

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JULY 25, 1907

NO. 50

BANK OF HAMILTON

The only way to start a Savings Account is to start it. Good Intentions do not bear interest—neither does idle money.

The Bank of Hamilton pays interest at highest current rate, compounded quarterly.

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

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

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

BANKING BY MAIL

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 Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail.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

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

PIPES

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

SOUVENIRS

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

WRITING PAPER

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

Pads, Poison, and Tanglefoot for Flies

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

Advertise
in
The Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.48
Daily, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	20.40
Arrive Winnipeg	22.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West	
Leave Winnipeg	17.06
Arrive Elm Creek	18.44
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East	
Leave Elm Creek	9.48
Arrive Winnipeg	11.45
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina-Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris	

CARMAN BRANCH

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

Local and General

Job printing at The Mail office. Call and see samples.

Mrs. H. Folsom returned from North Dakota on Wednesday morning.

Several of our residents visited Brandon Fair on Tuesday.

A. R. Stevens unloaded a car of lumber on Wednesday.

The Starkey House is the most up-to-date hotel in Carman.

Jas. Lidster returned from Fort Frances on Tuesday.

Mrs. T. M. Simpson returned from Miami on Monday.

Hotel accommodation was at a premium in Winnipeg last week.

Don't forget the Union Fair at Fannystelle next Thursday.

Jas. Larmour and Geo. Simpson left on a trip west on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rinn and Misses Jennie and Gladys Rinn visited friends at Nelson last week.

Over 200,000 immigrants arrived in Canada during the first half of this year.

A large number from this district attended the Winnipeg Exhibition last week.

Mrs. C. H. Lemmon and family left on Tuesday on a trip to the old country.

Carman Citizens' Band will run an excursion to Winnipeg Beach on Wednesday, August 7th.

Miss Etta Simpson and her brother George visited friends at Morden last week.

Hon. R. P. Roblin was in town on Tuesday, and, accompanied by Councillor Jas. Smith and H. Falconer, took a drive out north.

Where is North Park? Ask the station agent at Fannystelle. Perhaps he will take you there in his auto; if not, he auto.

The hotel has been cleaned up, both internally and externally, and presents a tidier appearance than it has done for some time.

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

The C.P.R. steamer Empress of Britain made a fast run from Liverpool to Montreal last week, beating the best previous record by five hours.

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

Rev. M. Watterworth, of the Church of Christ, Carman, will conduct services in Whitlam's Hall on alternate Sunday mornings, commencing next Sunday at 11 a.m. Everyone invited.

Let us hear from correspondents everywhere, particularly from you. If you have a happening to relate, a reform to agitate, a grievance to ventilate—why, relate, ventilate, agitate.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Humphries, of Glenboro, and their son, F. W. Humphries, druggist, Elm Creek, went out for a trip on the Wolverine on Monday.—Selkirk Record.

The house lately occupied as a residence by the editor and family has been purchased by S. Hollingworth and moved to the next lot north. As soon as the necessary alterations are completed the plant of The Mail will be installed therein. The office now occupied by The Mail will be added to the bank.

Changes in School Staff

Mr. O. Cornish, who arrived in this country from England about three months ago, and has been teaching at Middlechurch for a few weeks, has been appointed principal of the public school. Miss Lena Patrick, of Stonewall, will be in charge of the primary room.

Successful Music Pupils

The results of the examination of Mr. H. E. Jenner's pupils, held at Carman on the 15th inst. by Mr. T. D. Tripp, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, have just come to hand. Seven pupils were presented for examination, and of these six passed through the ordeal successfully—a very flattering testimony to Mr. Jenner's ability as a teacher, which, however, had been amply demonstrated before he came west.

Of the three pupils from Elm Creek, viz., Myrtle Johnston, Elva Stevens, and Charles Lemmon, it is gratifying to know that all succeeded in passing.

Inspector Resigns

Mr. W. J. Cram, inspector of schools for the south central division of Manitoba, has resigned. A. C. Campbell, B.A., of Deloraine, inspector of the south-western division, has been transferred to fill the vacancy in the south central.

D. J. Wright, who for the past fifteen years has been principal of the Deloraine school, has been appointed to the inspectorship of the south-west division.

No Men Left

The lure of Canada and the United States as lands of opportunity and wealth to the people of Hungary has brought about a curious state of affairs in the town of Kerisova, which at the last census had a population of 3,500. One by one the male residents followed the call across the water, until the mayor was the only man to remain in the town. Finally he also succumbed, and packing his trunk, he made his way to the emigrant ship at Fiume.

As a result of this exodus of males, the women of Kerisova have just elected a young woman to the position of mayor, and other female residents have been elected to fill the remainder of the municipal offices.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

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

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

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

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

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

McClary's

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

Agents:
R. J. McConnell & Co.
CARMAN, MAN.

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

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

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

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

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba
Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout

Light, airy rooms
First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public

CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED
The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars
First-class livery in connection

C. A. ARNETT - Prop.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Subscribe
for
The Mail

THE PRISONS IN CHINA

Fearful State of the Criminals
Confined in Them.

ALL PRISONERS FETTERED.

Some From Cruelty, Some In Appearance as Wild as Beasts of the Forest. Punishment, For Purpose of Education, That Kills Many.

The first thing which impresses the European visitor to the Chinese prison is the absolutely filthy character of the structure itself. If one gets permission to visit the prison in Canton, and a whole of globe trotters do, they will find that after they have seen the execution ground, it will be found to be a ramshackle building of no pretense whatsoever.

The question will be asked, "By what means are the prisoners held in custody, if the structures in which they are incarcerated are so filthy and insanitary?" The answer, says the East of Asia Magazine, is brief: Without exception the prisoners are fettered. Many have chains on the legs only. These are the less dangerous and have been guilty of the less important crimes. Others, in addition, have fetters on the arms, which make it impossible for them to escape.

Lastly, a few prisoners were not only manacled on the ankles, but wore a chain around their necks, at the dangling end of which was attached a block of granite. The prisoner would walk from place to place within the courtyard, but ere he could move beyond the length of his chain he must stop and lift the stone and, carrying it in his shackled arms, drop it again where he wished to stop.

In addition to the chains worn by day, all the male prisoners are further shackled at night. By means of two heavy beams, in which holes have been made for the ankles of the prisoners, a crude but effective method is discovered for detaining the prisoners in absolute security.

The prisoners, who during the day have been loitering in the courtyard, are in the evening driven into the wards and made to lie side by side on a raised platform. The upper of the two beams is then raised, and each man is compelled to place his ankle in the hole made to receive it, whereupon the upper beam is replaced, and the prisoners are held by the feet in these crude stocks. There is no possibility of escape. They are allowed bricks for pillows, and in this uncomfortable position they pass the hours.

In addition to this, however, special penalties are inflicted on certain prisoners who, for some reason or other, are exempted from capital punishment. These are known as "wild" prisoners, and are treated as wild as the beasts of the forest, who, with heavy manacles on their shoulders, are incarcerated in a filthy dungeon for the term of their natural lives. I have seen them moving to and fro like caged hyenas in their dens at a menagerie. Their appearance is revolting.

Night and day, as far as I remember, both asleep and awake, this heavy burden rested on their shoulders, though how it was possible to sleep therein I was unable to understand. On the other hand, in a prison I visited a few weeks ago, I was informed that the manacles were removed at night so that the prisoners might sleep. A crowd in the prison quadrangle, with their unshaven heads, their unwashed faces, their clanking fetters, their hopeless looks, their diseased bodies and their bearded skulls, can never be forgotten.

But, although under the recognized system of punishment Chinese prisoners must live a life which to us of the west would be unbearable, it would not be so to them if they were fairly treated and were saved from the excruciating and barbarities to which they are exposed at the hands of their rapacious keepers.

When a prisoner first goes into the wards the warders claim his clothes and his money, and he is left with the barest rags to cover his nakedness. He is robbed of all his cash, as a matter of course. Those who are condemned are compelled, under a threat of the whip, to write begging letters to their relatives requesting them to forward money.

If the unfortunate man hesitates to accede to this demand, the warders, assisted by some of the oldest prisoners, for it appears that inmates of more than twenty years' residence have secured them certain privileges—take the man in hand during the night. The hands of the prisoners are fastened by a rope, and the other end of the rope is then passed through a ring which hangs from the roof of the ward.

The warders then hold the unhappy wretch, who is left hanging in mid-air by the hands. Should he attempt to cry out his mouth and throat are filled with ashes. When the breath has almost left his body and he is choking he is lowered, and under the terror of renewal of this torture he is eager to promise almost anything.

Many die under this ordeal. But as it is assumed among the mandarins that mortality must be high and as no official probing is ever dreamed of, a general statement as to natural death is sufficient.

The Common Engagement. "How, you won't leave upon a long journey, dear?" he said tenderly. "Oh, certainly," I said. "You have been good enough to make me enjoy what I have never enjoyed before."

The charity that knows no pretense. The only thing which comes to the mind of the poor man is to be charity and to give what he can. "Blessed."

ABYSSES OF OCEAN

Bottom of the Deep Waters and Their Tremendous Pressure.

More than half the surface of the globe is hidden under water two miles deep. Seven million square miles lie at a depth of 15,000 feet or more. Thirty places have been found five miles and more in depth. The greatest depth yet sounded is 31,200 feet, near the island of Guam.

If Mount Everest, the world's highest mountain, were plucked from its spot and dropped into this spot the waves would still roll 2,000 feet above its crest.

Into this terrible abyss the waters press down with a force more than 10,000 pounds to the square inch. The stanchest ship ever built would be crumpled under this awful pressure like an eggshell under a steam roller.

A pine beam fifteen feet long which held open the mouth of a trawl used in making a cast at a depth of more than 15,000 feet was crushed flat as if it had been passed between rollers.

The body of the man who should attempt to venture to such depths would be compressed until the flesh was forced into the interstices of the bone and his trunk was no larger than a rolling pin. Still the body would reach the bottom, for anything that will sink in a tub of water will sink to the uttermost depths of the ocean.—Exchange.

SECRETS OF SAVAGES.

Some Things That Baffle the Ingenuity of Civilized Man.

The head was no bigger than an orange, the black, bearded head, perfectly preserved, of a man of forty or so.

"The Dyaks alone," said the ethnologist, "have the secret of taking an adult human head and reducing it, like this, to less than half its size. Their houses are ornamented profusely with these reduced heads of enemies slain in battle. No one knows how the reduction is accomplished. It is a marvelous secret that the Dyaks refuse to give up."

"Savages, degraded as they are, beside us, possess a number of marvelous and unfathomable secrets. One is the making of fire by the rubbing of dry twigs. Only a savage can do that. Another is the construction of fish-skin suits. The natives of the Siberian coast make suits of fishskin, that are softer, finer and far more waterproof than any fabric known to us. What could be so waterproof as fishskin?"

"A third is the secret of arrested life. There are aborigines in India who can die temporarily; can be buried a week or more and on being dug up come to life again."

"The best blankets, the best baskets, the best canoes and the best dyes are all made by savages."

Swan Defeat a Fox.

A correspondent of the Colwyn Bay Herald describes a fierce fight between a fox and a number of swans. The fox, after hiding for awhile among some reeds, boldly swam toward a number of swans. The latter were on the alert, however, and when within a yard the biggest bird attacked him with wing and beak, entirely submerging him for two or three seconds. Nothing daunted, the fox made a final attack, but ignominious defeat awaited him, as all the swans arrayed themselves in single file and made a desperate attack on their assailant, which eventually landed at the south side of the lake, his blood covering the felt of heather at the far end. The swans appeared to have sustained no injury whatever.

Where They Were Not Bad.

A visitor who was going through the penitentiary one day turned to the warden and said:

"I suppose you have a good many bad people here?"

"Bad! Bad people here!" ejaculated the gray haired warden, with an air of comic surprise. "What put that into your head? There are no bad people here. Why, if they wanted to be bad, we wouldn't let 'em."

The warden smiled grimly, and the visitor awakened to the fact that the "pen" was not the place where people could afford to be bad, even if they wished.

Cosmopolitan Dinners.

"You can pay your money in New York and get any sort of dinner you like, and of every possible nationality," declared the man about town. "You can get an Italian dinner with spaghetti, a French dinner with frogs' legs, an Irish dinner with some sort of stew, a Hungarian dinner with goulash, a Russian dinner with caviare, a Spanish dinner with frijoles and a southern dinner with corn pone."

Accounts Squared.

Hicks: I owe you an apology. The fact is, it was raining, and I saw your umbrella, and, supposing you had gone some for good, I took it.

Wicks: Don't mention it. I owe you an apology. You left your new hat, you know, and wore your old one. As I had no umbrella and as I didn't want to wet my hat, I put on yours. Hope you don't mind.

The Dust.

They were celebrating their engagement by dining at a swell cafe.

"Do you believe," she queried as the conversation lagged, "that man is really made of dust?"

"Well," he rejoined, glancing at the waiter, "he wouldn't be able to travel far in your company if he wasn't."

The man of great carries in his power, a power which spurs him the memory of something lost.—Success.



Making you can wear your eyes in a safe and comfortable way.

Pen-Angle
Guaranteed
Underwear

Warranted to give you the best of the best in underwear. It is made of the finest material and is guaranteed to last.

THE LOVER.

His Experience With the Father of the Girl of His Choice.

"I suppose," he said, approaching her father's desk and furtively looking for the quickest and easiest way out in case haste became necessary—"I suppose you—ah—have noticed that—that your daughter and—"

"Well? I have a daughter. You are correct in that assumption. Go on."

"You may have noticed that your daughter and—I have—ah—been—ah—I may say rather good friends for several months past."

"The fact has not escaped my notice."

"Your daughter, if I may—ah—say so, is very beautiful."

"Thank you kindly for this testimonial. Her mother and I have always thought that she was, as you say, very beautiful. But parents are sometimes poor judges in these matters. I am glad that your opinion agrees with ours."

"Miss Allingham, in addition to being beautiful, has always lived in luxury."

"Yes, it would be only fair to call it that."

"You may never have felt sufficient interest in me to make any inquiries concerning my condition in life. I feel—ah—therefore, that it is my duty first of all to—inform you that I am not rich. I have a fair salary for a man of my age, but my income would probably seem very small to you."

"That would depend."

"May I—ah—ask on what?"

"On whether I was getting it myself, or providing it for somebody else."

"Ah, yes; I understand. I suppose it would be useless for me to expect, seeing that my income is only a very few thousand dollars a year and being, as I am, without any hope of inheriting money, for me to—ah—to—ask you—ah—to—"

"Oh, come, confound it. I hate penmanship. Cheer up! You may have heard," Chicago Record-Herald.

Difficulties in the Way.

"There are so many disadvantages connected with any kind of a professional life that it is hard to choose a career."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, to get along a dentist has to have a pull, a doctor must have lots of patience before he gets any, and a lawyer at the best can look forward to but a brief career."—Baltimore American.

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

Illustrations of the disadvantage of cultivating local vernacular and slang in one's language are sometimes brought sharply home to business men, as was the case in a letter received the other day by a New York firm from one of their correspondents in the Far East, which read in part as follows:

"Will you kindly send us a modern dictionary of American language, as we are unable to understand some of the phrases in your letters. Writing on the—th ultimo, for instance, you say: 'Do not let Messrs.'—hand you a lemon in this deal. If they try it on pitch one for fair right over the plate to Mr. —, and if he fumbles, cable — for a solar plexus. The terms used are foreign to us and we entirely fail to comprehend their significance."—Shipping Illustrated.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

During the past winter the canals of Venice were frozen over. In 1759 the Adriatic itself was fringed with ice, and the harbor of Genoa choked with ice.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blisters from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, greasy, stiles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Have \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

"Murder enthusiasts" is the latest term to describe a certain class of the Russian terrorists.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

W. N. U. No. 47

THE POOR CAT.

One Opinion When the Animal Did Not Come Back.

When the cat died the whole family went into mourning. Figuratively if not literally. No common back door cat this, but one that must be buried with all honor. The question was how and where.

Some one proposed cremation, but this was rejected on the ground that it sounded too much like lynching. It was finally proposed that the father, who had to cross a ferry every day to his place of business, should drop it overboard, and as a burial at sea rather appealed to the sentimental attitude of the family this idea was received favorably.

The following morning the remains of the cat were made into a package and securely tied. It was a lovely day, and the ferryboat was crowded with passengers, and what had seemed so simple at home assumed unexpected difficulties in the face of a curious crowd, ready to imagine anything and to put the worst construction on an apparently mysterious action.

Finally it occurred to the father that the best time would be the evening, and he could slip the cat overboard without attracting notice. In the dusk, through the day it occupied a corner of his office, and he was glad when the time came for the return trip.

He waited until the boat was well out in the stream and then, glancing around furtively, laid his hand on the package. Suddenly it struck him what would seem strange in broad daylight would seem doubly so at night.

With a smothered groan he replaced it on the seat beside him. There was no help for it—he would have to carry it home again.

As he took his seat in the train that was to convey him the rest of the way he placed the cat on the shelf above his head and for the first time that day forgot all about it. Hurrying to get off the car when he reached his destination, he was halted by some one behind him, who thrust into his hand the ill fated package.

When he reached his house he threw it down on a chair in the hall and went in to supper. In the middle of it the maid came in and asked how she should cook the meat he had brought with him?

"Meat?" he exclaimed. "That isn't meat! It's—"

But at this moment the maid produced the package and showed him a choice piece of meat. History does not say what the man said who got the cat.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A boy's idea of a hero is another boy who runs away from home.

Nothing is so often overestimated as the information given confidentially.

As a rule, what a man calls his rights represent merely desired privileges.

You may have forgotten more than the other man knows and still be a short horse.

The man who is scared into being good is the one most likely to boast of his exceeding virtue.

There are lots of ways of wasting time. Feeling sorry for yourself brings about as little returns as any.

When a man goes to church and hears a sermon which seems intended expressly for him, he never enjoys it very much.

As the prize winner in the biggest baby contest, the man who doesn't get sick very often is a strong competitor when he does.

Drinking Excuses.

Excuses for drinking are always at hand. Here are the five familiar ones:

Good wine, a friend, or being dry. Or lest we should be by and by—Or any other reason why.

If they don't suffice one can always fall back upon Dr. Sam Johnson's. "He who makes a beast of himself gets rid of the pain of being a man." On the other hand, here are three reasons, one of them cogent, that a Bostonian gave for not drinking:

"First—I can't drink, for I've just lost a near relative. Second (when much pressed)—No, I really can't. You know I'm president of a temperance society. Third (when he was much more pressed)—No, I can't, indeed. I've just had four or five cocktails."

Shopping in London.

One of the first things an American man or woman rushes out to buy in London is a serviceable well cut mackintosh, and the second article to be purchased is usually an umbrella. A man can buy in London a smart waterproof which with occasional reproofing will last him a lifetime for 3 or 4 guineas. In New York a very bad imitation will cost him from \$40 to \$50. The British umbrella is not only a thing of beauty in workmanship, but it will outlast all competitors across the seas.—London Express.

Mixed.

Here is a mixture of kingdoms, if not of metaphors, taken from a history examination paper: "He stretched his sultry length beneath the ewe tree's shade." "Away back as far as the time of Jack Cartier England sent her ships into Hudson bay to trade beads and muskets with the Indians for ivory off the walrus tree."

Not an Expert Opinion. "He has just returned from Mexico. He says a Mexican burro is the most aggravatingly stubborn thing on earth." "He isn't married."

Vague.

"My husband is really very attentive. Yesterday he bought me a glass vase."

PUT NEW BLOOD INTO THE ARTERIES

And the Feeling of Weakness and Fatigue Will Give Way to Health and Vigor

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

At this time of year nothing is of such great value to the human system as new, rich blood. Feelings of languor and depression, headaches, sleeplessness, irritability, impaired digestion, nervousness—these all tell of thin, watery blood and a run-down system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is, above all else, a blood-building restorative which puts new blood into the arteries, and by so doing lays the foundation for health and vigor.

It sharpens up the appetite, strengthens the nerves which control the flow of digestive fluids, forms new firm flesh and tissues, and gives vigor to the vital organs of the body.

Mr. Fred H. Gould, Purdy, Hastings Co., Ont., writes: "I was troubled with nervous headache, which at times was very painful and

caused much suffering. It has been thoroughly cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I can recommend this treatment most highly and believe that as a general system builder it has no equal."

Mrs. W. Chappel, Barrie, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a means of building up the nervous system and improving the health generally and have also found it a good remedy for female troubles."

"We have used Dr. Chase's Ointment as a household remedy for all kinds of sores and cuts and think it is a splendid ointment."

You can be sure that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing you good because each dose goes to the formation of a certain amount of pure, rich, red blood. It cures by the building-up process, and its cures are therefore thorough and lasting; 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Buying Wives.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in some parts of Russia. In the district of Kamyschin, on the Volga, for example, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well-to-do family ranges from \$100 to \$300, and in special cases a much higher sum is obtained. In the villages the lowest price is about \$25.—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"I used to think that, too, before I had a wife to keep me posted."—Houston Post.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

The Italian admiralty has drawn up a bill asking for credit to the extent of \$40,000,000 for the construction of four new battleships, loosely described as Dreadnoughts.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Switzerland, where all the professions are open to women, has produced the first qualified woman chemist, who is starting business at Neuchatel.

"Dear, how tiresome Arthur is! He has kept me waiting here for three hours, and only yesterday he swore he would go to the end of the world for me."

Friend—Well, perhaps he's gone there.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Fate of the Forgotten.

Charles M. Schwab, speaking of forgotten fame, said:

"I am reminded of a story about Westminster Abbey."

"An antiquary one day visited the abbey, and found a stonecutter at work in the little cloisters, re-cutting the name of Wilson, the great tenor of Shakespeare's day."

"The antiquary began to tell the stonecutter about Wilson, how he had been Shakespeare's friend, and Ben Jonson's, and Kit Marlowe's, and how all these men had loved and honored him."

"The stonecutter, looking up from his work, frowned and shook his head."

"I wish, sir," he said, "we'd known he was such a swell afore we run that drain pipe through him."—Washington Star.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. It attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

The tug Soa Benita, on its way to Brazil, foundered in the Bay of Biscay and the crew of seven were drowned.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

A ticket collector on a northern railway obtained leave to go and get married. He received a pass for the journey there and back. On the return trip the bridegroom, being rather flustered, pulled out his marriage pass and showed it to the ticket collector. The latter, a Scot, looked long at the certificate in perplexity, and then said:

"Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a lang, weary journey, but no' for the Caledonian line."—London Globe.

fills the demand for a furnace possessing the largest amount of grate surface in proportion to the diameter of the top of the fire pot. It possesses all the advantages of a return flue construction.

The "Admiral" has the largest ash pit of any furnace on the market, thus permitting the free removal of ashes.

Wood or coal may be burned in the "Admiral" furnace.

Write for Catalogue

THE RECORD FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
Foundries at MONTGOMERY, N.B. & MONTREAL, P.Q.

Sales Branches at MONTGOMERY, N.B.; MONTREAL, P.Q.; TORONTO, ONT.; WINNIPEG, MAN.; CALGARY, ALTA. and VANCOUVER, B.C.

OUT DOWN MEATS AND PASTRIES IN THE SUMMER DAYS AND USE

SHREDDED WHEAT

It will tone up your system and supply the nourishing, health-giving properties necessary to withstand the enervating effects of hot weather.

Try BISCUIT with Fresh Fruits or Creamed Vegetables

All Grocers, 12c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES

Notice for publication or reading advertisement made known on application.
Treatment of advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents. Space for the first insertion, 4 cents.
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 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, JULY 25, 1907

Election Frauds

The speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament in 1906 informed the two chambers that they would be invited to consider, among other subjects, a bill to amend the Dominion's Elections Act. This seemed to promise legislation for the prevention of election frauds and kindred offences which have been a scandal and a disgrace to the country. The Session passed, however, without any Government legislation to this effect.

Before the opening of the last Session the London election conspiracy and a few other incidents of the kind were partially exposed. When the House met the address from the Throne repeated the promise of legislation "amending the election acts." Speaking on the address, Sir Wilfred said that the law must be made more severe.

The Premier went on to say: "We have to improve the law and to make wrong doing as difficult as it is possible to make it, in order to have pure elections. Bribery is bad, but ballot switching is ten times worse, and although it is impossible to have any sympathy with bribery or the briber, still there is not for them the same contempt that there is for the ballot switcher, and if the law is to be made effective, it must be absolutely severe and provide the severest penalty possible for anyone attempting to tamper with the ballots. That is the view that I think ought to be taken when we come to deal with the matter."

Sir Wilfred's opinions as to how the House should deal with the matter proved to have no great value, for he never asked the House to deal with it at all. Parliament was in session five months after he spoke and the Government introduced no bill to amend the election law either for the punishment of bribery or of ballot switching.

In the previous session Mr. Borden and several other opposition members had introduced bills for the prevention and punishment of election offences and these at the request of the Government went to a special committee. Since they were not taken up by the Government measures, they were crowded out by the Government legislation, as usually happens with public bills introduced by private members.

In the session of 1907, Mr. Borden offered a motion setting forth very clearly what in his opinion ought to be done. The following is the motion:

This House deplores the existence of corrupt and fraudulent practices at elections, as evidenced by the disclosure during recent years of bribery, personation, ballot switching, and other similar frauds carried on by organized methods and upon a very extensive scale.

This House strongly condemns the organized system of corrupt practices by which the election of a member of the House of Commons has been secured in 1905.

This House is of opinion that the existing electoral laws should be amended forthwith, and that provision should be made:

(a) For the more effective suppression and punishment of bribery;

(b) To prevent the fraudulent

marking, counting or substituting of ballots and other similar frauds;

(c) For the better regulation of the conduct of elections on the part of both officials and candidates;

(d) To prevent the accumulation of huge campaign funds and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters;

(e) To expedite the hearing of election petitions, prevent collusive arrangements for the discontinuance thereof, to provide for thorough investigation of corrupt practices and to simplify the procedure therefor;

(f) To carry out more effectively the law so amended.

This House regrets that, notwithstanding the pledge of the Government contained in the speech from the Throne, and notwithstanding the declarations of members of the Government from time to time during the past four years, no such measure has been submitted to Parliament at the present session, and no effective steps have been taken by the administration either to amend the laws or to punish their violation.

Winnipeg Flooded

Winnipeg was flooded on Wednesday. About 8.30 p.m. an extraordinarily heavy rain storm, accompanied by lightning and thunder swept over the city.

The rain fell in torrents, and the disturbance resulted in a cloud burst more than any ordinary thunderstorm. The thunder was not very marked, but there was a good deal of vivid lightning which showed up the density of the clouds.

Within an hour horses were wading through some of the streets up to their knees. Basements and cellars were flooded, and the volume of the rain fall soon found out the weak spots in the domestic roof.

Considerable damage was done to wholesale warehouses, and almost all the large buildings of the business section with basements suffered, the sewers being quite unable to carry off the water.

The basement of the Free Press building was flooded, the whole of the mechanical department being put out of business.

The water covered the floor of the press room, filling the motor pits and running back into the engine room, where it reached the fires, and put the motors out of business.

The Bon Accord block on the corner of Main and Logan, was among the business premises that seems to have sustained most damage. The building is new, and the water evidently could not get away from the roof quickly enough and it was soon gushing into the two residential flats below, converting the corridors into streams, and the stairways into cascades. It penetrated the four business floors, and was some inches deep in the well of the elevator shaft. Much inconvenience was caused to the residents on the top floors, and there has also been damage to the plaster. The weight of the accumulated water on the almost flat roof must have been very great, having become several feet deep before the abatement of the storm permitted it to flow off down the proper channels. Every floor showed traces of the storm.

Nearly all of the hotels on Main street and Portage avenue suffered loss from the rain. Sacks of flour and sugar were found floating in about two feet of water at the Queen's Hotel. The proprietor of the pool room in the Queen's basement said that he would in all probability have to renovate his place, and have his tables relevelled. The lights at the Leland Hotel went out about 10 o'clock. The furnace room contained about three feet of water sufficient to put the fires out and disable the motors. The baggage room was flooded to a depth of about two feet.

CHURCHES

PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1.45 p.m.
Rev. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School at 2 p.m.
Choir practice, Wednesday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.
E. L., Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnsley School, preaching, 3.30 p.m., Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

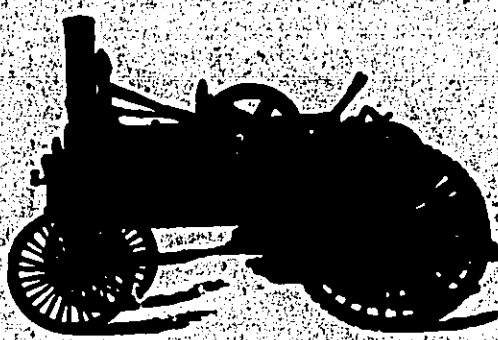
Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.
Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

Service at Alma every Sunday 11 a.m.
Sunday School at Fannystelle every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Service at Fannystelle at 7 p.m.
Ladies' Aid, Thursday at 2.30.
R. S. LONGLEY, Pastor.



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Engineer and Machinist

ELM CREEK - MAN.

Engine, Boiler and Machine Work of every description.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

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EXAMINED
FREE

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

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The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

We do
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PRINTING
The kind that
attracts
attention



Manitoba Lands

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

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

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

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

L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Bring Along Your Harness

And Have it Repaired

—AT THE—

Elm Creek Harness Shop

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

JOS. RINN, Prop.

W. MOSE, Mgr.

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MUNICIPALITY
OF GREY

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Ward 2: F. H. Bedford, Elm Creek
Ward 3: J. H. Smith, Elm Creek
Ward 4: E. Antoine, St. Claude

SECRETARY-TREASURER
W. C. Soole, Elm Creek

SOLICITOR
J. H. Haveron, Carman

ASSESSORS
R. J. Wilson, Elm Creek
A. Booney, St. Claude

The next meeting of the Council will be held on
Tuesday, July 24th, at 10 a.m.

ELM CREEK
Butcher Shop

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

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs
and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in
season.

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OF AMERICAMcCORMICK AND DEERING BINDERS, MOWERS
AND RAKESCOCKSHUTT, CANTON DIAMOND, JOHN DEERE
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BUGGIES, WAGONS, TWINE, ETC.

INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE ENGINES

J. I. CASE THRESHING OUTFITS

J. SPARLING & CO. - Elm Creek

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What is your time worth

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

Per Week **35c** Per Week

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

C. F. Boardman's

ICE CREAM

SOFT ICE CREAM



MRS. NELLIE SNYDER-SMITH.

The South British and is a Composer of Good Music.

Of all the unique persons followed by women, none perhaps is more out of the world with feminine instincts than Nellie Snyder-Smith. She has built up a business which now runs over \$25,000 a year.

And she started eight years ago with four bricks.

The four bricks were samples which her husband had used in the business.



MRS. NELLIE SNYDER-SMITH.

his widow, took up upon his death last year she sold \$25,000 common stock and 2,000,000 shares of stock to various other building materials.

She not only sells more bricks than a whole lot of men, but has been told that she disposes of more than all the other women in the world put together.

Mrs. Nellie Snyder-Smith is a contributor of notes to magazines, and about the last topic she would write of is her business. Moreover, she is a composer of music. Mrs. Nellie Snyder-Smith's holiday retreat is her fine big stock farm, forty miles from Dallas, one of the best in northern Texas.

For Stained Floors. Hardwood floors, of soft pine, require more than any other care by the look of that part not covered by rug. When all covering is removed, however, for warm weather, it becomes of the utmost importance that the boards shall be kept in the best possible condition, otherwise the whole room will look shabby and old.

A common fault among maids in cleaning floors of either sort or hard wood is to use a large portion of a time than can be dried with a cloth before it soaks into the wood. In the latter case it will be streaked and never take the same polish afterward that one will when dried by hand.

In cleaning there should always be three cloths, one for washing, the second for drying, and the third for the final going over for the second rapidly becomes damp. Afterward the condition of the wood will be much improved for the final work if wiped with kerosene, but the least possible quantity of the oil should be used. This is not itself a polish, but is to prepare the wood for the shine.

A floor should never be waxed without first dusting and removing any spots. If the wood is faded in places, rubbing with a preparation of seven ounces of kerosene, oil and one ounce of alcohol will help to bring back the color. But the application must be made many times and rubbed thoroughly. Grease spots, of course, will come out with an application of good soap water, but this wash must be well taken off at once, as soap destroys the glass finish. When such a stain is well dried, rub the spot with the kerosene oil mixture given above before waxing.

Waxing a soft or stained floor is a particular piece of work that depends much for success upon the quickness with which it is done. The wax should be melted in a warm bath and a flannel cloth used to put it on. The application should be rubbed in a little at a time and worked rapidly and hard to get it spread evenly over the surface before hardening or absorption begins. Polish again with a dry flannel. The whole floor should be gone over in sections, rubbing with the grain of the wood. It will be well to stain at the door, so that one may leave the room without walking through it and leaving tracks. A soft floor should not be stepped on for twenty-four hours.

A waxed finished floor should never be washed, the cleaning consisting of dusting first and, when necessary, wiping with a flannel cloth wet in turpentine. Waxing should be done immediately afterward. One part of the wax may be waxed without doing all by polishing the spot afterward with blue, especially at the door, until the color goes like that already there.

When Traveling With Young Baby. For the general good of the public, we would like to see a law passed that the baby's mother should have the same rights as the mother of a child who is to be sent abroad, and that the mother of a child who is to be sent abroad should have the same rights as the mother of a child who is to be sent abroad.

On the subject of women, it is not only a good idea to have a woman's name on the door, but it is also a good idea to have a woman's name on the door.

Of course, if he has been taking medicine with or other prepared foods the same thing may be continued. Modified milk may be sterilized as usual before the journey.

It is generally safe in a steamer to rely upon the porter to keep the bottom of food on ice where they will be sweet. While there are most convenient little traveling buffets now, with ice compartments, these are a nuisance and to be left behind when possible. A little alcohol lamp must be carried to heat the food to a proper temperature. It is well when possible to have this food in bottles that may be thrown away after using, thus reducing one's hand luggage.

Port milk will keep a long time—long enough for a journey across the continent—if it is properly prepared. The process consists in rapid chilling after sterilizing and putting into sterilized and sealed jars. This, if put on ice and kept there, should be sweet for five or six days.

It is never safe to start away with a baby for a journey of any length without taking an extra bag for it may be needed.

A great saving in hand luggage, always a nuisance at best, may be made by substituting old linen for diapers when traveling. All old, soft table linen should be saved for this purpose, and cut into pieces of the usual size.

No infant should be allowed to use the blankets provided in a sleeping car. He should always have his own if he is to sleep through a night, thus saving him from a chance of contagion.

One Woman's Way. She preserves flowers by placing them in weak camphor water.

She keeps colored socks and stockings from fading by soaking them overnight in tepid water to which a cup of turpentine has been added.

She uses salt to remove the stain made by eggs on silver.

She takes the trouble to examine all of the canned goods that she buys. If the cans bulge outward, it is a sure sign that they have not been properly sealed and that air has got in.

She improves the flavor of her coffee by adding a pinch of salt.

She keeps a box of borax in her kitchen and adds a little to the water when she is boiling out enameled saucepans to cleanse them perfectly.

She keeps water pipes clear by dissolving one pound of potash in one quart of water. Just before retiring she pours the mixture into the waste pipe of the sink. During the night the ice acts on the grease so that the first current of water turned on in the morning will wash it away and the pipe will be as clear as new.

Sending Linen to Laundry.

Here are a few good rules for sending linen to the laundry. All articles should be legibly marked with full name in either cotton or ink. Muri plain, where the letters will show when the piece is folded or freshly ironed clothes will be tumbled in the search for the distinguishing sign. Look in pockets carefully before sending clothes off. Turn socks and stockings inside out. For the sake of common humanity, be sure that no pins remain anywhere. Use rust proof buttons and eyes. Mend clothes before sending or they will come back in much worse condition. Tie handkerchiefs in a bundle by themselves. Take off all buckles and detachable buttons and even any very valuable buttons already sewed on.

For Old Mahogany.

To restore color to old mahogany the following preparation has been used with excellent results:

Add half an ounce of alkali root, cut into small bits, to a pint of linseed oil and when the mixture has stood for a week add half an ounce of powdered gum arabic and one ounce of shellac varnish.

Let this stand in a bottle near a heated stove for a week, then strain. Wash the wood with slightly soapy water, rinse, wipe dry and polish with the preparation, using soft wool or a chamois skin.

New England Indian Pudding.

Scald a quart of milk, mix together one cup of molasses, five tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and stir all into the scalded milk. Boil for ten minutes, turn into a baking dish and bake in a slow oven for three hours. When half done, pour in a pint of cold milk.

Perhaps the best exercise for strengthening the legs is running, and if it can be done indoors take a stationary run in the house. Begin by slowly raising one foot after the other, weight on the balls of the feet, and throw the feet backward. Increase the time until you are lifting the feet very rapidly, then decrease the time.

In buying hunting thread it is always well to remember that hunting thread of an inferior quality is really a better investment than the more expensive make, as it is usually finer and less liable to leave a mark on delicate fabrics.

When you wish to press a new waist, fold a clean sheet so that there will be four thicknesses, pin tightly over the waist, and press with a very warm iron and steam the waist on it.

A SPY THAT FAILED.

The "Dreadnought" Sailed That Mailed the Dreadnought.

The extraordinary interest and curiosity excited by Britain's biggest battleship will be well remembered. The survey observed by the admiralty and all concerned regarding the details of her construction and armament created a vast amount of speculation not only at home, but, on account of the strenuous competition and the jealousy existing between the rival powers, abroad also. It is safe to assume that great efforts have been made in certain quarters to obtain any information possible concerning the record battleship.

In view of this fact, a story just to hand from an unimpeachable source possesses a singular significance.

Some little while ago the Dreadnought started on her trial cruise. This of course brought foreign interest in the vessel to a climax. If the trials failed, then Britain's boast was an empty one, while, on the other hand, information regarding the behavior of the warship while under trial would be eagerly welcomed. The authorities naturally took every precaution against the leakage of information, and a picked crew of officers and men was put on board.

The Dreadnought started out from Gibraltar, her destination being Trinidad. She had, however, left the "rock" but a few hours' sail behind when an object was observed floating some distance ahead over the starboard bow. As the Dreadnought drew nearer it was seen by those on board to be an open boat. A man was standing up in her waving something over his head in order to attract attention.

The Dreadnought slowed down, a boat was lowered, and the man after some little time was taken on board the battleship.

He proved to be a foreigner, seemingly of Spanish origin. He was given food and drink, and when he was thus refreshed he said he was a sailor and that his vessel had been wrecked in a gale four days previously. He had escaped in an open boat, with only a small loaf and a jar of water. He was, he said, the sole survivor of the catastrophe.

Those in authority on board the Dreadnought after continuing to question him became suspicious. There had been no sign of a gale in that locality for some time. The man looked too well fed and hearty to have fasted for practically four days. There were also other contradictory points in his story.

After a consultation it was eventually decided to confine the man in a safe place aboard with a view to testing his story at a later date.

In view of all the circumstances and especially the remarkable coincidence of this mysterious battleship on the first day of her trials, picking up a foreigner with a contradictory improbable story, the action of the commander seems amply justified. Assuming for a moment, as we may do, that the whole affair was a ruse on the part of a foreign spy, it was one of the cleverest ever devised. —Liverpool Post.

Electricity on Railroads.

It is not now believed that for some time to come electricity will be installed on steam railroads for long hauls. Judging from the very costly experiments of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania roads in New York city, a scientist says: "The introduction of electricity on steam railroads will be confined for the present at least to large city terminals, where by abolishing a large amount of the switching, the daily capacity for trains will be greatly increased. It will also be applicable to those sections of the mountain divisions on which the heavy grades occur, provided always that either water power or cheap fuel is available. The electric locomotive because of its great tractive power is particularly suited to the handling of trains over heavy grades, and it will prove to be exceedingly valuable in increasing the weight of the ruling train loads over any given division."

A Curious Phenomenon of Ice.

It is reported in La Presse Medicale of Paris that M. Sacerdote has discovered that the center of a block of artificial ice is generally opaque, while the part first frozen, the outside, is generally clear. As the water freezes slowly, all the impurities are pushed away from the part first freezing. What ever the character of the water which is frozen, that obtained by melting the outer clear parts is almost perfectly pure, while the central opaque parts contain the impurities. Bacteria do not escape this law, but will be found centrally congregated.

Spain's Great John L.

Machaquito, the crack bullfighter of Spain, makes \$100,000 a year at his brutal calling and perhaps is the only matador alive who is by birth a gentleman. He was married the other day. To signalize the occasion he gave \$10,000 to the poor of Cartagena and founded two asylums for the aged poor. The wedding presents, many of which bore cards from Spain's oldest and noblest families, filled three large rooms. By way of contrast it may be mentioned that the premier of Spain receives an annual salary of \$4,000. —Cleveland Leader.

Dear Mid Its Head.

Last winter some of the Berlin Mills company's men caught a deer and fed it in an abandoned camp for a few days. The way the deer was caught was rather peculiar. They chased him in the snow, and the foolish deer, instead of running away ran to a trail lead of logs and stood with his head sticking under the logs between two cars. Like the ostrich, he probably thought that as he couldn't see he couldn't be seen. —Macon Weekly.

PEERESS IS PRESIDENT.

Duchess of Sutherland Head of Lady Automobile in England.

Many English society women are keen on active automobilism, and a woman's automobile club has been established at Claridge's Hotel. The Duchess of Sutherland, one of the busiest as well as one of the handsomest of peeresses, finds time to act as president and to be a practical chauffeur.

Among other well-known women who drive their own machines are Lady Wimborne, the Baroness Campbell von Laurens, Mrs. Edward Kennard, the novelist; the Countess of Kinross, Miss Dorothy Levitt, another member, is perhaps pious in endeavoring for women. She has taken part in important races, and knows what it is to be held up by the police for exceeding the speed limit.

Very few people who were present at the rather quiet wedding of Miss Beatrice Knollys, a niece of Lord



DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Knollys, King Edward's lifelong friend and secretary, Sir Capel Wodeley, realized the pathetic opposition to the marriage which had been offered by the Knollys family.

There was no question of criticism about the bridegroom, who is a popular and charming man of much culture, but, unhappily, he is British Consul at Archangel, that terrible northern post in Russia, where the Czar's unfortunate political offenders are compelled to live a life of absolute boredom through terrible winters. They are the best class of political prisoners, it is true, and they are allowed much freedom, but theirs is the only society offered to Lady Wodeley after her life in England and it was for this reason that the match was opposed.

King Edward, however, has the strongest sense of duty, and when the Knollys family tried to prevail with him his answer was: "If she wishes to marry the man, she must share his responsibilities, as many royal women do." This was the King's advice to his own daughter, Maud, when she first objected to becoming Queen of Norway.

BUYING OLD FIDDLES.

How Some Fine Instruments Have Been Picked Up Cheap.

Great numbers of fine old violins and violoncellos that come into the high-class market of London are procured through the medium of advertisements inserted in obscure country papers, and especially those of ancient cathedral cities.

Of course, few of the fiddles thus obtained are veritable masterpieces, but a great many of them are fine examples of early English and foreign makers, and they are often bought for ridiculously small prices by a group of experts, who have brought the business to a lucrative system. Many a struggling family of long descent in some out of the way part of the country happens to see in the one countenances of the week that good prices are given for old fiddles and some long forgotten instrument in a lumber room, or put away on a shelf, suddenly comes to mind.

Correspondence follows; the dealer sends a deposit in order that some fiddle spoken of may be sent to him and examined; and he usually replies that the instrument sent is dilapidated and but so-so generally, but that he is willing to give 30s. or £2 for it. In a great many cases the offer is accepted off-hand, and in this way most of the finest fiddles extant of the second-class come into the hands of dealers. Only lately a cello that came from a Shropshire farm at the price of £2 sold the same day to a West-end dealer for nearly £100.

One of the most shrewd and respected of all these dealers was, until a year or two ago, a humble member of the orchestra of a London suburban theatre. He began to advertise in remote papers to the greatest limits of his scanty wages, and is now one of the most extensive and prosperous dealers in the trade. —London Tit-Bits.

Tree That Really Weeps.

Among the historical curiosities to be seen at Chatsworth House, the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, is a willow tree that weeps very often to the personal discomfort of those beneath it.

To the casual observer it appears just an ordinary willow, but on closer inspection it is seen to be artfully artificial. It is made from a metal to closely resemble a living tree, and whole of its branches is covered with innumerable "tears." In fact, the whole tree is a monster syringe being connected to a water main near by.

The key, for turning on and off, is close at hand, and many a visiting party has been enticed beneath its branches by practical jokes. —Tit-Bits.

Misteric Key Sold.

At an auction sale at Worthing a handsomely wrought steel key, with a monogram forming the words "Maria Regina," which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and was used by her to open the Earl of Darley's private room in Edinburgh Castle, was secured for £250 by a London bidder.

THE INDIAN'S BOW.

Arrow as Killing Tool Quite Ready Work—Shows the Skill.

So far as is known, the Chayamans were the first tribe to recognize the bow and arrow as a killing tool, and the way in which the weapon is made is the same now as it was at the time when America had seen no white man. When the trees are bare of their foliage, and when the wood becomes hardened to withstand the blasts of winter, the Indian goes out into the forests and cuts off straight branches that average from a couple to three feet in length.

These lengths are free from twigs and "knots" of any sort or kind, and are tied up in bundles of 25 with raw hide or oak skin and hung up over the fire in the wigwam to dry. The covering, in which they are tightly bound, up prevent warping; and at the end of a few weeks they are taken down to be freed from the bark by means of two grooved stones, between which the sticks are placed singly and rubbed until they are smooth and round.

To Distinguish Them. After that they are cut into one length. This is a necessity. Every brave cut his arrows a certain length to distinguish them from those of his fellow-warriors, and carries about with him a piece of wood exactly the same length as his arrows, in order that, should any dispute arise as to the possession of, say, the carcass of any animal killed in the chase, he may be able to identify the weapon sticking in it as his own.

Besides, the flight of an arrow is seriously affected by its length, and, unless a man becomes used to a certain length and knows exactly what draw to give, his weapon is practically useless.

Does Not Split Wood.

If it happens, as it sometimes will, that two men unwittingly possess arrows of the same length, there are usually private marks on the shafts known to the owners, by which they can make good their claim.

When the stick has been trimmed to his satisfaction, the Indian cuts a notch at one end for the reception of the bow-string. This cavity is made in such a way that the twine does not split the wood when pressed against it, and the end of the shaft is planed down to fit the shooter's thumb and finger.

The next thing to be done is to make a deep incision in the stick at the end opposite to that in which the notch is cut. Into this slit he runs the flat neck of the arrow-head, usually about half an inch in length, and the same width, that fits the cavity so accurately that only its saw-like edges are visible on either side of the shaft.

The arrow-head itself is of stone or steel—more often the latter nowadays—and is fastened into its place securely by being wound round the neck with buffalo or deer sinews that have been soaked in water.

No Humane Precautions.

In the case of war-arrows no such humane precautions are taken. The head is barbed and fixed in its socket loosely, so that when it enters a body and the shaft is withdrawn, it remains inside only to be extracted by gashing open the wound in a frightful manner.

Fortunately but few tribes use poison on their arrows, nowadays, although there still remains some who tip their barbs with a mixture of crushed ants that have been allowed to decay. A white man has yet been found who could draw to its full length even the weakest Indian bow without a fair amount of practice. The force with which the arrow strikes its mark may be imagined when it is remembered that while a bullet from a Colt will often fail to penetrate more than the hide of a buffalo, a shaft from the bow of an average Indian hunter at an equal distance off will go right through the animal and come out on the other side.

A man's skull has been found transfixed to a tree by an arrow which had been fired at the victim while he was tied up, and which had gone completely through the bones, embedding itself so deeply in the wood as to sustain the weight of the head.

Why Englishmen Fail.

Many Englishmen fail to get on in the colonies solely on account of the air of superiority they assume, which sets employers and fellow-workers alike against them.

They look down on all things colonial, are always comparing the new land to its disadvantage with the old one, and if they happen to find themselves in less polished society than they have been accustomed to move in, cannot conceal their pride at their own superior education and manners.

Colonials are more sensitive to criticism than the average Englishman has any idea of, and the new-comer who does not study their susceptibilities will find a most serious bar to his progress.

Where the decision is taken early that a young fellow shall emigrate, it is always a great advantage if it can be arranged for him to go out as a youth to the colony chosen and complete his education there.

In this way he will acquire the habits of thought and feelings of his neighbors, which will greatly add to his chances.

Fushimi to Grey.

His Excellency, the Governor-General, received the following telegram from Prince Fushimi, dated at Victoria, prior to his recent departure to Japan:

At the moment of leaving the mighty Dominion of Canada I desire to assure your Excellency how highly I appreciate the tokens of enthusiastic good will towards myself, and towards Japan, which I have encountered on every hand during my stay in this country. The cordiality of the reception accorded to me by all classes and the warmth of the display of friendship toward my country have deeply gratified me. On my return to Tokio I will afford me great pleasure to inform the Emperor of the sentiments towards Japan, which so evidently exist throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

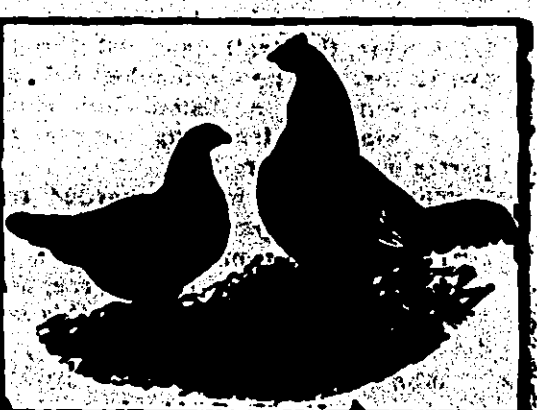
FEEDING FOR MARKET.

Simple and Profitable Way of Rearing Birds For Table Use.

Well developed and well-bred birds find a ready market at good prices all seasons, but "table birds" are not in demand anywhere, and cannot be raised to sell at a profit.

The Plymouth Rock, Wyandotters, Orpingtons and Dorkings are the breeds best adapted for feeding purposes for farmers. First crosses of these with Indian game make excellent table birds. Our illustrations show the result of a Dorking and Indian game cross, which produces almost the ideal carcass.

Unfortunately, the high comb of the Dorking renders it rather susceptible to frost, and therefore care and good shelter is required to keep these birds laying in winter. Where raising is resorted to for the production of table birds, the male should be Indian game and the female of one of the other breeds mentioned, as they are all winter layers, and none of the cross-bred chickens should be held



over to breed from, or degeneration will take place and the stock soon run out.

To successfully raise chickens and realize high prices in summer and autumn, the birds must be well fed from the time they are hatched, and particularly during the early weeks of their lives, for if stunted then, they are not likely to recover from it, in time to be of value the first season.

The writer has tested a great many methods of fattening fowls of all ages and has arrived at the conclusion that the simplest and most profitable way is to confine them for about ten or twelve days in "large pens," each coupe or crate, and feed them three times a day, as much cornmeal, oatmeal, moistened and mixed as they will eat. If they have been previously properly cared for, this treatment will finish them sufficiently well to meet the requirements of any market. Old hens, when fattened in this way, are equal, if not superior, to table birds, to either pullets or cockerels in their prime, though they do not usually bring as good a price on the market.

Sharpening Disk Harrows.

A dull disk harrow does not do satisfactory work when there is any trash on the surface of the ground. We once tried having the disks drawn out to a nice edge by a blacksmith, but it was expensive and the temper was left uneven. John Gould, writing to The Rural New Yorker, says: "A carbide disk wheel will cut the hardest disks down to a fine edge and with great expedition. We have one of these little wheels with a bicycle mount, and grind everything with it from chilled iron plow points to stone tools, things that an emery wheel makes little or no impression upon. Just take the disks out of the gang, and one is surprised how fast they are edged up, and that without starting the temper, nor is wet grinding needed, a dry contact being all that is required."

Of course a harrow will not last so long if it is kept sharp, but it will do better work while it does last. It is not half so important in a harrow's life, or a person's either, to "keep" a long time here on earth as it is to do first-class work while it is doing, and not smear over work that would be better done if an ineffective agent were not pretending to do it.

Viewing a Horse.

When going to look at a horse, offered for sale, it is well to keep eyes open for signs that will indicate his disposition and other practical qualities, writes a correspondent. Thus battered places on the posts or sides of the stall may suggest a kicker. Torn or gnawed blankets hint that the horse has vicious habits in this direction and possibly bad digestion, as unnatural habits of eating usually indicate something wrong with the digestive apparatus. If the horse fails to stand squarely on both fore feet, one of the feet may be tender or defective. When the horse is moved out of the stall, his gait may indicate the condition of his legs and feet. In putting on the harness something may be judged from the way he takes the bit, bridle and crupper. The feet should be examined with especial care. Hoofs should be plump and well rounded, not pinched at the heel, not too flat. Heels should be high and strong without spring. Silky hair on the feet and legs indicates strong, flinty bone, but coarse hair suggests coarse, brittle bone.

74 Years With One Master.

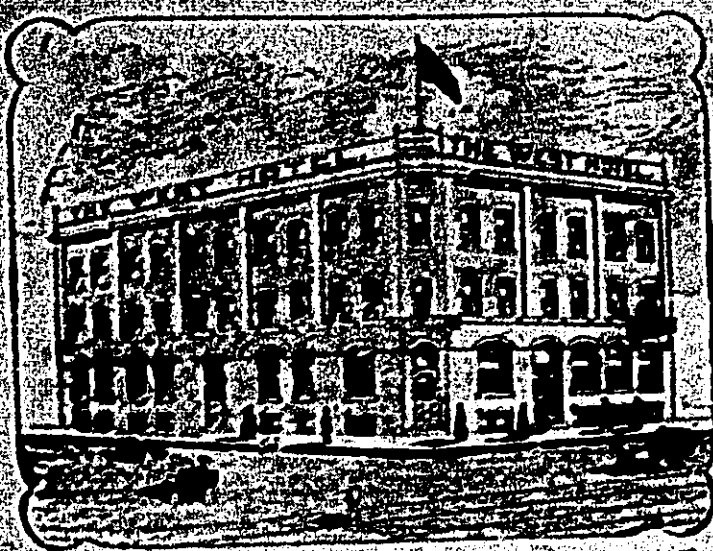
It was announced recently at a meeting of the committee of the Suffolk Agricultural Association, at Sudbury, to make the award of annual premiums for long service in husbandry, that one horse driver, James Fletcher, has been seventy-four years employed on the same farm, but as his master had never been a member of the association his case could not be considered.

The Anchovy's Story.

The little anchovy is a fish of no small importance, being very largely used in various cuisines, besides the numbers that are preserved in pickle. It is common in the Mediterranean and is also found on our coasts. The upper jaw of this fish is longer than the lower one. The entire length of the fish is usually from four to five inches, but it has been seen measuring upward of seven inches.

If a horse is too warm to water in, is too warm to feed, and should be allowed to stand awhile before eating is given.

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E. KEEN Prop.

Libelling Canada

A man living in Alberta has just been fined \$200 for "occasioning an injury to a public interest." The offence committed was the circulating through the United States of circulars and advertisements warning citizens of that country that laborers were not wanted in Canada. A prosecution was undertaken by the Attorney-General of Alberta, with the foregoing result.

This should be a warning to others, and judging from the number of untruthful statements that have been made in the daily newspapers in the country and outside during the past few months, there are many who deserve to be punished for doing the country an injury. It is to be hoped that business men generally in these provinces and in the east will not be misled by the unfounded despatches that parties with personal motives are sending broadcast through the continent at the present time regarding conditions in the western provinces. A Chicago "bull" has just circulated the opinion that the wheat crop in this part of Canada will be only 50,000,000 bushels. It is a good thing that he made the estimate so recklessly small for it will enable the man of ordinary intelligence to understand that there is a selfish motive behind such a ridiculous statement. We would like to be charitable enough to believe that this stranger made a mistake and meant only the province of Manitoba, although he mentioned "the Canadian West." The grain speculator who wants to boost prices for his wheat decries the situation here regardless of the injury his reports may cause those who are doing a legitimate business, and we think the Government should take steps to have such selfish "vultures" brought to justice.

Untold harm is being done to the welfare of this country by the

unscrupulous reports being spread all over the world by such parties, who are not even citizens of the country, and whose only aim is to profit by temporary speculations on the exchanges.

Despatches from here to eastern and outside papers during the past week give a gloomy account of conditions here from the fact that a few farmers, who happened to get their seeding done so late that they could not expect a crop, had to plow their fields over again to be ready for the next season. Last year quite a few farmers had to plow their wheat land up again because hail storms had ruined the grain. But the country produced about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for all that. It is absurd that the whole territory should be judged by the misfortunes of a man here and there, hundreds of miles apart. Some farmers will experience mishaps even when the country as a whole is enjoying the best of conditions.

However, if these sensational correspondents do harm temporarily, the public will learn by and by that their despatches cannot be relied upon, and they will die a natural death.—Commercial.

Mr. J. T. Arundel, superintendent of the second district of the C.P.R., has been promoted to the position of superintendent at Vancouver. The post vacated by Mr. Arundel will be temporarily filled by G. Thompson, present train master of the second district, and Mr. Thompson will be succeeded by J. A. Kennedy, chief clerk in the office of the second vice-president.

BUGGY FOR SALE

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

STRAYED

One yearling roan steer, with hole through right ear, and one yearling black heifer, also with hole through right ear. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. David Reid, sec. 20 5, 4 1/2 miles north-west of Elm Creek. 11.74

J. Duxbury, M.D.

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

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

DENTISTRY

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

J. H. HAVERSON

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

F. J. BUTCHER

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ELM CREEK

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New Scale Williams PIANOS

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

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

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

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Good News

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

Go Through the World
Well Dressed

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

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

HART & CO.

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