## LENGTHY SESSION OF COUNCIL

Street Railway Company Apply for Leave to Extend Their Tracks.

First Steps Taken Toward Prohibiting the Use of Trading Stamps.

Hot Discussion Over the Matter of Supplying Coal for City Buildings.

There seemed little reason why last night's session of the council should none of the officials or members seemed to know of any especially important matters which would lengthen the dilatory in getting to work, and a followed, deputation from the county council took up a good part of the first hour's Following this came a pro- the probable cost. tracted and heated discussion on the city coal contract, while other matwere the London West breakwater drive, the cement curbing on the streets, and other less important sub-The consequence was that the minute hand traversed the face of the clock three times as it marked the progress of the wordy war waged by the knights of the half-round table. The members present were Mayor Rumball (in the chair), Ald. Winnett, Parnell, Olmsted, Jolly, Garrett, Gerry, Stevely, Cooper, Beattie, Greenlees, Cronyn and City Clerk Kingston.

WEIGH OF THE TRANSGRESSOR. Wm. Buchanan wrote suggesting that a bylaw be passed giving police or other city officers the right to order any load of coal passing along the street to be taken to a city or other scale and weighed, and if found short that the officer may have power to summons the dealer upon a charge of fraudulent trading. Referred to

ROYALTY MAY COME.

W. Scott, secretary of state, wrote that he was unable to give definite information as to whether the Duke and Duchess of York would visit London. If they do they will be here on either Thursday of Friday, Oct. 10 or 11. They will arrive in Toronto on Oct. 7, and will spend the time between that date and Oct. 12 in Western Ontario. The communication was

STREET RAILWAY REQUESTS. Manager C. E. A. Carr, of the London Street Railway, made application for permission to lay double tracks Railway street from Wharnhill, and also suggested the cutting down of the hill. The tracks can be laid on the north side of the street and the poles placed on the G. T. R. property, so that very little of the street will be occupied. Referred to No. 2.

Manager Carr also made formal application for permission to lay tracks on Richmond street, from Regent to Huron street, as the company wish to extend their tracks to London town-Referred to No. 1 committee. MATTERS FOR COMMITTEE.

John F. Chapman and others petitioned for a cement walk on the east side of Wharncliffe road from Alexto Kensington street. Referred to No. 2 committee.

Cl. T. Campbell and others applied for cement curb on the north side of Central avenue from Richmond to Wellington street. Referred to No. committee.

Mrs. Ann Grant and Mrs. May Reavely asked for remission of taxes. Referred to No. 1 committee. Peter Smirley, of 398½ Richmond street, asked leave to erect a projecting sign over the sidewalk. Referred to No. 2 committee.

R. W. Rennie, secretary-treasurer of the London Horticultural Society, applied for the use of the city hall on June 26 and 27, for the purpose of holding a flower show, which will be free to the public. The request was granted.

TO ABOLISH TRADING STAMPS. City Clerk Kingston submitted some suggestions re the rights granted the ouncil by recent legislation. He called attention to the fact, that councils cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants have power to impose a license fee not exceeding \$50 on the sale of fresh meats in quantities less than quarter carcasses, and also to regulate such sale and the places where sale is allowed. Power has been granted impose a license fee upon billposters and laundries. Councils now have power to prohibit the use of trading stamps, coupons, etc., but any bylaw

### DON'T ALLOW OPERATION FOR CANCER.

There is a Simpler, Safer and More Effective Method of Treatment.

Dr. J. C. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., in a paper he read before the Ohio State Medical Society, May, 1895, "I have operated in a considerable number of cases of cancer recently, and with one exception, all have died within fourteen months after the operation."

This statement of a prominent surgeon, should make anyone suffering from cancer hesitate before submitting to operation, and consider carefully, the evidence offered on behalf of the new constitutional remedy, which cures cancers, tumors and all malignant growths, without the necessity of operation. It is a simple vegetable medicine that searches out and destroys the cancer growths, completely eradicates the disease, and at the same time builds

up and invigorates the system.

Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will be pleased to send full particulars of this treatment, in plain, sealed wrap-per, to any sufferer. on receipt of two

motion, the part of the communication relating to trading stamps was referred to No. 1 committee, with instructions to bring in the necessary bylaw. The other matters were re-ferred to No. 3 committee.

T. F. Kingsmill, jun., president of the Retail Merchants' Association; T.

The Royal Tourists May Visit

London Oct. 10 or 11.

A. Rowat, president of Retail Grocers' Association, and R. G. Brown, president of the Retail Boot and Shoe Dealers' Association, petitioned for a bylaw prohibiting the use of trading stamps in accordance with the act passed at the recent session of the legislature. The petition was referred to No. 1 committee, to be considered in connection with the city clerk's suggestion. A. Rowat, president of Retail Grocers'

JAIL REPAIRS.

County Clerk Robson wrote notifying the council of certain repairs necessary to be made to the jail and courthouse. Among them were the rebuilding of certain portions of the jail wall and the laying of cement walks leading to the courthouse and jall. The suggestions that uniforms be provided for the county constables in attendance at the assizes and sessions was also submitted to the council for con-

County Councilors Elson and Neeley, Engineer Talbot and Sheriff Cameron were present as a deputation to urge upon the council the necessity of the suggested repairs. Councilor Elson pointed out the necessity of the various repairs and the advisability of be a lengthy one, for before it started putting the constables in uniform. He was followed by Engineer Talbot, who pointed out that portions of the wall were really dangerous, both to the outside public and to prisoners inside. The members, however, were Councilor Neely and Sheriff Cameron speaking along the same lines. On Ald. Winnett's motion, the matter was referred to No. 2 committee to investigate and report to council

NO. 3 COMMITTEE.

The recommendation of No. 3 comters that proved food for much talk mittee, that S. Bloomgarden be allowed the sum of \$25 on the grounds of charity, in consequence of alleged loss by being quarantined at the time of the smallpox outbreak, was taken up. Ald. Cooper contended that the matter had been disposed of once by the finance committee, and it should not

> Ald Winnett considered that the granting of the sum would open the way to other similar claims. Ald. Greenlees pointed out that this danger could not arise because of the establishment of the pesthouse.

The clause was finally adopted after being amended, on Ald. Parnell's motion, to read: "That S. Bloomgarden be allowed the sum of \$25, in full of all claims and without prejudice, on grounds of charity

COAL CAUSES HOT TALK. The most spirited discussion of the evening arose over the second clause of No. 1 committee's report recommending the acceptance of Geo. Mc-Neill's tender for supplying coal for city buildings.

Chairman Stevely announced that he would not move the adoption of the clause, but Ald. Cooper did so. Ald. Parnell, after hearing the ten-

ders read, moved in amendment that Chantler Bros.' tender, though not the lowest, be accepted, saying at the same time that he took this action for reasons which he had expressed so often before the council that he did not consider it necessary to repeat them. Ald. Jolly thought that when a mem-

ber of the council was in favor of moving to spend more money than was necessary, he should explain the reasons for his action. If Ald. Parnell had anything to say against Mr. Mc-Neill he should say so openly. Mr McNeill was not a member of the combine, and so was in a position to supply coal cheaper than if he was a

Ald. Farnell replied that it was not always necessary or advisable to give contracts to the lowest tenderers. Mr. McNeill had been given previous contracts and had not carried out the specifications. He (Parnell) was therefore opposed to giving him any city contracts.

Ald. Jolly inquired whose fault it was if contractors did not fulfill their contracts. It was, he said, the fault of the city officials, whose duty it is to see that contractors abide by the terms of their bargains. SHOULD BREAK THE COMBINE.

Ald. Cooper then took up the cudgels behalf of Contractor McNeill. It was a disgrace, he said, that there was in the city a coal combine, which makes people pay 50 cents a ton more for coal than should be paid. When tenders are called for by the city, the chance to tender is auctioned off by the combine among its members, and 50 cents per ton to the combine. Mr. McNeill was not a member of the council to break the combine by giving him the contract. In response to a remark from Ald. Winnett in relation to the combine, Ald. Cooper retorted:

'Oh, you're in it, too." Ald. Olmsted said that three or four years ago Mr. McNeill had a woodsupplying contract, and that every load was short in measure and the wood of inferior quality.

Ald. Cronyn said the idea expressed by a couple of aldermen, that it was altogether the officials' fault if contractors did not fulfill their contracts properly, should not be allowed to go Honest contractors were needed as well as honest officials.

Ald. Greenlees thought that where a contractor did not properly fulfill his bargain, he should never be allowed to obtain city contracts again.

On motion of Ald. Cooper and Ald. Beattie, Mr. McNeill was allowed to address the council. He said that he had been a member of the combine when the tenders had been auctioned off, and he had paid \$80 to the combine. He afterwards left the combine, and two years ago he tendered again. was told that he could not get coal to fulfill his contracts, but he had so and given satisfaction. Mr. McNeill also indulged in several personalities at the expense of Ald. Winnett and

NOT A MEMBER OF THE COM-BINE.

Ald. Winnett said he had opposed Mr. McNeill, and he had opposed other contractors on the same grounds. In answer to the insinuations of Ald. Cooper and Mr. McNeili, Ald. Winnett stated positively that he was not a member of the coal combine, and had never attended one of their meetings Ald. Cooper-Are you a member of the Ontario Association?

Ald. Winnett-I an not a member of the local combine.

Ald. Cooper—But you're a member of the Ontario Association?

Ald. Winnett—The Ontario Association.

tion has nothing to do with it. I tell you I am not a member of the local

Ald. Parnell rose again, and said that in 1896 or 1897 Mr. McNeill had failed to carry out a contract to supply wood, he being discovered to be givwood, he being discovered to be giv-ing short measure. A committee was by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & appointed to investigate, and on its re-Nelles, druggists.

passed for the latter purpose does not commendation Mr. McNeill's account come into effect until after Jan. 1 was not paid. was not paid.

Here Mr. McNeill interrupted from ody of the hall: "It's not so, Ald.

Parnell! What you say is not so! MADE HIM KEEP QUIET. Mayor Rumball told Mr. McNeill to keep quiet, and Ald. Parnell proceeded. He had, he said, no antipathy to McNeill as a private citizen, but

his duty to the city compelled him to oppose the granting of any contracts to Mr. McNeill. At this point Mr. McNeill again interrupted violently, but an inquiry from the mayor as to the proximity of a constable caused him to subside.

Ald. Parnell then read from the minutes of the council of 1897 the report of a special committee to the effect that the wood supplied by Contractor McNeill was of inferior quality, and short in every case but one. The committee recommended that the contract be canceled, the balance of the wood purchased from other individuals, and a penalty imposed on Mr. McNeill.

CHANTLER BROS. GOT IT. The vote was then taken, and the amendment carried: Yeas-Cronyn, Stevely, Gerry, Olmsted, Parnell, Winnett-6. Nays-Greenlees, Beattie, Coo-

McNeill's tenders for coal were: Egg, stove and chestnut, \$5 90 per ton; grate, \$5 70; Briar Hill, \$5 75; Massilon steam lump, \$4 75; Blossburg, \$5 50. Chantler Bros.' prices are: Egg, stove, chestnut and grate, \$6 30; soft, \$4; Briar Hill, \$6; Massilon steam lump, \$5 30; Bloss burg, \$6.

CURBING CLAUSE CARRIED. No. 2 committee's report was next taken up, and of its sixteen clauses. only three came in for any prolonged debate. The first clause discussed at length was that in which the committee reaffirmed its recommendation that cement curbing be constructed under the same conditions as cement walks are laid, except that the city pay the whole cost at street intersections; the city's portion of cost of curbing to be paid out of general rate of taxation, and not to exceed \$1,500 in any one year, debentures to be issued for the balance of cost of work.

Ald. Jolly, seconded by Ald. Garratt, moved that all ratepayers requiring street curbing, whether of wood, cement or other materials, that they pay the whole frontage cost, except the intersections, which shall be paid for by the city out of the yearly appropri-

A lengthy discussion brought out no-thing that had not been already said on the subject, and the amendment was lost, and the clause carried on a division of 7 to 4.

MUST TENDER AGAIN.

The next clause was as follows: That tenders for cement curbing be accepted as follows: P. L. Marden & Co., for north of Dundas street, 22%c per lineal foot, for 6-inch, and 23%c for 8-inch; Silica Barytic Company, for south of Dundas street, 210 for 6-inch, and 24c for 8-inch.

Ald. Garratt, seconded by Ald. Jolly, moved in amendment that No. 2 committee advertise for fresh tenders, and that the city engineer be instructed to prepare specifications of the work. The two aldermen gave as reasons for the amendment their belief that sufficient opportunity to tender had not been afforded all the contractors. The

DRIVEWAY WENT THROUGH. More discussion was elicited by the recommends that the land belonging action in ordering the closing of the to W. S. Ribble, being 77 feet wide by Canadian exhibit at the Pan-Ameri-174 feet in depth, and A. Leslie's es- can. tive sums of \$150 and \$300, and charged to breakwater account, for purpose of making a permanent driveway on top of London West breakwater.

Ald. Winnett, chairman of No. 2 committee, explained that the committee was taking this action because of the dangerous condition of the London West breakwater, the piling and planking being rotted away and threatening to fall out. After several aldermen had opposed the work on the score of expense, the clause carried on a vote of 7 to 4.

Clauses providing for the use of proper fenders on the street cars, the granting of a petition for tar macadam pavement on King street, from Wellington to Adelaide, and the advertising on the initiative of an asphalt pavement, with cement or stone curbs, on King street, from Wellington to Ridout streets, were all passed with little or no discussion.

WILL BUY SEVEN MAPS. Six out of ten clauses of the finance committee's report passed without The recommendation that five copies of Moore & Henry's new the dealer getting the tender has to map of the city be purchased—one each for the engineer, the city clerk, the assessment commissioner, the treascombine, and it was the duty of the urer and the tax collector-called forth amendments. The first provided for the purchase of six copies, the additional one to be placed in the committee room, and the second for seven copies, three of them to go to the engineer, to indicate respectively the positions of sewers, cement sidewalks and electric lights. The last amend-

ment carried. WILL INVITE ROYALTY. The committee recommended that the city clerk extend to the royal party a cordial invitation to visit this muni

cipality. Ald. Parnell wished the clause referred back for further consideration,

but he was in the minority. The proposal of the Toronto city council to have all the western municipalities unite in a reception at Toronto, was rejected with scorn. "If this little town won't put up to entertain the King's son," said Ald. Garratt, "we might as well shut up shop." His views seemed to meet the approval

of the rest of the council, and the clause carried. "STRIKE UP THE BAND." Ald. Jolly thought that six band concerts were not enough, and he wanted to see at least ten held. On his motion, \$300 from incidental expense account will be placed to the credit of No. 1 for the purpose of

nolding the concerts. The chairman of No. 2 explained that the reason that the repairs to the road roller cost \$191 40, while the contract price was only \$175, was because the engineer had ordered certain adextra repairs.

Council adjourned at 11:15 p.m. to meet on Monday, July 8.





#### AMERICAN ZIONISTS

Large Attendance at the Annual Convention-Aim Is to Establish in Palestine a Legal Home.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The fourth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists began here yes-terday with a larger attendance than ever before in its history. Delegates from every section of the country were present. The aim of Zionism, as explained by the speakers is to establish in Palestine a legal home for the oppressed and persecuted Hebrews of Russia, Roumania, and other European countries and to furnish them with an asylum by the consent of the powers where they will have an op-portunity to begin life anew under more favorable circumstances. Greetings were received from Baron Rothschild and Max Nordau.

Various special committees were apnointed. An effort was made to amend the constitution by making it obligatory upon every member of the federation before becoming a delegate to the convention to purchase a share in the Jewish Colonial Trust of London. The amendment was voted down.

The following committees were appointed to devise ways and means of establishing a Hebrew newspaper: Rabbi S. S. Wise, Portland; Leon Zolotakoff, Chicago; A. L. Leon, Min-neapolis; Rabbi J. Bronesky, Newark, N. J.; Gabriel N. Mayer, Philadelphia. The officers of the federation are Prof. Richard Gotthiel, of Columbia University, New York, president; Isa-dore D. Morrison, New York, secre-tary; S. R. Sayracks, New York,

#### **OBSERVANCE**

OF THE SABBATH,

Ana Kindred Matters Discussed by the Presbyterial General Assembly—Toronto the Next Meeting Place.

Ottawa, June 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this morning took up the Sabbath Day observance report and adopted it. In the course of the liscussion the movement in favor of a Saturday half-holiday was indorsed, lafter its completion. and the Dominion and provincial gov-Your committee ernments were commended for their

tendent of home missions. The proposal to amend the constitution of the W. F. M. S., so that women could take up the work of home missions, was rejected, and it is likely a new home mission society will be or-

The elders, at a meeting this morning, decided to take up the question of making a better arrangement for the aged and infirm ministers

For the first time in the history of welcomed it. Morris visited the general assembly and welcomed the commissioners. The moderator remarked that it was the first occasion upon which the general assembly had been officially welcomed to a city. It was appreciated by the commissioners Dr. Warden expressed the hope that Ottawa would be a leader to the cities of Canada, and exert influence that would be uplifting. year the general assembly

will meet in Toronto. Tonight the report on French evan gelization was read and was presented by Rev. Prof. MacVicar, of Montreal, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. John-ston, of London. Rev. E. F. Seill, Ottawa; E. H. Brandt, Point Eau Trombles, Beudrie, Grenville, French fifty feet in depth.

evangelists, were speakers.

Rev. James Grant, president of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, addressed the assembly in the evening on the necessity of safeguards against consump-

### **Lactated Food** HAS NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD

As a Hot Weather Food for Infants It Stands First and Highest.

When babies are weak, ill, cross, peevish and teething in the hot weather, their condition demands the most serious consideration. Proper dieting-infant nourishment-is perhaps, the most important point for the mother.

Lactated Food is the best and safest nourishment for the babies. It wards off the wasting diseases of infancy, it prevents cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery, it banishes inflammation of the stomach and bowels as well as the pain and irritation of teething. Lactated Food is the most perfect substitute for mothers' milk that the world has ever seen. It is predigested contains no unchanged starch or common cane sugar, it is the most nutritious and economical of foods. It saves babies lives. Indersed by the ablest physicians. Take no other from your druggist or dealer.

STEAMERS ARRIVED. Reported at. New York... New York... Lake Cham-Montreal Bristol
Montreal Liverpool
St Johns Liverpool
New York Marseilles
Glasgow Philadelphia
Glasgow New York
Queenstown Philadelphia ritannia.... iberian

Nothing can be good for everything Doing one thing well brings success Doan's Pills do one thing well. They are for sick kidneys. They cure backache and all kidney

A DISAPPEARING TOWN

Northwich, England. Slowly But Surely

Sinking Into the Earth. [Scientific American.] Northwich, the center of the salt in dustry of Great Britain, is one of the queerest towns in the country. whole underlying country is simply one mass of salt. When descending a shaft, one passes through successive thick strata of the mineral. The minthick strata of the mineral. The mining of the salt constitutes the staple industry of the district, and from Northwich alone 1,200,000 tons of salt are shipped annually. The product is obtained by two methods — quarrying and brine-pumping. In the former case, which is the method generally elected a cheft is sunk about 200 feet adopted, a shaft is sunk about 300 feet, and the salt rock blasted and excavated in the usual manner. The brine-pumping ,although it is still continued upon a large scale, is gradually falling into disuse. When the industry was started it was considered that only one stratum of salt existed, and that the salt dissolved like snow. A huge subterranean lake of water charged with 26 per cent of salt, was thus formed. Pumping engines were then installed to convey this brine to in which a heavy deposit of salt was left after the water has evaporated. The result of this extensive pumping

is that Northwich now rests, were, upon a shell of earth, which at times proves insufficient to support the weight of the houses, with the inevitable consequence that the buildings are constantly sliding and collapsing in every direction. As the result of a subsidence one building fell over upon its back in the course of a single night, and it is noteworthy that the house, owing to the care observed in its construction, fell over intact, not a crack being produced in the walls, nor even a pane of glass being broken. This is by no means a single instance. Throughout the town the same

effects are to be observed on all sides There is scarcely a perpendicular wall to be seen; in numerous cases the doors and window frames of the houses are awry; the roads are extremely uneven, and are often closed, owing to the falling in of portions. Houses are being continually condemned as un-safe for human habitation and demolished. The depreciation of public pro perty is enormous. No matter how substantially a house may be built, or how great the care observed to obvi ate subsidence, the building is bound to sink sooner or later. In one instance a house that cost \$30,000 to erect was shortly afterward sold for \$7,500, it had been so injured by subsiding. In some cases the sinking is very gradual while in others it is unexpected and instantaneous. One of the principal thoroughfares took forty years to sink fifteen feet, while another grew appreciably wider every day. Examination proved that one side of the street was slipping completely away. In this instance the foundations of the houses were three feet distant from the buildings which they originally supported. The shop of a drygoods merchant sank one-fifth of its height in ten years, and in the subsequent seven years subsided another fifth. Several houses may be seen, the windows of the ground floor of which are level with the roadway. It is no uncommon circumstance for a building to be constructed and have to be abandoned shortly

The inhabitants, however, endeavor to mitigate the danger of their buildings' collapsing by constructing them upon the frame principle, with massive timber beams securely bolted together. tate, being 30 westerly from face of breakwater by 514 feet 6 inches in length, be purchased for the respecthat an assistant should be appointed this instance the house is raised to its normal position once more by means of jacks, the cavity filled in, and building once more rests upon a firm foundation. Should another subsidence occur, the process of lifting is repeat-

Yawning chasms are constantly appearing in the streets, and in some instances the cavities are so extensive as to necessitate the closing of the thoroughfare.

The area in which these subsidences occur covers about two square miles. the general assembly, the mayor of a A few years ago the matter was city welcomed it. Tonight Mayor brought before the attention of the British Parliament, and the result of their investigations showed that damage had been inflicted upon 892 buildings, of which total 636 comprised houses and cottages. Some idea of the extent of the excavations in this area may be gathered from the fact that a a ton of salt represents one cubic yard, 1.200,600 tons of salt are produced every year, therefore 1,200,000 cubic yards of solid material underlying the town is

removed annually. The water from the river also gravitates towards these subsidences, causing huge inland lakes, which aggravate the danger. One of these lakes, locally called flashes, covers no less than 100 acres and varies from forty to

Notwithstanding the frequency of these subsidences and that they are often unexpected, strange to say not a single life has been lost. Havoc has been wrought among cattle, however, several animals having been complete ly engulfed. The tall shafts of the pumping stations are also another source of danger, since they are gradually thrown out of plumb, the list continuing until the stack heels over, ourying and destroying everything in

A few years ago a compensation board was founded. This corporation levies a tax of 6 cents upon every ton of brine that is pumped to the surface, the revenue derived from this source being devoted to compensating those unfortunates whose property has been damaged by subsidence.

#### CAGED ANIMALS

Inexperience and Carelessness in Handling Them Greatest Factors in Accidents.

[Kansas City Star.] Frank C. Bostock, who by virtue of many years of experience in handling to an error on the part of the work-wild animals of all kinds has come men, Madame Pinasha's large cage a sort of adviser and coach for animal trainers, says that in a very large percentage of cases injuries suffrom trained animals are the fault of the trainer. "Inexperience and carelessness are the great factors in accidents of this kind," says Mr. Bostock. "The average young trainer is too likely to forget that every one of the big cats has five mouths, as one may say, one in his head and four more at the ends of his paws, and each of these mouths is capable of inflicting terrible injury. However, we do not place an animal in the list of bad animals unless he makes a direct and full attack. Striking at the trainer with the paws amounts to little; it may be even accidental. It is the oring that counts.

"Every trainer expects to be clawed had thought twice I wouldn't have done spring that counts.

somewhat. It may lay him up for a while, but he doesn't lay it up against while, but he doesn't lay it up against the beasts. (Mr. Bostock's own arms, legs, breast and back are elaborately tattooed with testimonials from his when I tapped the whip on the feline friends of past years.) But the ground I was laying it on the lioness.

Ventilation.

The Resilia insole expands from outsole when foot is lifted.

It thus draws in fresh air, through a tiny valve in the heel, which locks it in.

When insole is borne upon, the air contained in the cross channels is then forced up around the stocking, through a row of perforations, under the hollow of the foot.

The valve works one way only.

It thus locks the air in, when foot is lifted, compelling it to circulate uparound the stocking, and out at the boot top.

Goodyear welted \$5.00 grade.

"The Slater Shoe"

# The SLATER SHOE STORE

J. H. Brownlee, Manager, • 146 Dundas Street.



beast that springs must be beaten into submission, or the trainer must escape from the cage as soon as possible. If the animal really means business it is the man's part to get out, for no man can stand against the strength of a lion or tiger or the wonderful agility of a leopard. The best defense against a charging lion or tiger, if one has only a club, is to strike the animal on the nose, hitting it up from under; but this is by no means an easy thing to do, as the creature will dodge and block with a degree of skill that would do credit o a champion of the ring. Meantime, however, the man can have been edging into a position favorable to escape. The felines jump for the throat, and The teeth hadn't touched the bone, an agile man, if he sees that the ani- and I was up and around in three mal is going to leap, can avoid the onset and get in a blow that may send his assailant cringing to the other end of the cage. No man who is not agile. has any business with these brutes. If tions. knocked down the man's only chance is to struggle to the bars and raise himself, for, on his feet, he has a chance of controlling the down, he is completely at their mercy, and they have no fear or respect fo The moment his body touches the floor he ceases to be their master "A number of bad accidents that have come under my notice have been ascribable to drunkenness on the part of the victims. A half-drunken fellow goes into the cage with a desire to show off his mastery over the animals and, cursing and swearing at them, puts them through their paces without let up. Every animal knows when he is being overworked, and there is nothing he resents more bitterly. animals endure being 'put upon' for a time; then, the first thing the trainer knows one of them has him pinned, and if he gets out alive it is more than he deserves. One must bear in mind the possible effect of his course of action upon the animals he is handling, and the construction which their

reasoning, or instinct, or whatever you choose to call it, is likely to put upon his acts. I had a severe illustration of that in Kansas City recently. Owing men, Madame Pinasha's large cage was misplaced, and I found that her lions would have to perform in a smaller one. This change setting is one of the things that per-forming animals particularly hate, and she had a good deal of trouble. "Finally, she got them all working in usually a good subject, who chanced to be sulky that day. wouldn't move her, so I was appealed to, and went into the cage. After some difficulty I got her majesty to go over her jumps all right, and I kept her hustling round the ring pretty lively to take some of the temper ou of her. In my hand I held a riding whip, and, just for a flourish, I tap-ped it smartly on the ground. There

it. Twenty feet away from me, near

Anyway he covered the twenty feet in one bound and pinned me through the fleshy part of the thigh. Down I went. The lion picked me up and carried me over to Madame Planka for She had in her hand her approval. the revolver which she uses in her act, and she fired the blank charge close to the lion's ear, at the same time catching him around the neck. That was one of the poses in his act, and fortunately it caught his mind, and the force of habit brought him to instant obedience. He relaxed his hold, giving me a chance to get to my feet, and I ran him around the cage or four times just to show him I was still master, and then went to bed. weeks. By the way, there is nothing in that theory that a lion's bite is poisonous. I have been bitten seven times by felines, and the wounds have always healed without any complica-

Sure Cure for Sea Sickness, Nausea, Maladies of this type yield instantly to Poison's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives instant relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25c bottle of Nerviline in the house will save doctor bills and a vast amount of suffering every year.

The German Antarctic expedition, which will start for Kerguelen Island in a few months, will give special attention to the study of sea life and its economic aspects.

Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unlocking the secretions and removing all impurities from the system.

Nearly 8,000 persons committed suicide last year in Germany. Roughly speaking, the proportion of men to women was three to one.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

the factor of Chartet Platetiers waspen Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.