JOHN CATTO & SON

WONDERFUL SKIRT VALUES.

Dress Skirts

In splendid quality Voiles and Panamas—up-to-date in style, fit, trimmings, etc., black, navy, brown, at $7.00, $7.50, $8.00, $9.00.

Underskirts

Just in, extra heavy, attractive, good black mercerized Sateen Underskirts, with deep flounce, 70c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 each.

Full range of Underskirts in all the popular materials, as silks, moriettas, etc., etc.

Spanish Lace Scarves

Elegant stock of select patterns—cream and black—$3.00, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00 to $20.00.

Tourists' Goods

Wrap Shawls, beautiful array of soft, fleecy camel's hair shaws in pretty tones, as fawns, pinks, blues, etc., etc., in Dice pattern; also the large handsome checks of the Scottish Clan and Family tartans, at $3.00, $5.00, $7.00 each.

Traveling Rugs for Steamer or Auto

Greatest variety of Carriage, Steamer and Auto Rugs in Scots' Tartan Checks, plain grounds, etc., etc., ranging $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00.

Wool Motor Scarves

Knit—Fancy ends—at $1.00 each.
Knit—Silk—at $2.50 to $4.00 each.

Boating Shawls

In endless profusion of pretty knit patterns—all sizes, etc., etc., at 90c to $10.00 each.

Handkerchiefs

All our immense stock of Handkerchiefs is pure linen. We have every kind for ladies and gentlemen, from the lowest you would care to use to the very finest made, including splendid stocks of initial and embroidered handkerchiefs.

United States visitors should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to take home a supply.

GENTLEMEN'S BANDANA HANDKECHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Fancy Linens

We enjoy wide reputation for dainty Embroidered Linens of every kind, as carvers, doylies, centrepieces, bureau covers, pillow shams, counterpanes, etc., etc., AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. Come and see.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOHN CATTO & SON
55 TO 61 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

THE "SAVOY"
(Yonge and Adelaide Sts.)
Special Lunch, 12 till 2
Ice Cream, Sodas, Etc.
Japanese Tea Rooms.
Delicious Candies.

OBITUARY.

W. A. Collins.

William Alexander Collins died Thursday night at his residence, 50 Roxborough-street, after an illness of nearly two years. Deceased, who was in his 44th year, was born in Sidney, Quebec, and came to Toronto a little over four years ago, and was employed in the department of lands, forests and mines. Mr. Collins leaves a wife and five children—three boys and two girls, also a mother and one brother. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The funeral service was held at his late residence at 8.30 last evening, and the interment will take place at Orillia this morning.

At St. John, N.B.—Prof. C. H. Williams, bandmaster and musician.

At Guelph—Frank C. Burr, furniture manufacturer; a veteran of the American civil war.

Converting the Old Man.

They say that once down in a county of this state which shall be anonymous one of the young rough-necks was converted at a revival held in the little building which served a double purpose as schoolhouse and church. He had been a wild lad, had this fellow, but his conversion was sincere, and by the force of his example or possibly of his hard fist he succeeded in getting the rest of his following to join, too.

His father had never been to church, and said, further, that he never intended to go. His son, however, following his change of front, greatly desired that his sire should join him in that stand. He got the preacher who was conducting the services to go and wrestle with the old fellow. The two adjured him to attend church.

He was finally persuaded to do so, and once there the son and the evangelist directed their efforts to getting him on the mourners' bench. The old man wavered, but stood firm. He reckoned it was powerful good, but he kinder believed he'd let things be as they were.

"Look here, paw," said the recent proselyte, "you come on in. I'm in, and I can tell you it's so d— good you ought to take a little of it just for luck!"

That was an unconventional way of putting it, but it had its effect, and the old man jined.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Six For a Dollar Tickets.

The six for a dollar tickets for the Canadian National Exhibition have been on sale for some weeks, and they are selling very rapidly. The public wishing to secure these reduced admission coupons should get them before the supply is exhausted.

They can be had at the office of A. E. Webster & Co., northeast corner King and Yonge-streets. ed

Harper, Customs Broker, McKinnon Building, Toronto. ed

DINE AT
ALBERT WILLIAMS'..
3—RESTAURANTS—3
193 Yonge-st. Shea's Orchestra noon & evening.
179 " Table d'Hote; dinner noon & evg.
197 " Palace lunch. 246tf

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, Aug. 13.—(8 p.m.)—Thunderstorms have occurred in Manitoba to-day, but otherwise the weather has been fine and warm thruout Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Atlin, 44—58; Victoria, 52—66; Vancouver, 56—65; Kamloops, 66—88; Edmonton, 50—86; Prince Albert, 54—84; Calgary, 42—84; Moose Jaw, 50—86; Winnipeg, 62—80; Port Arthur, 54—64; Parry Sound, 52—84; London, 65—87; Toronto, 59—79; Ottawa, 54—78; Montreal, 60—76; Quebec, 52—76; St. John, 52—72; Halifax, 50—76.

—Probabilities—

Lower Lakes, Georgian Bay, Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Light variable winds; fine and warm.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf — Moderate variable winds; fair and warm.

Maritime—Moderate winds, becoming easterly; fair and warm.

Superior — Winds mostly easterly; fair and warm; a few local showers or thunderstorms to-night or on Sunday.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—A few local thunderstorms, but mostly fine and warm.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
8 a.m.	69	29.64	8 E.
Noon	78	.....	.....
2 p.m.	78	29.64	5 N. E.
4 p.m.	77	.....	.....
8 p.m.	69	29.62	10 E.

Mean of day, 69; difference from average, 2 above; highest, 79; lowest, 59.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Lacrosse—Torontos v. Capitals, Scarboro Beach, 3.15 p.m.

Cricket—Quebec v. Ontario, Rosedale, 11 a.m.

Hanlan's Point—Juvenile Band, afternoon and evening.

Scarboro Beach—Attractions, afternoon and evening.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13	At	From
California	New York	Havre
Monmouth	Liverpool	Montreal
Virginian	Liverpool	Montreal
Pres. Grant	Plymouth	New York
Noordam	Rotterdam	New York
Sardinian	Quebec	Havre
Montcalm	Father Point	Bristol
Lake Champlain	Father Point	Liverpool
Hesperian	Pt. Amour	Glasgow
Victorian	Montreal	Liverpool
Pannonia	New York	Trieste

The F. W. MATTHEWS CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
235 SPADINA AVENUE.
PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE.
Phones—College 791-792. 136

BIRTHS.

CURRY—At 212 Westmoreland-avenue, on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Curry, a son.

DEATHS.

ARMOUR—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1909, Orin J., beloved son of Maria and the late Andrew Armour of York Mills, aged 25 years.
Funeral private from the residence of his mother, 24 Birch-avenue, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 3 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Friends kindly omit flowers.

GRAHAM—On Friday, Aug. 13, 1909, at 152 Winchester-street, Edith Maud, beloved daughter of Andrew and Alice Graham, aged 7 months.
Funeral Saturday at 10 a.m. to St. James' Cemetery.

MULHOLLAND—At his late residence, Bedford Park, on Friday, Aug. 13, 1909, David Mulholland, the sixth and youngest son of the late Thomas Mulholland, in his 46th year.
Funeral on Monday, the 16th, at 2.30 o'clock. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

McNEA—On Aug. 12, 1909, Mary Jane, beloved wife of James McNea, in her 64th year, at the residence of Mrs. J. Muir, Logan and Danforth-avenues.
Funeral Aug. 14 at 2 p.m. to St. John's Cemetery, Norway.

WATSON—In Newmarket on Aug. 13, 1909, Mrs. W. H. Watson, in her 50th year.
Funeral from her late residence on Monday, Aug. 16, at 2.30.

CHARLES A. CONNORS
(Formerly with B.D. Humphrey)..
UNDERTAKER.
505 Yonge Street.
Phone North 1380. 6tf

CATTLE RAISING IN ALBERTA

Profitable Occupation For Farmer, Says Experienced Man.

ALGARY, Aug. 13.—W. Roper Hull, one of Alberta's cattle kings and engaged in stock industry since 1886, says.

"Raising of cattle is and will remain one of Alberta's most profitable occupations. I would remai nwith business, but have been forced to reduce my herds on account of restricted range. But Where I could not run cattle on large scale, hundreds of small farmers can each secure large profits by having small numbers of beef catle to turn off every year.

"Only short time ago I was running 1500 head on one range, but settlement, etc., has now cut this up and I am forced to gradually dispose of my cattle."

The Automobilists' Liabilities.

The owners of automobiles are liable for the injury or damage their cars accidentally cause to persons or property while the car is being driven by its owner or his hired chauffeur. The London Guarantee & Accident Company's liability insurance policies cover all the possibilities. In case of accident, with liability against the owner of the car, the insuring company defrays all expenses for medical care and attention, or pays damages, and assumes the cost of defence in litigation. London Guarantee & Accident Company, Limited, head office for Canada corner Yonge and Richmond-streets. Phone Main 1642. Particulars postpaid to any address.

A Laggard Dawn.

Ah, the audience held their breath and simply thr-r-rilled as Jack Bravecoy, the hero killed the last of the Indians. He staggered about; he almost fainted with loss of blood.

Then he gazed about him, and suddenly his voice rang out with hope:

"See!" he cried. "The dawn breaks bright upon you topmost heights!"

The stage remained in darkness.

"See!" he yelled again. "The dawn breaks bright upon you topmost heights!"

Still darkness reigned.

"The dawn! The dawn!" he screamed, raging about the stage. "It breaks! The dawn!"

A head popped over the mountain top:

"'Old 'ard, guv'nor!" said the head. "Don't be in sich a bloomin' 'urry! Someone's bin an' turned the gas orf!"

PROBE INTO FIRE LIKELY TO BE THORO

Continued From Page 1.

the tent between the Figure 8 and theatre aflame, and the blaze was spreading to the Figure 8, where he saw the girl in the ticket office. He tore the screen off and called out to her to come out.

When he reached the back of the office she was rolling up bundles of tickets and money.

He believed she had plenty of time to get out, but instead of coming to him she had gone back and he lost sight of her in the smoke.

"I never heard a scream or a sound and I did not see her again. Flames prevented me getting nearer ,altho it was only about seven or eight minutes. The flames ate up the frame structure very rapidly."

Noticed Something Wrong.

P. Boucher, manager of the Ingersoll Construction Company, which controlled the figure 8, scenic railway and old mill, said he had not noticed anythings wrong with the apparatus of the Gem Theatre until Monday night—the day before the fire—when he saw a flash in front of the theatre.

Fred Allward, who ran the scenic railway, said he was in charge of all the Ingersoll Construction Co.'s attractions on the day of the fire, because of Mr. Boucher's absence. He was in front of the old mill when the fire broke out. He asked if everything was all right on the figure 8 and was told "yes." Mr. Robinson had charge of the Gem Theatre, and the Ingersoll Construction Co. had nothing to do with it. The Ingersoll people had fire fighting appliances in shape of extinguishers and buckets in the "mill," but there was no need of such things on the figure 8 because of its open construction.

Mr. Moraghan asked: "Do you think that if they had had the ordinary city appliances the fire could have been confined to the figure 8 and the Gem Theatre?

"Yes."

What Caused Death.

Dr. Willmott Graham, who conducted the postmortem, reported on the condition of the unfortunate girl's body. His opinion was that Miss Andrews' death was caused either thru asphyxiation or thru shock of pain from the burns.

Other witnesses ere: Frank Chisholm, employed in the Bay-street office of the Ferry Co.; Bruce Kinnear, Crawford-street, and Percy Taylor, employed on the figure 8.

In opening the inquest Dr. Orr called the jurors' attention to the fact that "in a place of amusement like the island that was visited by thousands of people every day it was the duty of the city to see that the public were protected."

CONTRACTOR GAVE DINNER TO MONTREAL ALDERMEN

Also Invited Them to His Office to Discuss Materials—Evidence Before Commission.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Ald. Lariviere finitaed ois evidence before the royal commission to-day.

He made two other admissions that will count as teling arguments with those who are in favor of a board of control at the city hall.

First, the former chairman of the roads committee declared that, as a rule, the aldermen were given the quality of stone they wanted for sidewalks in their own wards. Second, he said that Rodolphe Brunet sometimes entertained aldermen at dinner in his home, and invited them to his office to talk about materials he would offer the city.

The witness did not mention the names of the other aldermen who were invited for dinner with him, but he stated that they were members of the Giroux fatcion. As for himself (Ald. Lariviere) he was then a friend of Mr. Brunet, but, he added, that since then they have had differences about the city contracts, and he is no more on the invitation list nor on istimate of the contractor.

Ald. Mederic Martin, M.P., followed Ald. Lariviere in the witness box and emphatically declared that for the last 15 years no good sidewalks had been constructed in this city. Despite this statement, Ald. Martin said he preferred stone to cement for sidewalks, on account of the many accidents which could happen on the too slippery cement and asphalt sidewalks.

As to the comparative value of the New York bluestone and Danforth, Ald. Martin was not of the opinion expressed by Ald. Lariviere, and said that Danforth was the better material and the dearer of the two.

Felix Labelle, a contractor and a former partner of Mayor Payette, swore that the Fort Jackson stone he offered to the city at $1.80, $1.90 and $2.15 was of the same geological formation and the same value as the Danforth, for which Brunet is paid $2.15, $2.33 and $2.52. So much so that Mr. Labelle was told that La Compagnie De Pavage Moderne, last year, being short of Danforth stone, bought some Fort Jackson directly from the quarry and utilized it in Montreal for sidewalks.

MOLSONS BANK DIRECTOR.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Charles Gordon, president of the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, was to-day elected director of the Molsons Bank, replacing the late William McIntyre.

Canada to France by Wireless.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—(C. A. P.)—A Paris wire says that wireless messages from New York are received or intercepted almost daily by a military station on the Eiffel Tower. Occasionally, radio telegrams have also been received from Canada, which is believed to form a record in wireless telegraphy.

Winnipeg Train Held Up.

Winnipeg train No. 94, due at Toronto at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon will not arrive until this morning, having been held up for ten hours Thursday night owing to a mishap west of Fort William.

All Aboard For Rochester.
Spend Sunday at Ontario Beach Park, leaving Toronto on steamer Turbinia 10.30 p.m. Saturday, Aug. 14, returning leave Charlotte 10 p.m., Aug. 15. Tickets $1.50 at wharf 6246

SOLDIERS ON THE SCENE SEARCHING FOR WEAPONS

Strikers and Their Homes Forced to Submit to Inspection—No Signs of Trouble.

FORT WILLIAM, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—With 150 local men of the 96th Militia Regiment and 70 men of the regular Mounted Rifles from Winnipeg on duty, there were no signs of trouble from the striking C.P.R. freight handlers to-day. All parts of the company's sheds are being guarded by the soldiers.

The first work done by the military this morning was to clear a mob of strikers from the streets around the Avenue Hotel, Col. Steele's headquarters. Some of the strikers took refuge in a deserted building, but were driven out without an argument, after which a big batch of the strikers, who are all foreigners, were rounded up and searched for concealed weapons. Only one man was found with a revolver and he was arrested. A search of the houses tenanted by the strikers was then begun, but the ammunition and firearms located and seized proved comparatively small. A wagon load of liquor was confiscated from an Italian store.

This afternoon 150 French-Canadian laborers were brought in by the C.P.R. to act as strike breakers, their train being run along side the cars where the soldiers are quartered.

Gen. Supt. Burry in a statement today said:

"Things are clearing now and the Keewatin passenger boat will go out this afternoon and the Alberta will go on time to-morroy. We don't anticipate further interruption of traffic with the troops here. We are ready to act under the Lemieux Act and rest on that. These men quit without notice and without any effort to confer with the company. We attribute this to the Greek element, of which there are some two hundred among the dock strikers. We had one thousand men altogether, the balance being Huns and Italians. The Greeks told them on Monday they must quit work or they would shoot them, adding that they were going to hold the company up.

"They did not make any formal demands on the company, and have not done so yet."

Everything was quiet to-night. There appears to be a split in the ranks of the strikers, owing to the fact that the Greeks are, it is said, to be refused employment in sheds. It is, however, hard to ascertain how they regard the situation. The streets are patrolled by regulars and military. The appearance and deportment of the R.C.M.R. called for much admiration.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

Riffs Takes Refuge From Shells in Subterranean Chambers.

MELILLA, Aug. 13.—Friendly natives bring in reports that, altho the Spanish artillery fire is destroying the camps of the Moors, it is not causing great loss of life, as the Riffs have built a series of subterranean chambers and passages under their locations, in which they take refuge emerging only when the cannonading is over.

The Moors made an attempt last night to cut the Spanish railroad. Searchlights, however, revealed their purpose, and they were driven back.

The Spanish artillery continues to bombard the Mount Gurga, the headquarters of the Moorish positions. Several modern guns of French construction have arrived here, but the Spanish artillerymen are having considerable difficulty in learning how to manipulate them.

At Penon de la Gomera, the Moors who surround the Spanish garrison kept up an incessant attack all day Thursday. In the evening they withdrew to the hills and built great fires, by the light of which they continued their fusilade on the town and garrison.

Entire Navy Ordered to Melilla.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—All the vessels of the Spanish navy have recived orders to concentrate at Melilla, Morocco, where a Spanish force of some 38,000 men, under the command of General Maina,is confronted by a strong gathering of Moors, who resent Spain's punitive expedition for the murder by the Moors of eight Spanish laborers.

IMPROVE THE ELECTION ACT

Northern Ontario Judges Will Make Representations at Ottawa.

PORT ARTHUR, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the board of district Judges held to-day, there were present Judges Valin and Leek, of Eorth Bay, Johnston and O'Connor of Sault Ste. Marie, O'Leary and McKay of Port Arthur, Chapple of Kenora, and Fitch of Ft. Frances. In the absence of Judge McCurry of Parry Sound, Judge Valin was appointed chairman.

Judge Chapple presented a paper containing valuable information and the working of the voters' list act, relating to unorganized districts.

The board appointed a committee to proceed to Ottawa to lay before the government certain matters affecting the interests of the several boards of registration, and asking a more efficient working of the Dominion election act. Judge Valin was elected president and Judge Johnston secretary.

NEW ARMORIES FOR TWIN CITIES

PORT ARTHUR, Aug. 13.—(Special.)—Jas. Conmee, M.P., states that the government has decided to build an armory in each of the Twin Cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, and intimated that the offer of a free site by each would facilitate the matters.

Her Explanation.

A tiny girl of 7 gave a dinner party the other day, for which 12 covers were laid, and that number of small maidens sat down to dine. It was a real little girls' dinner, and the hostess herself presided, sitting at the head of the table. She had been very anxious, in looking forward to it, to do everything as it should be done.

"Mamma," she asked, "shall we say grace?"

"No" said mamma; "it will be a very informal dinner, and I think you need not do that."

That meant one ceremony the less to go thru, and was a relief. But the little lady was anxious to have all her guests understand it.

So, as they gathered about the table, she explained:

"Mamma says that this is such an infernal dinner that we need not have grace to-day."

The yacht of the commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club was burned to the waters' edge at Detroit, three men narrowly escaping with their lives.

CARNIVAL FROLIC OR QUIETNESS IN NICE

Delightful Hotels in the Pine Woods' Cosy Villas and Leafy Avenues Attractions of the Riviera

In the far-off, misty past, Nice, of course, was a Phoenician colony of Marseilles. Most historical places along the Riviera claim, probably with justice, this quick-witted, enterprising race as desirable ancestors. After they had passed, and the Romans, too, came times of stress and fierce struggle for possession of this frontier town, in the days when might was right and suzerainties changed hands in shuttlecock fashion. So here again the universal practice of Mediterranean towns prevailed. Nice, massive and stone-built, clustered, its narrow lanes of strong, tall houses and its church of St. Reparate (one of the oldest existing thereabouts), around and beneath its dominating, protecting castle.

Of that great stronghold, now held by the Saracens, now by the Senechals of Provence, whose goodly knights and stalwart men-at-arms ousted them; now by the Doges of Genoa, naught remains but its name and site. Where the castle stood is to-day the cemetery, with a wonderful view in all directions. To go to the chateau is a favorite walk on Sunday afternoon, and on fete days with the Nicolis, and their example may well be followed.

A delightful, gossipy Englishman of an inquiring and adventurous turn of mind, with a gift for keen observation and humorous letter writing, a certain Dr. Thomas Linollett, went to Nice about 1714, spent a couple of years here, traveled around and left two entertaining volumes behind him. Quite a little circle of his countrymen and women had already been attracted thither by the charm of winter sunshine, warmth, fruit and flowers.

Of Historical Interest.

It seems incredible in these days of luxurious journeys from Paris to Nice that only as far back as 1864 the "Chaise a porteur" was in constant service, for there was then only a rugged mule path across the hills from Nice to Beaulieu and farther. To get from Nice to Turin, the traveler had to cross by mule or on foot, or in the "Chaise," the Col di Tenda, now crowned by a menacing fort and forbidden to the public, who must use the new tunnelled roadway, lower down.

If winter had begun, they went around with ice axes a mountaineer cutting steps in the frozen snow. And still the hardy English came, and liked it, and told their friends. Every year the foreign colony grew. Villas were built for them, with sunny gardens, just outside the old town on the edges of the country at Place de la Croix de Mabre. The cross remains, and the square; but the villas are replaced by tall houses with flats, and no gardens. The cross is a memorial of a well-intentioned Pope who wished to reconcile Francis I. and Charles I. by effecting a meeting between the rival monarchs on neutral territory, Nice being then under the Genoese Republic.

To the convent the Pope was visiting, which, with its grounds, then covered all the square, Francis came, but not Charles, so the Pope missed his aim; but a ten-year truce ensued in consequence of the papal efforts, which was something.

Brilliant Sons of Nice

The gay, cosmopolitan crowd that forms the society of Nice nowadays has little leisure, however, in which to take up old memories and contrasts.

Nice is proud of her sons. A statute in a shady square memorializes the deeds of that fine Nicois Garibaldi. Only a few weeks ago the Duc d'Essling, visiting another Nicois, was the central figure at the commemoration of the centenary of the battle at which his Nicois grandfather, Massena, afterwards a Napoleonic field marshal, was hero. The duke lives in a charming palace in the Rue Massena, and entertains a great deal. He is seldom absent from Nice. Another duke, not so historically illustrious, altho his mother claims direct descent from Mary Queen of Scots, the Duc de Pomar, does much for society, entertaining in a truly lordly style.

The Nicois, not unmindful of the lustre thrown on their town by the marked preference Queen Victoria showed them in visiting Nice season after season, are erecting a memorial to her.

City of Pleasure and Rest.

In truth, every taste, every desire can be gratified in Nice. Art and music lovers find congenial souls; the motorist, the golfer, the racing man, the collector, the climber, the cavalier, the man of fashion, the man who must be amused, all find their need of the moment, and, naturally so do women-folk likewise. And it is they, of course, who have the last word.

The most brilliant cotillions and best-dressed women are to be found at Nice during the season, from December to the middle of April, when so much is going on, including jaunts to Monte Carlo, only thirty minutes away. Carnival-time supplies fun and frolic.

The pageant of color and movement in a Nice carnival must be seen to be realized. It is unique. Moreover, the contagion of the mirth it engendered is so strong, so real, that none can long resist.

But Nice has her quiet corners, delightful hotels among the pine woods, cosy little villas in leafy avenues, where families can live with only fitful gaiety, if they wish. And such life is far from expensive. Rents are less and market prices are considerably cheaper than elsewhere on the Riviera. And the variety of excursions on the sedate little railway that goes branching about the enchanting valley of the Var, right up to Grenotte and in the heart of the Basses Alpes amid Old-World townships, is another and a potent charm.

ONE MAN REGULATES BUSINESS OF A TOWN

Iowa Village Merchants and Bankers Adopt Novel Method to Increase Their Trade

DEXTER, Iowa.—One man, J. W. Pilkington of Des Moines,has assumed the huge project of taking full charge of the business of a whole town, says a Dexter, Iowa, despatch.

Every enterprise in this place is under his derection, is being run according to his ideas, and the systems he has installed and he is entirely responsible for success or failure.

The task Mr. Pilkington has assumed is perhaps without a parallel in the business history of this country, and is an idea so radical that if it succeeds its adoption is certain in other communities.

Mr. Pilkington starts out with the idea that the application of city methods is what is needed to stimulate the business of a country town. He is the editor of The Merchants' Trade Journal and his headquarters are at Des Moines.

For seven months he will be the power back o fthe throne which will dictate every business move that is made in Dexter, and if at the end of that time progress has not been shown it will be an end of the experiment. But if there is a big gain it will be up to the town to go ahead on the same lines.

In Dexter Mr. Pilkington is represented by Guy Q. Pogue, and the two men together control all the banks and business houses. They spend the money, formulate policies, superintend the buying, authorize retenchment in some departments and expansion in others, place the advertising, regulate the employment of help, fix salaries and in general show what ought to be done to boost the town.

Mr. Pilkington has been in command for nearly two months, and the early stages of the experiment indicate possibility of big returns for the courageous act on the part of Dexter's commercial leaders in being willing to attempt a plan so unusual.

In the five months yet to intervene before the contract is finished Mr. Pilkington hopes to increase the sales of the various enterprises so that the profits will be doubled.

Thirteen business men, representing all the stores in the town, and two banks, agreed to place their business under the direct supervision of Pilkington and to abide by his decision and his judgment in business matters.

Installs City Methods.

Mr. Pilkington is now putting into practice an experiment that he has long had in contemplation, and has believed would be the solution of the problem of giving the country town its proper business dues.

It is an undoubted fact that there are many minor towns in the country which had all the natural advantages of raw material and fuel, as well as convenient railroad facilities. All that has been needed is a means of getting their facilities before the world.

The merchant in the big city has at his command all the modern organization of business. The merchant in the country town is hampered by lack of it.

The Pilkington plan was simply to transfer such an organization into a small town and put it at the disposal of all the merchants, so that the result should be decisive on a large scale.

In his confidence that he has the right idea and the profits would warrant him in making the effort, Mr. Pilkington is taking all the risks and bearing all the expenses of the test.

His main contention is that a store with up to date methods and fair dealing to its customers ought to succeed anywhere.

Detxer is a small town, with a population of 860. It is five miles from Stuart and 14 miles from Linden.

Owing to his inability to leave his business in Des Moines, Mr. Pilkington has placed Guy Q. Pogue in charge of the stores. Immediately after taking charge the same business methods were introduced in every store and an invoice of stock and open book accounts were turned over to Pogue, with a statement of the receipts, expenditures and profits for the same seven months last year. Sales slips were introduced into every house, and where they were not already in use they were furnished free of charge. Every business is conducted just as before, except that Pilkington and Pogue dictate the policies and the buying.

Collects Day's Receipts.

Every evening at 7 o'clock Pogue goes to each store and collects the sales slips, showing the business for the day.

He takes these into his office where a complete record of every store, every department and the sales of every clerk is kept. These slips are returned next morning to the store. They show how much goods each store sold in each department; how much each clerk sold; how much produce they handled; how much their cash and credit sales were.

This report also shows the number of customers and the average purchase of each, and on the first day of each month a complete statement is made out for each place of business for the last month. This report shows expenses and profits, so that every merchant every month can tell just what amount of business he does and exactly the amount of profit.

From these reports depends the buying. All this is done under the supervision of Progue,, and in case the sales in one department are short the stock is reduced accordingly. Should they increase the stock is increased and in this way the stocks are kept cleaned and in shape, with no useless expenditure of money for goods for which there is no demand.

When a traveling man goes to Dexter, the merchant calls in the superintendent and he does the buying according to the results of the daily and monthly sales reports.

Besides authorizing the buying the superintendent places the advertising, writes the ads and decides whether it shall be circular, letter or newspaper publicity. He dictates the amount of space to be taken in the papers and how often the advertisment shall run. Each month a report of the money spent for advertising is made, together with the per cent of sales used for advertising last year and this year.

One of the innovations already started is the store and window decorations in the effort to make the store windows pretty and attractive, and an expert window dresser trims all the windows. Then another thing is the elimination of the dry goods boxes in the street, so often found in country towns and the education of the people in keeping the streets clean and the walks passable.

Awaken to Civic Pride.

Altho the city government was not turned over to Mr. Pilkington, he practically dictates what it shall do, as most of the councilmen are merchants and are heartily in favor of the movement to boost Dexter and increase the business of the town.

Since June 1 the streets have been kept clean and in good condition, several public improvements have been started and people have awakened to the need of civic pride. The experiment is being watched by manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and traveling men thruout the United States, and as a result Dexter is securing an abundance of free advertising.

In short, the business of Dexter has been placed on the plane of a large city. The same business methods which are used in a city are employed in Dexter now, allowing for the small change in conditions. Under the new arrangement the expense of most of the business houses is increased by advertising, but it is expected to show that to make money it is necessary to spend money.

In picking Dexter for the experiment Mr. Pilkington did not make it easy for himself. Two cities, Stuart, only five miles away, and Des Moines, with 100,000 population only 14 miles, mean a severe competition to be faced by Dexter. But Mr. Pilkington welcomed a decisive test.

HINTS ON THE CHOOSING AND COOKING OF FISH

Some Signs to Show Whether or Not the Specimen is Fresh and Fit for Use.

In choosing fish a proof of the freshness and goodness of it is the presence and the appearance of the scales. It is possible for a fish to be fresh and still not good, and the causes one must learn and be alive to.

Fish just before spawning are in the best food condition. After the spawning they are thin and out of condition and should not be eaten.

When fish is boiled out of season it has a bluish tinge, but when in season its muscles are firm and boil white and curdy.

In choosing the red fish note should be taken of the gills; if they are red it is one of the rules to go by.

In dressing fish wash it carefully, but not too much, as it destroys the flavor. Some cooks are in favor of simply wiping the inside with a clean linen cloth and not washing it at all.

To judge the freshness of a large fish press the finger into the flesh; if the dent fills out quickly and the fish is stiff it is a good sign. Also if it is round and plump near the tail and the hollow behind the head is deep, the sides undulated as if ribbed, it is sure to be a fresh fish.

Fish should be eaten as soon after it is cooked as it is possible, for it is then at its best. When boiling fish place it in a linen cloth, put into cold water and allow it to simmer gently to boiling point, or else the centre will be done and flake off before the inside is cooked. If fish is to be broiled, always grease the broiler thoroly with a piece of suet; this prevents its sticking and tearing and makes its removal to the platter a less dangerous feat.

Fish is less nourishing than meat, for it contains no osmazone; shell fish are even more lacking in nutriment. Carve all fish with a silver fish knife and flake it in serving as much as possible. If fish must be kept some hours before it is cooked wrap it in a linen cloth and lay it directly on the ice.

The codfish in this climate is one of the most serviceable fish that our market affords; it is an all round favorite and recipes for cooking it are many.

The bluefish and weakfish are the best and most toothsome for stuffing and baking. The method of making fish chowder is the same practically all over the east. Boil the fish until nearly done, in fair water, remove and flake with a silver fork. In two quarts of milk boil two thinly sliced onions, three thinly sliced potatoes, three slices of picked pork cut up into dice, eight pilot crackers broken into small pieces, and when nearly done add the fish seasoning and a lump of butter.

Eel, clam, oyster and lobster soups are made in much the same way, except the lobster is boiled first and picked from the shell; then everything, shells and all, is thrown into a quart of water and one quart of milk and simmered with a bunch of sweet herbs and one onion for one hour; then strained and thickened with butter and flour creamed, and the lobster tails are cut up and added.

Codfish boiled, drained and served with the following sauce will be found dainty: One cup of soup stock, half cup of grated pineapple and juice, six water chestnuts that have been browned, sliced thin in butter, and thicken with butter and flour rubbed to a cream; add six raisins and the seasoning. Pour over the fish just as it goes to table and garnish with hard boiled egg rings and parsley.

His Way of Putting It.

Ma-in-law found her cherished daughter across the sofa in floods of tears.

"Maria!" exclaimed ma-in-law, severely, "tell me at once. What has he been doing?"

"We had a c-cake for t-tea. I c-cooked myself," sobbed Maria, "and when he taste he said did I—did I— did ——"

"He said did you make it?" assisted ma-in-law.

Maria nodded.

"Well," said ma-in-law, "but what was there in that to wound your feelings, child?"

"It was the—the way he said it, mamma!" gasped Maria. "He—he didn't ask m-me if I'd made it. He—he said, 'Darling, did you perpetrate this cake-'"

Must Close Down on Sunday.

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—If the roller rink and moving picture show at Queen's Park, Aylmer, remain open to the public on Sunday next, proceedings will be instituted against the Hull Electric Company at the instance of the Lord's Day Alliance. There are many places open in Hull on Sundays, pool rooms and the like, which have drawn protests from some residents.

Hon. Justice Guy of the Supreme Court of New York State, called on Sir James Whitney yesterday. He is on a fishing trip up the lakes.