

# Smokers Attention!

Pipes  
Cigars  
Tobaccos

A full stock in all lines

at

The Club Cigar Store

## Fernie Dairy

FRESH MILK  
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the town.

Saunders Verhaest Bros.



Suits and Overcoats to Measure  
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Latest New York and English  
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**PANTORIUM**  
Room 2 & 3 Next Fernie Hotel  
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CLOTHES CLEANED,  
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**Palace Pool Room  
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Opposite the Fernie Livery.

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## Burton City

If you are in for Real Estate or Fruit Lands and want to grow apples and grow rich, 10 acres of British Columbia's finest fruit growing district on the Arrow Lakes will support a family in comfort.

Prize Fruit, Enormous Crops, High Prices, Big Profits, \$200 to \$1000 Per Acre under High Cultivation.

Good established settlement, no isolation. Plenty of good neighbors. Best transportation. Good markets. Grand scenery. Hunting, Fishing, School, Church, Stores, Post Office, Hotel, 2 C.P.R. boats daily. Splendid climate. Fine Summers, Very Mild Winters.

High winds and low temperature unknown.

Prices right. Easy terms. Just a few lots left. Lake frontage from \$50 to \$70 per acre. Why pay more than this when this is the best buy in B.C. today?

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Isaac Mosely,  
or  
J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.

### DISAPPEARING BANKS

More and more in Canada the small bank gives place to the large. It used to be that the private bank sold out to the chartered bank. Now the chartered bank with only a local or provincial business retires before the powerful organization with its scores or even hundreds of branches stretching from sea to sea.

Going back only four years we find that at the end of 1906 no fewer than 36 chartered banks were reporting to the government. Recently another, the Bank of Vancouver, has been launched. But of the 37 only 26 are in business to-day. No less than 11, or nearly one-third, have disappeared from view, at the rate of almost three a year.

The banks of 1906 which have suspended or been absorbed by stronger institutions are the St. Stephens, the Union of Halifax, the Peoples of New Brunswick, the Ontario, the Sovereign, the Western of Canada, the Farmers, the United Empire of Canada, the Banque de St. Jean, and the Banque de St. Hyacinthe. The Crown and the Northern have amalgamated.

If we go back still further to 1901 we find that there were then in operation eight more small banks that have since gone out of business. These were the Halifax Banking Company, the Bank of Yarmouth, the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, the Commercial Bank of Windsor, the Summerside, the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, the Peoples Bank of Halifax, and the Bank of British Columbia. Thus in nine years 45 banks have shrunk to 26.

To recapitulate, four short years have witnessed the retirement of eleven banks, and eight the retirement of nineteen. For each period the percentage of disappearance is so heavy as to occasion remark. Ten of the vanished institutions belonged to the Maritime Provinces, two to Quebec, six to Ontario and one to British Columbia. Four of the Ontario disappearances were new flotations launched in the last decade. Two of these four suspended payment and the other two have been fused with larger institutions.

Seven of the nineteen disappeared banks suspended payment or went into liquidation. These were the Ontario, the Sovereign, the Farmers, the Bank of St. John, Que., the Bank of St. Hyacinthe, Que., the Bank of St. Stephen, N.B., and the Bank of Yarmouth. The Bank of British Columbia, the Halifax Banking Co., and the Merchants of Prince Edward Island, were absorbed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, the Peoples of New Brunswick, and the Peoples of Halifax were fused in the Bank of Montreal. The Commercial of Windsor and the Union of Halifax are now incorporated in the Royal. The Summerside became a part of the Bank of New Brunswick, and the Western a part of the Standard. The Crown and Northern became the Northern Crown, and last of all the United Empire is to be taken over by the Union Bank of Canada.

Most of the seven suspensions of the nine years under review were precipitated by bad management or dishonest administration or both. The causes of the twelve fusions varied. In some cases the men who had established and cherished small banks desired in old age to get rid of their responsibility. Other institutions had chequered careers and ran for cover to the arms of greater banks. It is declared, moreover, that under present conditions in Canada the percentage of banking profits is so restricted that a bank must have a fairly large volume of transactions to make the business pay well. This makes it hard for the local bank or the bank of restricted capital to get along. Perhaps the big banks have not always been kind to the new-comers. Perhaps they were not always sorry to see them die. At any rate, the tendency has been rapidly in the direction of a powerful monopoly, which, if open to some objections, should at least possess the virtue of stability and security. — Toronto News.

### QUARTER CENTURY OF PEACE

Twenty-five years ago the career of the half-breed Louis Riel was ended by his execution. From that time onward Canada has en-

joyed an uninterrupted peace. There have been insurgents since then, but the battle of Batoche has been replaced by the battle of the ballots. The Fenian Raid of '66, the Red River trouble of some years later, and Riel's final rebellion in 1885 are the Dominion's last memories of actual warfare. The last stand in the valley of the Saskatchewan was the occasion of the despatch of two Toronto regiments to the scene of action, the Queen's Own and the Grenadiers.

Time has mellowed, as it was bound to do, the Canadian opinion of the misguided men who called Louis Riel from his exile in Montana to assume the leadership of their forlorn cause. Fear that their lands would be taken from them was the ostensible reason of their rebellion. Underneath and beyond that, however, was the hopeless hostility to the march of progress which seems so often to abide in the hearts of the dwellers in the wilderness. They resented the coming of the white man, resented the snake of steel which was gliding across the miles on its long journey from sea to sea, resented the breaking up of old ways of life and the establishment of new. They met the fate which is common to those who stand in the pathway of civilization.

To read of the hardships which were endured by the forces which crushed the rebellion is an education in Canadian progress. In the twenty-five years which have passed since its leader met his death upon the gallows at Regina, the valley of the Saskatchewan, and all that great territory, summed up briefly in two words, the West, has become a granary of the Empire, tapped by a network of railways, and the Mecca of a world-wide immigration. Saskatchewan alone has a population of 350,000 souls, and in eleven years it has produced 200,000,000 bushels of wheat.

And what will be the record of the next quarter of a century in Canada's great West, is a question to which the answer of the most daring optimist might fall far short of the truth.

### Testing Brass.

The use of hardness testing devices on rolled brass is referred to by the Brass World. Brass is rolled in many different tempers. Usually when a sample of sheet brass is sent in so that an order to be filled may match it bending or scratching is resorted to to determine its temper, the result often being only a guess. The hardness testing methods used with steel are beginning to be employed for brass, but the ability to determine the temper of a sample of brass is not yet well recognized.

### King Edward's Visit to a Sick Officer.

Lord Burnham, speaking at a meeting to consider the question of a memorial to King Edward in Windsor, told the following story:

Not long before the King's death there lay in King Edward's Hospital for Officers an officer who it was thought could not survive a serious operation. The King was coming to the hospital to pay one of his quiet visits and the patient, who heard that he was expected and was almost too weak to speak, said it would be a great happiness to him if he could hear his voice. He asked Sister Agnes, the manager, if it would be possible for her to talk to King Edward outside the open door.

Sister Agnes said she would try to do what he wished, and having in due course led the King there she told him what her purpose had been. In a moment King Edward went through the door to the bedside of the sick man, held his hand for a long time and spoke to him words of sympathy and counsel. When he had finally said good-bye he walked slowly to the window and looked out upon,—well, he looked out upon nothing, for tears were rolling down his cheeks. He then silently left the room.

Wanted: Second hand "silent salesman" and wall case. Enquire at the Free Press.

### PARISIAN SAGE Will Grow More Hair

Parisian Sage will stop falling hair in two weeks, cure dandruff in the same time and stop scalp itch at once. It makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant.

### As a Hair Dressing

Parisian Sage is without peer. It contains nothing that can harm the hair, it is not sticky, oily or greasy and prevents as well as cures diseases of the scalp.

Women and children by the thousand use it daily as a dressing and no home is complete without it.

### Money Back If It Fails

Druggists and stores everywhere guarantee Parisian Sage and will refund your money if it fails. Ask druggist Suddaby what he thinks of it. He sells it at 50c per large bottle or you can secure it by mail postpaid from Giroux Manufacturing Co., Fort Erie, Ont. See that the Girl with the Auburn Hair is on each package. Sold and guaranteed by N. E. Suddaby.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada during the present session thereof for an Act to incorporate a railway Company under the name of the "Canadian Inter-Mountain Railway Company," with power to lay out, construct and equip a line of railway operated by steam, electricity or other power for the carrying of freight, passengers and express.

(1) Commencing at a point in the Province of Alberta at or near Coutts, thence northerly to Milk River, thence in a general westerly direction to the town of Cardston, thence in a general south-westerly direction to the western boundary of Alberta at the summit of Kisheneh Pass, thence in a general westerly direction in British Columbia to the Flathead River, thence in a general northerly direction to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near the City of Fernie.

(2) From a point at or near Milk River in the Province of Alberta in a general easterly direction by the most feasible route to Estevan in the Province of Saskatchewan; with power to construct the following branch lines:

(a) From a point on said Railway at or near the junction of Calder Creek and Flathead River to a point at or near the Town of Elko.

(b) From a point at or near Cardston in the Province of Alberta to the town of Lethbridge.

(c) From a point in or near Township Three, Range One, West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta to the town of Medicine Hat.

(d) From a point in or near Township Four, Range Nineteen, (19), West of the Third Meridian, to the town of Swift Current.

(e) From a point in or near Township Six (6), Range Twenty-nine (29), West of the Second Meridian, to the town of Moose Jaw.

With power to build other branch lines in the Province of British Columbia not exceeding in any one case twenty miles in length.

Also with power to construct, operate and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to build, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and to build, acquire, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters, and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to charge tolls therefor; and to generate and to sell electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to appropriate lands for the purposes of the company; and to acquire lands, money, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any Government, Municipal Corporation or other persons or bodies; and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using, and on all freight passing over any of such roads, railways, ferries, wharves and vessels built by the Company; and with power to connect with and make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies; and with other usual and customary powers.

It is the intention that this railroad shall be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Dated at Vancouver this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1910.  
TAYLOR, HARVEY & BAIRD,  
Solicitors for Applicants.  
Dec. 9-11

# Loose Leaf RULING

The Fernie Free Press has made a specialty of installing Loose Leaf Account Systems since the fire of August, 1908. Our systems of Ledger and Transfer Binders, Ledger Sheets and Current Account Blanks in duplicate are giving perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The advantage of our Loose Leaf Systems over the out-of-date bill heads are many. You save time by having to make but one entry, you keep duplicate copy in your Transfer Binder of all accounts and no matter when you wish to refer to them they are getatable.

Write for quotations on a complete system, all the work is done right here in Fernie, we can give you prompt service and as good a job as the Copland-Chatterson or Business Systems.

Fernie Free Press  
Fernie, British Columbia.