparency. Then it is washed in cold, soft water and dried. It will harden if exposed to air, but may again be made pliable by immersing in hot water.

Proposition.
An English daily had the following advertisement: "Wanted—A gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

The Correct Explanation.
 "Yes," said Dubbey, the actor, "I had a splendid part in the show, but I—
 —took sick and"—
 "Ah," interrupted Wiseman, "you mean you didn't take well?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the giant Despair.
Jerrold

SCORED ANOTHER WONDERFUL VICTORY

WONDERFUL VICTORY

One More Added to the Long List of
Cures Effected by Psychine.

This young lady, who lives in Brownsville, near Woodstock, Ont., tells her own story in a few effective words of how she obtained deliverance from the terrible grip of weakness and disease.

[illegible]

PSYCHINE because they know from experience that in it they have a safe friend and a sure deliverer. Psychine is a wonderful tonic, purifying the blood, driving out disease germs, gives a voracious appetite, aids digestion and assimilation of food, and is a positive and absolute cure for all diseases of throat, chest, lungs, stomach and other organs. It quickly builds up the entire system, making sick people well and weak people strong.

PSYCHINE
(PRONOUNCED SE-KLEN)
for sale at all druggists at 50c. and \$1.00
per bottle, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited,
Laboratory, 170 King St. West, Toronto.

Dr. Root's Kidney Pills are a sure and
permanent cure for Rheumatism, Bright's
Disease, Pain in the Back and all forms
of Kidney Trouble. 50c per box, at all
dealers.

MY BACK
is no more, is a distressing complaint.

Johnson's
Spinal **Liniment**

Rubbed on Briskly

relieves all stiffness and soreness of neck, back and limbs; soothes burning, itching, and stinging; cures rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and all other painful affections of the system.

W. N. U. No. 819

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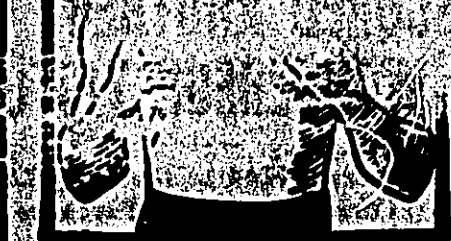
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Kootenay Steel Ranges
Burn all kinds of fuel

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Two blocks south of C.P.R.



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Detroit, Mich.

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THE WINNIPEG TELEGRAM

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DR. A. L. McLACHLAN,
Resident Dentist, of Carman, will visit
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Night on or
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<p>Review of Reviews The more magazines there are the more necessary is the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, because it brings together the best that is in all the most important monthlies in the world. Such is the flood of periodical literature that nowadays people say the only way to keep up with it is to read the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Entirely over and above this reviewing section, it has more original matter and illustrations than most magazines, and the most timely and important articles printed in any monthly. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS covers five continents, and yet is American first and foremost.</p>	<p>Woman's Home Companion has the largest subscription list of any ten cent magazine—three million people read this one magazine every month. Besides the helpful, intimate things that women want to know, there are delightful stories and articles by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Jack London and Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; inspiring editorials by Dr. Edward Everett Hale; Miss Gould's fashion pages, her dressmaking lesson and her free shopping service; Miss Farmer's cooking department; the children's own pages; in all twelve useful departments—something for all the family and for the woman—everything.</p>	<p>Success Magazine enters upon its tenth year with an editorial plan and policy differing from that of any other existing periodical. It aims to be the one indispensable magazine in the home—"The Great Home Magazine of America." While still retaining as a foundation principle the idea of Inspiration and Uplift, it has broadened into a far wider field—the Work of the World. In the lighter and more entertaining Serial and Short Stories and in its special departments, it will present the best work of the most brilliant writers of the day. The art covers of Success Magazine are fine reproductions of paintings.</p>
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REMEMBER—the three great magazines above cost \$5.00 if bought separately, and the Mail costs \$1.00. We offer you all four for a limited time only for \$3.60. Send in your order to-day. Do it now. This offer will be withdrawn.

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Changes will happen. This week we will commence a
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... from the firm, and require the cash on
... demand we will make the **GREATEST**
... Clothing and Furs ever made on

... \$7.50 to \$20, for... **\$5 to \$14**
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