

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Appointment of More Judges in Montreal District.

BERGERON OF BEAUMARQUIS.

Ottawa, July 4.—The House did a good day's work on bills to-day, passing the election act through committee and disposing of several others. Mr. Bennett's resolution of want of confidence in connection with the coasting laws was defeated by 51 to 32. The House went into supply at 12.15, but had passed no estimates when it rose at 1.30 on the 5th.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Fitzpatrick moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

Mr. Casgrain disputed the suggestion that the Dominion was bound to provide the salaries for three additional Judges in the Superior Court, of Quebec. The Provincial Legislature of Quebec had determined they were necessary. He agreed that there should be a bench of sufficient strength to administer justice efficiently. An arrangement by which the Judges would sit by rotation would be looked upon with favor by the rural bar, and would meet the difficulty with respect to the congestion of business in a few of the districts. The worst feature of the proposal was not the increased cost of \$15,000 a year in the annual expenditure, but that it would perpetuate a system which was not suited to the needs of the present.

Mr. Fitzpatrick agreed that the Judges in this country are inadequately remunerated, and the salaries are not equal to the fees earned by learned members of the bar. That, however, was not the question at issue, but the appointment of three Judges. When Mr. Casgrain was Attorney-General of the strongest Government, numerically speaking, in the Province, he had previously failed to change the judicial system which existed, and to which the people of Quebec were wedded. The Dominion Government, therefore, nothing to do but to provide the salaries for the Judges necessary under the existing system of decentralization, the control of which rested entirely with the Provincial authorities.

Mr. Bergeron argued against the increase in the number of Judges. He charged that administration of justice in Quebec was not satisfactory, and as an illustration of the methods prevailing in some districts in Quebec Mr. Bergeron said that in Beaumarquis the Governor of the jail, Mr. Prudhomme, who was a kind-hearted man, used to allow the prisoners to go out and work during the day time, and they would have a little money when they went to work. He always made it a condition, however, that they were to be back before he locked the door at 6 o'clock in the evening. On one occasion a prisoner who had been out for a few minutes after the appointed hour, and finding the door locked, knocked the skin off his knuckles hammering on the iron door. At last the Governor put his head out of the upstairs window and asked: "Who is there?" "It's I," replied the prisoner at large. "You are very sorry, but I met a man from home; we had a few glasses of beer and I am a few minutes late." "You promised to be here at 6, and to teach you reason for the future you will have to stay somewhere else to-night; you will not get in here," was the Governor's indignant reply, and the prisoner had to sleep outside that night, adding to the misery of the situation. The whole proposition to increase the number of Judges was, he said, a project to make offices for politicians. He moved the six months' hold on the bill.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy supported the bill.

After dinner Mr. Britton resumed the debate, and expressed the opinion that it would be unfortunate if conflict arose between the Dominion and the Provinces relating to the administration of justice, in view of the fact that the Dominion was compelled to provide the court houses and bear all the expense except the salaries of the Judges.

Mr. Louis Davidson pointed out that the motion to give the bill the six months' hold was inopportune, as the bill dealt not only with the additional Judges in the Province of Quebec, but provided for a Chief Justice in the Northwest Territories, and for an additional Judge in the Yukon, where a second Judge was absolutely necessary, and the people asked for Mr. Bergeron for so many years.

Mr. Foster said the six months' hold ought to be moved to every Government measure brought down at this stage of the session. He also objected to the addition of three members to the judiciary of Quebec, on the ground that there was ample strength of judicial timber on the Quebec bench, and was only a matter of distribution and adjustment of work. If the Yukon and Northwest Territories were good, it was not the fact of the Opposition that they were associated with the Quebec clause.

Mr. Montague said there would not be any objection to the clauses referring to the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Foster, in Mr. Bergeron's absence, said he would be willing to withdraw the six months' hold amendment. The amendment was declared lost on division, and the bill was read a second time, passed through committee and stands for third reading.

The copyright bill was passed through committee and stands for third time. The House went into supply at 12.15 a.m. An item in connection with the Cornwall Canal was discussed for some time, but no action was taken. Then the \$50,000 item in Mr. Fisher's main estimates to provide for the carrying out of the regulations respecting health on public works was brought up, but Dr. King's New Bill, which is in order that he might look up the regulations which were published in January last.

The House rose at 1.20, passing no estimates.

Fruit Crop Will be Good.

Mr. Woolworth, who is Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, says we are going to have a grand peach crop. He was at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, yesterday, talking to the Minister of Agriculture about arrangements for exportation of grapes to England under Government control, and for which there is an appropriation. Plums and grapes promise well, and pears are fair and of good quality, he says.

Str. Thomas Farrell, the sculptor, President of the Royal Elphinstone Academy, died at Dublin.

FAREWELL TO T. G. THOMSON.

Pleasant Gathering of the Congregation and Two Presentations.

Last evening at the home of Mr. Robt. Thomson, Hannah street west, a social was given as a farewell to Rev. T. G. Thomson, the retiring pastor of Locke Street Presbyterian Church. There was a large gathering of the congregation and many words of kind regard for Mr. Thomson were heard. Mr. D. M. Cameron was Chairman, and on behalf of the congregation presented Mr. Thomson with a purse, making a suitable address in doing so. Mr. J. H. Horning, late Superintendent of the Sunday school, Thomas Gentle, the senior elder, Robert Patterson, Chairman of the Board of Managers, and Mr. A. J. Jansen also spoke, referring to the work of Mr. Thomson's pastorate. The recipient made a feeling reply. The Ladies' Aid of the church, through Mrs. Robert Thomson and Mrs. M. J. Jansen, presented Mrs. Thomson with an address and an autograph quilt.

Refreshments were served, and a most pleasant evening spent.

OUR ELECTRIC RAILS.

Canada Has a Creditable Showing in the Returns.

Figures compiled by Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, with respect to electric railways in Canada, show that during the year ending December 31st, 1899, there were 104,033,659 passengers carried, which is equal to carrying every soul in the country twenty times. Compared with the previous year the number of passengers carried increased nearly nine and one-half million. The number of transfers given in Toronto was over ten and one-half million. These are not included in the passengers carried. The amount of paid-up capital invested in electric railways in 1899 was \$21,700,000. The railways in 1899 carried 18,166,191 passengers. The total number of miles run by the electric cars was 29,646,847, as against 25,292,859 miles for the steam railways. Together the steam and electric railways carried over 120,000,000 passengers, and the proportion was about 13 by steam to 87 by electricity.

"BULLY FOR THE OLD MAN!"

A Kansas Pilgrim's Greeting to Pope Leo.

Montreal, July 4.—Hon. Mr. Evans, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, had a private audience with His Holiness the Pope a few days ago. Speaking of papal receptions, Mr. Evans, who is a member of the Roman Catholic world, was brought in a chair, all of the pilgrims began to shout, each in his own tongue, "Long live the Pope!" and in the midst of the din of voices and excitement, a very tall man, who was standing quite near Mr. Levesque, and who hailed from the State of Kansas, yelled out loudly that all the others, "Bully for the old man! Bully for the old man!"

A JEALOUS WOMAN.

It is Thought Anne Holcomb Shot Joseph Bollo and Herself.

Granby, July 4.—What is thought to have been an attempted murder and suicide took place at West Granby about 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. The victims are Joseph Bollo, 39 years old, and his wife, a woman first shot Bollo and then attempted to take her own life.

At 2 o'clock it was said by a physician, who had seen the injured couple, that neither probably would live through the day. The cause of the shooting is thought to have been jealousy.

THE FOURTH IN MANILA.

Another Skirmish to Remind U. S. There is War Yet.

Manila, July 5.—The fourth of July was strikingly observed here. The town was generally decorated with American flags in contrast with a year ago, when there was none.

The first election was held yesterday in Nigan, where the municipal officers were chosen under Gen. Otis' orders for the establishment of municipalities.

A detachment of soldiers following the Indians of Delta Rio Grande, met the enemy yesterday and killed twelve and captured six rifles. Three Americans were killed and two wounded.

Mr. Stewart's Guy Pole.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—In conversation with Mr. Anthony Copp, senior partner of the firm of Copp Brothers, whose firm name headed the petition in favor of Mr. Stewart's guy pole to his derrick remaining on Market street in front of my property, I may state that Mr. Copp expressed surprise that the firm's name was on the list, more particularly heading of the list as Mr. Wm. Copp has been out of the city for some days; and he thinks Mr. Stewart has no right to place an unsightly pole on the street in front of my property, and as it is placed across the street overhanging two trolley wires, if the pole should break in lifting heavy weights, lives would be jeopardized, and the city would be held responsible. And as Mr. Stewart has 56 feet from the main to the corner of his lot, he thinks he has plenty of room for a 48-foot boom to swing clear of the guy pole, and that it should be placed on his own property. Yours, etc., H. H. Hurd.

Hamilton, July 4, 1900.

City Improvement.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—I do trust the suggestion made at the last meeting of the Hamilton City Improvement Society "that all citizens who go away for the summer should make provision to have their lawns and boulevards looked after" will receive approval. The authorities in looking after the removal of noxious weeds, keeping the streets clean and giving a semi-weekly collection of garbage are trying to do their share in making Hamilton attractive, and all deserve the support of the public. —Sympathizer.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those (freight) lifters, workers, Dr. King's New Bill, which is in order that he might look up the regulations which were published in January last.

GOT OFF HIS FAMILY.

And Left His Fortune to Young Bride of His Dotage.

RELATIVES EXCLUDED BY WIFE.

New York, July 5.—A man of wealth who voluntarily became a hack driver, a descendant of a Revolutionary family who in his old age wedded a servant, a divorcee of parents, the elopement of a daughter with a married man, a curious parallel in the lives of two old men, are some of the details of a family's history that will be told in court when the children and grandchildren of the late Robert Courtwright, of Fordham, bring suit for the annulment of his will, as they have declared their intention of doing.

Robert Courtwright died on June 23rd last from cancer of the stomach, at his home, No. 2,726 Marion avenue. Though he had numerous sons and daughters, the only relative who survived was his only son, Adolphus Kibbe, who he married her was a housekeeper in the employ of Jefferson Seligman. It was to her Courtwright left almost his entire estate, and his children and grandchildren will allege that undue influence was used.

Courtwright's grandfather was an officer in the revolution, and was one of the best known in Westchester county. Robert Courtwright in his youth went to Bridgeport, became a prosperous contractor and married a belle of the town, whom he established in a pretentious home.

His eldest son, Robert, had attained his majority when there came a crisis in the family. Courtwright left his home, vowing never to return. He fled to his wife to provide shelter for his children. She sued for divorce on the ground of abandonment, and he did not defend the suit. Soon after obtaining a decree Mr. Courtwright married a man named Hudson.

Wishing to free himself entirely from the association of his early manhood, Courtwright, twenty years ago, went to Fordham, where for years he lived the life of a recluse. Though possessed of abundant means, he became a hackman, owning the sorriest looking horse and hack seen around Fordham station.

His former wife now resides with her husband, Hudson. Courtwright never, so far as is known, had any further communication with her, though he corresponded with his son, Theodore, and with his three daughters.

He started his son in the jewelry business in Yonkers, but Theodore left the \$3,500 his father had given him and returned to Bridgeport. One of the daughters eloped with a married man, who had three children. This man's wife obtained a divorce, and he then married another woman, daughter, but her father, according to Mrs. Courtwright No. 2, never forgave her. Some German friends of Courtwright in 1895 in Bronx Park introduced him to a young woman, who, tall, slender, good looking woman of thirty-five. He was then seventy-one. Three weeks later they were married. As a wedding present Courtwright gave the young woman a house which they went to live and another house adjoining.

Courtwright last April was seized with cancer of the stomach. Told that he had only a few months to live, he made a will on April 21st last, in which he named as executors his wife and Mr. Briggs, a neighbor.

In this will he bequeathed to Mrs. Courtwright \$100,000 in cash; to his daughter in Germany, whom he had never seen, \$1,000; to Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church, \$8,000; to a niece, Mrs. Florella Thompson, of Yonkers, \$1,000, and the residue of his estate, about \$100,000, to Mrs. Courtwright.

When Courtwright died, on June 23rd, Mrs. Courtwright notified his children and grandchildren, who came to the house in Marion avenue on the day of the funeral, but who, she says, ignored her.

The next day they called to ask about the old man's will. Mrs. Courtwright referred them to her lawyers, Clocks & Clocks. The son, Theodore, and four other relatives went to see the lawyers last Wednesday, and were told to meet at Mrs. Courtwright's home the next day.

Twelve of the relatives went there last Thursday, but Mrs. Courtwright met them at the threshold. "My husband requested me," she said, "to let you all in, but I forbade you to enter."

She was obdurate, and her lawyer, DeWitt Washington Clocks, standing by her, refused to admit the relatives to the assembled relatives and to a curious crowd that had gathered. The relatives left avowing their intention of breaking the will.

"I don't break the will," Mrs. Courtwright said yesterday. "My husband was not coerced or unduly influenced. He knew what he was doing, and he left me the bulk of his estate because he felt that he never truly happy until I married him. He hated his children, his first wife and his grandchildren, because he thought they were influenced in their love of him because of their interest in his fortune. I shall fight the will to the end. I shall win; they shall get nothing."

Imperialism.

One of the chiefest topics of discussion among thinking citizens is the rapid development of Imperialism, both in the British colonies and in the United States.

The title of a valuable and well-reasoned article in the July Canadian Magazine by John Lewis, who is among the cleverest of Canadian journalists. An illustrated article on the Hull-Ottawa fire and a Canadian story by A. Fraser are other features of what is an excellent issue of our national publication.

Wedding Anniversary.

Tuesday evening, July 3rd, being the third anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hildebrand, they entertained at their home their friends on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, 195 Jackson street east, parents of Mrs. Hildebrand. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns. Mr. Hildebrand gave a phonograph concert, and all then adjourned to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand, 64 Ferguson avenue south, where a sumptuous supper was served by Aussen, confectioner. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand received many useful presents.

Now Countess of Rothes.

One of the recent society events of the London season was the marriage of the Earl of Rothes to Miss Noelle Edwards, only child of Mr. Thomas Dyer Edwards, of Brinkman Park, Gloucester. The bride is a granddaughter of Col. Villiers, who commanded the old 47th Regiment when it was here, and a granddaughter of Col. Villiers, Toronto, and Mr. F. Villiers, of this city.

CRONJE AND FELLOW EXILES.

Comparatively Comfortable in Their Far-away Island Prison.

St. Helena papers up to May 30th are to hand. They contain full reports of the arrival of General Cronje, Mrs. Cronje and their children. While the 514 Boer rank and file were being escorted to the camp prepared for their wife were driven to the castle, where they were received by Governor and Mrs. Sterndale. They were then driven to the residence appointed for them—Kent cottage—during their stay on the island. As it was Easter Monday and a general holiday, the whole population of St. Helena crowded into Jamestown to see the landing of the exiles. As Colonel Schiel and two other exiles had made an attempt to escape from the Milwauke on the Saturday night, they were taken ashore separately and temporarily confined in the High Knoll fort.

When they first landed the Boer prisoners were a motley crowd of beings of all ages, from boys of 14 to greybeards of 60, some clean and decently clad, others dirty, unkempt, and badly looking. But a few days in Deadwood camp made a great difference in their appearance. They became quite happy and comfortable and spent the time in singing, dancing, joking and all sorts of amusements. They elected a captain to be their mouthpiece in communicating with the government, and a canteen was established within the camp enclosure, but it was not allowed to be sold. On the Sunday after landing General Cronje and Mrs. Cronje drove from Kent cottage to attend divine service at the camp.

The prisoners, on the other hand, were in a state of great excitement and saluted as the carriage passed, the general baring his head in response. After the service, which was conducted by a Dutch clergyman, Cronje in conversation with his officers and men.

CHINESE NAMES.

How an Authority on the Language Would Pronounce Them.

An authority on the pronunciation of Chinese names, as transcribed into English, assures us that there need be no anxiety about the matter. The many Chinese names now appearing in the newspapers if the speaker will remember that the vowels in these names are uniformly those of the Italian or continental alphabet, namely:

1. A is always about as a in far; e always approximately as e in they or them; i very like i in machine or sin; o as either the o of song or bow, and u always as the u of rule.

2. Also it should be remembered, every syllable has an independent value and should be given that value in pronunciation.

3. As for consonants, they are pronounced exactly as written. These three rules will secure as correct a pronunciation of Chinese names as can be secured without an instruction.

For example, under the first rule, one would say tah-ko, for Taku, not take-oo. Under the second rule, frequently heard the word pronounced: Lee-hung-chang for Li Hung Chang, not like he-hung-chang.

Peking for Pekin, not peek-in. Shanghai for Shanghai, not shaw-high.

Tseng-lee-yah-men for Tsung Li Yamen, not tsung lie yamen, and so on.

Under the second rule Tsai Tsin is pronounced as tsai-teen, accenting the yen syllable; not teen tsin. General Nieh's name is Nie-yeh. The Chinese consonant tael is not tate, but tah-ale pronounced quickly.

Yunnan is yon-nah-foo, not yun-nan-fu.

In like manner all words are pronounced with syllable distinctness and with uniform vowel sound.

Under the third rule the province name Szechuan is sounded, not zekuan, but nearly as zehchooan, touching the choo very lightly; Ngan-hwei as inggahwee, dropping the h in Marion; and the name of the island of Loo-choo, not loo-choo, but loo-choo, and the German possession Kiau Chau is Keeahoo.

ABOUT BRYAN.

The Democratic Leader Has Aged in the Last Four Years.

It is the verdict of those who have but occasionally seen Mr. Bryan during the last four years that he has aged greatly. When he was nominated in 1896, he was 38 years old, and possessed a vitality and vigor that made him a man of mark in any circle. There was an alertness of eye, a mobility of mouth, a smoothness of feature, an absence of the lines that denote care, mental and physical strain, and a musical ring to the voice. To-day his eye is stern, the mouth, in repose, is tightly closed, and there is a metallic sound, faint but yet distinct, in his voice. There is a fullness under the eyes, and about them little "crow's" feet. Two well-marked lines diverge to right and left from the nostrils, and there is a deep indentation in the chin where before were the merest outlines of a dimple.

While Mr. Bryan has been unable to convince a majority of the American people of the soundness of his logic, it is a curious fact that he can, in a few minutes' conversation, convince even his stanchest opponents of his absolute sincerity.

When he is a regular attendant at church, but not inclined to pose as a religious man. His amusements are simple. His books are, for the most part, religious. These are the great majority are compilations of the great speeches of all times, histories and economics. Horseback riding is another enjoyment. He has a 30-acre farm, where he practices agriculture and conducts experiments in soil-culture. His family is his chief care. His home life is everything that can be desired. When he is on his travels he never forgets the members of his family, and his course can be accurately traced by the stream of gifts he sends home.—H. T. Dobbin in Leslie's Weekly.

An actor says he avoids the coast towns because of the light houses.

Want to feel good in Hot Weather.

Eat...

Grape Nuts

there's a reason.

GIANTS OF OTHER DAYS.

This Earth Once Inhabited by Men of Gigantic Size.

ONE EIGHTEEN FEET HIGH.

That the human race has degenerated in size as well as longevity is a fact well attested by various authorities. The well-known physician of the city, who has made a life study of brain and cerebral development, says that visiting the catacombs of Paris, what struck him most in those vast ancient graveyards was the great size of the skulls in comparison with those of more modern mankind. This superiority of development of the men who lived a thousand years ago the doctor attributed to their air life then in vogue and the physical sports and exercises indulged in.

There are several races of giants mentioned in the Bible, and the Greek and Roman history in which are recorded many examples which serve to show that these specimens of elongated humanity were by no means rare at one period of the world's history.

Thus it is mentioned that Emperor Maximilian was eight feet some inches high. The body of Orestes, according to the Greeks, was eleven feet and a half in height; the giant Gollum, brought from Arabia to Rome under Claudius Caesar, measured near ten feet, and the bones of Scandellia and Pusio, keepers of the gardens of Salust, were but six inches shorter.

The probability is that a number of cultivated Greece and Rome, among the semi-barbarous ancestors of the greater part of present day European nations physical development reached often to more wonderful proportions.

REACHED ENORMOUS SIZE.

The Chevalier Scory, in his voyage to the peak of Teneriffe, says that they found in one of the sepulchral caverns of that mountain the head of a Guanche which had eighty teeth and that the body was more than fifteen feet long. The giant Ferragus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was 18 feet high.

At Rouen, in 1509, in digging in the ditches near the Rouennais, there was found a stone tomb containing a skeleton, whose skull held a bushel of corn and whose shin bone reached up to the girdle of the tallest man there being four feet long, and consequently the body must have been 18 or 18 feet high. Upon the tomb was an engraving: "In this tomb lies the noble and puissant lord, the Chevalier de la Vallée, and his bones." There is, indeed, evidence in the ponderous armor and two-handed sword, which remain to us in museums, to prove the truth of the story.

Platerius, a famous physician, declared that he saw at Lucerne the true human bones of a subject, which must have been at least nineteen feet high.

Valance, in Dauphine, boasts of possessing the bones of the giant Bucart, tyrant of the Vivarais, who was slain by an arrow of the Count de Babilion, his vassal. The Dominicans had a part of the shin bone, with the articulation of the knee, and his figure painted in fresco, with an inscription showing that the giant was twenty-two and one-half feet high and that his bones were found in 1705 near the banks of the Morderi, a little river at foot of the mountain of Crusol, upon which (tradition says) the giant dwelt.

On Jan. 11th, 1613, some masons digging near the ruins of a castle in Dauphine, in a locality which had long been called the giant's field, at the depth of eighteen feet discovered a brick tomb thirty feet long, twelve feet wide and eight feet high, on which was a grey stone, with the words "Gigantibus ossibus hic repositum." When the tomb was opened they found a human skeleton entire, twenty-five and one-half feet long, ten feet wide across the shoulders and five feet deep from the breast to the back. The teeth were each about the size of an ox's foot and his shin bone measured four feet.

Near Magarino, in Sicily, in 1516, was found a giant thirty feet high. The head was the size of a hog's head, and each of his teeth weighed five ounces.

Near Palermo, in the valley of Magara, in Sicily, a skeleton of a giant thirty feet long was found in the year 1548 and another thirty-three feet high in 1550. Several of the gigantic bones of this latter subject are still preserved by private persons in Italy.

The Athenians found nearly thirty-two famous skeletons, one thirty-four and another thirty-six feet in height.

At Totin, in Bohemia, in 758 was found a skeleton, the head of which could scarcely be encompassed by the arms of two men together and whose legs, which are still preserved in the city of Prague, were twenty-two feet long. The skull of the giant found in Macedonia in September, 1691, held 210 pounds of corn.

The celebrated English scientist Sir Hans Sloane, who treated the matter very learnedly, does not doubt the facts above related, but thinks the bones were those of elephants, whales or other animals. But it has been well remarked that, while elephants' bones may be shown to those of giants to superficial observers, this can never impose upon such distinguished anatomists as have testified in many cases to the mammoth bones being undoubtedly of man.

Whales, which by their immense bulk are more likely to be substituted for the largest giants, have neither arms nor legs, and the head of that marine animal has not the least resemblance to that of man. If it be true, therefore, that a great number of the gigantic bones mentioned have been seen by experts and have by them been reported to be real human remains, it may reasonably be inferred that the existence of men of superior physical proportions to any of modern times has been proved.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Close of First Meeting of the International Association.

Port Huron, Mich., July 5.—The closing session of the first International Good Roads Congress was held yesterday, and steps taken towards effecting a permanent National or International Good Roads Association.

Hon. Martin Dodge, director of the United States Good Roads Inquiry Department; Andrew Pattullo, President of the Ontario Good Roads Association; and Del. Carl Moore, of St. Louis, were appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Interstate Good Roads Association for such purposes.

Might Hang a Lawyer.

A blacksmith of a village in Spain murdered a man and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants of the place joined together and begged the alcalde that the blacksmith might not suffer, because he was necessary to the place, which could not do without a blacksmith to shoe horses, mend wheels and such offices. But the alcalde said: "How, then, can I carry out the law?" A laborer answered: "There are two lawyers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough; you may hang the other."

..GENERAL SUPPLIES..

At our Great street store, in connection with our many different departments, we have opened an Ice Cream Parlor, which seems to be well patronized this hot weather. For home use we will supply you with ice cream by the gallon, quart, pint or as may be required.

A. W. SWAZIE, Stores 67 Barton street east, 87 John street south.

STATLER'S

ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO, N.Y.



Men's Fine Summer Shirts

Everything to be desired in the line of Laundered or Unlaundered, Neglige or Stiff Front Shirts, print, zephyr or fine English cotton.

Men's Soft Front Shirts, in stripes and checks, in zephyrs and print, at ... 75c
Men's Neglige Shirts, light color; you know the kind with the soft, rolling collar, that does not wilt on a hot day, only ... 50c
Men's Print Laundered Shirts ... 50 and 75c
Men's White Laundered or Unlaundered Shirts, at ... 50, 75c and \$1.00

READY MADE FISSUES.

Of course they are entirely the newest thing, and we have not been slow in getting them.

Fine White Net Fissues, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and insertion to match, two designs, at ... 50 and 75c
Fine White Lace Ties at 29c
Honiton Trimmed Net Ties, special at ... 50c
Windsor Bow Ties, in plain and plaid silks, at ... 15 and 25c

GINGHAMS.

Fancy Pink and White Striped Zephyr Gingham, at yard ... 15c
Blue and White Checked Zephyr Gingham at yard ... 12c
Maive and White Checked Gingham at yard ... 12c
Roman Striped Zephyr, in delicate colorings, at yard ... 12c

2 pieces Fancy Striped Dimities at yard ... 15c
Very fine quality of Corded Dimity at yard ... 20 and 25c
Fine Indian Lawn, special at yard ... 15c
Plain White Organdie at yard ... 15, 20, 25 and 35c
Fancy Blue Organdie at yard ... 25c

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS.
Coal Oil Stoves.
1-Burner Stoves, iron reservoir, each ... 50c
2-Burner Stoves, iron reservoir, each ... \$1.50
3-Burner Stoves, iron reservoir, each ... \$2.00
Extension Tops for coal oil stoves, each ... 60c and \$1.00
Ovens for oil stoves, each ... \$1.50
Steam Cookers, each ... \$2.00
Tin Tea Kettles at each, 15, 20c
Fry Pans at each ... 10 and 15c
Tin Sauce Pans at each ... 10, 12 and 15c
3-piece Sauce Pans for oil stoves, each ... 75c
Iron Heaters with cover ... 50