

There's a brand new model for you among our latest productions.

Here are three **RANDOLPH** collars which tell the story of style—economy—reliability. There are many more. Pick the style you like best—there must be no thought of fit or wear when you get this brand. In **Cable Brand**, each, for 50c. In **Elk Brand**, for 75c.

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COLLARS
5 SIZES

The collars that are **BOULEVARD** made right inside and out. Their beautiful outside appearance hides nothing but the best fabric and the most expert workmanship. Handcut from brass and patterned, they are perfectly adapted to start with double stitching and stay in shape. Demand the **Brand**.

RIALTO
Makers, Berlin.

MIDWAY WILL NOT BE ABOLISHED

When anti-slavery crowds gather, as they have in the past, to see some wonder of the show, the Midway will not be in the way of the people.

It is the experience in New Brunswick, in fact all over the world where there are exhibitions and fairs, that side showmen will follow the fair, and if they are not inside the grounds, where they can be controlled, and watched, they will find some place outside the fence where they may more easily fool and fleece the unsuspecting.

The prospects for St. John's big show, even at this early date, are good, and there is not much doubt that the exhibition of 1908 in this city will be a banner one in every respect.

Manager Amos, of the exhibition, gave out the following statement to the Star last evening:

"There is plenty of evidence that the people throughout all sections of the province are taking a keen interest in the exhibition to be held here Sept. 12th to 19th. Inquiries by the press are pouring in, and from many sources the indications are that exhibitors will be numerous when the show opens.

"The impression that the Midway will be done away with is erroneous, and is so agreeable to many of those who attend all the big shows, will not be lacking at St. John's. The management, however, do not believe that the people want to go to the exhibition this fall thinking that they will find everything in the same old place. They believe rather that a new arrangement, with surprises in plenty and nothing just the same, will please the people far better than to be able to go to blind-folded and find pretty nearly exactly where they are.

"By carrying out this plan the Midway may not be found in the same place, but the people who like that sort of thing may not have to go very far on the grounds to find it. And when immense crowds gather, as they have in the past, to see some wonder of the show, the Midway will not be in the way of the people.

"It is the experience in New Brunswick, in fact all over the world where there are exhibitions and fairs, and if they are not inside the grounds, where they can be controlled and watched, they will find some place outside the fence where they may more easily fool and fleece the unsuspecting.

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THROUGH TO CHINA

"Oh, mamma," cried little seven-year-old excitedly, "guess what I did today."

"I don't know. What is it?"

"Why, I dug and dug out there in the ground way through to China."

"What are you telling me such a story for?" his mother asked severely.

"Well, I did, honest, see." And he held a broken piece of an old plate up for inspection.—Washington Star.

HAD A STAB-LIKE PAIN THROUGH THE HEART.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS CURED HER AND SAVED HER LIFE.

There is no one, we imagine, so about deliriously to die to the heart, yet in the excitement and excesses of present-day living, the nervous system is done so intimately bound up with one another, disorganization of the one means death and disorder of the other.

When you find your heart the least bit out of rhythm, your nerves unbalanced, don't wait until you are prostrated on a bed of sickness. Take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They'll put you in such condition you'll never know you have a heart, make your brain clear and active, your nerves strong, your blood rich and pure, and your whole being thrill with a new life.

Mrs. John C. Yarnes, Little Rock, N.E., writes: "I was troubled with a stab-like pain through my heart. I tried many remedies but they seemed to do me more harm than good. I was advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after using two boxes I was completely cured. I cannot praise them enough for the world of good they did me for I believe they saved my life."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WHY GREAT BRITAIN IS INTERESTED IN AFGHANISTAN

Preservation of Its Individuality Necessary to Safely of India

While the Amerer of Afghanistan does not appear to have much authority over those of his tribesmen who are participating in the frontier tribal uprisings among the Mohmands of India there is little doubt that the natives who are proving so restive under Anglo-Indian rule are giving the Indian government many moments of anxiety, are receiving valuable aid from their friends beyond the border of Afghanistan.

There is nothing so far to prove that the Amir is in sympathy with these actions, but it is feared that some of his officers may be able to explain something and the danger in affairs of this kind is that one step may lead to another and develop unpleasantness with Afghanistan, and that the only thing Great Britain and the Indian government would most likely desire would.

In that connection the London Times points out that "these warlike participants from across the Afghan frontier are not necessarily true Afghans at all. They are probably men of the border, living on the Afghan side of the line, and the British side of the line, and their march across the border has been so open and so conspicuous that it is difficult to believe that the representatives of the Amerer near the frontier were ignorant of what was occurring. There must have been some complicity on the part of the officials at Dakka and Jalalabad, and in due season it will be necessary to draw sharp attention to their shortcomings."

FROM THE AFGHAN SIDE

A more serious implication is that the men who are alleged to be chiefly responsible for stirring up fanaticism among the Mohmands and their neighbors all come from the Afghan side. Even the supplies flowing in to the tribesmen are said to come largely from Afghan territory. It would still be well to think, we think, to jump to the conclusion that any share of responsibility rests upon the Amerer for the unwarranted incursion of some of his subjects. It is due to him to wait for his explanation, and to see, moreover, whether he takes steps to undo the unfortunate consequences of the actions of his border officials? The Amerer is entitled to be relieved from hasty criticism, especially there is no ground of any adequate motive which could lead him to be forgetful of his duties to his friends and neighbors and protectors. The "fog of war" has settled so densely upon the movements of the Afghans who have joined in the revolt that speculation and guesswork seems useless just now; and we are still disposed to regard the Afghan share of the outbreak as a local and temporary ebullition of fanatical feeling.

GEOGRAPHICAL VALUE

Among the many native rulers whose territories are protected by the British Government there is no one of greater importance than the Amerer of Afghanistan. On account of its geographical situation, Afghanistan is of the highest value to the possessor of the Oxus River and the possessions of Great Britain and Russia in mid-Asia—bounded on the north by the Oxus River, on the east by the Hindu Kush, on the south by India, on the west by Persia, and on the east by the region of the Pamirs—it fulfills the rôle of a buffer state, and mistakenly is so described, although the recognition of its dependence, contained in the Dune convention, removed any vestige of subordination that was remaining to its position. The capital in Kabul, and other cities of importance are Kandahar and Herat, while among the physical features are the celebrated mountain range, the Hindu Kush, which runs from east to west across the country, and the classic Oxus, one of the most historical streams in Asia. It is divided into five main provinces—Herat, Kandahar, Kabul, Afghan, Turkestan and Badakshan, and extends protection to the two territories of Kafiristan which contain a population estimated at a little over a million, and an annual revenue varying between one and two millions sterling, and possesses an army of doubtful quality, but returned numerically by 50,000 on a peace footing. The eminent advantages attaching to its geographical position have made it always desirable that complete concordance should be maintained between its ruler and the Viceroy of India, and for this purpose various treaties have been exchanged and still, in fact, exist.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PLEDGE

Great Britain's relations with Afghanistan dates back to 1839 when the latter country was agitated by the rumor that the Emperor Napoleon and Czar Alexander were about to invade India through Persia. A British Ambassador was sent to Kabul, but it was not until 1853 that the first treaty was signed, and delivered. For many years internal troubles kept matters upset and the rulers of the country flitted alternately with Russia and Great Britain.

In 1880 Great Britain made the following pledge to the former Amerer Abdur Rahman: "If an power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the part of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such extent as in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it, provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations."

Internal troubles followed for some time, and in 1883 Great Britain gave the Amerer a subsidy to pay for the troops and to be devoted to the defence of the north-western frontier. In 1885, in return for further assistance, the Amerer gave Great Britain the following assurance:

"In return for this kindness and favour, I am ready with my arms and people to render any service that may be required of me or of the Afghan nation. As the British Government has declared that it will assist me in repelling any foreign enemy, so it is right and proper that Afghanistan should take in the firmest manner and stand side by side with the British Government."

Upon the death of the former Amerer there was held no treaty in effect to determine an intolerable situation Mr. (now Sir) Louis Dane was sent as a special envoy to Kabul, when the questions of the Amerer's subsidy and powers in respect of the importation of arms were decided by conferring with Habib Ullah, the letter and spirit of the agreements which had existed between Abdur Rahman and the Government of India, and the powers of this convention the Amerer thus obtained—Firstly, the re-lease of the arrears of subsidy, of all some £400,000; secondly, the continuation of the annual subsidy of eighteen lakhs of rupees; thirdly, the right to an unrestricted importation of arms, and, lastly, recognition of himself as Independent King of Afghanistan and his dependencies.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5, the engagements which had existed between the Amerer since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 31, 1905. The Amerer visited India in 1907. The Anglo-Russian compact of 1907 declared Afghanistan outside the sphere of Russian influence and Russian agents to be negotiating with that country through Great Britain.

THE UNITED EMPIRE COMPANY, LIMITED

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY
Capital \$500,000.00, divided into 500,000 Shares of a Par Value of \$1.00 Each.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)

Head Office at the Mine, Princeton, British Columbia
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY
W. C. McDougall, President and Manager. M. L. McDougall, Director. R. L. Reid, Director.
John M. Murray, Secretary. John M. Murray, Director.

- BANKERS.**—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Princeton, B. C.
- SOLICITORS.**—McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveys, Montreal, P. Q.
- AUTHORIZED AGENTS AND BROKERS** for the UNITED EMPIRE CO., LIMITED; J. T. ARMAND & CO., 8 Notre Dame Street East, MONTREAL, P. Q.
- 1—Because the company is now preparing to build a reverberatory furnace to smelt its own copper, gold and silver ore, which will calculate at an average of \$8.00 per ton. Estimated cost of mining, smelting, labor, etc., is \$3.00 per ton, leaving \$5.00 net per ton.
 - 2—Because if the Company smelts 300 tons per day we would have \$1,200,000, or \$1,250 a day; 300 working days a year would give 300 X \$1,250, or \$375,000 a year, or 75 per cent. on the entire capital. Adding the coal revenue we will have a total revenue the first year from the date the smelter and coal plants are in operation of \$325,000, or more than the entire capitalization.
 - 3—Because the UNITED EMPIRE COMPANY, LIMITED, has its property developed.
 - 4—Because the company requires is sufficient capital to build its own smelter and complete the equipment of the mine.
 - 5—Because the UNITED EMPIRE COMPANY, LIMITED, is now offering a limited number of shares at 10 cents each, which should be taken advantage of by investors, as this is not a speculation, as the coal and the ore are sufficiently developed and exposed to warrant a large revenue for generations to come.
 - 6—Because the shares selling today at 75c. will be more than double after the railway will be at the mine, and worth at least \$5.00 within the next two and one-half years. THE UNITED EMPIRE COMPANY, LIMITED, WILL BE THE MOST POPULAR MINING COMPANY IN CANADA.
 - 7—To give small and large investors the same chance, the payments can be made as follows: Price per share, 75c.—50c. per share with the subscription, and 10c. per share per month until the 50c. are fully paid up, when certificate will be issued.
 - 8—The prospectus of the Company has been filed with the Government of British Columbia, according to the law of that Province. All statements made therein will stand verification.
 - 9—Prospectus will be sent on application.
 - 10—All subscriptions and payments to be made to the United Empire Company's authorized agents and brokers.

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OUT THIS OUT AND FILL IN.

Application for Shares of The United Empire Company, Limited.

I, the undersigned, hereby subscribe for _____ shares at 75 cents per share (non-assessable), payable 25 cents per share at _____ the first payment, and 10 cents per share per month until fully paid up. Enclosed please find _____ dollars as first payment.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
Town or City _____ Province or state _____

All checks and payments to be made to the authorized agents, J. T. Armand & Co., Montreal, Canada.

HOW CRIME BREEDS CRIME.

A Western Tale.

Sometimes the story of a crime is so markedly unique and the links of it stretch over so long a period that it becomes more than the mere record of tragedy. It may be that the criminal has been born under a shadow or with poison in his moral blood. Then the question arises if he is not to be pitied; whether he can be considered culpable in the fullest sense, or has been the victim of circumstances grim and inexorable.

Several months ago a number of Utah convicts made a dash for liberty. One of these was wounded and captured almost immediately. The simple narrative of the hapless felon's life, showing his genesis and environment, affords material for the student of criminology. To be complete it must begin as far back as 1872, and even then there must have been at work dire and subtle influences, the history of which has been lost.

In the year mentioned Lloyd Majors appeared in San Jose, Cal. He was a dark, forbidding man, by occupation a wheelwright. He possessed a fair education, took an interest in church work and joined a political club. In argument upon political subjects he displayed an ugly temper, his words being discovered until long afterward, the organ that had been preserved in alcohol.

The evening of the fire, his hours before the blaze had been lighted, two men knocked at the rear door of the Majors place and held an excited conversation with the proprietor. These men were recognized as Jewell and Showers. The next morning the pair had disappeared, but Majors was doing business as usual. Suspicion was excited by the absence; pursuit made, and both were captured, but only after a desperate resistance. Another incident that created interest was that the night of the crime a horse owned by Majors had been out of the livery stable, for no showed evidence of having been ridden had. Then a ranchman remembered to have heard the sound of a horseman galloping fast up the canyon leading to the Renowden home, and an hour later the sound of a return at the same speed. Majors was placed under arrest and put on trial with the others.

became reckless. Their mother, who was a good woman, could not control them. They were taken in hand by a sort of feminine Fagin, with the result that while still in their teens they were both convicted in Polson penitentiary as burglars. However, there was sympathy felt for them, both on account of their history and their youth, and before long they were out on parole. For a term of months they reported each 30 days as required by law. Then they left the persons who had given them employment and vanished.

TAKE TO STAGE ROBBERY.

A little later there was a stage robbery in Utah. A posse took up the chase. One of the bandits, a smooth-faced boy was shot, and the survivor, after playing Captain Brown, of the Ogden police, one of the posse, was overpowered. The prisoner refused to give his name or that of his associate. His photograph was printed in the Salt Lake papers and upon reaching San Francisco, was at once recognized as that of Abe Majors, or, as he was known to his friends, Archie. Abe was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. The manner in which news travels among inmates of a penitentiary is a mystery, even to prison officials, but it travels and no interdiction has been found effective. News of the fate of the Majors boys stirred the hundreds of convicts at Polson, but particularly one Putman, a life-terminor, who has formed a friendship over them. His news followed, and turned over in his mind schemes for vengeance. Only one way occurred to him. There was Showers, a prisoner in the same institution with him; he would wreck his hatred on this man.

REVENGE ON INFORMER.

And so he did. Procuring a file, he sharpened it into a deadly blade, and meeting the fellow convict, he had learned to regard as the prime cause of the trouble, plunged the steel into him again and again. The law took no cognizance of his motives. There was not any plea of emotional insanity interposed in his behalf, and in due time Putman dropped through the trap, his life sentence ended.

Thus to a crime of robbery planned in the 70s may be directly traced eight deaths by violence. Four men were murdered, three legally executed and one killed by pursuers. What a million force was Lloyd Majors, the wheelwright! And it must not be forgotten that in the Utah penitentiary there is a hapless convict expiating the sin of his father; while somewhere, perhaps, in the world, there is a widowed mother, whose memory is nothing but bitterness, and who must mourn with equal grief his living and his dead.

COW VS. MILKMAN.

A Philadelphia lawyer maintains an admirable stock farm on the outskirts of the Quaker City. One day last summer some poor children were permitted to go over this farm, and when their inspection was done each of them was given a glass of milk.

The milk came from a \$2,500 cow. "How do you like it, boys?" asked an attendant, when the little fellows had drained their glasses.

"Fine! Fine!" said one youngster, with a grin of approval. Then, after a pause, he added:

"I wish our milkman kept a cow!"—Harpur's Magazine.

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When your dealer, in filling your order for any of above goods, reaches for a substitute, **STOP HIM!** That is the time to do it. If it is too late when you get home, and the package opened, partially used and found wanting, as is generally the case with substitutes.

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