THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED | Canada's Greatest Store.

STORE CLOSES TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

A Big Scoop in Men's Summer Shirts

Buying chances like this are not of frequent occurrence, but when they do come to the surface this is the store that gets first chance to buy. We certainly made a "scoop" in getting these Summer Shirts. There are over ten thousand shirts in this assortment; they comprise the surplus stock and overmakes of a well-known shirt maker. He was anxious to clear them out in one lump rather than peddle them all over the country in small lots. To get us to buy such a large quantity he made the price so attractive that we could not resist buying.

The shirts are to hand, and when you see them you'll be as eager to buy as we were. The summer is hardly half over, and yet we're going to sell:

75c Summer Shirts for. . . 47c $1.25 Summer Shirts for. . 47c
$1.00 Summer Shirts for . . 47c $1.50 Summer Shirts for. . 47c

The collection includes nearly every desirable style and fabric for summer wear.

Men's Shirts, made of fine imported zephyrs, cambrics, madras, cashmeretes and flannels, in up-to-date styles, with laundried and negligee bosoms, and some with colored front and cross-stripe bosoms, some have collars and others are without, many have two collars, some have cuffs attached, while with others you get detached cuffs, the newest patterns in blue, mauve and pink stripes, checks and plaids, in a full range of sizes from 14 to 17½, shirts that were made to sell at $1.50 apiece. Your choice Thursday for ..... .47

On Thursday morning we commence selling these shirts. Extra space will be provided, and extra salespeople to wait on the crowds that will come after these shirts. It's the chance of the season, and few visitors will leave the store without two or three. If you cannot come in the morning, come at noon or in the afternoon. But the sooner you get here the better your selection.

Our August Sale of New Furniture

This August Sale of Furniture is all the more important because of the fact that furniture is more expensive now than it was some time ago. It costs more to make good furniture, and the material costs a good deal more. Yet we have made it possible to sell reliable, up-to-date, well-made furniture at prices that surprise the trade. A few proofs of that fact:

BEDROOM SUITES

No. 861—Bedroom Suite, hardwood, golden oak or mahogany finish, bureau has shaped top, fitted with 14x24 inch bevel plate mirror, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, washstand to match, August sale price 9.69

No. 841—Bedroom Suite, hardwood, golden oak or mahogany color, gloss finish, neatly carved and well made, bureau has swell shaped top, with 20x24 inch bevel plate mirror, large size washstand, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, August sale price 10.98

No. 324—Bedroom Suite, hardwood, golden finish, neatly carved, cheval-shaped bureau, fitted with 16x28 inch bevel plate mirror, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, large size combination washstand to match, August sale price 12.69

No. 29½—Bedroom Suite, hardwood, antique finish, neatly hand carved, bureau 40 inches wide, shaped top, fitted with 22x28 inch bevel plate mirror, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, combination washstand, all well made throughout, with post corners, August sale price 14.19

No. 69½—Bedroom Suite, hardwood, golden oak finish, richly carved and well finished, large 3-drawer bureau, fitted with 22x26 inch bevel plate shaped mirror, bedstead 4 feet 4 inches wide, large size combination washstand to match, August sale price 16.49

No. 414—Bedroom Suite, made in selected ash, rich golden finish, neatly carved and well finished, large 3-drawer bureau, swell-shaped top and top drawer, with 22x28 inch shaped British bevel plate mirror, combination washstand to match, bedstead 4 feet 2 inches wide, top drawers in bureau and washstand and panels in bedstead are veneered in beautiful figured Hungarian ash, August sale price 20.69

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

No. 92—Iron Bedsteads, white enamel finish, with 1-inch posts, head end 48 inches high, fitted with patent socket castors, in size 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide, August sale price 3.29

No. 802—Iron Bedstead, finished in white enamel, with brass rail and knobs, extended foot end, in sizes 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 feet long, August sale price 4.10

No. 783—Iron Bedstead, finished in white enamel, with brass rail and knobs, extended foot end, in sizes 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. wide, by 6 ft. long, August sale price 5.98

No. 01—Brass Bedstead, cannot be surpassed for richness of color or durability in finish, 1-inch posts, ⅝-inch top rails, extended foot end, head 48 inches high, fitted with patent ball bearing brass castors, in sizes 4 feet, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide; extra special; August sale price 14.90

No. 615—Iron Bedstead, white enamel finish, heavily brass mounted, with extended bow foot end, in sizes 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6 inches wide, by 6 feet long, August sale price 8.89

SIDEBOARDS

No. 05—Sideboard, hardwood, golden oak finish, 46 inches wide, shaped top, with 14x24 inch mirror, large cupboard, neatly carved and well finished, August sale price 6.69

No. 364—Sideboard, made in choice ash, golden finish, shaped top, 46 inches wide, fitted with 14x24 inch bevel plate mirror, one large and two small drawers, neatly carved and well made, August sale price 10.19

No. 063—Sideboard, choice ash, golden finish, handsomely carved and well finished, 4 feet 2 inches wide, 6 feet 5 inches high, with 16x28 inch bevel plate mirror, swell-shaped front, August sale price 12.59

No. 178—Sideboard, made in solid oak, golden finish, heavily carved, shaped top, 44 inches wide, 77 inches high, fitted with 16x26-inch shaped British bevel-plate mirror, two swell-shaped drawers and one large linen drawer, August sale price 13.68

No. 81½—Sideboard, solid oak, golden finish, heavily hand-carved, 46 inches wide, shaped top and top drawer, fitted with 18x30-inch British bevel-plate mirror, August sale price 16.79

No. 843—Sideboard, quarter-cut golden oak, handsomely hand-carved and polished, swell front and top, 4 feet 4 inches wide, 79 inches high, 18x36-inch shaped British bevel mirror, one large and three small drawers, one lined, August sale price 21.95

No. 564.—Sideboard, quarter-cut oak, rich golden polish finish, heavily carved, neatly turned and fluted pillars, 48 inches wide, shaped top and top drawers, 18x34-inch British bevel-plate mirror, one large and three small drawers, one lined for cutlery, August sale price 22.39

No. 879½.—Sideboard, quarter-cut oak, golden polish finish, richly hand-carved, swell-shaped top and front, turned and fluted pillars, 48 inches wide, with 16x32-inch shaped British plate bevelled mirror instead of square, August sale price 23.00

EXTENSION TABLES

No. 6.—Extension Table, hardwood antique finish, 40x44-inch rubbed top, extends to 5 feet 4 inches long, August sale price 3.89

No. 90.—Extension Table, hardwood, antique finish, rubbed top, 40 inches wide, with heavy moulded rim, extends to 8 feet long, August sale price 4.25

No. 87.—Extension Table, hardwood, antique, rubbed top, 41x46 inches, extends to 7 feet long, August sale price 4.75

No. 4.—Extension Table, hardwood, antique finish, rubbed top, 44 inches wide, extends to 8 feet long, with heavy fluted legs, August sale price 5.45

No. 100.—Extension Table, made of choice, clear ash, antique finish, rubbed top, 44x46-inch, extending to 8 feet long, with heavy rim, heavy turned and fluted legs, August sale price 6.19

No. 100½.—Extension Table, same as No. 100, made of solid oak, polished top, August sale price 9.78

DINING ROOM CHAIRS

No. 21.—Chair, hardwood, antique finish, strongly made, August sale price ..... .33

No. 22.—Dining-room Chair, hardwood, antique finish, embossed carved back, August sale price ..... .37

No. 1.—Dining-room Chair, hardwood, antique finish, embossed, carved back, shaped wood seat, very strong, August sale price ..... .48

No. 92.—Dining-room Chair, hardwood, antique finish, high back, with fancy embossed carved top slat, fancy turned spindles, brace arms, August sale price ..... .68

No. 4311.—Dining-room Chair, choice quartered oak, golden finish, highly polished, seat upholstered in imitation leather, August sale price 2.10

PARLOR SUITES

No. 61.—Parlor Suite, in solid walnut or mahogany finished frames, hand-carved and polished, 5 pieces (sofa, arm rocker, arm chair and two reception chairs), well upholstered in satin russe coverings, in a variety of colors, August sale price 16.78

No. 2½.—Parlor Suite, solid walnut frames, hand-carved and polished, five pieces (sofa, arm rocker, arm chair and two reception chairs), upholstered in best Wilton rugs, silk plush trimmed, double stuffed spring edge seats, August sale price 33.89

PARLOR TABLES

No. 8.—Parlor Table, hardwood, golden finish, 18x18-inch top, fancy rim and shaped legs, August sale price ..... .89

The Furniture Department and see for yourself how important this sale is for you. If not come to the store, send for our Furniture Sale price list and order by mail.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO STREET, - - - - - TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD
ONE CENT MORNING PAPER | NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

THE SAN JOSE SCALE AND ANOTHER PEST, PARTICULARLY THE OTHER ONE.

Some few years ago an insect pest, known as the San Jose scale, invaded this province, and threatened havoc among the fruit, forest and shade trees. The Ontario Government very promptly turned its guns upon the invading enemy, and with such success that to-day the San Jose pest has been checked, and its further spread rendered very difficult. It appears that the first person to detect the scale in Ontario was John Vanhorn, a fruit grower of Chatham, who found it in his orchard in 1893, but it was not till some three years later that the presence of the pest became generally known among fruit growers. When the destructive nature of the San Jose scale was fully realized by the agricultural community, there was consternation in the camp. Emergency meetings were called, and the entomological experts of the province were set at work to determine the best method for fighting and subduing the pest. It did not take the Government long to devise machinery for checking the ravages of the dreaded insect. An act to prevent the spread of the San Jose scale was passed in 1898. This act prohibited the importation of any plant infested with the scale; prohibited any person from keeping such a plant or offering it for sale; compelled everyone having reason to suspect that any infested plant was in his possession to report to the Minister of Agriculture; gave power to the Minister to appoint inspectors, and to make inspections, and to destroy any plant found to be infested; conferred on the inspectors the right to enter property for the purpose of making their inspection; and, finally, subjected any person disobeying the provisions of the act to a fine of from $20 to $100, or imprisonment from 10 to 30 days. The dread of the pest grew more serious in the following year, 1899, and, to assuage the public clamor, the Government appointed a commission to report on the best methods for suppressing the evil. One hundred and sixty-eight witnesses were examined under oath. The commissioners presented their report in September, 1899, and submitted twelve recommendations for overcoming the pest. These included the appointment of sub-inspectors, their examination as to fitness, power to destroy trees and shrubs, etc. The energy displayed by the Government in regard to the San Jose pest was prompted by the anticipation of financial loss among the fruit growers and farmers. If the spread of the scale had not been checked, thousands of trees, valued at anywhere from one to twenty dollars each, would have been destroyed. In the face of such a dread possibility, the Government had no other recourse than to pass emergency legislation, involving the province in a big outlay, both for inspectors and for the destruction of infected trees. It is satisfactory to know that the prompt action of the Government has been successful in checking the spread of the scale.

While the Government is applying itself so assiduously to the suppression of pests that prey upon fruit trees, it seems to be doing absolutely nothing towards the suppression of a certain well-known pest that preys upon human beings. There are several points of resemblance between the San Jose scale and the tubercle bacillus. Both are animals, but one is infinitesimally small compared with the other, being discernible only thru the microscope. The San Jose scale attacks a tree. The bacillus preys on man, and principally on the lungs. Each is equally deadly, if unchecked. The scale will kill a tree. The bacillus will kill a human being, if the necessary precautions are not taken. The scale gets its lodgment in trees, thru the agency of nesting birds, strong winds, horses and workmen engaged in the orchard and fruit harvesters. The tubercle bacillus gets its lodgment in men and animals thru dust breathed into the lungs, and in other similar ways. When the bacilli get into the lungs, the person affected is said to have "consumption." In a person afflicted with this trouble, the disease does not originate within the individual himself. The parasite comes from without and finds a lodgment in the lungs, just as the San Jose scale finds its lodgment in the fruit tree.

If the Government sets expensive machinery in motion to prevent fruit and shade trees from infection by insects, why shouldn't it be equally solicitous when it is human beings that are attacked? To all intents and purposes, the tubercle bacillus may be regarded as the San Jose scale, with this exception, that it is men instead of trees that are attacked. Why doesn't the Government do something to eradicate the San Jose scale that is every year killing off thousands of human victims in this province? If an apple tree is worth $5, what value shall we place on a human life? Estimating each individual who succumbs to consumption merely as a wage-earner, it would be well within the mark to value his worth to the community at $2500. Last year the deaths from consumption in Ontario were 3405. The financial loss to the province, on this estimate, would be $8,512,500 yearly. This does not include the loss of employment during the victim's illness, his doctor's bills and other expenses incidental to sickness. In this computation we disregard entirely the misery caused to the friends and relatives of the victims of this human San Jose pest. Omitting this view of the case entirely, we may safely estimate the direct pecuniary loss to the province, thru the unchecked spread of the tubercle bacilli, at ten million dollars per annum, a sum which would go a long way towards buying up all the fruit trees in Ontario.

A question that naturally occurs to one in connection with these two pests is this: Why should the Government take such prompt and effective measures for suppressing the one that preys on fruit trees, while it makes no effort to check the one which fastens itself on the vital tissues of the human body? No such legislation as has been enacted to suppress the San Jose scale has been passed to prevent the spread of the tubercle bacillus. There is no law against the importation of people infested with the pest. No one is prohibited from harboring infested persons in his house. No one is compelled to report suspected cases. There is no system of inspection and no power to isolate persons found to be infected with the pest. In short, the tubercle bacillus is free to circulate wherever it listeth. Those infected with the pest come and go as they please. They spread the bacillus wherever they go—on the streets, in the cars, in public buildings, in their homes. No wonder the ravages of the pest are widespread and fearful to contemplate. No wonder that a census would find, at any given time, at least two hundred infected individuals at large within the city limits.

While the Government passes legislation nearly every session to suppress noxious weeds and insect pests; while it establishes experimental farms to study the peculiarities of the various parasites that prey on animals and plants; while it spends thousands of dollars every year in this direction, not a dollar does it appropriate for the suppression of that greatest of all pests, viz., the tubercle bacillus. Until three years ago no effort of any kind had been made in this country to resist the tubercle pest. The establishment of the National Sanatorium in 1897 was the first time that any intelligent policy was laid down in Canada to fight this greatest of evils. But the establishment of this sanatorium was a purely private undertaking. It was a duty voluntarily assumed by certain philanthropic individuals who realized that the people of this country were being pitilessly decimated by a scourge without any effort being made to save them. Fifty thousand dollars was subscribed and expended in the establishment of the sanatorium at Gravenhurst. That institution has been in operation only about three years, but it has proved most conclusively in that time that an enlarged and comprehensive warfare against the tubercle pest is one of the crying necessities of the day. The Gravenhurst Sanatorium has proved that the pest can be driven out of its lodgment in the human system if the attack against it is begun in time and consistently kept up. It has proved that infected persons are the instruments by means of which the pest is carried to the tissues of the healthy. The sanatorium has been the means of educating the people to a knowledge of the fact that tuberculosis is a contagious and, under certain conditions, a curable disease. Negligent as we have been in devising means for eradicating the tubercle pest it is satisfactory to know that an intelligent effort in the right direction has at last been made. The National Sanatorium is not as yet a great institution, but it has been planned on the right lines, and its development to meet the necessities of the country is only a matter of time, and of a short time, we hope. The institution has already done enough to make itself known thruout Ontario and a large part of Canada. The physicians of the country realize that excellent work is being done by the sanatorium, and the people realize the same thing directly thru the good words that are spoken of it by those whom the institution has benefited. The sanatorium has a grip on the people. Realizing that the tubercle bacillus is a migratory pest like the San Jose scale, the people are beginning to demand that the Government shall make some intelligent effort to suppress it. Thru the sanatorium the people have been awakened to the importance of declaring war upon an enemy that has been allowed to smite them unopposed and to kill them off in thousands and hundreds of thousands. The time has arrived to decide whether the tubercle pest or man is to be the victor. Hitherto the pest has had everything its own way. But if we are able to gauge aright the strength of public opinion this great shame will not much longer be chargeable against us. The National Sanatorium is as yet little more than an experimental station. It can accommodate only fifty patients. It is limited to incipient cases and no provision has been made for patients who are unable to pay the charges of the institution. The sanatorium, of course, has no power to enforce the isolation of the pest outside of its own jurisdiction. This latter is a detail for the Government, and it is one which the Government will before long be called upon to settle. We believe that our charitably disposed people will soon realize that their philanthropy cannot be diverted to a better use than in helping in the movement to eradicate the tubercle pest. The Government, of course, will have to do its share. Between public philanthropy and Government support we hope we shall soon see sufficient means forthcoming to combat the pest in all its phases. In addition to an efficient system of isolation we need sanatoria at different centres for the treatment of indigent patients, laboratories for experimentation and homes for the incurable. We congratulate the officers of the National Sanatorium Association for the success they have achieved in three short years, but their good work is only an earnest of the great and lasting victory over the tubercle pest which is one of the certainties of the near future.

THE CROWN OF SORROW.

The Queen of England, with her Crown of Gold, is known of all nations. But the Queen of England, with her Crown of Sorrow, is known of all people, men and women alike. For while they may differ from her in the Crown of Gold, she, like them, must win the badge of sorrow, and no one has had a greater share of the sorrow of this life than the venerable and venerated woman who—the head of a great Empire and in many respects the greatest of earthly sovereigns—is called upon once again to mourn the loss of a son. She has lived to see her great Empire grow greater, but she, too, has lived to see her husband, two sons, a favorite daughter, a grandson, heir to the throne, sons-in-law, grandchildren, scores of other relatives, and every friend of her youth and nearly every friend of her middle years, depart one after the other for the unknown country. The Queen has had a long life of many friendships, of many ties of the most sacred family kind, but she has seen most all of them rudely snapped by the common enemy. So that venerable woman, brooding over her sorrow in Windsor Castle, is but little removed from the woman in the cottage, grieving for a son killed in war, or for a son whose hand went still in some one of the workshops of the world.

Londoner Killed in Pennsylvania.

London, Ont., July 31.—The police last night received a message from the head office of the Pennsylvania Railway notifying them that Charles Smith, a Londoner, employed as brakeman, had been killed while on duty at Alleghany City. The dead man's mother, who lives at 205 Dundas-street, was promptly notified, and left this morning for the scene of the tragedy.

Rush Continues to Muskoka.

There is no falling off in the heavy traffic to Muskoka these days. The number going to the "highlands of Ontario" this summer is much larger than in any previous season.

PREPARATION FOR BUSINESS

A busy Fall means a large call for help. It is efficient help that climbs the ladder of success. A course in this college will make the climbing easy.

BRITISH AMERICAN Business College, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner Yonge and McGill-streets, Toronto.
DAVID HOSKINS, Chartered Accountant, Principal. 135

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A Large Amount of Business Transacted at Their Regular Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Industrial Exhibition Board was held yesterday at the offices, 82 East King-street, President Andrew Smith being in the chair. Manager Hill read a letter from the Governor-General regretting his absence in the Northwest, and stating that he intended to extend his tour as far as the Klondike. If he happened to be back before the Exhibition closed he would certainly attend. Mr. Hill, having read a letter from the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. McNaught stated that a convention of manufacturers would be held in Toronto on Thursday, Aug. 30. The Board thereupon determined to invite the ladies of the delegates to the convention to attend the Exhibition, to be present at a tea given in their honor and to accept seats in the grand stand in the evening. The day following will be Manufacturers' Day, when the Executive of the association will be entertained at lunch. It might here be mentioned that Wednesday of the first week will be School Children's Day, Thursday Historical, Pioneer and Patriotic Day, Friday Manufacturers' Day and Saturday Ladies' Day. On the recommendation of the Manufacturers' Committee it was decided to take the dining-room out of the Main Building and establish it in the Implement Building, where there will be a band day and night, and everything done to attract the people to the more material part of the Exhibition. Mr. Hill stated that Director-General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, had called on him that day, and requested permission to pledge a tent on the grounds for the purpose of distributing literature. The board decided that if the Pan-American would give them a tent wherefrom to circulate literature next year they could have a tent to do the same this year. A letter was read from premier Ross consenting to officiate at the opening of the Exhibition on Tuesday, Aug. 28. Mr. Hill presented the report of the Inspection Committee as previously made public. President Smith then referred to the loss the board had sustained in the death of Second Vice-President Close. Several gentlemen testified to the esteem in which Mr. Close was held, and Mr. Davies nominated Mr. J. I. Hobson, president of the Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, as his successor on the board. This was carried unanimously, and Mr. Hobson was made chairman of the Dairy Products Committee and a member of all the committees on which Mr. Close officiated. The election of Mr. W. K. McNaught as second vice-president in lieu of Mr. Close closed the proceedings.

SERIOUS LAPSE OF MEMORY.

Collision at Madoc Junction Was the Result of It.

Belleville, July 31.—The inquest into the collision at Madoc Junction on Thursday last was concluded last night, and the jury returned a verdict that the occurrence was due to lapse of memory on the part of Conductor Kerr and Engineer Maybee of the Madoc train in running on the time of the Peterboro train.

SIFTON CASE HELD OVER.

Crown Attorney Magee Was Absent and No Evidence Was Taken.

London, July 31.—Owing to the absence of County Crown Attorney Magee in Stratford, no witnesses in the Sifton case were examined to-day. The investigation will reopen at 10 o'clock to-morrow. Both prisoners continue cheerful. They are kept in separate cells in different parts of the jail, and thus have no means of communicating with each other.

Electricity as Medicine.

Dr. A. C. Sanden's name is known in thousands of households, and his studies and researches in that mysterious power, electricity, have made him famous. The knowledge that he has gained has benefited suffering humanity, and that sage interrogation, "What higher aim can man attain than conquest over human pain?" has evidently been his motto thru life.

The wonderful curative powers of electricity are well known to the medical profession, and the great strides that have been made in this branch of science are astounding. Dr. Sanden's method of applying electricity as an agency for the cure of disease is recognized all over as being without a peer, and the cures that his belts and other appliances have wrought seem almost like miracles. Cases that were apparently hopeless have been conquered and the sufferers sent on their way rejoicing. He has done and is doing a work that is of truly national importance, and unqualified success has crowned his efforts.

In Toronto, Dr. Sanden's offices in the Dineen Building are daily the Mecca of scores of people in search of assistance, and latterly they have kept on increasing to such an extent that he has been compelled to secure the entire upper flat, which he has had handsomely and conveniently fitted up with reception and consultation rooms. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit them, and those in charge, who thoroly understand every detail of the business, will gladly give those calling any information about the belts, etc., that are handled.

License Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Toronto Board of License Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, a petition was presented asking permission to transfer the license of the Rink Hotel from the present premises on Colborne-street to the northwest corner of Yonge and Alice-streets. An application was also received for the transfer of the shop license of Robert H. Coombes, 299 Broadview-avenue, to Albert Harris. Both applications were laid over till the next meeting. Richard Stone, 122½ East Queen-street, one of the hotelkeepers who were given three months in May to sell out, was granted an extension till Jan. 1, 1901.

Missionaries From Japan.

Miss E. M. Trent of Nagoya, Japan, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hieber J. Hamilton of Gifu, Japan, of the Church of England Missionary Society, are home on furlough.

Neuralgia

is Rheumatism of the face. Uric Acid left in the blood by disordered kidneys lodges along the nerve which branches from the eye over the forehead, and across the cheek to the side of the nose. The cause is the same as in all Rheumatism— disordered Kidneys. The cure is likewise the same—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

By Act of Parliament, assented to June 14, 1900, the name of
The Ontario Mutual Life Ass'ce Co'y
Was changed to
THE MUTUAL LIFE Ass'ce Co'y OF CANADA

As the only purely Mutual Life Company in Canada, and as its business extends from Ocean to Ocean a more National and Comprehensive Name was found desirable. Under the new name the management will aim to perpetuate and extend the Same Popular Features and Sound Principles which have made the Company what it is to-day and to which the

Unprecedentedly Profitable Results

to its policyholders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of our policyholders and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe These Results Will Continue to be as satisfactory to policyholders in the future as they have been in the past.

R. MELVIN, President. GEO. WEGENAST, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary. 13

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

David Rogers, M.P., the sole Simon-pure Patron in the present Dominion Parliament, has announced his intention to contest the riding of Frontenac against all comers. David has had a seat in the House since 1896 by rigat of the fact that his candidature was unopposed. But it is interesting to note that Frontenac returned the late Sir George A. Kirkpatrick, a Conservative, since 1867, with large majorities, and twice by acclamation. The year 1896 was the only break in the chain of Conservative representation, and this was due as much to rivalries among the Conservatives as to the Remedial Bill. So Patron David Rogers slipped in. In the House he has been a liberal supporter of the Government, and a frequent short-talker upon the binder twine question. During the recent session nothing separated him from the Ministerial benches except the rumor that he was a Patron. It was said among those who ought to know that David would not be the standard-bearer of the Patrons at the next election. Yet, if he is, and Mr. Calvin of Garden Island comes out against him, as a Conservative, David is doomed to be as dead as a last year's pumpkin.

Mahlon Cowan, M.P. for South Essex, expects to have the contest of his life at the next election with that stalwart Conservative, Lewis Wigle, ex-M.P. Mr. Wigle represented the riding in 1882, and is acknowledged to be one of the strongest campaigners in Canada. He is a good speaker, can call every man in the riding by his Christian name, and is a fighter from the word go. He will be somewhat handicapped in the fight, however, by the fact that M. K. Cowan got the Government to vote over $150,000 for public works in the riding. But, in spite of this specious grant, Mr. Wigle will make the election cake walk interesting for the sitting member.

Joseph Featherston, M.P., the well-known cattle man, will have as his opponent in the coming election Richard Blain. Mr. Featherston has represented Peel in the House of Commons since 1891, succeeding Mr. McCulla, a Conservative. Mr. Blain is a strong debater, has a pleasing appearance and a splendid physique. He is looked upon as the strongest man the party could bring out.

West Ontario is represented in the House by Isaac J. Gould of Uxbridge, whose avocation of banker and personal appearance have gained him the sobriquet of David Harum. West Ontario is a Liberal hive, and there is no doubt that Mr. Gould will again be the choice of the Liberal convention, consequently the riding's representative. He was elected to succeed the late Sir James Edgar, and has been but one session in Parliament. His work is represented by a $4000 vote for the improvement of Pickering harbor.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, asked by The World recently if he thought there would be another session of Parliament before a general election, replied significantly: "A short session would give the members a sessional indemnity."

Hon. John Charlton and an American friend were the guests of the Hon. G. W. Ross last night at the Parliament Buildings, where the resident caterer put a spread fit for a king.

MONEY FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

British Soldiers Send a Contribution to the Ottawa-Hull Relief Fund.

Ottawa, July 31.—Mayor Payment's mail contained the following South African letter, enclosing a draft on the Standard Bank of South Africa for the sum of £41 1s 7d, and speaks for itself:

To the Mayor of Ottawa, Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you, in aid of your Fire Relief Fund, a small contribution, subscribed by the officers, N.C.O. and men of the 2nd Batt. 5th Northumberland Fusiliers in South Africa, as an expression of their sympathy with you in your recent great calamity. Believe me, yours truly,

Charles Lambton,
Lieut.-Col. commanding 2nd Batt., 5th Fusiliers.

THINGS LOOKED THREATENING

And Military Were Called to the Magog Cotton Mills to Keep Strikers Quiet.

Magog, Que., July 31.—The strike situation remains unchanged, as the strikers and the Dominion Cotton Mills Company have failed in coming to an agreement. This morning at 5.30 two companies of the 53rd Battalion of Sherbrooke, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Worthington, arrived here and proceeded to the mills, where they were distributed at the several entrances, and also along the various streets leading to the mills, where the strikers had collected in considerable numbers to prevent the print works hands from proceeding to their places of employment. The special constables sworn in by Mayor Guilbert, who also read the riot act early this morning, are kept busy arresting the chief rioters, one of whom, when they attempted to arrest him, fired two shots over the heads of the police. At 6.30 most of the print works employes went to work.

MR. WILLIAM BURTON HURT.

Aged Resident of Vaughan May Die From Injuries Received Yesterday.

Woodbridge, Ont., July 31.—An accident which may prove fatal occurred this afternoon on the farm of Mr. William Burton of the 8th concession of Vaughan, as Mr. Burton was driving home thru the lane with a small load of binder twine. He had just crossed a bridge about 20 feet high, and had started up the hill, which is near by, when the trace broke, and the wagon and its occupant ran back over the bridge into the river below. The horse broke away and ran home. Mr. Burton fell on a pile of jigstones, his left hip and right leg being broken. He was also badly bruised and shaken up. Mr. Burton has been in poor health for a number of years, and was also a cripple, he having had his leg broken twice before. But slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. It was some time before he was found by the neighbors, who heard his cries for help, and soon a number of people were on the scene, and he was taken home, about half a mile distant. Mr. Burton is over 70 years of age.

LABOR NOTES.

The bakers' strike in George Weston's and A. G. Peter's bakeries is still on, with no signs of a settlement in sight, and both sides confident of winning. The 25 strikers met in Richmond Hall yesterday, and transacted only routine business. Pickets were appointed to station themselves at various points in close proximity to the two shops. Mr. Weston says his business has been little interfered with by the 22 of his bakers going out, and already he has nearly all the vacancies filled. Mr. Weston declares he will never sign the agreement.

A deputation of the striking bakers waited on the Builders' Laborers at their meeting last night in Temperance Hall, and asked for support in their fight. The Laborers pledged themselves to aid the strikers. Fourteen new members were admitted to membership.

At the meeting of the Bricklayers' Union, No. 2, last night, in Richmond Hall, plans for the Labor Day demonstration were discussed. It was decided to have a band to lead them in the parade.

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A CRAZY MAN IN CHURCH.

He Disturbed the Congregation and Declared That He Was a Child of God.

New York, July 31.—An insane man caused a disturbance in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in East One Hundred and Fiftieth-street at early mass yesterday. The women seated near him were terrified, and hurried from their pews.

During the entire celebration of the mass his mouthings, groanings and shouting could be distinctly heard thru the building.

The Rev. Henry J. Otterbein, superior of the order, requested him to be quiet.

"Are you God?" shouted the insane man. "No, you are not, but I am the child of God."

The superior whispered and tried in every way to induce the man to keep quiet, and then called a policeman, at the sight of whom he subsided.

Just before the conclusion of the mass, however, he broke out afresh. This time he was alarmingly boisterous. The Rev. Father Lawrence Kissner, one of the assistants, tried his persuasive powers, but the man could not be calmed.

The policeman had to be recalled. When the insane man saw him he arose in the pew, and with outstretched arms shouted at the top of his voice, "I am the child of God!" The policeman took him by the arm and started down the aisle. There was no struggle. He walked quietly. The Rev. Father Kissner accompanied them to the station house. On the way the insane man said: "If God were not willing you could not arrest me. God told me to go with you. God protects me. I could go to China and fight, but would not be harmed."

Joseph Heider is the man's name. He is about 35 years old. He lived with his father and sister at No. 1294 Fulton-avenue. They have been unable to control him.

He was sent to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

MR. HEALEY WILL BE MISSED.

Well-Known Constable Performed His Last Service at the Union Depot Last Night.

Mr. George Healey, the constable stationed at the Station-street entrance to the Union Depot, who has been superannuated, punched his last ticket at the post last evening. He will now enjoy a well-earned rest, after 35 years of active service with the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Healey will leave for New York in a few days, where he will stay for several weeks, and will then visit other American cities. On his return he will live retired. The vacancy caused by the superannuation of Mr. Healey will be filled by Mr. James Stibbard, at present night constable at the entrance gates to the depot. Mr. Stibbard has been connected with railways nearly all his life, and with the officials of the railways, the employes and the travelling public he is very popular. Mr. Stibbard enters on his new duties this morning, and the position he vacates will be filled by Mr. John Holland, who is stationed at the gates at the foot of Simcoe-street, and who formerly was baggagemaster at Parkdale.

London Stock Market.

London, July 31.—Business was not increased in the markets here to-day, the public not even nibbling, but the tone was harder on the developments in China and Africa.

Paris got over the sensation caused by the assassination of King Humbert without trouble, and the markets here were not affected by the announcement by the government of a coming issue of £15,000,000 exchequer bonds of three to five years' duration, for war purposes.

Americans were idle and featureless, but firm, and they are expected to remain so until after election.

Money was in good demand for the end of the month requirements. The banks did a large business.

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering and frequently valuable lives. This cordial has gained for itself a world wide spread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

Plague at Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, July 31.—The steamer Rome of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Line has been placed under a ten days' quarantine on account of a plague case on board.

SHELVED.

Mounted Police Officers He

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months' leave of absence. Lieut.-Col. Herchmer was 60 years of age on April 25. He joined the N.W.M.P. in 1878 and became commissioner in 1886, so he has held command for 14 years.

The Montfort Mutineers.

Quebec, July 31.—The investigation in the assault case on board the steamer Montfort began at the Police Court this morning, when an Italian was pointed out as the would-be murderer and taken in charge. The condition of the wounded man is not dangerous. The trial of the mutineers will begin to-

ANOTHER BARN GONE.

Lightning Caused Destruction on Noah Cressman's Farm.

New Hamburg, Ont., July 31.—During a thunderstorm shortly before noon to-day the barn belonging to Noah Cressman, in Wilmot Township, one mile east of here, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with this season's crops and a colt and one cow. The rest of the cattle and horses were saved. The contents were insured for $2000.