

Is There Any Limit to Sky-Scrapers?

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1908, for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of the Commissioners, of the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway, viz.:

(1) District "C"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners near Weymouth, in the Province of Quebec, 156.3 miles west of the north abutment of the Quebec bridge (such point being on the boundary between Districts "C" and "D"), westerly for a distance of about 107 miles. Date of completion, 31st December, 1910.

(2) District "D"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about 107 miles west of Weymouth, in the Province of Quebec, westerly to the end of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's contract, a distance of about 14.7 miles. Date of completion, 31st December, 1910.

(3) Districts "D" and "E"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, being at the western end of Fauquier Brook, about 12 miles west of the north abutment of the Quebec bridge, westerly for a distance of about 164.2 miles. Date of completion, 31st December, 1910.

(4) District "E"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about 6 miles west of the north abutment of the Quebec bridge, westerly for a distance of about 107 miles. Date of completion, 31st December, 1910.

(5) District "F"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at the western end of Fauquier Brook, about 12 miles west of the north abutment of the Quebec bridge, westerly for a distance of about 164.2 miles. Date of completion, 31st December, 1910.

(6) District "G"—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at the western end of Fauquier Brook, about 12 miles west of the north abutment of the Quebec bridge, westerly for a distance of about 164.2 miles. Date of completion, 31st December, 1910.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen at the office of the chief engineer of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, and at the offices of the following district engineers, viz.: John Ayles, acting district engineer, North Bay, Ont.; R. F. Armstrong, Kingston, Ont.; and S. R. P. St. Boniface, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate and on the printed forms supplied by the office of the tender.

A separate tender must be submitted for each section.

Tenders shall not be in any way entitled to rely upon the classification or any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioners, and before submitting any tender, bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles and specifications, and read the forms to be executed, and fully inform themselves of the quantity and quality of materials, and character of workmanship required, and be understood to accept and be bound by the terms and conditions in the form of contract, specifications, etc., annexed to the forms.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed and accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as follows:

For Sec. No. 1, District "C".....\$150,000
For Sec. No. 2, District "D".....150,000
For Sec. No. 3, District "E".....150,000
For Sec. No. 4, District "F".....150,000
For Sec. No. 5, District "G".....150,000
For Sec. No. 6, District "H".....150,000

Any person who has accepted a tender shall within ten days after the acceptance thereof furnish such additional approved security as may be required by the Commissioners; sign the contract, specifications and other documents required to be signed by the said Commissioners; and in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the tenderer to do so, the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited, and the cheque deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada as part of the security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

Attention is directed to the following clauses in the form of contract:

"All mechanics, laborers or other persons who perform labor for the purposes of the construction of the works hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for the work in the district in which the work is being performed, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current rate, the arbitrator, or, in the event of a dispute, the arbitrator, shall be applicable to such works." (The schedule of minimum wages determined upon by said department will form part of the contract.)

"The contractor shall in connection with the whole of the said work, as far as practicable, use only material, machinery, plant, supplies and rolling stock manufactured or produced in Canada, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current rate, the arbitrator, or, in the event of a dispute, the arbitrator, shall be applicable to such works." (The schedule of minimum wages determined upon by said department will form part of the contract.)

The contractor shall conform to the regulations adopted by the Commissioners, respecting fires in the different provinces wherein the work is being performed.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.
The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.
Ottawa, 18th July, 1908.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

Postoffice officials in Kansas City say they have no positive proof that Charles Stevens, held for the theft of a mail pouch containing \$50,000, is the right man.

A huge bat, measuring 16 inches from tip to tip, attacked Mrs. James Chevalier in Brooklyn, and was only killed after two hours' fight by the woman's husband.

Charles Crouse, a farmer of Kent, Ohio, worried over dreaming that he saw his face in a casket. In the morning his wife found him dead on the floor from heart disease.

NEW EQUITABLE BUILDING IN NEW YORK WILL RISE 900 FEET INTO THE AIR—ALL RECORDS BROKEN—TO REACH UP 62 STORIES—THIRTY-NINE ELEVATORS IN STRUCTURE.

Total height from sidewalk to tip of flagpole (feet).....1,059
Total height of building proper (feet).....909
Number of stories.....62
Approximate number of acres of floor space.....75
Number of elevators.....39
Estimated cost of erection.....\$10,000,000
Estimated cost of plans.....\$250,000
Number of men required to make plans.....150
Number of months required to make plans.....8
Time required to erect building.....Two years

Architects have smashed every tradition of city building with the plans for the new Equitable Building in New York that will rise 900 feet into the air, and, with its flagpole, touch the swiftest of the long mened as a fanciful height of 1,060 feet.

"This surely is the limit," said the conservative commentator, with no intention of using slang, when the Singer tower shot up 612 feet. But it wasn't. The Metropolitan tower climbed to 710 feet.

This seemed to settle the question. If this isn't the limit, asked the horrified conservatives, where are we going?

Now comes the most startling blow of all. Father Knickerbocker, as if he had tried putting one sky-piercing tower on another and decided to make something as high as two of them, has before him the plans of the great structure for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., the noted Chicagoans, who also designed the famous Flatiron building in Gotham.

Building science once pointed out that practical considerations in high buildings, however they would fix a limit without interference from city authorities. One authority pointed out that elevator service would fix a limit. Another pointed out that profit-renting necessities would fix a limit. Another that oscillation—tall towers sickens—would fix a limit, and tall tower sickness seems to have been recognized as a real factor.

NO LIMIT TO HEIGHT SEEN.

But none of these limits seems to limit. The towers still rise, until even ballooning, looked for as the sport and transit of the future, appears likely to be attended, at any reasonable altitude, with the hazardous necessity of dodging obstacles not looked for by the Jules Verne of the past.

The complete plans which have been filed with the New York building department for the new Equitable building actually show a measurement of 909 feet. From the top of its dome a massive steel flagpole 150 feet high will rise the Stars and Stripes 1,059 feet, or higher than they have ever been before, except when carried aloft by some daring aeronaut.

The structure is to be built on the present site of the old Equitable building on the block bounded by Broadway, Nassau, Pine and Cedar streets.

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The plans for this gigantic building, which will strip from the Metropolitan Life tower the honor of being the tallest building in the world, have been filed in time to escape the threatened restriction of the city authorities.

It is no small task that the designers of this tremendous building have laid out for themselves. The plans alone fill seventy pages of drawing paper, each sheet of which is five feet long and four feet high, and they have even a hundred square feet of paper alone are required to plan this new structure.

TO REACH UP SIXTY-TWO STORIES.

One hundred and fifty men were forced to work every day for nearly eight months without interruption in order to complete the drawings, and Engineer J. P. Whelan, of the bureau of buildings, has more than a month's work ahead of him simply to inspect the plans.

The plans for the building as they have been drawn provide for a gigantic structure, 62 stories high, occupying an entire block, will rise through 34 stories to a height of 459 feet above Broadway. Standing on this enormous foundation the great tower, in area about one-half the size of the base, will rise 28 stories, adding 420 feet more to the total height.

The design of the building is Renaissance. The facades are of brick and granite, with trimmings of terra cotta.

At a height of 1,000 feet the broad surfaces of the tower will be constantly assailed by winds that will sometimes with the velocity of a small hurricane. Wind braces in every room of the tower, however, will make it as steady as buildings of much less height.

Whether the commission appointed to revise the building code does or does not limit the height of the buildings of the future, there are other conditions that make it more than probable that the Equitable tower will mark the practical limit of skyscrapers.

To venture much higher all the available space in the tower would be needed for elevators. There is still reason, however, that New Yorkers did not appreciate until recent experience told them what to expect from the skyscrapers of the future.

At a height of 600, 700 or 800 feet the air the skyscraper dweller finds from the great tower, it vibrates by structural necessity just enough to cause a feeling of seasickness. All that designers and builders can do

cannot offset this vibration, which in the taller buildings is said to be so great as to exclude all pendulum clocks.

Just when the work of erecting this new plant will be begun has not been definitely decided. That it will be within a very few months, however, is said to be practically assured.

With the code revision committee about ready to report, it is held by many to be more than likely that this new tower, if actually built according to the plans, will remain for many years, if not centuries, the limit of the skyscraper.

GREATEST OFFICE STRUCTURE.

But New York, in addition to its claims of having the tallest building in the world, also has the greatest office structure ever erected. This is the new Hudson terminal building, which marks the headquarters of the great tunnel system being completed in that city.

Not only is it nearly three times larger than any other building of the kind in Manhattan, but it will bring together the loose ends of the great underground transportation system ever built or projected and will assemble under one roof more important business interests than have ever been consolidated in any other office building.

It will be ready to receive its 10,000 tenants early this coming spring, and a few months later 500,000 persons daily will be passing in and out through its spacious portals.

The structure is located on the west side of Church street, between Fulton and Cortlandt streets, with Dey street forming a large court. It towers above the surrounding structures to a height of twenty-two stories, and has four stories below the level of the streets.

Above ground there are two separate buildings, each occupying nearly an entire block, but below the surface clear through under Dey street, occupying the entire space between Fulton and Cortlandt streets. The twenty-two stories above ground will be occupied exclusively by business offices and two large clubs, with the terminal proper occupying the four stories below ground.

There will be four 34-foot entrances to the station, two in Dey street and one each in Fulton and Cortlandt. The train platforms are about 30 feet below the street level, and will be reached by easy stairs and inclines.

FINE ELEVATED SERVICE.

There will be 39 elevators in the structure, the lineal foot run of which will be altogether more than two miles, so that if they all made a complete circuit, they would travel a distance of more than four miles. These elevators are capable of travelling at the rate of 500 feet a minute, and make the largest number of elevators ever installed in any office building.

Twenty-two will be express cars to the eleventh floor. It is expected that the 39 cars will handle more than 30,000 persons each business day. The steam heating plant will be of gigantic proportions, having 1,500-horsepower boilers, supplying heat for more than 100,000 square feet of heating surface. The building occupies 70,000 square feet of ground area and rises 275 feet above the curb.

QUEER SWISS MARRIAGE MART

PECULIAR WAYS IN WHICH MEN AND WOMEN SEEK MATES.

The marriage market (or fair) of which so much has been written, and held twice a year, in the spring and the autumn. The Tunisian girls attend in their hundreds, each with her dowry in coin and jewelry disposed about her person. The "golden girl" of maidens, who are waiting, and in it is an unheated danger. When this is gently removed by a passing gallant and presently returned it means that a proposal has been made.

A prettier custom prevails among the Osman maidens who at stated intervals assemble in the market place. In front of each is a lighted lamp, emblem of conjugal fidelity. A young man feels attracted. He gently blows upon the flame, extinguishing it. The girl lights it; it is a rejection. If she leaves it alone the offer is acceptable.

Even in England these curious markets are not unknown, although they are not openly acknowledged as such. One has been held on St. Martha's Hill, Surrey, on each recurring Good Friday during some centuries. And the statute and mop fairs that are still celebrated in various rural localities are marriage marts in all but name.—Pearson's Weekly.

PROTECTION IN OLD HATS.

There is one business in New York that is always looking up—that is the old hat trade. The second-hand man who travels around town calling out that he will pay cash for "old hats," says he stands ready to buy a carload of the discarded specialties. Strange to say, the demand does not come alone from the man who cannot afford a new lid, but from single women and widows who live alone. "They buy the hats and hang a couple on the wall," said the old hat dealer. "Then when a beggar or tramp gets too rampanant at the door, they turn round and say, 'George! Oh, George! Will you come down here and sneeze, thinking there's a man in the house. Restaurant owner, they hang open up new stands, generally lay in twenty-five or thirty hats. They hang them in the lobby to make believe business is brisk."

Women Barbers In Old London

TONSorial Parlors Conducted by Fair Sex—Recent Innovation.

Delightfully Humorous Book of Rules Prepared by Proprietress for Her Employees Tells Them Their Duties.

Unfortunate man has received another setback from woman, his competitor in trade. It has remained for the proprietress of London's "only lady barbershop" to reduce the tonsorial art to a science as fine and exact as Euclid's. She has put her dozen assistants through a course of mental training that enables them to conduct a conversation with customers for 10 minutes without once referring to that hitherto inevitable subject, the state of the weather.

Just how much a blessing a shop peopled by girls of that kind will prove to the people of London it will States to realize. Over the weather is the one great subject of conversation, and the barber gets up at night everybody he meets talks about the weather. Every Londoner is a weather expert. He is a storehouse of almost unlimited capacity, filled with knowledge on this subject, even if he is an ignoramus on all others. He can tell you offhand just how today compares with the corresponding day last year. And he has no opportunity of airing his knowledge.

The mental paces through which the proprietress of this shop is putting her assistants are administered after office hours. As soon as the last customer has reluctantly and hesitatingly put on his coat and hat, left a tip of a quarter (more or less) for the fascinating "barberess" who has shaved him, and has taken his departure, the "boss" seizes a copy of the latest literary success, and begins reading to her employees.

"There is scarcely a subject under the face of the sun," she confesses, "that my ladies cannot talk well upon, trivial as well as serious. The effect of this is that a man who comes in for a mere shave is entranced by the conversational abilities of my lieutenants, and stays for a hair-cut, a shampoo and manicure as well. Before he leaves it has cost him half a crown (60 cents) instead of the nimble three-penny bit (6 cents)."

Besides acquiring the nearest approach possible to a college education, these young women are schooled in wit, modesty, deportment, French and German, and the difficult art of making the most of one's personal charms of both mind and face. Through these means it is hoped by the enterprising proprietress to do away with the ordinary forms of dull conversation one meets with in the barber's chair.

"The 'boss' has gone to the extent of issuing a book of rules for her assistants on how to act in every circumstance, especially in circumstances where the charms of the barbers have gotten the better of the poor customers. That part of the book which deals with the subject of tips would make the mouth of a more man-barber water. For instance, it finds it necessary to say:

"Never accept a larger tip than a shilling (25 cents). The man who gives a copper to me is indifferent to your charms, he that gives you a sixpence is falling in love with you, and he that gives you a shilling has already fallen a victim to your charms. 'Don't flirt or make love during business hours,' says another chapter. 'There is a time and place for everything, and flirtations and love are especially out of place in a shaving saloon.'

"If a man should threaten to kiss you, tell him you will box his ears unless he apologizes; if he repeats the threat, make good your bluff. Give him a swinging blow that will smart and single for the rest of the day."

For sidetracking sentimental customers detailed instructions are given. One of the rules reads: "If a man calls you 'dear,' you should answer: 'Why do you call me dear, sir? All other gentlemen (slight emphasis on the word gentleman) call me Miss.' If the man should reply, 'Because I am falling in love with you,' say, 'Indeed, sir, I am sorry to hear it, for to me it seems so unnatural that a gentleman should fall in love with a poor girl like me.'"

In another place the little book says: "Be witty at all costs. Anybody can return smart answers, provided they keep awake and talk with smart people. The wit of one woman sharpens that of another. Just how much grinding the tongues of the female barbers will get from contact with the flashing wit of the ordinary run of customers of an English barber shop is, of course, an open question.

To such a fine point has the proprietress of this shop reduced the art of barbering that each wielder of the razor, the brush and comb and the latter in her model establishment is trained to immediately detect by exterior signs the calling of her customer. In this respect they outdo Sherlock the famous Holmes. On this point the book of instruction says:

"A butcher can be detected by his somewhat greasy skin and his scarlet face, the one occasioned by eating too much meat, and the other by spending many hours every day, without a hat, in a cold, open shop; the jeweler, by the eagerness and the quickness with which he pounces upon and looks through the publications that happen to be lying about; the author, by the words the artist, by the streaks of paint on his lips and at the edges of his mouth, acquired by every now and again sucking his brushes; the country gentleman, by the creases in his dress; the lawyer, by his Sunday best; the wealthy financier by the smallness of his tip—he rarely gives more than a penny; the detective, by his dark

morning coat, rather heavy stick, thick boots, short-cropped hair, parted in the centre, and carefully waxed mustache."

The reader is by this time prepared for the statement that it is no ordinary shop that these paragons of tonsorial virtue and fitness work. One customer in telling me of his visit there was one of those who leave a shilling tip behind) describes this twentieth-century barbershop as "the wee kingdom of sparkling, twinkling eyes, pouting lips, rosy cheeks, pretty manners, dainty wit, entrancing conversation, sweet odors, and an indescribable something—soft and soothing." Needless to say, hard-headed men that I am, I did not see things quite in that light, but there is ever so much in the personal equation, you know.

Aside from the assistants, the personal charms of whom no man would be ungallant enough to challenge, the shop is said (by the proprietress) to be the finest in the world. From my limited experience I can bear witness that it is a long way ahead of any other shop in London. The electric lights, which are sprinkled in plentiful profusion about the room, shine through globes of practical all the colors of the rainbow. On all sides are mirrors, soft, deep seats for waiting customers and rare and beautiful flowers; in short, every device to make a man linger, and in lingering the lost. Painted cupids hover over one's head on the ceiling, and pretty children disport themselves among fields of bright-hued flowers and delicately tinted butterflies. Lest the reader forgets, I can bear witness that I am describing a barbershop and not the harem of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

If we are to believe the proprietress of this novel institution, the presence of the cupids on the ceiling is by no means without significance; for in the long run, she says, her assistants always secure desirable husbands from among their customers. It appears that there are busy men in London who so far combine the question of utility and matrimony as to discover an advantage in a wife who can shave him and cut his hair.

AMERICA HAS RICHEST ACTORS

SOME OF THEM HAVE ENORMOUS WEALTH—ENGLISH ACTORS OF MEANS.

The richest members of the theatrical profession are Americans. Every branch of the stage in the United States can boast of at least one millionaire representative, and actors and managers who can count their wealth by the hundred thousands are as plentiful in the theatrical world, proportionately, as in the various mercantile lines.

Naturally English productions are restricted to a limited territory, one that really is quite small when put in comparison with the coast to coast tours open to American producers. While many shows are brought from England and the continent, outside of a nominal financial return to the authors and original producers, the greater portion of the profits made in America are handed over to the astute American manager, and incidentally a percentage of the royalties is often diverted to the American who made the adaptation.

Also the American manager of high estate naturally is well versed in the battle of Wall Street, who keep in the acquisition of valuable real estate. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the business end of the theatrical profession in the United States has greater wealth than that of the countries tries across the sea.

An English publication recently compiled a table showing the cash values of recently deceased stage celebrities. The name of Sir Henry Irving was the most notable in the list. He was credited with possessing at the time of his demise properties representing a cash value of \$71,000, yet Richard Mansfield, whose position in the United States was similar to that of Irving abroad, died worth \$250,000.

Sir Arthur Harris died at the age of 44, worth a trifle over \$100,000. At the present day Reginald De Koven owns real estate in New York to the value of \$200,000, and that represents but a portion of his wealth.

Mention is also made of the fortunes of actors now prominent on the London stage. Sir Charles Wyndham, E. S. Willard, Beerboom Tree, and Sir John Hare rank foremost in the grouping. The highest amount supposed to be possessed by any one of these actors is \$250,000. There are at least a score of well known American actors, among whom are William Gillette, William H. Crane, Frank Daniels, Henry Miller, Lew Fields, Joe Weber, and others, who are each worth over a quarter of a million dollars. Lew Fields has that much money invested in Harlem alone."

In the same article mention is made of Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Sarah Bernhardt, Lena Ashwell and Ellen Terry as the wealthiest of women stars. They are supposed to possess sums varying from \$35,000 to \$100,000. The largest saving is accredited to Mrs. Langtry. The American stage, with Maxine Elliott and Maude Adams, has two actresses who are worth double the latter amount. May Irwin has over a million. Ida Conquest has investments in mining shares and Long Island real estate amounting to over \$75,000. Kyrie Bellows, OscarACHE, H. B. Irving, and Louis Calvert are considered wealthy by their English admirers, but John Drew, for instance, probably has at his command twice as much money as any of the four leading men mentioned by the English journal.

Dozens of other well known artists who have sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000, could be mentioned, and the fact that so many of the theatrical profession were so endowed with this world's riches goes a long way toward refuting the oft-heard assertion that the people of the stage are improvident and lacking in thrift.

Two highwaymen held up a baggage man on a passenger train near Stamford, N. Y., and took his watch and \$18 in cash.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

One of the Commonest and Most Dangerous of Diseases.

Everyone Should be Prepared for it with a Bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Very few people escape an attack of Summer Complaint. It may be slight, or it may be severe, but nearly every one is liable to it.

You cannot tell, when it seizes on you, how it may end. Let it go for a day or two only, and see how weak and prostrated it will leave you.

There is only one safe way to cure it, and that is by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It has been on the market for sixty-three years and has been proved and tried so you are not experimenting when you buy it.

Do not accept a substitute or imitation, as many of these are positively dangerous to life and health. Insist on having Dr. Fowler's.

Mrs. Norman H. Eiseu, Ship Harbor, N.S., writes: "Last summer my baby was very bad with Summer Complaint. I tried most everything for him, but nothing seemed to help. One day a neighbor called in and told me to try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so I got a bottle and after a few doses my baby was cured. I shall always keep it in the house."

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A residential school for boys and young men. Offers educational facilities not excelled anywhere. Four courses: Matriculation, Teaching, English, Scientific. A thorough scholastic training, teaches the boy "to do" by "knowing." A fully-equipped manual training—teaches the young man "to know" by "doing."

A new gymnasium under medical supervision ensures healthy physical conditions. The distinctly Christian and moral of the school safeguards from immoral and harmful influences. College reopens Wednesday, Sept. 2. Write for calendar.

A. T. MacNeill, B.A., Principal

Fees for term: Residents, \$230. Day, \$40. No extras. 3h-t

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102 Bloor Street East, Toronto, A RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the joint management of MISS SCOTT, formerly Principal of the Girls' Department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, and MISS MERRICK.

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Always some extra touches to be done at the last moment.

To-Go-Lao, Stain, Varnish, Liquid Granite for Linoleum, for woodwork, Paint and Enamel.

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121 Dundas St. and Market Sq.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Thousands in New York City went fishing in the Hudson Monday, catching immense quantities of the fish known as the Lafayette, which swam in the water.

Cowboys riding from Chicago to New York will try to cover 100 miles a day for a prize of \$1,000.

Five persons were drowned in the lakes and rivers around St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Sunday.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.