

RUSSIAN SAIL FROM ROMANIA.

Report That They Are Returning to Bombard the City of Odessa.

Torpedo Boat Destroyers Ordered to Attack and Sink the Kiaz Potemkin.

All Russian Warships in Russian Harbors Ordered to be Dismantled.

Kustendji, Roumania, July 3.—The captain of the port last evening boarded the rebel battleship Kiaz Potemkin and demanded that the mutineers leave the ship without arms, to be dealt with ashore as foreign deserters. Any hostile display against the town, he informed them, would be met with force by the Roumanian warships.

There are 700 men aboard the Kiaz Potemkin. The sailors say that the other ships of the Black Sea fleet not only did not try to capture the Potemkin, but the crews openly rejoiced when the rebels left the port. The men on board are sailors. No uniformed men, however, are visible. The crew of the Russian guard boat Psepaue met the ex-egates from the Potemkin when they were ashore, and fraternized with them.

The Russian torpedo boat No. 267, accompanying the Kiaz Potemkin, attempted to enter the port of Kustendji today. The Roumanian cruiser Elizabeth fired on the torpedo boat, but failed to hit her. The torpedo boat returned the fire. This incident followed the refusal of the crew of the Kiaz Potemkin to accept the Government's offer made through the captain of the port, who positively announced that the mutineers would not be allowed to receive provisions unless they came ashore unarmed and delivered up the battleship and torpedo boat to the captain of the port. If those conditions were fulfilled the mutineers would be given their liberty to go where they pleased. The rebellious steamers conferred together, refused the Government's demand, and renewed their demand for provisions.

This was again positively refused by the captain of the port, whereupon the Russian torpedo boat attempted to enter the port, but on being fired on by the Elizabeth and evidently awed by the firm stand taken by the authorities, she decided to retire.

Major Negru, the military commandant at Kustendji, reports that he was received on board the Kiaz Potemkin by an engineer cadet, attended by a numerous guard. The cadet informed him that the murder of the seaman Omelchuk was merely a pretext for the revolt, all having been previously arranged by a revolutionary committee. A sailor of the name of Rabinov, who had landed with a boatload of men from the battleship to parley with the commandant, dogged his comrades and reached the town. He was in an excited and exhausted condition. He said that all on board the battleship were starving, having had only very little to eat the three days. The crew were divided. Two-thirds of them wanted to land, while the others insisted on returning to Odessa and getting food there. The minority prevailed. Rabinov begged that he be not betrayed. He declared that if his comrades found him they would kill him.

SUFFERING FROM THIRST.
Mutineers May Be Compelled to Land in Russia.

London, July 4.—The Braila correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Roumanian cruiser Elizabeth and torpedo boats followed the Kiaz Potemkin until she passed the mouth of the Danube. The battleship is commanded by a committee of twenty men, elected by the crew. Engineer Oskendji is chief of the committee. It is believed that thirst will compel the mutineers to land in Russia.

MAY BOMBARD ODESSA.
The City in a Panic, Fearing Return of Mutineers.

Odessa, July 3.—There is excitement and anxiety here concerning the Kiaz Potemkin. There are conflicting rumors regarding her whereabouts. There is widespread fear that she will return and bombard the city. It is stated that a destroyer and two torpedo boats, which are now here, have been ordered to attack her if she is sighted off the port, even though the measures adopted involve the loss of the battleship and the torpedo-boat destroyer here.

The torpedo-boats received orders this afternoon to attack and sink the Kiaz Potemkin on sight. The torpedo-boat destroyer now here was reinforced this afternoon by two torpedo boats, and others are expected. The naval authorities here are of the opinion that the most effective way to deal with the mutinous battleship is to send torpedo boats against her. The situation is complicated by the fact that the spirit of insubordination is by no means lacking on board other ships of the Black Sea fleet. It is reported, and the report is credited, that the crews of the other warships, declined to fire on the Kiaz Potemkin when she steamed out of Odessa last Saturday. The torpedo-boat destroyer Scitivy, with a volunteer crew, has already sailed with the intention of sinking the Kiaz Potemkin.

LIMITED AVENUES FOR ESCAPE.
Predicament of the Mutineers Pronounced to be Desperate.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—The situation of the men on board the Kiaz Potemkin is desperate. They are practically prisoners, and the predicament of the only limited avenues for escape. If they do not surrender it is believed they will go to some Black Sea port not in Russia, where the ship and her crew will have a chance of getting away overland.

With Kustendji and other unprotected ports of Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey at the mercy of the battleships' guns, and with the inability of Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron to interfere with her escape, the mutineers are in a predicament from which, this desperate expedient was seized upon to prevent international complications, and to rid the Black Sea of mutineers. This problem, for a single destroyer, which is difficult and dangerous enough at best, as she will have to encounter

both the Kiaz Potemkin and her attendant torpedo boat, is now complicated by the departure of the battleship from Kustendji. The sailors say that where she will next turn up; but the despatch from Kustendji throws a gleam of hope on the dark situation by intimating that a considerable number of her crew are anxious to desert their leaders and to escape the consequences of their mutinous actions.

The Admiralty, however, it should be stated, does not admit that the Smeltly has gone on such an errand, though the officials say frankly that the Kiaz Potemkin must in law be regarded as a pirate.

REFUSED TO SAIL.
Sailors of Another Warship in State of Mutiny.

Constantinople, July 3.—The crew of the Russian cruiser Minie refused to go to sea today. The ringleaders in the mutiny were arrested. The ship is a special A. vice vessel. She is an iron ship, 6,200 tons, and carried two 4-inch guns and some smaller ordnance. The cruiser carried a crew of 450 men all told.

DISAFFECTION BEYOND DOUBT.
Even Naval Officers Are Discontented With Present System.

London, July 4.—The Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "The disaffection of the sailors at Kustendji is now demonstrated beyond a doubt. One cruiser that refused to accompany the training squadrons to sea has been disarmed, and is moored in the roadstead. The corresponding disaffection is general among naval officers. Their dissatisfaction has been growing for many years, ever since the introduction of the system of which promotion is possible for only a favored few."

WARSHIPS DISMANTLED.
Essential Parts of Their Machinery Removed.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—An order was issued today for the removal of the essential parts of the machinery of all Russian warships in Russian harbors, and also for the placing of their naval munitions and stores on shore under military guard.

Officials say this movement is due to the work of revolutionary committees in the ports. The public has observed also the indignation of the humble classes in the naval towns over the fact that while the mutineers are committing disorders, the officers who lost their lives in the battle of the Sea of Japan, none are held for the men, whose families are accused of the funeral service. The public is wholly due to the desire of the Government to minimize the defeat.

In view of Admiral Kruger's disarmament of the Sebastopol fleet on account of the refusal of the crews to fire upon the Kiaz Potemkin, it is impossible for him to attack the rebel ship. The admiral announces that Admiral Choukoun, commander of the Black Sea fleet, will hold an inquiry into the origin and circumstances of the mutiny. It is added that the crew of the Georgi Polidnostoff also mutinied and ran the vessel ashore while seeking to join the Kiaz Potemkin.

Many, perhaps a majority, of the crew of the Georgi Polidnostoff never held much stomach for mutiny. They were taken ashore and picked out the ringleaders and their supporters, numbering about fifty men. These were taken ashore under a strong guard. The remainder are reported to have eagerly thrown themselves on the cat's mercy. They took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the military governor.

Two more batteries and a regiment of infantry have arrived at Odessa.

ATTACK OFFICERS.
Russian Military Convicts Break Out in Rebellion.

St. Petersburg, July 3.—Some of the men belonging to the disciplinary battalion, which is composed of military convicts, while exercising at Kherston, attacked Captain Gorkovskiy with bayonets, slightly wounding him. Col. Davidoff, drawing his sword, ran to the rescue, whereupon the men attacked him and desperately wounded him in the abdomen and chest. He was able, however, to command the men to return to their barracks. A majority of them obeyed, but a few refused. These were taken ashore and shot. The remainder are reported to have eagerly thrown themselves on the cat's mercy. They took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the military governor.

The reservists at Kieff have rioted and plundered liquor shops and restaurants. They disarmed and wounded several policemen. The riot has now been quelled. A general strike has begun. Workmen of all trades have joined the dock laborers, who already were on strike, and industry is at a complete standstill.

Between five thousand and six thousand strikers from the Nevsky works held a meeting today in the courtyard of the factory and then marched in procession through the streets. They were attacked and repulsed by 300 Cossacks, who used whips.

DEATH LIST 6,000.
Harvest of Odessa Ports—Peasants Have Been Muzzled.

Odessa, July 3.—Estimates of the number killed during the fires and rioting of last week run as high as 6,000. A far greater number were muzzled, but many of the bodies were incinerated. The military commandant today appointed Gen. Karakozoff, commander of the Luluia Dragons, to the post of Gov-

ernor-General of Odessa. Karakozoff later summoned the editors of the Odessa newspapers and blamed them for their conduct during the troubles. He said that if they published anything contrary to the aims of the Government their papers would be suppressed. The Governor-General ordered the editors not to make the slightest reference to the present outbreak, nor to the strike.

REVOLT CRUSHED.
No Longer Doubt That the Government Has Won Out.

London, Tuesday, July 4.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard in a despatch timed 10 p.m., says the Imperial Government may be congratulated that it succeeded in weathering the storm, the potentialities of which it is doubtful if it ever faintly realized. Had the whole squadron joined the mutiny it would have been absolutely the master of the Black Sea and every town and village on the Russian littoral, with the exception of Sebastopol, would have been at its mercy. It seems probable, however, that the object of the revolt, had it been successful, would have been not the raising and blackmailing of the coast towns, but the kindling of a general insurrection in Caucasus and Southern Russia, and there seems little doubt that the object would have been achieved, especially in the Caucasus.

A staff officer assured the correspondent that had the squadron joined the mutiny Friday evening, he would not have trusted the allegiance of the 45,000 troops in the city for 24 hours. It was, in fact, this feeling among a large section of the troops which deterred Admiral Kruger's hurried departure. On Friday a report was being spread among the soldiers that every battleship was revolting. This terrified the military and civil authorities alike, and they besought the admiral to take his squadron away. Through-out Friday and Saturday the city was on the brink of an appalling calamity. It is fortunate that only a very few people really understand the exact gravity of the situation. The people of various kinds have not all gone by any means. Sunday night 47 persons were killed by the military in the Moldavanka and Presapsy districts. Three different stores of bombs were discovered. Monday, Disorganization reigns in many ways. The telegraph service is utterly disorganized. The British Consul has released the sailors who have been on the brink of revolt for possible British refugees. This is additional proof that things have become quieter. More over, ten British steamers are now in the harbor in a few hours and they will be available in case of need.

Odessa is quiet to-day. Some work is being done along the docks, but the soldiers are resuming work slowly. The soldiers are camped in the city squares and in some of the boulevards. The artillery, which was posted on the coast, is being moved slowly. The trained towards the Kiaz Potemkin, was removed this morning. The city is constantly patrolled, and detachments are traveling the streets all the time. Theatres and concert halls are still closed, and very few persons are seen in the streets after 10 o'clock at night. Those best knowing the conditions are of the opinion that the greatest danger now lies in a possible anti-Jewish rising. The Jews here number about 175,000 to 200,000. The fact that they are credited with bomb-making during the recent disturbances, coupled with the fact that the police found large collections of bombs in the houses of two prominent and wealthy Jews, served to inflame minds against them.

Conditions in the country surrounding Odessa are very quieting. The peasants are committing disorders, stealing, and burning. Several telegrams were received here Saturday from different points of the Government of Kherston (in which Odessa is situated), telling of disorders and the dangers to landed proprietors and asking for military protection. It will be difficult for the authorities to spare any of the 12,000 troops quartered here for service outside Odessa.

Cleaning Up Odessa.
St. Petersburg, July 3.—It is reported that several factories in Odessa are working again. Free traffic is allowed everywhere, except on the Nevsky Boulevard. It is intended to employ 20,000 men to clear up the ruins of the harbor district, where there is scarcely a house that has not been damaged by fire.

Will Not Open Dardanelles.
London, July 3.—In the House of Commons today in reply to a question whether the Dardanelles could not be opened temporarily to European warships for the protection of foreign vessels, Mr. Asquith, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that the opinion of the Government the circumstances did not call for such a departure.

Cannot Come Home.
Chief of the Russian naval staff, replying to a telegram from Admiral Niebogetoff to the Czar, concerning the return of sailors, telegraphed yesterday that those who had surrendered need not return on parole. Admiral Niebogetoff was told the other officers that their return home on parole had been coldly refused.

How to Kill a Cold.
No easier or more pleasant way than to inhale "Catharhoze"—it stops the cold instantly, clears the nostrils and cuts out the phlegm. Try Catharhoze yourself.

New Night Express to Muskoka.
Enabling passengers to spend all day on the lakes. Commencing Saturday, July 1st, fast express will leave Hamilton 2:15 a.m. via Grand Trunk, and making direct connection at Muskoka wharf, with steamers for all points. Through Pullman coaches are attached. Return fast express will leave Muskoka wharf at 8:15 p.m., and arriving Hamilton 1:00 a.m. Connection can be made from all lake points with this train.

For tickets, reservations and further information call on C. E. Morgan, C. P. & T. A., 11 James street, north, at Stuart Street Station.

A Record Sale of Scriptures in Japan.
The Bible Society's agent in Japan reports that the circulation of the Scriptures in that country last year far exceeded all previous records. In addition to 253,000 copies given to the Japanese troops, the actual sales by the British Bible Society amounted to no fewer than 102,896 copies—an increase of 19,489 on the sales of the previous year.

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ESTIMATES FOR MOUNTED POLICE.

Excellent Work of the Force Praised on All Sides.

Mr. Maclean Looking for Information on Whiskey.

To Introduce the Metric System in Excise Work.

Ottawa, July 3.—Clearing the slate of a variety of small matters was the order of procedure in the House to-day. In this way a good deal of progress was made.

At the opening this afternoon the House adopted unanimously the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Perley: That a special committee composed of Messrs. Barr, Beland, Black, Cash, Chisholm, Daniel, Dugas, Jordan, Hughes (Prince Edward Island), Johnston (Lambton), Laurence, Loggie, Miller, Parkin, Parmelee, Roche (Manitoba), Schaffner, Schell (Oxford), Smith (New Brunswick), Thompson and the mover, be appointed for active members on the part of this House of a joint committee of both Houses for the purpose of considering what further steps should be taken and what suggestions can be made in the direction of the suppression of tuberculosis in Canada, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time." A resolution was also passed asking the co-operation of the Senate in the inquiry.

V. V. & E. Bill Reported.
Some obstruction met the motion to proceed in committee with the bill respecting the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway. Mr. Barker and Mr. Henderson were under the impression, though they could not tell, that the bill was not to come up to-day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was emphatic in declaring that he knew of no such arrangement. Clause three was taken up, when Hon. Mr. Emmerson read the amendment which Mr. Foster had asked the Government to consider. This provided that the company should not have the right to divert their line across the international boundary south of the house of the line of the Canadian territory within a reasonable time. Mr. Emmerson added: "In the judgment of the Government, they do not deem it necessary to impose these restrictions upon this road."

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick offered as a suggestion, not as a motion, a provision that the diversion south of the boundary line may be made when it is established to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that it is necessary in order to avoid the difficulties of construction. The committee, however, passed the clause without further discussion.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said, with sarcasm, that his previous suggestion had been so well received he was encouraged to make another with reference to clause four. That clause provides for agreements with certain other companies, and that on those railways making agreements with the V. V. & E. Co. they or a portion thereof shall be declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada. The Minister of Justice said that was legislating in the dark.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the clause might stand, but the committee adopted it with little further discussion. The committee adopted an amendment by Mr. R. G. Macpherson (Vancouver), requiring construction from Vancouver toward Princeton to begin in two years and proceed continuously along the route laid down in the British Columbia charter.

Lord's Day Legislation.
Dr. Sproule asked, referring to a report of the Secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance, published in the Lord's

Day Advocate of June, 1905, setting forth an interview with the Minister of Justice on the 9th of May last and containing the following paragraph: "We were much pleased, further, to be assured by Mr. Fitzpatrick that should the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decide that the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction to legislate upon the Sunday question and not the Provincial Legislatures, we could rely upon having his loyal support for the enactment of such legislation as we had indicated in our draft bill. 'You will find me,' he said, 'solidly with you in this matter.'"

Did the Minister of Justice give the assurance and make the statement above set out? If so, was the Minister speaking for the Government, or for himself only? Have the Government, as a matter of fact, determined upon the course of action outlined by the Minister of Justice, as above stated?

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick replied: "I have had several conversations with the Secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance, the tenor of which I do not recall, need not have been maintained along the matter of fact, determined upon the course of action outlined by the Minister of Justice, as above stated?"

Hon. Mr. Oliver informed Hon. Mr. Foster that the patents of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company were issued by the Chief Clerk of the Patent branch on the authority of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, and were signed by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Under Secretary of State and the Deputy Governor. The lands so patented were sold to the company with conditions of settlement.

Mounted Police Estimates.
The House went into Committee of Supply upon the estimates for the Mounted Police. Sir Wilfrid Laurier again called attention to the fact that the force could not be dispersed without loss to the people of the Yukon. In graphic terms he described some of the services rendered by the Mounted Police to the Yukon, services which required courage and endurance of a high order. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in order to place it upon Hansard, quoted Judge Wharton, concluded that the police force were on a different footing to the militia.

This evening the House passed a number of scattered items of the main estimates.

Inspection of Water Meters.
The House adopted Hon. Mr. Brodeur's resolution: "That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of water-meters and to authorize the Governor in Council to fix a price for such inspection." The Minister of Inland Revenue explained that this was the same step as had been taken with regard to gas and electric light meters. It was intended to make the inspection compulsory wherever a meter is used, the cost of inspection to be from 75 cents to 80 cents, but founded upon the resolution was introduced.

Mr. Brodeur's bill to amend the inland revenue act was given second reading. The bill makes several minor amendments to the act.

Protection of Distillers.
Incidentally Mr. W. F. Maclean com-

plained that there was a flaw in the excise law, which allowed Canadian whiskey to be sold under labels indicating it to be of much greater age than it really was, thereby deceiving the consumer. He also asked why Canadian distillers were given a great advantage over the imported product owing to the difference between customs and excise duties. Notwithstanding that Canadian distillers could produce whiskey under very much less tax, they still make large importations of American spirits.

Hon. Mr. Fielding expressed surprise that Mr. Maclean would attack the reputation of Canadian whiskey, which caused Mr. Maclean to hasten and explain that he was not attacking protection, but only desired information. Mr. Fielding replied that the difference had existed for many years.

Mr. Maclean also suggested that a commencement be made by the Inland Revenue Department in the use of the metric system of weights and measures in connection with the excise on liquor and tobacco.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, in view of the progress the metric system was making in the world, thought the suggestion might be a good one.

The bill was reported and given third reading.

The House went into supply again and passed a number of items, the only remaining votes in the main estimates now being one for the militia and one for the Transportation Commission.

It was announced that the supplementary estimates would be brought down to-morrow; that the Saskatchewan and subsidiary Northwest bills, relating to the consular, etc., will, if possible, be put through the committee stage to-morrow, and that all will in that event be given third reading on Wednesday.

The House adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

HOW JAPANESE LEARN.
Young Japanese Gentleman Was Chorus Boy on Warship.

Washington, July 2.—Just as the big monitor Puritan was about to ship anchor and steamers were getting under way, a young Japanese gentleman ran up to Navigator Bleo a sturdy, swarthy little fellow, just out of his teens.

"Please sir, I don't like very much to get a job aboard your boat," he said in the best English.

"Why, I haven't any work for you to do, lad," replied Bleo. "You see, American sailors do their own work at sea."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the lad, bowing low. "I don't want any pay. I just want to go along for the fun of it."

The little fellow was taken aboard. He scrubbed the deck, polished the guns—did everything, in fact, that he was told to do. When the Puritan returned to shore, the lad handed in a moment was gone.

Bleo thought nothing more of the affable chap until yesterday, when he met American Takahira taking his usual afternoon auto ride. Beside the Japanese Minister was a young man—the lad who scrubbed the decks of the Puritan.

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Diamond Dyes are sold by all leading druggists and dealers. Refuse to accept substitutes when you ask for Diamond Dyes.

NOT EVEN A WAR SCARE.
No Massing of Troops of Ships by Swedish Government.

Stockholm, July 3.—Count Gyldenstolpe, the Foreign Minister, in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press to-day, made the following statement: "The Associated Press is authorized to say regarding the alarming rumors emanating from Christiania, that no aggressive measures have been taken or are even contemplated by the Swedish Government."

The Swedish Squadron is only holding its usual summer manoeuvres, this year near Gothenburg. No Swedish troops have been despatched to the provinces or frontier. Only the usual regiments are now stationed near the frontier.

AFLOAT ON A RAFT.
Three Collingwood Boys Nearly Lost in Georgian Bay.

Collingwood, July 3.—Three small boys, sons of Policeman Willison, aged eight, six and four years respectively, went down to the town park on the lake shore about 10 o'clock this morning to spend the day. In the afternoon they strayed down to the water, gave the older boys went in for a swim, taking their little brother with them on a raft. There was a strong wind blowing off shore and before the little fellows were aware of it, they were drifting out into the lake at a very fast rate.

No one seems to have noticed them, nor were they missed until someone discovered their clothes and gave the alarm, and a searching party was immediately organized to look for them. They were found nearly ten miles from land.

"Oh, the wedding bells are pealing." Sang the poet, filled with glee; And the lyric, so unmelancholy, Said: "They don't appeal to me."

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and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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IN THE WATERS.

Worth While

It only requires a few feet of gas to cool a new. The way the range is made makes a big difference, sometimes it's cheaper to buy a new range than to use an old one. The

Drownings Reported From Various

Parts of the Dominion.

Stirling, Alta., June 3.—Romas Brown, a fourteen-year-old boy, went in bathing in a pond on his father's farm and got out of his depth and was drowned. His father, who went to the rescue of the boy, was nearly drowned also, being rescued at the last moment by Mr. Bennett, a neighbor. Neither of the Browns could swim.

Slipped Between the Logs.
Winnipeg, July 3.—A young Galician, St. John, while bathing at Nor-

man with companion, amused himself by running across floating logs. He slipped between the logs and was drowned in eight feet of water. The body was recovered in twenty minutes, but life was extinct. Stoba was employed by the Rat Portage Lumber Company.

Beer in the Boat.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 3.—A party of five Swedish laborers went out in a large sailboat on the upper river yesterday afternoon, taking a keg of beer with them. When about five rods from shore one of the men, John Peterson by name, fell overboard and was not seen again until the body was found a couple of hours later. Peterson was unmarried, and about forty years of age. His friends live at Ishpeming, Mich.

James Bohen's Body Found.
Small boys fishing at the International dock found the body of James Bohen, which apparently had been in the water for a couple of days. Bohen had been drinking heavily for some days, and it is thought was trying to board a tug near the dock to spend the night when he fell into the water. He came from Ottawa, and was known to the public as a lacrosse player under the nickname of "Shorty."

Drowned Near Chatham.
Chatham, Ont., July 3.—Eric Bielby, was drowned in the River Thames last night. He had taken a very bad cold across the river and was returning, standing up in the stern and paddling. Mr. Agar, for whom Bielby worked, told him to sit down, as the boat was rocking dangerously. Bielby continued swimming, and when about midstream the boat upset. The unfortunate man could not swim, and sank at once. The accident was witnessed by the wife and children and a number of neighbors, who were powerless to assist.

The fellow who refuses to face the music must expect to be talked about behind his back.

Mrs. Gummo,

Pearl Street

Was Almost Wild With the Itching, Burning Pains of Eczema. Dr. Chase's Ointment Made a Perfect Cure.

Mrs. J. Gummo, 92 Pearl street, Hamilton, Ont., states: "I was troubled for a long time with a very bad form of eczema. The itching and burning sensation which I endured at times was almost more than I could endure, and I could find very little relief from the many preparations which I tried. From the very beginning Dr. Chase's Ointment gave me relief and now the cure is perfect. It has left no skin sores and I have entirely removed the old trouble."

Wherever there is itching of the skin or a sore that will not heal, Dr. Chase's Ointment can be used with positive assurance of relief and cure. 80 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates and Co., Toronto. The Ointment is signed by Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

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