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# HOME JOURNAL

## People And Things The World Over

There is to be a new kingdom in the world after August 15, when Montenegro is to elevate itself to this rank. The population of this little mountain principality is only about 250,000. The royal family, however, has begun to do a flourishing business in furnishing eligible princesses to the great courts of Europe. One of Prince Nicholas' daughters is Queen of Italy, and two others married Russian grand dukes.

\* \* \*

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of Mafeking fame, with 14 picked boy scouts, sailed from England on Friday for Canada, and the party will arrive in Calgary about August 12, and go into camp at Meiklejohn's ranch near Cochrane. They will stay there about a fortnight, and then go by the trail to Banff. The English boy scouts, a movement started by Baden-Powell, were anxious to make the trip, over 300 applying, and the 14 were selected after a stiff examination.

\* \* \*

The latest poser which a publisher's assistant had to solve was a request from a bookseller's collector for "Long Tom's Accordion." The collector would allow no doubt to be cast upon the correctness of the title, and contended again and again that he knew it was correct, as he had had several copies before. "It is a little orange colored book, price tuppence." The description gave the clue to the book that was wanted—a small volume entitled "L'Entente Cordiale."

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At the graduation exercises of Washington Irving High School in New York, two hundred and forty-three girls wore dresses costing from seventy-two cents to one dollar each. It is said that the audience was unable to tell which of the girls wore these inexpensive clothes—at any rate the mere men were no doubt puzzled. The dollar dress idea is creditable to the teachers who planned and carried it out. Graduation exercises, both high school and college, have too long been the occasion of elaborate display on the part of girls who can afford it and either extravagance or unhappiness on the part of the girls who cannot.—*Success*.

\* \* \*

The preaching cross in the village of Burrington, situate amid romantic surroundings on the northern side of Mendip hills, has by the generosity of Col. Evan H. Llewellyn, been restored. It is recorded that early in 1805 the handsome fifteenth century base of the cross—all that then remained of it—was removed and utilized in building a new house for the then parish clerk. Happily, the ornamental dial stone did not share the same fate, and this has been incorporated into its original position in the new cross. Three broad and massive steps carry the old socket, upon which rests a tall monolith shaft, which is crowned by one of those lantern-shaped canopies so peculiar to the west country.—*London Standard*.

\* \* \*

An ingenious instrument called the telewriter, has been installed in London and promises to revolutionize present-day telegraph and tele-

phone methods. By means of the telewriter one may send a message which will be permanently recorded by the instrument of the person to whom the message is sent. The telewriter provides a transmitter and receiver, each provided with a pencil controlled by jointed arms, of the "pantograph" principle; and what a man writes or draws on the transmitter appears simultaneously, in facsimile, on the receiver. There is no noise, no room for misunderstanding, no delay, no telegraph-messenger; all that is necessary is to hang up the telephone receiver and so bring the telewriter into play. Figures and diagrams, and tables of statistics can be transmitted as easily as excuses for not going home to dinner; and, whether the intended recipient be present by the receiver or not, they remain on permanent record,

to be burned, as it was spoiling in the cars. The great advantages to either party, though it means some betterment for the men. All those men who were not concerned in the rioting and disorder that took place at various points can go back to work on the wage schedule that was offered them by President Hays on July 18th, which means an average general increase of eighteen per cent., the increase to date back to May 1, 1910. Then the standard rate of wages, as now used by the C. P. R., shall go into force in all departments on January 1, 1912, this date being one year earlier than that offered by Hays in July. Striking men have probably endangered their claim on the pension fund established by the company, as this is particularly mentioned in the pension fund rules. The fund was established primarily to prevent strikes and to hold the employees loyal.

### First Methodist Preacher in Manitoba

The death of Rev. Doctor George Young in Toronto, on the first day of August, removes the pioneer of Methodism in the Red River Valley. He gave his strength and vigor to preaching the gospel in Manitoba, but his old age was spent in Ontario, the province of his birth, and there he died at the age of eighty-nine.

The need of Manitoba was pressed upon him while listening to George McDougall, giving an account of Western missions, and he offered himself for service under the Methodist church. He came West in 1868 with a party of missionaries, who were bound for such distant points as Edmonton and Norway House. Their journey was of the regular pioneer travelling variety. They brought with them all their equipment, including horses and wagons, by way of the Welland Canal and Lake Erie, then up to St. Paul, Minn. From there they drove by way of St. Cloud, the six hundred miles to Fort Garry. The wagon journey lasted for a month. Winnipeg—Muddy Water—was not an inviting spot in 1868. It was a bad year. A locust plague had visited the country, and the buffalo hunt had been a failure. Oats were two dollars a bushel, and flour twenty-five shillings per hundred pounds. The town had about a hundred people, one hotel, no boarding houses, or houses to let, no church, no school, no sidewalks or crossings. Only an abundance of soft slippery mud was in evidence.

The first three preaching places were Winnipeg, Sturgeon Creek and Headingly. The first place of worship was a building at the corner of Portage and Main, which was called Wesley Hall and was church and dwelling combined.

Aside from church work, Dr. Young's name will be forever connected with the early history of Manitoba. The year following his arrival saw the beginning of the first Riel rebellion, and Dr. Young gave of his store of ready, loyal sympathy and help in that troublous time. He visited in Fort Garry prison, and it was he who attended Thomas Scott as spiritual adviser before he was shot on March 4, 1870, by order of Louis Riel.

### WAR

War  
I abhor,  
And yet how sweet  
The sound along the marching street  
Of drum and fife, and I forget  
Broken old mothers, and the whole  
Dark butchery without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright drink  
Of heady music, sweet as hell;  
And even my peace-abiding feet  
Go marching with the marching feet,  
For yonder goes the fife.

And what care I for human life!  
The tears fill my astonished eyes,  
And my full heart is like to break,  
And yet 'tis all embannered lies,  
A dream those drummers make.

O, it is wickedness to clothe  
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks  
Hidden in music, like a queen  
That in a garden of glory walks,  
Till good men love the thing they loathe.

Art, thou hast many infamies,  
But not an infamy like this.  
O, snap the fife and still the drum,  
And show the monster as she is.

—RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

as evidence against the man who sent them. Up to the present there has been no weak point found in the system.

### Another Strike Over

The railway strike on the Grand Trunk System is over. For two weeks and one day every line has been tied up, because of the striking trainmen and conductors. Though the time seems short, the loss has been enormous, and the different interests touched by the event are more and varied than one would imagine without a careful study of the situation and its results. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost by employed and employers, and more will yet be given up by the company to cover damage suits for non-delivery of goods and for the spoiling of perishable goods held up on the line. At one place in Ontario hundreds of dollars worth of meat being shipped by a firm of packers had