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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

FRENCH CAPITAL FOR CANADA.

The other day a Montreal financial house bought heavily of Canadian industrial securities for a French syndicate. The Pennsylvania Railroad has also placed a bond issue of $50,000,000 in Paris at 3¾ per cent. These transactions support the opinion in financial circles that French capital is beginning to flow toward Canada and the United States.

France has been Russia's banker, but the present conditions in that country are not attractive from an investor's point of view, and the Russian Government is finding it difficult to float a loan in Europe on any terms. On the other hand, the field for investment in America was never more promising. That it has not enticed French capital to any great extent in the past has been due to proverbial French caution in money matters, and a distrust created by the wildcat methods of some circles in United States finance.

The Frenchman is satisfied with a small return on his money if he has absolute security, and he has an amazing amount of it to lend. In no country is there a wider distribution of wealth, or greater thrift. It has been said that a French peasant will make a living off what is wasted by the average farmer in America. Fortunately for France, her peasants are proprietors of the land they occupy, and they till it with an intensiveness that makes every foot of it productive. When Germany demanded a billion dollars indemnity from France after the war of 1870, the French peasants astonished the world by literally going down into their stockings and producing the whole amount in cash. Their thrift and industry have been and still are, the salvation of the country, and the secret of its wonderful recuperative power.

Only a nation of inexhaustible wealth could afford such extravagant government. The national debt of France is the largest in the world, over six billion dollars, but all of it is held in the country, and it is carried without hardship. In addition the French have financed Russia and Spain, and they still have money to pour into other countries. Canada will be fortunate if she attracts their favorable attention. Population is coming and her greatest need now is capital of which she can absorb unlimited quantities in her present stage of development.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, INDIA, AND DEVOLUTION.

The Prince of Wales, in the first public address delivered in London after his return from India, gave one piece of advice to his distinguished audience that should be laid to heart at least by the statesmen of the mother country. His Royal Highness said that few people in the British Isles realize that India is a continent with an area equal to the whole of Europe without Russia, containing a population of 300,000,000 of diverse races, languages and creeds, and many different grades of civilization. "I was struck," added the heir to the throne, "with its immense size, its splendor, its numerous races, its varied climate, its snow-capped mountains, its boundless deserts, its mighty rivers, its architectural monuments and its ancient traditions." Profiting by his experience, His Royal Highness advised everyone who is interested in the great questions which surround the India of today to go there and learn as much as is possible by personal observation on the spot. Every Briton, he added, who treads the soil of India is assisting forward a better understanding with the mother country, helping to break down prejudice, to dispel misapprehension and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. This was well said in an audience largely composed of statesmen and other leaders of the people. Yet how few British statesmen ever find time to visit India or any other outlying part of the British Empire. The fact is, British legislators are so overburdened with parliamentary duties that they are unable to get away from home for more than a week or so at a time, and they content themselves with a few days run to Southern Europe or a sail to the coast of Norway. The present Parliament has been sitting since the new House of Commons was elected. It will not be able to adjourn till August, and the Prime Minister gives notice that it must again meet in October. This is no new experience. The British Parliament is fast becoming a continuously sitting body, and it bids fair either to be made up of very rich men or wage-earners.

To enable M. P.'s to attend to their private affairs and be something more than professional politicians, some scheme of devolution must be arranged whereby much of the parish business now transacted by the Imperial Parliament, or not transacted at all, may be attended to by local bodies. Why should the Imperial Parliament be burdened with any question of purely local concern, when it has so many imperial questions constantly requiring its attention? The British House of Commons is swamped with the former class of legislation. If this were devolved upon local legislatures, the federal parliament would be truly imperial and its members would find time to adopt the Prince of Wales' suggestion to frequently visit the great Indian dependency of His Majesty, as well as Canada and the other auxiliary nations.

RUSSIA'S UNHAPPY OUTLOOK.

The clouds are not lifting in Russia, and there are rumblings premonitory of the revolutionary storm which has been so long threatening to break. The breach between the Government and the Lower House of the Duma is widening. There are signs that control of the chamber is slipping out of the hands of the conservative wing of the Constitutional Democratic party, or that the moderates are losing patience with the ministry. Members of the Government are howled down by the deputies, and assailed with cries of "Resign!" While the latter are becoming threatening, the former are defiant.

The massacre of the Jews at Bialystok has sharpened the conflict. The Duma dispatched a commission to the scene to investigate and report. The commission finds that the uprising was organized by officials, though the Government is not held directly responsible. This will strengthen the Duma's demand for greater power, by illustrating its helplessness for want of control over the horde of officials who sympathize with the old regime. These minions of bureaucracy want no change of masters, and the evidence goes to show that the bloodshed at Bialystok was planned from political motives, to arouse popular feeling against the Jews, and discredit the Duma, which is making a noble stand for Jewish liberties.

There are disquieting rumors that the Czar is inclining again toward reactionism, and will call Trepoff, the hated ex-governor of St. Petersburg, to the premiership. This would be the signal for an open collision with the Duma, but sooner or later it will come unless he consents to make the ministry responsible to the popular chamber, and waives many of his prerogatives. It is said that the deputies dare not return to their constituents empty-handed, and that before the end of the session they will attempt to force the Czar's hand. The latter has reserved the power of dissolving the Duma at his own pleasure, but he will exercise it at his peril. Meanwhile the situation is one of increasing tension, and the rupture between the old and the new orders may come at any moment.

The railway subsidy continues to be a hardy annual in this country.

With the Czar it is merely a question of how long he can sit on the lid.

Our liberal-thought friends would surely not object to a law prohibiting this weather from working on Sunday.

"Happy the bride the sun shines on" but most of the sweet young things are under a cloud this June.

As a society function the coronation of King Haakon was not a purple patch on the shows our old nobility can put up right here in Canada.

Those bucketshop frequenters in Toronto are probably sorry they did not confine their play to the Woodbine, where the law goes conveniently to sleep.

Uncle Sam shows a lack of human feeling in entering suit against the Standard Oil Company, just as John D. Rockefeller has left to spend a few hard-earned dollars in his first European holiday.

PLAYING IT LOW DOWN ON JULIUS.

[Chicago Record.]

Cassius had just exclaimed:

"Now in the name of all the gods at once:
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great?"

"Sh-sh!" replied Brutus, as he looked stealthily around; "speak not so loudly, Cassius, or he may suspect. We have of late been serving him with doctored ham and beefsteak such as they do cut from ancient cows condemned as only fit for instant treatment at the rendering works. 'Tis my impression, Cassius, that great Caesar's ghost will soon begin to take nocturnal strolls."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON VEGETARIANS.

[Bystander, in Farmers' Sun.]

These hideous disclosures of meat-packing will be apt to bring up again the question of vegetarianism, which is one affecting not only man's body, but his character; for there can be little doubt that a milder temperament goes with a milder diet. The food of the Mongolian hordes was meat and cheese, with fermented mare's milk for stimulating drink; and the Mongol character was ruthless in the extreme; massacres, holocausts, and conflagrations marking the warlike operations of the race. That man in almost any line of life can do without animal food seems certain. The farm laborer in Britain did, till lately at least, very hard bodily work with scarcely a taste of meat. A monk like Thomas Aquinas, under a rule which forbade meat, could do intellectual work which, whatever might be its value, was very hard. Shelley, peerless in the work of fancy, was a vegetarian. Blondin, the acrobat, preserved his nerve by vegetarianism as well as by abstinence from drink. Taste and sentiment, if they have anything to say in the matter, are in favor of vegetarianism. The masses of animal food, especially pork, devoured by the Homeric heroes would disgust us now. The shambles are repulsive. The harvest and the vintage are attractive. More food can be raised on a given space in the shape of cereals than in that of meat. Perhaps this last consideration, as population increases, will turn the scale. But the judgment of medical science must decide.

BETTER OFF.

[Toronto News.]

Under ordinary circumstances the laborer with $600 a year is better off than the clergyman with $1,200.

THE OLD TIMES.

[J. W. Foley, in New York Times.]

"Those were good times," he used to say;
"It's not like those times nowaday,"
And sadly would he shake his head;
"No times like those today," he said,
Then sat and mumbled absently:
"The world ain't what it used to be,
For times were good, I tell you, then—
I wish we had 'em back again."

His eyes were dim, his hair was gray;
"The old times were the best," he'd say.
"Why, I remember when——" and he
Would ramble reminiscently.
"It's not the same," his plaint he'd raise;
"It's not much like the good old days
When I was young, and I can see
The world ain't what it used to be."

"It's not the same," and he would look
Out where the idly winding brook
Curled on along its shallow ways
And babbled of those better days.
"It's not the same; it's plain to see
The times ain't what they used to be
When I was young," and murmured then:
"I wish we had 'em back again."

So thin and feeble and so old
He was, and tremblingly he told
Of all those better days: "To me
The times ain't what they used to be.
Why, I remember when——" until
His saddened eyes would film and fill
With tears that Sorrow brings and lays
Upon the bier of other days.

"Those were good times——" until one day
I stood beside him as he lay
With such a peaceful smile that seemed
Brought from the days whereof he dreamed.
"Those were good times; they were, in truth,"
I whispered, for the days of youth
Are always fair—and I knew then
He had the old days back again.

SISTERVILLE ADVICE.

[Sisterville, N. Y., Review.]

Never mix in between two girls in a fight. Let 'em go at it and yank each other's hair out to their hearts' content, but don't butt in.

LIFE-HUNGER.

[Arthur Stringer, in the Smart Set.]

The shadowy woods strech wide and cool and brown,
Green lies the fields before my careless feet;
But oh, I long to wander up and down
The tangled stream of some grim city street;
To drain once more the cup of crowded life,
To watch the failure and the falling crown,
To read the laughter and the tears of strife,
To weave the tatters into things complete,
And all my lonely past and future drown
In those dark waves of life that round me beat.

NO SURRENDER.

[Toronto Star.]

Ottawa is a great field, says Dr. Torrey. As for Colonel Sam Hughes, however, he is such a patriot that he will die sooner than surrender to that Yankee hymn book.

ANOTHER LIBEL ON THE SEX.

[Tatler.]

Statisticians in Germany have been utilizing the silly season by calculating what portion of a woman's life is spent in looking at herself in a mirror. She begins as a rule at six years. From six to ten she has a daily average of seven minutes, from ten to fifteen she devotes fifteen minutes to her glass, at twenty she spends quite thirty minutes admiring herself, and over twenty a whole hour. The statisticians are tactful enough not to say when a lady begins to take less interest in her personal appearance, but women over sixty years do not, they say, spend more than ten minutes daily at their mirrors. All this time reckoned up amounts to 7,000 hours, or about ten months, at the mirror. Men are computed to spend or waste seven months at the same occupation.

HE SINGS.

[Washington Star.]

The gay mosquito's song doth rise;
He doesn't mean it to be rude
When open-work attire he spies.
He sings in simple gratitude.

SENTIMENT VS. BUSINESS.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Bishop Potter, of New York, has returned from Europe convinced that there is not much love lost between the peoples of Great Britain and the United States. So far as trade is concerned, the bushop is probably right. But when it is merely a matter of sentiment, the ties are closely rivetted. The British and the American sailor always fight on the same side when there is a gathering of warships in a foreign port.

A LADY BOUNTIFUL.

[Woman's Home Companion.]

Tramp—Kin you give a poor feller a cold bite, mum?

Housewife—Yes. On your way out you'll find some icicles on the gate.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

[Brockville Recorder.]

Hon. Dr. Willoughby, member of the Whitney Government, resides at Colborne. The registrar of deeds for East Northumberland has been dismissed and A. G. Willoughby, also of Colborne, given the job. The Willoughbys do not seem to be out particularly for their health. The new registrar resides with his uncle, the honorable doctor.

CURING LUPUS AND CONSUMPTION

[From the Montreal Witness.]

The world will be deeply interested to learn of the important experiments having for their object the elimination of consumption and lupus, which have been proceeding at the London Hospital for the past two years. These experiments are still incomplete, but the results already achieved encourage a hope that the plague of consumption may before long be brought under control. We are all now familiar with the fact that different kinds of bacilli are forever waging a war for possession of the human body, and that our life and health are preserved by those micro-organisms which defend us from the bacilli of phthisis, diphtheria, typhoid and other fevers. The discovery of these micro-organisms and bacilli has had most widespread and beneficent results already, and further beneficent discoveries from time to time are inevitable. The new treatment for consumption and lupus is based upon the discovery of the beneficent opsonin bacillus in the human blood. Red and white corpuscles have long been known, the red being numerous and the white few. The red corpuscles are the busy workers, who take in oxygen and convey it to different parts of the body; while the white corpuscles, the leucocytes, were until recently regarded as defenders—warriors who fought a continual battle with disease. It is now known, however, that the leucocyte is nothing more than a scavenger; that it is the opsonin which wars with the bacilli of disease, and the white corpuscles which carry off the germs after they are killed.

Experiment has shown that the power to resist consumption is strong or weak according as the quantity of opsonins in the human system is small or great. By means of the new discovery this quantity may be exactly determined, and, if the quantity is not sufficient, it may be increased to the requisite amount by injecting a given quantity of tubercle vaccine in a sterilized form. This increases the patient's power of resistance, and, in course of time, he is cured naturally. Such, at least, is the claim. Already, it is asserted, this method has been of the greatest value in the treatment of lupus, and that absolute cures have been effected in what before the discoverly were considered hopeless cases. The microbe of lupus and consumption is the same, only, in the case of lupus, the skin is attacked, and in the case of consumption it is the lungs. At the London Hospital, which is doing great work by the aid of the Finsen light, some patients did not benefit at all by the light treatment, even after several hundred sittings. It was then that their blood was tested, and their power of resistance was found so low that they were reinfected as fast as the light cured. The opsonic treatment was then tried, with the result that their power of resistance immediately commenced to increase and eventually it was claimed that they were thoroughly cured. This treatment is now being tried in other London hospitals, and there ore grounds for the hope that a most highly important step forward has been made in the fight with the white plague.

ALMA COLLEGE

The Semi-Jubilee Commencement Was Held Yesterday.

Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, held the 25th commencement yesterday in McLachlin Hall. Rev. Principal Warner, D. D., presided, and Miss Alice F. Henwood, B. A., discharged the duties of registrar. The following young ladies were awarded diplomas: M. L. A., Dorothy Lucinda Edge, Owen Sound, Ont.; M. E. L., Ethel Margaret Graham, London, Ont.; Donna Louise Hawkey, Parkhill, Ont.; Mabel Hunt, Carlyle, Sask. Music — Pianoforte course, Nettie Estelle Moore, Lion's Head, Ont.; Mary Wilhelmina Cornell, Pheasant's Forks, Sask.; Wilda Blanche Freeman, Chatsworth, Ont.; Alice Evelyn Walley, Birtle, Man.; Gertrude Louise McDougall, Guelph, Ont.; Emma Adele Berlet, Linwood, Ont.; Minnie Wilson, St. Thomas, Ont. Music—Singing, Alma Hughes, Margaret May Hughes, Brandon, Manitoba; Ethel Frances Sheldon, Port Huron, Mich.; Eulalie Lillian Burch, Saginaw, Mich. Elocution and physical culture—Mabel Venus Hicks, Crystal City, Man.; Pearl Ruth Hopper, Hamilton, Ont.; Mary Wilhelmina Cornell, Pheasant's Forks, Sask.; Blanche Lillian Kirkland, Dutton, Ont.; Velma Johnson, Springford, Ont.; Minnie A. Twamley, Burford, Ont. Fine art—Lillian Mabel Gustin, Forest, Ont.; Maud Lillian Hiles, Kincardine, Ont.; Jessie Maud Rolston, Walkerton, Ont. Commercial—Gertrude Johnson, St. Thomas, Ont.; Hattie May Pickersgill, Wyecombe, Ont.; Adelaide Elizabeth Thomas, Inwood, Ont.; Etolie White, St. Thomas, Ont. Post-graduate certificates — Margaret Hughes, Brandon, Man., pianoforte; Lily May Miller, St. Thomas, Ont., pianoforte; Mary Muriel Craig, London, Ont., elocution.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Governor-General's medal for proficiency in liberal arts, Dorothy Lucinda Edge. The Wickett $25 cash prizes for oil painting, Lillian Mabel Gustin. Water colors painting, Jessie Maud Rolston. London gold medal, music course, piano, Nettie Estelle Moore. London silver medal, music, piano, Mary W. Cornell. Martha prize for English essay, Edna Stripp. "Optima" medal, Mary W. Cornell. Principal's prize to first in third year English, Velma Johnson. Hunter-Crossley prize for Bible study, Daisy M. Steel, Vankleek Hill. Mariatt and Smith gold medal, for elocution, Mabel Venus Hicks. Morford prize, for clay modeling, Lillian Gustin. Toronto and London Alma Daughters' scholarship, music licentiate, Nettie Estelle Moore (first). St. Thomas Alma's Daughters' scholarship, third year collegiate, Annie Pratt (first). Tennis singles, Mary Craig. Tennis doubles, Gertrude Pettit and Mary Craig.

The college has had a successful year. The total enrollment for the year is 185, the largest in the history of the college for the past twelve years.

The Alma Daughters' general executive has decided to erect a fountain in the college campus, to commemorate the semi-jubilee.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

This Big Cityful of People Has Many Saturday Night Needs and We Are Prepared to Supply Them at Chapman's Famous Low Prices.

Store open every Saturday night until 10 o'clock—A sale special for tonight.

WASH DRESS SALE CLAIMS POPULAR FAVOR

With the hot weather in full swing comes the demand for cool apparel. In this purchase of a maker's lot you are asked about half the usual price. Come and see them tonight.

Ladies' Figured Muslin Wash Shirtwaist Suits, pleated and trimmed skirt and waist. Worth $4.00 and $4.50. Less than half-price **$2.00**

Ladies' Handsome Suits of blue and pink linen and navy blue suiting with lawn chemisette and linen collar. Worth $5 and $6, now for **$3.00**

Ladies' Raincoat Sale Tonight

A Raincoat is necessary sometimes and handy to have at all times—pay $7.50 tonight for regular $10 and $12.50 styles. Full length of best cravenette. Colors in fawn and gray. Special tonight.....**$7.50**

Lucky Suit Snaps

The woman who gets her fit is lucky—Our best gray tweed Eton Suits, now **$10**

Summer Gloves

See these good Lisle Thread Gloves in black, white, tan and modes, 2-domes, Also fine white silk gloves, at only.....**25c**

Pretty Lace Lisle Gloves, in white, tan, brown, beavers, modes and black and double silk gloves. Saturday night.....**50c**

Summer Hats Hurrying Out

New Chiffon Hats, high back sailor shape with large crown all made of chiffon, very little trimming required. Colors in black, white, pale blue and pink. At a small price, tonight.....**$3.00**

Several Trimmed Dress Hats, real hand-made and pattern hats; trimmings are fresh. Reduced for tonight.....**$3.65**

The Pretty White Linen Hats, tonight **$1 and $2**

Summer Hose

Your every desire can be met in our hosiery stock. Call tonight and see these 25c values. Fancy and plain colored summer hose. Special tonight **25c**

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, or embroidered effect, Popular kinds, tonight.....**35c**

A Busy Corner—Ladies' Smallware

The latest in Ladies' Wash Neckwear tonight at **25c, 35c, 50c**

New Frillings, just in, tonight, yard.....**15c**

Bone Hair Pins on card 3 for **5c** and 4 for **10c.**

Shell Flex Hair Pins with wire inside 6 for **35c.**

Pearl Hat Pins, a wonderful snap, each **10c**

White Canvas Wrist Bags that clean the same as white shoes. Tonight.....**65c**

Tapestry Carpet Made And Laid 50c

Choice patterns in English Tapestry Carpet of excellent quality for bedrooms and dining-rooms. Our usual 60c grade. Come in and see them tonight. Pay a deposit to have it kept for you if you wish.

Blue Willow China We have just received a consignment of this china that is such a favorite for breakfast use, and we are able to mark it at lower prices than this ware has ever been sold for.

SEE THE NEW ROYAL SAXE CHINA FOR GIFTS.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

At Nordheimer's Now Going On.

We take inventory July 1st, and will allow

10 per cent reduction

off our regular ticketed price on all ***NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS*** urchased from our immense stock prior to July 1. Instruments may be selected now and stored until required without extra charge.

25 per cent reduction

of all Musical Merchandise, Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Band Instruments, etc., now in stock.

A FEW SPECIAL SNAPS:

Gerhard-Heintzman Upright Piano, large Colonial Grand.....**$255**
Heintzman & Co. Upright Piano, largest size.....**$200**
Haines & Co. Upright Piano, handsome mahogany case **$265**
Dominion Upright Piano, walnut case.....**$175**

All above are in A No. 1 order and taken in exchange for Nordheimer Pianos. Easy terms if desired.

Nordheimer's

Limited, 188 Dundas Street.

DELHI.

Delhi, June 21.—Mr. Frank Bourn left on Monday for Simcoe.

Miss Maud, of Toronto, was home last week attending her aunt's funeral.

Mrs. G. G. Byers is spending a few days with her parents at Hamilton.

Rev. C. A. Heaven attended Synod at London this week.

Mr. Frank Berthing, of East Pennsylvania, spent a few days at his home here last week.

Mr. Howard Lehman and sister Ella left on Monday to visit friends in Conneaut, Ohio.

Paul Hotson left on Monday to visit his brother George, at LaCombe, Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stratton, of Mt. Elgin, attended the funeral of Miss J. Burkatt on Monday.

Mr. Joseph Wimmer left Tuesday morning for his new home in Alberta.

Miss Rita Stoddard returned home visit with her brother at Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills, of Norwich, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Power.

Mr. Hohiscle, of Detroit, is visiting W. Burkart.

Rain spoiled the day for the Canadian Order of Foresters' picnic.

A woman may change her mind as often as she wants to, but when a man changes his he is pretty certain to hear his letters read in court.

You can always depend on the enmity of your enemies, but there are times when you cannot depend on the friendship of your friends.