

THE MYSTERIES OF OLD MEXICO

Great Buildings Built by a Long-Dead Race.

THERE BEFORE THE AZTECS

Powerful Nation of 200,000 People Once Lived in the Salt River Valley.

San Xavier del Bac, July 24.—I am writing almost at the foot of the Catalina Mountains and from the bed of an evaporated inland sea as large as Lake Ontario. It is now a desert, whose vegetation is altogether different from anything seen east of the Missouri River. Around me tower the statuesque "pithayas" or candelabrum cactus, bearing in season luscious fruit; the massive biznaga, whose juice is made into a potable and is now the staple of the mountain giant specimens of the thorny "sahuaro," resembling from afar monuments erected by man to commemorate some great historical events. Further down near a dried-up stream is the "palmilla" or bears grass, out of which the Maricopa squaw fashions her water-proof baskets.

Almost within a stone's throw from where I sit stands a building historically famous and very old. It is a vast edifice, whose adobe walls have resisted for centuries the erosion of time, now and then the scourge of the desert. This is the now historic "Casa Grande" or Great House, so-called by the early Spanish explorers. This famous ruin rests on a raised plateau, about two miles to the south of the Gila River, in the midst of a thick growth of mesquite. Its walls are exactly oriented to the four cardinal points, and built of adobe blocks of unequal sizes, but laid with symmetry in a cement of the same composition as the bricks. It is four stories or about 40 feet high, 420 by 250 feet in length and breadth. Around it for many acres are shapeless heaps of debris, all that remains of an Indian town, or pueblo, that was abandoned long before the coming of the Spaniards. Francisco de Coronado, in 1540, entered Arizona. It was through this wild and mystic region that Marco de Niza made his famous expedition of 1539. In his report of the expedition he mentions the great building then known to the Pima tribe by its Indian name of "Chichilticli." Here, too, after wandering over thousands of miles of desert and mountains, passed the daring explorers and the rest of the expedition. Pedro de Tovar, Lope de Cardenas, and Cabeza de Vaca, the solitary survivor of Narvaez's unfortunate expedition, which went to pieces at the mouth of the Suwanee River, two years before De Soto crossed the Mississippi. After them came the brave and fearless missionary, Padre Eusebio Kino, so highly praised by Vaneke, the early historian of California. Of the time when the Casa Grande was left desolate before the coming of the Spaniards, as early as 1535, or when the ground was broken for the foundations of the town, whose walls at the time were an indistinguishable heap of ruins, the neighboring tribes had no tradition. It is really wonderful how this structure of sun-dried bricks has resisted, unharmed, for the ravages of time and the elements for 500 years of known age.

These mysterious people, gathered from the Gila River an irrigating canal three miles long, 27 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, and converted the barren lands around them into fertile gardens. The word "pueblo" in Spanish means simply a town, but in American ethnography it has obtained a special significance from the peculiar style of the structures or groups of buildings found along the Gila and Salt River valleys, whose architecture was unlike that of any buildings found outside the northern frontiers of Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico. The most fertile valleys of these lands were cultivated by a semi-civilized and agricultural race. The face of the country was dotted with buildings six and seven stories high, occupied in common by many families, and in many instances superior to the present-day pueblos. At least a century, perhaps many centuries, before the coming of the Spaniards, the decline began, and continued with the certainty of a decree of fate, until but a mere remnant of the town builders and their structures now remain in the valley of the Rio Grande and the land of the Moquis. Bartlett and Herbert Bancroft, the historians, believe that in the Salt River Valley at one time there was a population of 200,000 Indians—Pima, Maricopa, and Patagonia, whom but a pitiful remnant now remains.

Passing over ten miles of desert, we entered the canyon of Santa Catalina. In the mountains of the same name. For four miles we traveled through a dark and dismal gorge inclosed by walls 1,000 feet above the trail. Wherever a cat could stand a cactus grew, whose thorny plates matted the face of the escarpment. Sheltered from the sun by walls of solid granite, porphyry, or basalt, the great pass was cool and the silent expression. Here one understood the realism of Tennyson's "Dream":

"There was no motion in the dumb, dead air.
Nor any song of bird or sound of rill;
Great darkness of the inner sepulcher
Is not so deadly still."

Here and there were piles of loose stones and boulders, deposited when the rains of the summer solstice rushed madly down the flanks of the Catalinas and swelled this gorge to a rushing torrent. When we emerged from the gloomy canyon we saw before us another desert stretching away many

Malta-Vita
"The Perfect Food"

The greatest thing you can do for your health is to eat something "right to good" has no regard for your stomach or your health. It's delicious.

GERMAN PRESS ASSAILS KAISER

Scores His Interfering in Affairs of the Public

CRITICISM IS MOST DARING

His Majesty Told to Take Wishes of His People Into Consideration

More.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—One of the boldest and most remarkable personal attacks upon the Kaiser which a German newspaper has ever had the courage to print was published this week by the National Zeitung, of Berlin. The attack is all the more remarkable, because it emanates from a journal which is generally understood to be highly "semi-official."

"Approves of the Kaiser's failure, up to the present time, to dignify the birth of his first grandson with the expected act of imperial clemency in the shape of a general amnesty, the National Zeitung upbraids him for having been so many, and asserts that he is being misinformed and misled by fawning courtiers."

The journal says this process has reached a "dangerous" point for the welfare of the nation, and calls upon the Kaiser in plain language to give greater heed to the voice of the people. The article intimates that the Emperor's impulsive, strenuous nature fills with thorns the paths of officials who really attempt to be his advisers, but insists that he owes it to the loyal monarchic people of the fatherland to take their views and wishes more into consideration.

It is declared that the German people share with the Emperor the affront he must feel at King Edward's ostentatious disinclination to meet his imperial nephew, and at other marks of ill-will by members of the British royal family, and that it is poor recompense to this spirit of loyalty and compassion for their sovereign that he celebrates the birth of the future German emperor, or by according "gracious permission" to his yacht's crew to play a certain parade march on festive occasions.

The Frankfurter Zeitung also publishes a remarkable leader warning the country against the consequences which will follow from the Kaiser's all-round participation in the affairs of the empire.

His majesty, says the article, strives to become the principal regulator of all public questions. There is no problem toward which he has not assumed an attitude. It may be a uniform button or a law legislative measure, questions of painting or the Babylonian lawgiver, Hamurabi, or yachting, theology or architecture. To all of these questions he assumes a position, and seeks to influence public opinion. This may be human, but it is not good for individual Germans.

The Kaiser's attitude is also criticized by the Berliner Tageblatt, which says that the Emperor's interference in the affairs of the empire is a "dangerous" point for the welfare of the nation, and calls upon the Kaiser in plain language to give greater heed to the voice of the people.

The Kaiser's attitude is also criticized by the Berliner Tageblatt, which says that the Emperor's interference in the affairs of the empire is a "dangerous" point for the welfare of the nation, and calls upon the Kaiser in plain language to give greater heed to the voice of the people.

UNCLE SAM'S TARS ON THE RAMPAGE

Sold Uniforms, Got Drunk, Resisted Arrest and Go to Jail.

Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—It became known today that five marines are in double irons on board the receiving ship Lancaster, at the League Island navy yard, and ten sailors are under arrest as the result of a mutiny on Monday night, in which two of the mutineers were badly injured.

A boating party, consisting of six privates, left the navy yard and went to Gloucester, where, it is said, they sold their uniforms. With the money thus obtained two half-barrels of beer were purchased. This they smuggled into camp, and soon about a score became intoxicated. While in this condition the men attempted to leave the yard, and when halted, attacked the corporal. The alarm was sounded, and a general fight ensued, during which several shots were fired. Private Burnett, one of the ringleaders, had his throat cut, and Private Kenzy's right arm was fractured.

After nearly an hour of fighting, the mutineers were subdued and the principals placed under arrest. Yesterday Captain Miller, of the Lancaster, ordered Burnett and Kenzy court-martialed. The trial was quick, and although the findings were not made known, it is said that sentences varying from one to five years in the naval prison at Chelsea, Mass., will be the outcome.

Privates Haggerty and Erbe, who while not taking an active part in the outbreak, were in the boating party, were sentenced to double irons on bread and water, with a full allowance of meal every fifth day.

Today Privates Alderson and Nowland were before a summary court-martial board, and the probabilities are they will be given thirty days each in double irons, with their liberty restricted for six months.

The bluejackets will probably be sentenced to ten days in double irons, with confinements in the brig.

THE LIPTON CUP.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8.—The Lipton cup will go back to the South Coast Yacht Club for another year. In the race yesterday, Mischief II, in a 7-mile breeze, got away first, and was never headed. She covered the 12-mile course in three hours, five minutes and thirty seconds, corrected time. Moonsoon finished second, and Aelus third.

An occasional lapse into honesty is apt to prove the undoing of a rascal.

Lord Avebury, otherwise Sir John Lubbock, was the first person in England to have his photograph taken. M. Daguerre, the inventor of the art, came to London to patent his discovery and paid an early visit to Lord Avebury's father. The son was playing in the garden and was successfully photographed.

GERMAN PRESS ASSAILS KAISER

Scores His Interfering in Affairs of the Public

CRITICISM IS MOST DARING

His Majesty Told to Take Wishes of His People Into Consideration

More.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—One of the boldest and most remarkable personal attacks upon the Kaiser which a German newspaper has ever had the courage to print was published this week by the National Zeitung, of Berlin. The attack is all the more remarkable, because it emanates from a journal which is generally understood to be highly "semi-official."

"Approves of the Kaiser's failure, up to the present time, to dignify the birth of his first grandson with the expected act of imperial clemency in the shape of a general amnesty, the National Zeitung upbraids him for having been so many, and asserts that he is being misinformed and misled by fawning courtiers."

The journal says this process has reached a "dangerous" point for the welfare of the nation, and calls upon the Kaiser in plain language to give greater heed to the voice of the people. The article intimates that the Emperor's impulsive, strenuous nature fills with thorns the paths of officials who really attempt to be his advisers, but insists that he owes it to the loyal monarchic people of the fatherland to take their views and wishes more into consideration.

It is declared that the German people share with the Emperor the affront he must feel at King Edward's ostentatious disinclination to meet his imperial nephew, and at other marks of ill-will by members of the British royal family, and that it is poor recompense to this spirit of loyalty and compassion for their sovereign that he celebrates the birth of the future German emperor, or by according "gracious permission" to his yacht's crew to play a certain parade march on festive occasions.

The Frankfurter Zeitung also publishes a remarkable leader warning the country against the consequences which will follow from the Kaiser's all-round participation in the affairs of the empire.

His majesty, says the article, strives to become the principal regulator of all public questions. There is no problem toward which he has not assumed an attitude. It may be a uniform button or a law legislative measure, questions of painting or the Babylonian lawgiver, Hamurabi, or yachting, theology or architecture. To all of these questions he assumes a position, and seeks to influence public opinion. This may be human, but it is not good for individual Germans.

The Kaiser's attitude is also criticized by the Berliner Tageblatt, which says that the Emperor's interference in the affairs of the empire is a "dangerous" point for the welfare of the nation, and calls upon the Kaiser in plain language to give greater heed to the voice of the people.

The Kaiser's attitude is also criticized by the Berliner Tageblatt, which says that the Emperor's interference in the affairs of the empire is a "dangerous" point for the welfare of the nation, and calls upon the Kaiser in plain language to give greater heed to the voice of the people.

IS GREENWICH IN SERIOUS PERIL?

Vibrations From Generating Station Seriously Affect Observatory's Instruments.

London, Aug. 8.—An impasse has been reached in the situation created by the serious interference of the London County Council's new generating station at Greenwich with the work carried on at the observatory.

The worst fears of the astronomer-royal (Sir W. H. M. Christie) have already been realized, although the generating station was opened only a few days ago. The vibration of the powerful engines in the mammoth power-house—one of the largest in the world—has been affecting certain of the instruments to such a degree that the data they furnish are unreliable; the smoke and heat from the exceptionally tall chimneys render careful observation of the northern heavens practically impossible, while obstructing a clear view of the obelisk in Epping Forest, which denotes within a tenth of an inch the astronomical north from Greenwich.

In all probability the situation will be discussed at the next meeting of the council, for pressure is being brought to bear by the admiralty, as the interests of the navy would be seriously affected by the continued and possibly aggravated disturbance of the delicate implements in the observatory.

The chronometers of every ship in the navy are readjusted to a tenth of a second at Greenwich after each voyage. Not only does the existing vibration render the accuracy of the chronometers doubtful, but it actually interferes with the means whereby Greenwich mean time is arrived at, that is, the transit circle, the most important feature of the observatory, is the most affected by the earth tremors produced by the engines. By universal agreement a line drawn across the telescope part of this instrument determines the beginning and end of the longitude of the world. These thousand stars are regularly kept under observation. Their position must coincide with the lines of a spider's web reflected in a bath of mercury. The pulsation of the county council's engines creates waves in this sensitive material, much to the discomfiture of the observers.

Then, again, the smoke and heat from the chimneys are increasing the difficulties of the photographic section, already great enough by reason of the murkiness which frequently spreads across the observatory from London factories. The delicacy of this threatened branch of work will be appreciated when it is mentioned that as many of 134,000,000 stars can be photographed at Greenwich on one plate.

Two obvious alternatives present themselves for the elucidation of these

THE FALL EXHIBITIONS

Dates of "Western" and Other Noted Fairs.

THE WESTERN

Stratford Horse Show

Canadian National (Toronto)

East Elgin (Aylmer) Sept. 7-10
Central (Ottawa) Sept. 7-10
Central (Guelph) Sept. 11-15
Steeles & Elzorne (Brampton) Sept. 11-15
Strathroy Sept. 17-19
Stratfordville Sept. 19-21
Woodstock Sept. 19-21
Petrolia Sept. 20-22
West Lambton (Sarnia) Sept. 20-22
Sarnia Sept. 25-28
Drumbo Sept. 25-28
Norfolk Union (Simcoe) Sept. 25-27
Paris Sept. 27-28
Watford Sept. 27-28
Thorndale Sept. 27-28
Brigden Oct. 2-4
Alvinston Oct. 2-4
Delaware Oct. 3-5
Forest Oct. 4-5
Galt Oct. 5-6
Wyoming Oct. 5-6
Westminster (Lambeth) Oct. 9-10
Ingersoll Oct. 9-10

Secretaries of Ontario associations should send to The Advertiser, as early as possible, the dates of the fairs in their section of the country, and give notice of any change or correction in the dates given above.

CHARLIE ROSS
POPS UP AGAIN

This Time Is Prosperous Resident of Galveston—Mother Didn't Know Him.

New York, Aug. 8.—Charlie Ross has come to life again. This time he is prosperous and living under the name of William Van Hodge, at Thirty-ninth and H streets, Galveston, Texas, according to a gray, wrinkled old man in Mount Holly, N. J., who calls himself Joseph L. Likens.

Likens says he knew intimately Mosher and Douglass, who kidnapped Charlie Ross thirty-two years ago. He is the man who, as related in newspaper dispatches of last week, suddenly disappeared from Galveston when it became known that the police had him under surveillance as a suspect in the mystery of the kidnapping of Charlie Ross. A reporter found him living with a nephew in Mount Holly, in the section known as "The Hill," yesterday.

"I came east from California in 1872, and I was running a carpenter shop in Philadelphia, in July, 1874, when Mosher and Douglass kidnapped the boy," Likens said yesterday. "It was on Wednesday, July 1, 1874. It was a hot day, too. They drove around the Ross house in a wagon late in the afternoon, and when they got the boy they drove and drove and drove, till they came to a house, where they hid him under the sidewalk in a coal chute. Of course, this detail is all imagination on my part. I wasn't there," he added, sarcastically.

"I know where that house is in Philadelphia, but I won't tell you. When the police got too hot on their trail Mosher and Douglass jumped out to Trenton and left the boy with a woman. Then they went over to Long Island and tried the burglary job, in which Mosher was killed. It was said at the time that Douglass was killed, too, but he wasn't. He wasn't even hit."

"Was your name ever Douglas?" he was asked.
"It's never been anything else but Likens. The woman got scared and started south. Her money gave out in New Orleans, and she put Charlie and Ross in an orphan asylum. I have been hanging around the country for many years ago. I heard the man who had the boy for his folks and I dropped him a line to meet me at a grocery store, and I would tell him something about them. He came there when the place was full of people. I never saw Charlie Ross, you understand, but I knew him the minute they eyes popped on him, and I said, 'Hello, Charlie! How did I know him? Why, of course, from the pictures I had seen.'"

"I told Charlie all about myself, and we saw a good deal of each other after that, and got to be good friends. He told me all about the orphan asylum. Of course, I knew about it, but I listened. He said they cut off his curls and that made him cry. I had heard that from the woman."

"I told him he ought to go on to Philadelphia, Pa., and tell his mother who he was. He went on last year. They would not receive him at the house. But he got a druggist to persuade his mother to meet him in a drug store. Of course, she didn't know him, and she told him he was an impostor; so he came back to Galveston, brokenhearted."

"That's the place where I used to live," he told me. "I can remember that cottage there. That's all I can remember about it."

But his folks wouldn't have anything to do with him, so he settled down, as plain Van Hodge, and he is working hard and saving money."

"I know he is 'Charlie,'" said the old man. "They wanted me to make an affidavit down there in Galveston, but I ain't signing my name to any papers. I don't want to get in trouble."

Likens is 77 years old, tall and erect, with a square jaw and receding

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

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY.

Unsettled and mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

English Madapolam 12½c Yard

Just one case of fine English Madapolam—the choicest of underwear cottons—to sell at this very low price.

Now that cottons are up in price wouldn't it be wise for you to buy a whole piece for future requirements when such a saving chance as this comes your way?

40 to 60 yards in a piece—by the piece for yard.....11½c
By the yard.....12½c
COTTONS—EAST STORE.

Hose Supporters

Complete stock of the most desirable styles; priced reasonably, too.

Band Supporters, 25c to \$1.50. The 25c line is an exceptionally good quality for the price.

Hook-on Supporters, 25c to 75c.

Other styles—big range—safety pin, sew-on, twin anchor, etc.—white, sky, pink, red and black.

CHILDREN'S C. M. C. Hose Supporters. Will not tear the stockings. All sizes. Per pr. 25c

NOTIONS—MAIN FLOOR.
TAN } Big Reductions—
HOSE } Ladies' and Children's.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

Received a Shipment of LONG Lisle GLOVES, yesterday. Black and white.

Sample Raincoats Very Dressy

These Raincoat samples await your inspection in the Mantle Section.

Dressy, stylish—a glance will show you that. But you have to slip them on to secure the real effect of their trim cut and handsome appearance.

Strictly tailor-made—and carefully finished to the smallest detail.

Better come at once and get one of these exceptionally modish Raincoats.

You can have your choice of Oxford or light shades in this long, loose, NEGLIGEE-LOOKING STYLE. Fancy yoke of straps. ¾-length.....\$15.00

A distinctive looking style, this. 7-8-length in handsome fawn shade. Pleats down back and front giving a TIGHT-FITTING EFFECT. Cut to curve gracefully over the hips. Prettily tucked sleeves, \$17.50

A NOVEL STYLE, and an unusually becoming coat, too. 7-8-length, fawn. Pleats, forming points, run half way down front—then free pleats to bottom of coat. Back, which is pleated to correspond with front, has slot seam from neck to bottom of coat. Sleeves trimmed with pleats, forming points.....\$21.00

OTHER STYLES of Raincoats at from \$5 to \$15. Different lengths, different shades.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT—2ND FLOOR.

A Stir in Cambric Nightgowns

These regular one dollar Cambric Gowns come down to eighty-five cents because our regular eighty-five cent gowns are sold out—and it would never do to be without a popular eighty-five cent line.

These are made of good, firm cambric. Marguerite style. Neck and sleeves finished with embroidery and beading, drawn with baby ribbon. Full size. Regular \$1.00 for85c

WHITEWEAR—2ND FLOOR.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street

head. He said he knew nothing of the fact that the Galveston police wanted him. The police in Mount Holly said yesterday they had no ground for action against Likens.

THE KING'S COMMISSIONER

Mr. Richard Grigg Appears Before the Ingersoll Board of Trade.

Ingersoll, Aug. 8.—Mr. Richard Grigg, commissioner to Canada of the majesty's board of trade of London, England, made his first official appearance at a meeting of a Canadian board of trade here last night. There was a large and representative audience of business men, among them being extensive exporters of Canadian produce to England. Commissioner Grigg was enthusiastically received and he delivered an address pointing out the aims and objects of his mission to this country.

During the meeting of the board the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Moved by H. J. Hollinrake, seconded by C. W. Riley and resolved, that the board of trade of Ingersoll, Ont., desires to express its satisfaction at the dispatch of a commercial mission by his majesty's board of trade to Canada, believing that the mission will be highly appreciated, that it will encourage trade relation and tend to fuller understanding between Britain and Canada."

"Moved by Thomas Wells, seconded by C. C. L. Wilson and resolved, that the board of trade of Ingersoll desires further to express its satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Richard Grigg as commissioner, believing him to be especially fitted for such duties owing to his character and acquaintance with Canada, and to say that such opinion is based upon knowledge of Mr. Grigg extending over many years."

"If the Canadian high commissioner in London is a type of the men indicated, then his excellency is certainly justified, for Lord Strathcona has been in England known as a champion of commerce. Briefly stated, the duties which have been laid upon me in conducting a commercial mission as the main object of inquiry, I am to ascertain and investigate those trade openings, if any, which have usually been closed by foreign goods, with a view of showing (a) whether British goods are gaining or losing ground in the Canadian market, (b) in the latter case the reasons for the success of the foreign competition, and (c) any steps which British traders may take in order to effectively meet such competition."

"The second object is to ascertain the names and other requisite particulars of responsible and intelligent men in the Dominion, say one each in Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Hamilton, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg and Vancouver who would be willing to act as correspondents of the intelligence branch of the board of trade, with a view to the branch being kept posted in all matters of interest to British trade."

In the discharge of my duties I have no politics and no opinion to express upon the burning question which sharply divides men of equal eminence, equal ability and equal sincerity. Mistakes, I know, I will make, but one mistake I shall avoid, and that is overconfidence. I appreciate my task, and hope for the assistance of many men of wide experience and great ability who conduct the business of this country. I am grateful for the help promised me on all sides."

The will of John Crowie, a well-

Woods' Fair

Bird Cages, Japanned or Brass, from 75c up.

Special Dinner Set Sale This Week

5 BIG LEADERS FOR THURSDAY.

1 only, 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set, green, wreath decoration. A good, all around serviceable set. This set has 2 plates and a cup short. The regular price was \$7 50; sale price, this week, \$4 75

1 only, 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set, blue, wreath decoration; regular \$7 50; cover of one vegetable dish short, otherwise complete. Sale price on Thursday\$5 50

1 only, 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set, florentina, green, Alfred Meakin's good gold illuminated—a very handsome set. It has one dinner plate short. Regular price was \$12 50; sale price on Thursday\$9 98

1 only, 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set, apple-green decoration, gold traced, nice shape, and a very serviceable set. It has one plate and one saucer short. The original price was \$15; sale price on Thursday\$9 95

1 only, 97-Piece Dinner Set, Flo Cranton blue, Alfred Meakin's; short one fruit saucer, one tea plate, one soup plate; regular price was \$12 50; sale price on Thursday\$8 25

150 sets that are complete, and all reduced for this sale. Call and see them this week in our basement.

Ice Picks and Chisels at 50c and 10c.

Daisy Can Openers, regular 25c, for 15c.

Woods' Fair

Feel young again. Why not?

Take a drink of

Tomato-Cola

SODA FOUNTAINS AND HOTELS

5 Cents

BOTTLED BY JAMES TUNE & SON.

of trade, with a view to the branch being kept posted in all matters of interest to British trade."

In the discharge of my duties I have no politics and no opinion to express upon the burning question which sharply divides men of equal eminence, equal ability and equal sincerity. Mistakes, I know, I will make, but one mistake I shall avoid, and that is overconfidence. I appreciate my task, and hope for the assistance of many men of wide experience and great ability who conduct the business of this country. I am grateful for the help promised me on all sides."

The will of John Crowie, a well-

known merchant of London, gives \$1,250,000 for the promotion of temperance in England under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist conference.

Nine Japanese girls stowed themselves away on a German steamship at Kuchinotsu, Japan, the other day. They were discovered at Singapore and handed over to a French steamship, which took them back home.

ALWA. A GOOD FRIEND—in health and happiness we need no friends, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands, who without it would be indeed friendless.