CPC

Cleanliness our motto. If you want clean, wholesome meats, patronize our stores, Richmond street, next to post-office, and Market Square.

THE CANADIAN PACKING CO'Y

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Monday, July 23.

There was a fairly active demand for the 18 loads of hay offered; sales were made at $8 and $8 50 per ton.

Straw sold at $5 50 per ton; there were two loads on the stand.

Oats were in good demand at $1 22 and $1 23 per cwt.

Mr. McIntyre purchased a deckload of live hogs, paying $7 60 per cwt for selects.

DAIRY MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, July 21.—Business was at a standstill at the meeting of the London Dairymen's Exchange today. Eleven factories were represented, with a total of 1,784 boxes. Eleven cents was the prevailing bid, and as this was three-quarters of a cent lower than a week ago, factorymen preferred to wait until the market improved. The offerings were:

	Boxes.
Blanshard and Missouri	120
Farmers' Union	150
Yarmouth Center	150
North Branch	92
Firby	105
Aylmer	180
Malahide	300
Dunboyne	100
West Nissouri	112
Ballymote	195
Belmont and Westminster	240
Total	1,784

LIVERPOOL DAIRY REPORT, WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1906.

[Hodgson Bros.' Letter.]

Cheese—Demand has ruled good, and the market is 1s to 1s 6d dearer. Notwithstanding the liberal arrivals, the stocks are well cleared at the end of the week. Medium grades in better demand, without change in values. We quote today: Finest Canadian, colored, 58s to 59s per cwt; do, white, 56s 6d to 57s 6d; finest States, colored, 56s to 58s; do, white, 55s 6d to 56s 6d; medium grades, States, according to quality, 42s to 54s.

Butter—Strictly choicest continental produce has brought a slight advance in price. Irish butter also is dearer, where quality has improved. Canadian, so far, is in limited demand, but holders are firm. Medium grades of butter are in moderate request. The Copenhagen quotation is cabled unchanged for next week, the anticipation having been for a slight advance. We quote today: Choicest Canadian creamery, in 56-lb boxes, 102s to 105s per cwt; choicest continental butter, in Kiel casks, 108s to 112s; choicest Russian and Siberian, do, 96s to 100s; choicest Australian and New Zealand, 96s to 104s; choicest Argentine, 95s to 98s; choicest Irish creamery, 108s to 105s; choicest States creamery, 88s to 92s; choicest States process creamery, 86s to 90s; medium grades, States ladles and imitation creameries, 80s to 84s.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 21.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 15c to 19½c; dairies, 15c to 17½c.

Cheese—Steady, 11c to 11¼c.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 21.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,370 packages.

Cheese—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,940 boxes.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, July 21.—Six thousand three hundred and thirty boxes of cheese were offered on the board today; the sales were 980 white and 1,055 colored at 11⅜c for both kinds.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N. Y., July 21.—Cheese—Sales, 9,600 at 11⅜c to 11¾c, with 10¾c ruling.

VANKLEEK HIL.

Vankleek Hill, July 21.—There were 1,807 boxes of cheese boarded and sold on the cheese board today; highest price offered was 11⅜c, and at this figure all were sold on the board; there were six buyers present; board meets again next Saturday.

KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, Ont., July 21.—Cheese—Bidding at 11⅜c; no sales.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Ont., July 21.—At the cheese board meeting tonight, 817 boxes white and 173 colored were offered; all sold; white, 11¼c; colored, 11⅜c.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., July 21.—At the cheese board today offerings were 3,947 white and 600 colored; 669 sold at 11½c, 750 at 11¾c, and 1,325 at 11⅜c; balance sold on the curb at 11½c.

RUSSELL.

Russell, Ont., July 21.—At the cheese board tonight 670 boxes were boarded and sold at 11 5-16c; buyers, Hutcheson, Ronan, Wood, Carson and Ault.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 23.—Wheat—Ontario easy, at 77c to 77½c for No. 2 red and white, outside; spring, 74c to 75c; goose, 73c to 74; Manitoba, 84½ for No. 1 northern and 82½c for No. 2.

Oats—No. 2, 36½c to 37½c outside.

Rye—62c to 64c outside.

Barley—No. 2, 49c to 51c outside.

Peas—80c to 82c outside.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 59½c, at Ontario points.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, $3 05 to $3 10, in buyers' bags, for export; Manitoba, $4 40 to $4 60 for first patents, $4 to $4 10 for seconds, and $3 90 to $4 for bakers.

Millfeed—Ontario bran, $15 to $16 50, in bulk, outside; shorts, $17 50 to $18.

Butter—Low grade continue easy in tone, while receipts of choice are light; prices unchanged.

Cheese—Firm, at 12½c to 12¾c.

Eggs—Steady, at 18c to 19c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 21.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; closing bids: July, $10 08; August, $10 14; September, $10 24; October, $10 32; November, $10 34; December, $10 40; January, $10 44; February, $10 45; March, $10 55.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, $11; midding gulf, $11 25; sales, none.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, July 21.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 3-16d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, July 21.—Petroleum, 19 francs 60 centimes.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 21.—Oil opened and closed at $1 64.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., July 21.—Credit balances, $1 64; shipments, 65,181 barrels.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 21.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined firm. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, July 21.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 9s 6d, nominal; Muscovado, 8s 3d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 21.—Sugar—Prices here are unchanged. We quote: Extra granulated, $4 28; yellow, $3 88, in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 12; the demand is fair.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, July 21.—Beans—July, $1 50, nominal; October and November, $1 50 bid.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 21.—Baled Hay—In fairly good demand, and is firm in tone at $10 per ton for No. 1 timothy on track here; mixed, $7 50.

Baled Straw—Unchanged, at $5 50 to $6 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,600; active, steady to strong; prime steers, $6 60 to $6; shipping, $5 to $5 65; butchers, $4 50 to $5 40; heifers, $4 to $5 25; cows, $3 25 to $4 50; bulls, $3 to $4 55; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4; stock heifers, $2 50 to $3 25; fresh cows and springers steady, $18 to $50. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; slow, steady to strong, $4 50 to $7 50, a few at $7 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; 10c to 20c higher; heavy and mixed, $7 10 to $7 80; Yorkers, $7 15 to $7 25; pigs, $5 20 to $7 25; roughs, $5 90 to $6 20; stags, $4 50 to $5; dairies, $6 90 to $7 10.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000; slow, lambs steady, sheep lower; lambs, $5 50 to $7 50; yearlings, $6 to $6 25; wethers, $5 50 to $5 75; ewes, $4 75 to $5; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5 25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 29,000; steady to 10c lower; beeves, $4 to $6 40; cows and heifers, $1 25 to $5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $4 25; Texans, $4 25 to $5 20; calves, $5 to $6 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 37,000; steady to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $6 40 to $6 87½; good heavy, $6 40 to $6 55; rough heavy, $6 10 to $6 35; light, $6 50 to $6 90; pigs, $5 70 to $6 65; bulk of sales at $6 55 to $6 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; 10c to 15c lower; sheep, $3 to $5 70; lambs, $4 75 to $7 70.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 23.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures easy; July, 6s 7¼d; September, 6s 6¾d; December, 6s 7¼d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, old, 4s 9d. Futures steady; July, 4s 8¾d; September, 4s 6½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 9½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 8s 3d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £3 10s to £4.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 65s.

Pork—Nominal.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, strong, 63s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, strong, 52s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, strong, 55s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, strong, 54s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, strong, 54s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, strong, 53s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, strong, 57s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 48s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 45s 6d; American refined, in pails, steady, 45s.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 56s 6d; do, colored, 56s 6d.

Butter—Nominal.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 25s 6d; Australian (in London) firm, 28s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 10½d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6⅜d.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 21s 3d.

Turpentine Spirits—Dull, 43s 6d.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 23. 12:45 p.m.

	Ask.	Bid.
Bank of Montreal	258	253
Ontario Bank	..	137¾
Bank of Toronto	..	230
Bank of Commerce	178	174
Imperial Bank	240	235
Dominion Bank	270	268
Standard Bank	244	243½
Bank of Hamilton	228	..
Ottawa Bank	229	228
Traders' Bank	144	140
Western Assurance	80	..
Consumers' Gas	..	203
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
C. P. R.	160	159
Detroit Railway	..	90¾
St. Catharines, N. & T.	..	75
City Dairy, com	..	29½
City Dairy, pfd	91	90
Toronto Electric Light	..	154¾
Canada General Electric	..	140
Bell Telephone	152	150
R. & O. Navigation	..	91
Niagara Navigation	..	125½
Northern Navigation	100	96
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	149
Toronto Railway	..	114½
Twin City Railway	113	112¾
Winnipeg Railway	..	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	..	135⅛
Canadian Pacific, new	157½	156
Winnipeg Rights	9	..
Metropolitan Bank	201½	200¼
Sovereign Bank	139¾	139
Agricultural	..	123
Dominion Steel, com	..	26½
Dominion Coal, com	80	76¼
Nova Scotia Steel, com	..	66½
Electric Development	..	53½
Mackay, com	..	71¼
Mackay, pfd	..	72½
Canada Landed	125½	124¾
Canada Permanent	125½	..
Dominion Savings	..	76
Hamilton Provident	..	121
Huron & Erie	192	183
Landed B & L	..	121
London & Canada L & A	..	107
Toronto Mortgage	112	..
London Loan	114½	110
Ontario L. & Deb.	..	131½
Dominion Steel Bonds	83½	82¾
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	..	106½

Morning Sales: Mackay, common, 25 and 25 at 71, 10, 15, 25, 50 and 25 at 71¼; Twin City, common, 10 at 112½, 25 at 112⅞, 25 at 112⅞, 25 at 113; Canada Permanent, 6, 8, 84, 8 and 79 at 125; Sao Paulo, 50, 10, 15, 25 and 4 at 135; Mackay, preferred, 25 and 1 at 72; Dominion Steel, 100 at 26½; Dominion Bank, 12, 2 and 2 at 268¾; Electrical Development, bonds, 2,000 at 89; Toronto Railway, 100 and 50 at 114½; Traders' Bank, 3 at 141; Canada Landed, 45 and 6 at 121½; St. Lawrence, 50 and 10 at 138, 25 at 139½, 10 at 139½, 25 at 140; Sovereign Bank, 25, 40 and 10 at 139¾; R. and O., 50 at 81; No. S. Steel, 10 and 25 at 66; Bank of Commerce, 40 at 174, 1 at 175.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER,

Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 23. 12:30 p.m.

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	159	158¾
Montreal Street Railway, xd	276½	275
Toronto Street Railway	115	114½
Twin City Electric Yailway	114	112
Detroit Electric Railway xd	91½	90¾
Halifax Electric Railway	106½	101½
Toledo Ry.	..	32
R. & O. Navigation	83	81
Montreal Power	98	97¾
Dominion Steel, com	26½	26⅛
Dominion Steel, pfd	77	75
Dominion Coal, com	78	76
Illinois	94	92¾
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	67	66
Montreal Telegraph Co	170	162
Bell Telephone Co	155	150
Ogilvie Milling, pfd	130	124
Mackay, com	73	71¼
Mackay, pfd	73	71½
Lake of the Woods, pfd	116	112
Laurentine Paper, pfd	112	104
Mexican Electric	57	55½
Ohio Traction	31	29½
Packers, xd	77	72
Colored Cotton	54	49
Montreal Cotton	130	129¼
Dominion Textile, pfd	102	99⅝
Bank of Montreal	257½	254
B. N. A. Bank	..	142¼
Molsons Bank	230	226
Bank of Toronto	237	230
Merchants' Bank	170	169
Royal Bank	240	234
Bank of Nova Scotia	290	274½
Eastern Townships Bank	..	138
Quebec Bank	145	..
Union Bank	156	153
Bank of Commerce	176	173½
Imperial Bank	..	245
Hochelaga Bank	152	151
Havana, com	48	46½
Havana, pfd	95	88
Textile Bonds, A	96½	92
Textile Bonds, B	96½	92
Textile Bonds, C	96½	92
Dominion Cotton bonds	98	95
Montreal Power	101½	..
Bell Telephone, bonds	111	104
Colored Cotton, bonds	..	95
Dominion Coal, bonds	..	101
Laurentide Paper bonds	..	110
Dominion Steel, bonds	83½	83⅛
Montreal Railway	..	104½
Ogilvie Milling, bonds	..	115
N. S. Steel bonds	..	108½
Lake of the Wood bonds	110	108½
Mexican Power bonds	81½	..

Morning Sales: Montreal Railway, 55 at 275, 15 at 275, 2 at 274; Bell Telephone, 20 at 151, 1 at 152; Toronto Railway, 150 at 114⅞; Power, 50 at 97¾; Toledo Railway, 25 at 32, 25 at 32¼; Detroit Railway, 50 at 91; Coal, common, 25 at 76; Iron, common, 25 at 26, 475 at 26¼; Iron, bonds, 8,000 at 83; Merchants' Bank, 36 at 170; Sovereign Bank, 6 at 139½.

We can't understand why people try to deceive others, but cannot understand why they should try to deceive themselves, as so many seem to do.

MARKET SCENES IN OLD QUEBEC

Odd Things Farmers' Wives Bring for Sale.

VERY EARLY IN THE MORNING

Only Then Can the View Be Seen in All Its Glory—Blood Puddings and Rag Carpets.

Quebec, July 23. — One who would see the open air market of Quebec in its full glory must rise on a Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, when lazy tourists are still four hours from breakfast. From Dufferin Terrace the sight well repays the sacrifice of the morning nap. Last night the terrace was crowded with home folks and visitors promenading to the music of the military band. Now it is empty and the upper town lies in silence all around.

Within a stone's throw stand some of the oldest houses in Canada. Down below beyond the edge of that mighty precipice lies a panorama of river and rolling country, yet with huge ocean liners lying quietly at dock. It is a curious impression to the New Yorker that after traveling nineteen hours inland by rail he finds here a city 900 miles from the coast which is a seaport, where the tides rise eighteen feet.

The early riser turns eastward on Buade street, and, lo! it ends in a staircase. It is a common ending for streets in Quebec, which wander up and down stairs as unconcernedly as other streets turn a corner.

The Lower Town.

Down the long stairs she plunges into the lower town, and there finds the people all astir. She has only to follow the first housewife she sees with a basket on her arm to be led eventually to the great gray stone Champlain market house.

It is the market square without which is the attraction for the tourist. There in the sunshine sit the French-Canadian farmers and their wives, who have come in before daylight from those ribbon farms, stretched back from the river in long, narrow strips.

Perhaps they left home at 3 o'clock in the morning to drive into town in the bouncing two-wheeled Quebec caleche. Perhaps they came in the market boats, catching what sleep they could on the hard wooden benches.

Here they are sitting now, ready for the thrifty housewives of Quebec, each salesman or saleswoman with such produce before him as his farm at that time affords.

Aside from the ordinary market vegetables there are many quaint articles for sale—spruce gum, for instance, in great lumps which resemble chunks of quartz, and in sticks, which look not unlike sticks of home-made molasses candy. Bunches of herbs and roots, fresh and dried, also are offered for sale by the market woman, and if the tourist can understand her language she will explain volubly and politely for what each is good and how it should be taken.

The market women sit knitting, many of them—socks of a weight and solidity which speak volumes of the winter to come. Their wares lie spread on a box before them, and among them there is sure to be a bunch of country posies.

But not only things that grow are offered for sale. A gentle "Chapeau, madame?" will call attention to the straw hats for men, peaked in crown, broad in rim, much resembling those worn by horses in New York. Later in the season there will be toques for winter wear, conical caps knit of wool, with a long point to flap behind, ending in a tassel and with thick rolled edges to be pulled down over ears and forehead.

There are hanks of homespun wool, in its natural colors, or dyed in all the hues of the rainbow by home-made dyes. There is toweling spun in the winter from home-grown flax; rag carpeting home woven of close, fine strands; socks and mittens, of course, and table covers and bedspreads, woven of linen in blue and white. One may buy, too, brooms made by tying green withes to a slender round sapling or bars of home-made hard soap and pots of soft soap.

The home-woven baskets come from the little village of Indian Lorette, where a small colony of Hurons dwell. They are quite as French as the French around them now, yet the Indian features show out startlingly at times. They make baskets of sweet grass to sell, and moccasins and birchbark canoes for summer, although the moccasins are quite wearable for winter bedroom slippers.

Medley of Products.

There are hooked rugs, also, in this medley of home products, hooked rugs, companions in memory with horsehair furniture and wax fruit under a glass globe. There are baskets full of little stamped pats of country butter, each wrapped in a wet lettuce leaf. But most mysterious of all are collections of objects which look like brickbats, and are of about the same consistency—the "black pudding" of the habitante is made of pigs' blood. Even the wildest desire for "local color" will scarcely lead the tourist to sample one.

One wonders how some of these market women can afford to come to market and pay the 10 cents required for the privilege of a box in the marketplace, so small is their stock. One has only a little pailful of the blood puddings before her—nothing else; another has only a dozen bars of home-made soap and—most curious of commodities—a sheep's heart. But if she only pays her expenses, one is glad, for it is a happy day's outing. She sees and talks with so many people, acquaintances, even relatives from other villages, whom she sees but seldom; fellow-villagers who have come to Quebec to work in the shoe factories, village girls who are waiting on tables in Quebec hotels, possibly even some young priest, lawyer or doctor who used to be one of the boys of her own village.

A ESCAPED LEOPARD.

Winnipeg, July 23.—One of the performing leopards at present on exhibition in the amusement park here escaped from its cage and attacked a bystander, lacerating his arm badly. It also wounded an attendant, who went to the spectator's assistance. The animal was finally recaptured on the roof of the building.

BODY IN RESERVOIR

Bradford, England, People Horrified at Recent Discosures.

London, July 23.—Bradford, a big manufacturing city, is experiencing similar sensations to those which were felt in America when the statement was published that in Chicago it occasionally happened that a man fell into a vat and got converted into canned meat or sausages. But Bradford has much more reason to feel uncomfortable. There is some doubt whether such grewsome things ever happened in Chicago, and if they did—well, it was fresh meat, anyhow. It is something much worse that has horrified Bradford. The badly decomposed body of a man has been taken from one of the resorvoirs which supply the city with drinking water.

The man weighed 140 pounds. The reservoir contained 1,240,000,000 pounds of water. The ratio, therefore, is one pound of man to about 8,850,000 pounds of water. The city engineer contended at the inquest that such relative proportions obviated any risk, and that the water had not been rendered unfit for consumption by the accident. Furthermore, if the reservoir were emptied it would involve a loss to the taxpawers of $16,625. Probably the financial argument had much weight and Bradford is still drinking the water.

A distinguished member of the Society of Public Analysts states that it would be better that Bradford should submit to the loss of $16,625 and fill he reservoir with fresh water.

"The argument that there is no risk of contamination because of the enormous disparity between the weight of the water and the weight of the body is, I think, faulty," he says. "The assumption is that the products of decomposition would be equally diffused in the water and thus become innocuous. But they could not be so diffused. The water in the neighborhood of the body would probably be highly contaminated and the rest might be almost free. If the water is drunk there is certainly some risk of ptomaine poisoning."

WAS GEN. TREPOFF BEHIND MASSACRE

Here's a Document Said To Be His Inciting Soldiers to the Butchery.

New York, July 21. — Prince Urusoff, concerning whose career—from cabinet minister to a simple, untitled member of the Duma—something was said in these columns a week ago, says the New York Times, is rapidly coming to be recognized by the French publicists as the Mirabeau of the Russian states general. The political and national scope of his memorable speech on June 21 was outlined here on July 8, and yet there was something more, which the censors did not at first permit to escaped. He accused the Government of being responsible for the Bialystok massacre. For this charge Gen. Trepoff in an interview published July 7, called him a liar, and in a subsequent cable dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, July 9, Urusoff, smarting under the epithet, declared that he possessed full documentary evidence of his accusation.

What is the evidence? The documents consist of proclamations bearing the official stamp of the ministry of war and the legend: "Authorized by the censorship, Jan. 14 (27), 1906. Printing office of the staff of the Odessa military district." Here are some extracts:

"And do yiu know, brothers, what is Zionism? It is an invention of the Jews. The Jews had their own kingdom, named after Mount Zion. They lost it, and it is now Turkish territory. Since then the Jews have been wanderers, seeking to seize upon another kingdom and to call it Zion. So this, brothers, is the meaning of Zionism. The Jews now want to seize upon mother Russia and to make it, not a Russian kingdom, but a Jewish Zion. That is why they shout, 'Long live Zionism.' And, brothers, they have also unfurled their colors in Russia—the red flag—and are assembling underneath it all the dark people, some by promises, some by bribes, and are driving them against our Little Father the Czar, in order to deprive him of the strength of Russia, and then to proclaim in Russia their own Jewish kingdom of Zion. And then, brothers, they will also violate our Christian faith, just as they murdered Christ.

"No, brothers, you must not surrender Russia to this Jewish foe. Spit on all their promises of a Jewish kingdom. The devil offered all the kingdoms of the earth to Christ in the wilderness, but Christ said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' And you, brothers, follow in the footsteps of Christ. Shout with one voice and spirit, 'Away with the Jewish kingdom! Away with Zionism! Away with the red flag! Away with the red Jewish freedom! Away with the red Jewish equality and brotherhood! Away with all these hostile Jewish innovations! Russian soldiers up and at the enemy! Forward! Forward!"

THE GAEKWAR AT TORONTO

Indian Potentate Makes Brief Visit While En Route to England.

Toronto, July 22. — His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar Sir Sayaji Rao III. of Baroda, Gujarath, Western India, and Princess Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, C. I., were in the city for a few hours Sunday. They were accompanied by the prince's brother, Shrimant Sampatrav Gaekwar, secretary to the Maharaja; three servants, two maids and one English valet. The face of the princess was for most of the time partially hidden by the custhomary Indian veil.

The prince, princess and secretary speak English fluently and are highly educated. The prince expressed loyalty to the British crown and inquired as to the loyalty of Canadians. They are on their way to England.

Though an artist may draw a conclusion, he can't sell it.

It takes a man with a great head to dodge responsibility.

ADMIRAL NEVER TAKES HOLIDAY

Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson Commands Fleet Which Guards English Shore.

London, July 23.—In the recent British naval maneuvers, which approached more nearly the conditions of actual warfare than any previously undertaken, the commander-in-chief of the fleet which was supposed to be defending the coasts of England against the attack of the enemy, was Admiral Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson. Unless it be Jackie Fisher, there is no admiral on the active list better qualified for the task, even had it been real war instead of make-believe war.

Admiral Wilson is known in the navy as the man who never takes a holiday, despite his 64 years. When on a cruise he seldom goes ashore at the ports his fleet or flagship visits, and then only to pay or return some official call. When he comes home to England, instead of going off on leave the first thing, like the other officers under him, he stays quietly on board the ship all the time it is in port. It is not the taste of the anchorite which guides him, for he is no hater of the world or of the pleasure of life and society with the big "S." It is simply that, being a bachelor, he loves his profession more than anything else, and in his estimation time devoted to any other pursuit is time wasted. Consequently there is no officer more thoroughly up to date in all that pertains to naval warfare.

He has been through the Crimean and China wars, and the Egyptian and Soudan campaign. It was in the latter he showed himself a fighter of the first order, and won the coveted four cents' worth of bronze known as the Victoria Cross, with its hallowed legend, "For Valor." With his sword blade broken off at the hilt and his revolver empty, he pushed his way through the square at El Teb, and went for the enemy with his bare firsts. It is a thrilling story, but it is one which Admiral Wilson can never be got to tell himself, for, like nearly all brave and abe men, he is a modest one.

CROWNING HONOR FOR CAPT. DREYFUS

Receives the Cross of the Legion of Honor and Retakes Military Rank.

Paris, July 23.—There was a notable demonstration at the final act Saturday afternoon in the Dreyfus restoration, when before a great company of troops and civilians Major Dreyfus was named as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Col. Targe, who discovered the evidence which made the vindication of Major Dreyfus passible, was also honored.

After pinning the cross on Dreyfus' breast, the general gave the major the military accolade, the trumpet sounding and the spectators applauding.

The troops then defiled before Gen. Gillian, Dreyfus occupying the post of honor on the general's right hand, Col. Targe and the generals being stationed on his left.

When the march past was completed the trumpets again sounded four calls, announcing the close of the ceremony and Dreyfus and Targe immediately were the center of a crowd of officers and friends. One of the first to reach Dreyfus was his little son, who rushed forward and threw his arms around his father's neck, sobbing violently.

The officers who had not taken part in the ceremony also came forward to greet their comrade. As Dreyfus received the good wishes of his relatives and the officers his face, usually impassive, twitched with emotion, and it was with difficulty that he preservel his soldierly calm.

KING GOES ABROAD AUG. 31

Will Go to Marienbad Immediately After Cowes Regatta.

London, July 23.—King Edward is going to leave on Aug. 18 for Marienbad, Bohemia, starting immediately after the Cowes regatta week, and will stay as usual at the Hotel Weimar for three weeks. Sir Edward Clarke, his physician, will accompany him.

The King recently abandoned his dieting, and is now eating everything that fancy dictates. He has grown exceedingly stout, and at the slightest exertion becomes short of breath. There is no doubt that to his immediate circle his condition is disquieting.

While there is no specific ailment, the restless, wearing life he leads, with public engagements and private entertainments following so fast on one another's heels that he is constantly doing something and never resting means a strain that no constitution could stand. There are signs that even his splendid physique is giving way under it.

The one concession King Edward makes to advancing years is to avoid late hours. Occasionally he permits himself a short nap in the afternoon, but this is rare. He walks badly, showing both weariness in his gait and the limp that has never wholly left him.

COULDN'T HEAR TRAIN.

Prescott, Ont., July 22.—A deaf mute named Alva Annable, aged about 21 years, son of Mr. Edward Annable, of this town, was walking on the Grand Trunk Track, inside the west semaphore, just as the Chicago flyer for Montreal came along.

The driver whistled and several parties saw the young man's danger, but could not make him see the train. The engine struck him on the side of the head and he was knocked several feet. He only lived about half an hour.

The young man was sober and industrious, and as he lived near the G. T. R. station, was familiar with the running of trains.

DON'T MISS THE

Shirt and Hat Sale

GRAHAM BROS.

LABOR AND POLITICS

The American Federation Announces Important Step.

Washington, D. C., July 22. — The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today made good its decision of several months ago to enter the field of politics in the interests of the trade union movement and to exhort all members and friends of organized labor to work for the election to political office of men known to be favorable to labor's cause.

From the headquarters of the federation the council today issued its "campaign programme" addressed: "To all organized labor and friends in the United States."

The proposed campaign is based upon the allegation that little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by organized labor.

The council issues a word of caution that the movement must not degenerate into a scramble for office, but it should be a "determined effort, free, absolutely, from partisanship of every name and character to secure the legislation we deem necessary and essential to the welfare and happiness of all our pople."

THE BOYS' OWN CABOOSE

Has Carpets Three Inches Thick, But Still the Old Con Mourns.

New York, July 22. — Mr. Harvey folded his evening paper and tucked it away between the cushions, where no passenger would find it, folded his hands, and waited for the click of the switches at the yard limits, and the slowing down of the train which would mark the closing stage of his journey.

Conductor Bolting, beside him, deadheading in to take out his regular night freight, did precisely the same, save that he first tore out the page containing the horse-racing news, folded it neatly, and carefully filed it away in his dinner pail, already filled with raw onions, potatoes, and greens for a rich ox-tail stew, to be prepared en route for the crew.

"The Boys' Own caboose is just back from the coast, and we'll see her when we go by," remarked the conductor. "You know all about that caboose, don't you?"

"Never heard of it," said Mr. Harvey.

"Gee," observed the conductor. "Why, she never lies over at a small town but what the editor comes down to see her and prints a piece about her. That caboose was built about a year ago in the slack season. The boys put their heads together and said they'd have one car in which they could travel in real, old style. The company gave us the white flag and we went ahead.

"Say, she's a wonder! Carpet three inches thick and soft as a claybank. Then there's a marble wash hand stand with solid silverplated basin and ice pitcher into her and running hot and cold water. Her stove's all covered with silverplate and the pots and skillets is all aluminum, and there's a beveled lookin'-glass that pretty near covers half of one end of her. There's real silk curtains, all different, about the bunks! Look! There she is now."

"I can't see that she's any different from any other caboose," said Mr. Harvey, straining his eyes upon a very dingy car.

"Oh, yes, but there is. She has single-pane plate glass windows, with Venetian blinds, and double trucks," pursued the conductar. "That's all the difference there is to her outside, but inside! My! We don't get her tonight, though."

"Are you sorry?"

"Well, not special. It was fun at first, but, after all, there's no sense putting a crocus finish on a handcar crank. Three fellows has got caught spitting on the floor, and they dasen't come within a car length of her since. You've got to be careful of your boots and watch where your ashes go whenever you go in, and, when you're makin' steak and onions you've got to look where the grease flies. No, we don't hanker after her very much. It's too much like sittin' round at home."

"Really," said Mr. Harvey.

"But the pictures," continued Mr. Bolting. "I didn't tell you about them. Genuine handpainted by a chap out in Perth—one of the slickest you ever saw. Paint anything from a red barn to a schooner sign. He's a good barber, too. They're kept covered with mosquito net, though, for if Anthony Comstock could see them pictures he'd turn over in his grave."

"Anthony Comstock isn't dead," volunteered Mr. Harvey.

"Ain't he, honest? Well," said Mr. Bolting—and he emitted two puffs of smoke that would have done credit to his pet high-wheeler — "he'd sure enough drop dead if he ever seen them pictures."

What difference there is between being dead and a dead one is in favor of the former blissful condition.

A curly-headed man is apt to have some kinks in his disposition.

Justice seems to have added deafness to her other infirmity.

PRINCE TO STUDY HERE

Kaiser's Third Son to Attend Lectures at Yale University.

Berlin, July 23. — The Kaiser's fourth son, Prince August William, will be a student in an American university in due course of time.

Prince August William is developing into the true philosopher of the Hohenzollern family and his proud father is determined to give him the most thorough educational training the world affords.

Like all male members of the family, the young prince will go to the University of Bonn for three terms; then he will study either at Strassburg or Munich, and then he will attend lectures in several American institutions, Harvard, Yale and Cornell are mentioned by those who are laying out his path to wisdom. Rreturning from America the prince will pass a term at either Oxford or Cambridge. He is to be made particularly proficient in the "state sciences," such as political history, political economy and constitutional and international law.

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER

Heiress to a Million Tries Her Hand Waiting in Hotel.

Chicago, July 23. — When Miss Louise Bosworth, the 19-year-old daughter of Alfred E. Bosworth, a wealthy banker of Elgin, finished her junior year at Wellesley College a few weeks ago, she wrote home to her parents that she would not return to Elgin this summer. Mr. Bosworth read the letter with mingled feelings of dismay and astonishment, as it announced that his daughter had taken a position as waitress in a summer hotel.

All her life Miss Bosworth has had everything that ought to make a young girl happy. But since going to Wellesley she has acquired democratic ideas of life.

Up in the White Mountains yesterday a classmate sat at the table. Miss Bosworth was the waitress. The guests at the hotel had begun to inquire who the "refined-looking waitress" was—the girl who served the table as if she herself was the hostess.

"Louise doesn't have to work here, I guess, if she doesn't want to," whispered several of the waitresses, but they little suspected that Louise was heiress to a million dollars.

Her Wellesley friend labored long with Miss Bosworth on the responsibilities of wealth and her duty to her family and her college, induced her to make the remainder of her vacation more conventional. So the "refined-looking waitress" no longer charms the summer boarders with the polite morning inquiry: "Ham and eggs, lamb chops, mutton chops, beefsteak or liver and bacon?"

MANY DELEGATES ATTEND

Even the Duma Is Represented at Parliamentary Congress.

London, July 23.—The convention of the Inter-Parliamentary Union will be held on Monday in the Royal Gallery, adjoining the House of Lords. It will be the first time that the conference has met in Great Britain.

Nearly 600 delegates, representing 21 parliaments, and including representatives of the Russian Duma, will be in attendance. The conference will last for three days, but a series of festivities have been arranged to follow the sessions, which will fill in the remainder of the week.

Monday's business will include the consideration of reports of committees which were appointed at the Brussels meeting. They deal first with the American proposal for an international parliament, and, second, the terms of a modern treaty of arbitration.

On Tuesday and Wednesday various subjects which it is proposed to submit to the second Hague conference will be discussed, including the limitation of naval and military forces and expenditure therefor, the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property at sea, and other topics bearing on the amelioration of the horrors of war.

With a view of giving effect to the recommendations in regard to an international parliament, the council of the union will propose a resolution affirming that it would be advantageous to give the Hague conference more permanent influence in the organized functions of diplomacy, and that the powers should agree to establish periodical meetings of the conference.

The principal social event will be a visit to Windsor Castle at the invitation of King Edward.

WE HAVE no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and all summer complaints, seasickness, etc. It promptly gives