

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
Limited, Publishers.
191-232 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:
Business Department.....107
Editorial Rooms.....124 and 125
Job Printing Department.....178

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of the Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City.....\$5.00
One year.....\$50.00
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City.....\$6.00
One year.....\$60.00
One month.....\$2.00
Daily, by Mail, Outside City.....\$2.00
One year.....\$20.00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
Buffalo, N. Y., J. Seidenburg, Elm-street Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill., Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.
Louisville, Ky., Kentucky International News Company.
Montreal, Que., Peter Murphy, Post-office News Stand.
Toronto—Queens Hotel News Stand.
Toronto—Rossin House News Stand.
Windsor, Y. E. Macintosh & Sons.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 8.

THE INDIAN UNREST.

The murder of Sir William Wylie by an Indian student is one of the incidents that not only show how difficult it is to govern an Oriental race, but also how difficult it is to educate them up to that condition where they will be fit for self-government. In its control of India, the English parliament finds it difficult to recognize the fact that the Indians are not imbued with Anglo-Saxon ideas. Especially is that the case in the different estimates that the two races place on the value of human life. The Englishman estimates it very highly—the Indian but lightly. Murder and suicide are serious crimes in the eyes of the one man; but the other thinks nothing of taking his neighbor's life or giving up his own.

The English people in their control of India have been trying to educate the native races. As education has progressed, the Indian has begun to feel the desire for self-government. But while the authorities have been moving in this direction, they have not moved as rapidly as the native thinks they should have done. That, under the circumstances, he should cry loudly for what he considers reforms, is quite natural, and would be quite laudable if he adopted the Anglo-Saxon methods of agitation. But he does not. He thinks his arguments can be best emphasized by the knife, the pistol, and the bomb. And this is what the average Englishman seems incapable of understanding. The Socialist or ultra Radical, who denounces the Government because it does not give the Hindoo and the Mohammedan all he asks for, may be sincere, or he may be only using the native for political purposes. In either case he does not realize that he is encouraging assassination.

Nor do English statesmen realize the intrinsic differences between the Occidental and the Oriental. A section of the so-called "advanced" Indians have been publicly preaching murder—not only in India but in England. There is a paper called the Indian Sociologist, published in London. According to cable dispatches, a recent issue of this paper used the following language: "Political assassination is not murder. All unprejudiced men treat political assassins not as criminals in anyway, but often regard them as benefactors of their race." The average Englishman, reading this language, would probably dub it "communal rot," and think no more of it. He does not realize that the writer is in earnest; and that the people for whom he writes take his language seriously, and would not have the slightest scruple in acting upon it.

This indifference, coupled with that freedom of speech allowed in England, is not correctly estimated by the Oriental. He has not lost the idea, inherited through long ages of despotic rule, that if a government allows adverse criticism it is simply through fear. If the British Government is not afraid, he says to himself, why does it not chop off the heads of those men who abuse it? That is what he would do, and he judges others by himself.

It is not an easy problem to solve. There is nothing more difficult than for a man to put himself in the place of another of an alien race who, by heredity and temperament, is his very opposite. To the Englishman self-government includes self restraint and obedience to law until the law is changed. The Oriental has not reached this plane. Until he does the governing races will have to treat him accordingly.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

While it is generally believed that more attention is now paid to the care of the teeth of children than was the case twenty or thirty years ago, investigation at the New York health department serves to show that there is still great neglect in regard to this important matter, so far at least as that city is concerned. Under the health laws of that state children are required to obtain work certificates from the department before they are permitted to take employment. In May last 500 boys and girls, ranging

in age from 14 to 16 years, underwent dental examination at health headquarters, the examination being the same as dentists make of private patients, and careful notes were made, showing which teeth were diseased, unsound, crooked or lacking. Only fourteen were found to have sound teeth, and even these needed cleaning such as only a dentist can give. In one case the teeth were completely obscured by tartar, while many had pitted teeth and malformed jaws. Among the 486 children there were 2,808 unsound teeth. Only 25 out of the 500 had ever had any dental treatment other than extraction, and for these only 41 teeth had been filled. A case quite representative of many unfortunate ones who choose display rather than health and soundness, was that of a girl with six decayed teeth who had had a dentist put a gold crown on one front tooth.

It is estimated by those who have been engaged in the investigation that if these 500 children are representative of the 25,000 who will want work papers during the summer, either that array of children must go without dental attention or their families or private philanthropy must pay out from a quarter to half a million dollars. One prominent practitioner believes that the cost may be reduced and a splendid educational campaign begun by enlisting the services of recent dental graduates. The Children's Aid Society has offered to equip dental clinics in fifteen industrial schools if dentists can be found who will give their services, as is now being done at two of the large city schools, or if individuals will come forward to provide funds to engage dentists who will be in attendance constantly. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has offered to both assist children to find dentists who will do work at reasonable prices, or to pay for the work on all Brooklyn children whose parents cannot afford the expense. In Manhattan there are organizations which are willing to aid in a similar work.

The condition of the teeth of children is a matter of much importance, as on it depends to no inconsiderable extent their health in after years, and a little of the interest shown by organizations in New York would not be out of place in other communities.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

Some interesting statistics regarding the inspection of live animals entering and leaving Canada is contained in a blue-book recently issued by the department of agriculture. During the year ended March 31, 1908, there was a very large falling off in the importations of horses from the United States, as compared with the preceding twelve months, when the number entering almost doubled that of any previous similar period. The import inspections of horses in 1907 totalled 43,234; in 1908, 24,404. The import inspections of cattle for 1908 were 11,924, as compared with 26,147 in 1907, and of sheep, 53,424, against 95,905. The imposition of a 30-day quarantine on hogs has resulted in an almost total cessation of the importation of this class of animal. As a result of danger of hog cholera being imported by other than legal methods—a much dreaded possibility in view of our previous experience of this disease—is almost nil. From countries other than the United States the import inspections last year were 1,456 horses, 233 cattle and 2,790 sheep, against 1,354 horses, 176 cattle, and 1,122 sheep in 1907.

There were tested on arrival from the United States last year 3,633 horses, 247 of which were in infected shipments. Fifty-four of the animals were found to be diseased and were returned. Two swine and one cow were refused admission from the United States, at Emerson, Man., for being affected with hog cholera and tuberculosis, respectively.

The pure-bred imports last year totalled 1,703 horses, 1,238 of which were from Great Britain and 358 from the United States; cattle, 244 from Britain and 379 from the States, while of the 2,875 pure-bred sheep imported, 2,790 were from the mother country. Export inspections also form part of the work of officers of the department. These are conducted at Montreal, Bridgeburg, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, St. John and Halifax, while local shipments from Canada are inspected at other points as circumstances warrant. The excessive severity of the winter of 1906-07 resulted in a serious diminution in the number of western cattle exported last season.

All cars conveying cattle from the range country are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after use, while the system of double inspection, by which all western cattle are unloaded and carefully inspected at Winnipeg, and again on arrival at Montreal, renders it highly improbable that affected animals can leave the country. During the year ended March 31, 1908, there were inspected for export 535 horses, 148,447 cattle, 116,207 sheep and 272 swine, of which 240 cattle and 125 sheep were rejected—all but 91 for lameness or injury received.

FATE OF THE BOYS.

(St. Louis Star.)
There are nearly a million boys each year who terminate their school

life and go to work to earn a living. The majority of them are poorly equipped for their life work by what they have learned in school. Their education is along such lines that they are able to continue it long enough they make fair bank clerks, stenographers, etc., but poor carpenters and plumbers or any other skilled laborers.

The question is, shall the effort to give boys a practical industrial education be left to totally inadequate private endeavor, or shall the public educational system be as interested in fitting the youth of the country for skilled mechanical trades as it now is in equipping them for a life behind the counter or an office chair?

The establishment of manual training courses in connection with some public school systems is evidence that public educators realize that mechanical as well as academic education is a legitimate public effort, and that such courses have not yet been placed on a practical basis.

ROMANCE OF MARRIED LIFE.

(Savannah (Ga.) News.)
Really, the romance of life begins only after marriage. It is then that character is developed, that personality is cultivated, that the individual becomes a confirmed old maid or old bachelor, life is more or less in the nature of a picture, with comedy and athletics predominating. The most in it is fun and frolic, music and dancing, running and singing, plucking flowers, and so on. That is, it is a picture, a rule, that comes the realities that make men and women great and noble, or the reverse.

ENGLAND AND MOHAMMEDISM.

(Brooklyn Standard Union.)
The only power which has been able to preserve law and order in Mohammedan countries is England, whose king is sovereign over more followers of the prophet Mohammed than the Sultan of Turkey. Egypt and India and the Sudan are examples of what can be accomplished by overwhelming force. Germany would doubtless be glad of the chance to show what it could do in Asia Minor and Armenia and Syria; but still more hopeful, because more nearly possible, is the expectation of an improvement to come about as the result of the new semi-constitutional government of Turkey.

FAT, FAIR AND FORTY-TWO.

(N. Y. Tribune, July 2.)
"Our Lady of the Snows" yesterday blushing confessed to having seen forty-two summers. We beg to assure her that she doesn't look it, though she is big enough, strong enough and rich enough to stand enough to be ten times as old.

LEPROSY.

(Chicago Tribune.)
With all the progress in medical science it would appear that leprosy has not been clearly defined. Nor are physicians agreed as to its possibilities of contagion. The disease is a very serious one, and its treatment is a long and painful one. It is a disease which is often found in the public mind. Cast out as a leper, deprived of all society, shunned by all, and under the ban of medical and civil law, he has been a thing at once of pity and abhorrence. Yet now physicians declare that his case is not one of leprosy, and he has been taken to New York City for examination. A legislative committee went to the settlement and reported that the petitioners should be brought to Honolulu. The board of health brought eleven of the suspects to the capital and infected them to rigid examination. Some of these patients had been sent to Molokai years before bacteriological experiments were used in determining the disease. Others have, since that time, after having been pronounced infected with the leprosy bacillus. But on the re-examination none of the eleven was found so infected.

THE MODER NOVEL.

(Westminster Gazette.)
In a new and thrilling story advertised to appear in the New York ladies' paper the author is prodigal with his sensations in the very first chapter. Within twenty lines the heroine is in a state of "dry, convulsing lips"; feels the blood leave her face; hears words ringing in her ears; "feels something singling in her head; and the veins in her neck swell so that she fears they will burst. Avill burst, she thinks, and she is literally, she has to grip the table to prevent herself from falling. Really, in twenty lines this is an embarras de richesses, and the author in the name of literature.

MOST WIDELY-CIRCULATED.

(From the London Globe.)
The most widely-circulated book in the world, we are informed by a Paris contemporary, is a Chinese almanac, printed in Peking by the Imperial Press. The edition consists of 8,000,000 copies, which are sent into the provinces, and so great is the interest in it that it is sold at a high price. The information contained, that of the 8,000,000 copies not one comes back to the printer. The almanac is the Bible, and next to the Bible in popularity comes "Don Quixote," and then Uncle Tom's Cabin. This is difficult to accept as true, but the figures are attained by any publication in the western world. The work which attains the widest circulation in Europe and America is the Bible, and next to the Bible in popularity comes "Don Quixote," and then Uncle Tom's Cabin. This is difficult to accept as true, but the figures are attained by any publication in the western world. The work which attains the widest circulation in Europe and America is the Bible, and next to the Bible in popularity comes "Don Quixote," and then Uncle Tom's Cabin. This is difficult to accept as true, but the figures are attained by any publication in the western world.

A TORONTO-FACE.

(Hamilton Spectator.)
A Toronto woman earned a dollar for shaving by shaving her husband's face for him. Only a Toronto man would have the face to let his wife do a thing like that.

A MAILMIS.

(Vancouver Sun.)
For the Mail and Empire it is always silly when it discourses on politics, but it is a long-earred ass of itself as it has in criticizing the appointment of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as minister of the interior that he was not a hony-fisted "labor" man.

FAMILY LONGEVITY.

(From the London Standard.)
At a local Government board inquiry held yesterday at Sheerness at the instance of the army council with a view to compensating the Urban District Council to join three public bodies on the mainland of Kent

In having a medical officer of health without private practice, it was stated that there was a family of four brothers and one sister living within half a mile radius of the council chamber whose ages were 35, 36, 72, 76 and 72 respectively.

THE AIRSHIP AGE.

[New York World.]
Signs multiply of the near approach of the expected age of aviation. The adjournment of Congress to witness the trial of a Wright aeroplane, the announcement of a national exposition of air craft to be held in Boston next spring; the presence of aeronauts near Calais waiting for weather conditions favorable for a European flight across the English channel—these incidents of a single day's news, together with the advertised offer of dealers to supply airships within 40 days after the receipt of orders, testify vividly both to the wide interest in air travel and to the progress made toward its realization. With the secret but just learned, its application to practical uses is well under way.

WOULD DISALLOW IT.

[Hamilton Times.]
The confederacy legislation passed by the Whitney Government in the Cobalt Lake case, and the acts passed to close the courts of justice against private citizens seeking adjudication of their rights in that case, and in the hydro-electric power matter have been productive of much adverse criticism. These cases involve such a serious breach of faith and such an attack upon the security of property and the right to access of the courts that it is not to be wondered at that they have alienated the confidence of the people. The effect being to weaken confidence in the safety of investments made in the Province where laws impairing the rights of citizens are tolerated by the people. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, while severely stigmatizing legislation of the kind, did not in the Cobalt case advise the province to hold it to be within the competence of the Province, however vicious or unjust it might be. The statutes depriving citizens of access to the courts in the power matter are still subject to be disallowed, and there is a very strong sentiment in favor of such a course.

FIELDING'S SUCCESS.

[Hamilton Times.]
Hon. Mr. Fielding is being highly complimented for the success of his loan floated in London the other day. It was an unprecedentedly large one, the total being over thirty million dollars. A large proportion of the amount is merely for the renewal of expiring loans, which bore a much higher rate of interest. The remainder is mostly for investment in the National Transcontinental Railway, which will yield the country a revenue.

THREE POLITICAL IDEALS.

[Toronto Star.]
The claim of Great Britain to be the "mother of free nations" is amply justified. In the British Islands was the first birthplace of the constitutional monarchy. The representatives of the race in America worked out the idea of a French republic. The Nationalist in Canada and Australia worked out the idea of the self-governing commonwealth under the empire.

STRATHCONA'S LATEST.

[Montreal Herald.]
Lord Strathcona is persistent in munificence. His gift of half a million to the National Museum, and the medical faculty up to the highest standard, is worthy of his past and of the traditions of the institution. It is the heart of the whole world seemed genuinely touched by the unexampled loss of a community that refused to accept the wiping out of millions as more than a temporary setback. The months that succeeded the fire took off some of the brightness of the smile from the face of Lord Strathcona. The extent of the disaster was then first appreciated. The labor unions, which it was hoped would rise to the level of the occasion and give unstinted aid in rebuilding, adopted the evil policy of barring out recruits from other places in order to increase their own wages. In a city which clamored for good conscientious mechanics was seen the spectacle of brick masons receiving \$12 a day and soldering half of their eight hours; carpenters getting \$8 a day, plumbers \$10, and lathers \$15 a day—all putting in their time in the most approved union methods, while the owners of buildings were straining every nerve to secure money at high rates of interest and to complete their buildings rapidly. It was a heart-breaking experience for the enterprising men who began rebuilding before the ashes of the fire were fairly cold, and to add to the exactions of the labor unions came the dealers in materials, who advanced the price of brick, lime and all other necessary articles. Even the teamsters who hauled these materials added \$1 a load and had some excuse for this exaction in the condition of the streets. "When the millions in insurance money were paid out in the fall and winter of 1906, San Francisco showed the side of its character that was in keeping with its courage and its high spirit. Much of this money which the shrewd financiers expected to see go into rebuilding was actually spent in the purchase of luxuries. People in good circumstances who lost all their household treasures in the fire wanted good things again, and so an era of senseless extravagance set in. The insurance money lasted four or five months.

JAPAN'S STRENUOUS SCHOOLING.

[New York Post.]
The spread of moral and industrial training in Japan is recorded by the minister of state for education in his 34th annual report. It was the Russian war, of course, that started the movement. Brought into the circle of world powers, Japan's first thought was intense economic development; her second was to check moral dissolution, and it was driven in upon her by the belief of critical tongues that ensued when Christian missionary, German socialist, Buddhist and the cosmopolitan trafficker who knew no law, met her youths in her marketplaces.

AGED BUT EFFICIENT.

[London Standard.]
Of the workmen employed by the Marlborough district council for work on the district roads ten of them average 70 years of age, their combined ages being 701 years. The district council formed the council that they were all capable of earning good money at piece work.

DID SPENSER WRITE ENGLISH?

There is a good deal of truth in Ben Jonson's observation that "Spenser writ no language." He employs words no one ever used before or since. He employs words in a sense no one else has ever given them. It was not, however, this disregard of ordinary usages to which Jonson was referring specifically. His condemnation, as it is contained in the preface to the practice of attempting to reproduce the language of a previous period. In his eyes it was clearly not practicable, and even if practicable not desirable. The whole business of "affecting the ancients," as he phrased it, was objectionable in whatever language attempted. He praised Virgil for his rare use of older forms and terms. He censured Lucretius for his fondness for the rugged survivals and revivals of the past. "He seeks them," says Jonson, as some do Chaucerisms with us, which were far better expunged and banished." As the greatest scholar of his time, at least among men of letters, Jonson could not have failed to be struck both by Spenser's evident attempt at the imitation of his predecessors and by his frequent failure. He saw clearly then, what is far clearer now, that the poet, while trying to use the language spoken by the men of a former generation, was often using a language which had never been spoken by men at all.—Harper's Magazine.

CHAPMAN'S EMPLOYEES' JULY SALE

CLOSING TIME—During July and August we close at 5 p.m., Saturday 10 o'clock.

Still Greater Bargains

The Employees' July Sale is booming. Visit the store as often as you can. You will find it profitable. Read our advertisements in the city papers and watch our windows for displays of sale goods. It is a time of great clearing of summer merchandise, and great interest is being taken in it by city and out-of-town customers.

CLEARANCE OF DRESS GOODS

Seasonable summer Dress Goods worth from 50c to \$1.50 a yard. On 29c sale at 9 o'clock Friday morning at a yard
On different occasions we have had dress goods sales similar to this one. Customers need only a hint about it to be here in great numbers at the time of sale. The price goes down so low that it is not in keeping with regular value at all. Think of Friday's sale which will give you 50c to \$1.50 Dress Goods for 29c a yard—Voiles, Crepe de Chine, Ribbon Stripe Gauze Voiles, Lustrés, Shadow Stripes, Voiles, Albatross, Silk and Wood Armures, etc. In brown, navy, pale blue, purple, gray, reseda, myrtle, red, tawn and cream. See window display. On sale Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, at a yard 29c

Dainty Princess Dresses at Phenomenally Low Prices

Tomorrow's sale of Women's Handsome Princess Dresses brings you the most unusual values in these popular summer frocks known this season. Charming Dresses, of imported dainty, made in princess style, with lace on front and back of waist, full flare skirts. These dresses are in light summer colors, white grounds with small sprays of flowers, also colored dots on linen ground. Sizes, 34 to 36. Regular prices \$5.00 to \$6.00. Friday (see window), your choice \$4.35

Friday Sale of White Petticoats

Here's a chance to economize and at the same time receive dainty high-grade quality Petticoats at a record low price. Just a one-day special for our July Sale, 99c each, regularly sold at \$1.25.

8 dozen Ladies' White Petticoats of good quality soft finished cambric, with deep lawn flounce, cluster tucks and either lace or embroidery insertion and edging. Nice and neat at waist and hips, full scallop at bottom. (See window.) Regular price, \$1.39. Tomorrow only, choice 99c

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG TRANSFORMATION

How the Damage Done by Fire and Earthquake Have Been Repaired.

The rehabilitation of San Francisco since the fire and earthquake of April, 1906, has witnessed as much courage, self-sacrifice, pluck and optimism as was seen immediately after the disaster.

In the first flush of enthusiasm, which was a rebound from the sense of crushing loss, the work of rebuilding seemed easy. Large amounts of insurance money were soon to be paid, banks and financial institutions at the east were eager to promise aid, the heart of the whole world seemed genuinely touched by the unexampled loss of a community that refused to accept the wiping out of millions as more than a temporary setback. The months that succeeded the fire took off some of the brightness of the smile from the face of San Francisco. The extent of the disaster was then first appreciated. The labor unions, which it was hoped would rise to the level of the occasion and give unstinted aid in rebuilding, adopted the evil policy of barring out recruits from other places in order to increase their own wages. In a city which clamored for good conscientious mechanics was seen the spectacle of brick masons receiving \$12 a day and soldering half of their eight hours; carpenters getting \$8 a day, plumbers \$10, and lathers \$15 a day—all putting in their time in the most approved union methods, while the owners of buildings were straining every nerve to secure money at high rates of interest and to complete their buildings rapidly. It was a heart-breaking experience for the enterprising men who began rebuilding before the ashes of the fire were fairly cold, and to add to the exactions of the labor unions came the dealers in materials, who advanced the price of brick, lime and all other necessary articles. Even the teamsters who hauled these materials added \$1 a load and had some excuse for this exaction in the condition of the streets. "When the millions in insurance money were paid out in the fall and winter of 1906, San Francisco showed the side of its character that was in keeping with its courage and its high spirit. Much of this money which the shrewd financiers expected to see go into rebuilding was actually spent in the purchase of luxuries. People in good circumstances who lost all their household treasures in the fire wanted good things again, and so an era of senseless extravagance set in. The insurance money lasted four or five months.

THE PHALAN BUILDING.

The finest structure on Market street is the Phalan Building, at the corner of Market and O'Farrell streets. This building cost over \$2,000,000, and it is a fine type of the new, up-to-date office buildings. Some idea of the rents secured on Market street may be gained from the fact that in the Phalan Building the tenants of stores pay at the rate of \$70 a month a front foot. Almost equally high rentals are paid by stores on Geary, Grant avenue, Post and Sutter streets in what has become the heart of the retail drygoods district. Grant avenue, which a few years before the fire was given over to cheap stores with concert halls in the cellars, is now one of the great retail trade avenues from Market street to Sutter. It is given over mainly to women's goods, as are also Post and Sutter streets from Grant avenue to Kearny street.

The latter street has suffered since the fire. It cost the White House which was a centre of women's shopping at the corner of Sutter street. This famous store is now located at Sutter street and Grant avenue in a very handsome building. Kearny street is now given up largely to men's wear and to office buildings. It is built up pretty regularly from Market to California street, but the structures are not so fine as on Grant avenue. In the old banking and insurance district the changes have been simply in the way of far finer buildings. The Bank of California has rebuilt on the

centre again began to take on its old appearance.

Quick Work.

Anyone who saw the city just after the fire, when only the steel skeletons of a dozen skyscrapers broke the wide expanse of miles of ruins, and who sees it again today, can scarcely believe that such a transformation has been wrought in a little over three years. Not only are all these skyscrapers rehabilitated and finished far better than before the disaster, but there are miles of fine business blocks all slick and span and with the latest improvements in fire extinguishing devices. Before the disaster of San Francisco had so good a fire department that many owners of property and many merchants carried little insurance, but the fire changed all that. Even with the heavy insurance rates few take any chances in these days. All learned a wholesome lesson in those days, when the fireproof structure went down before the great sea of flame precisely like the cheap wooden building. Perhaps the greatest change is seen on Market street, which is like Broadway, the great central avenue of the city, the street of streets for trade and traffic. For a mile and a half this street was swept on both sides, the ferry building at the lower end was uninjured, but from the ferry to Van Ness avenue, nothing was left except the shells of a few big office buildings whose interiors had been gutted. Of these the Flood building at the intersection of Powell and Eddy streets was the most speedily restored, because the Southern Pacific Company leased the greater part of the structure and rushed the work of reconstruction. Speedy also was the restoration of the Claus Spreckles Building in Newspaper Row, at the junction of Kearny, Geary and Third streets. The Palace Hotel was a hopeless ruin, and the new building is now only nearing completion.

SUN COOKING.

Sun cooking—roasting and boiling by sunlight instead of gas or coal—has been going on for 300 years. There are sun stoves that roast a sirloin or boil a soup to perfection. They are only used, however, by scientists. A sun stove consists mainly of a mirror, a spherical mirror, on a joint. There is also a reflector. The place for pot or plate is so situated that the mirror's rays can be focused on it accurately. A German, Baron Tchernhausen, was the first sun cook. He began in 1687 to boil water, and in 1688 he had very good success in boiling eggs. Sir John Herschell and Buffon are other famous names associated with sun cooking.

THE SULTAN'S CLOWN.

[Sports of the Times.]
Every event concerns the profession. The connection between the variety showmen and the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the cruel Turk, is not obvious, but the Stage points out that it is a French clown his position. Years ago the Frenchman exhibited a trained cat. The Sultan liked the show; had the Frenchman arrested and imprisoned in the Yildiz Kiosk, and paid him \$2,500 a year to train animals for the amusement of the ladies of the harem. The Sultan is now a prisoner, subjected to the third degree, the harem women are scattered to the winds; and the Frenchman and his cat find themselves out of date in the modern variety halls.