The Toronto World

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ELUSIVE MR. PRESTON.

The City of Brantford must be beginning to see the part T. H. Preston, M.L.A., is playing in the solution of its telephone problem. Mr. Preston is a great advocate of municipal rights on paper. When a specific case comes up for determination he is usually found on the side of the corporations.

Mr. Preston did not protest when the Conmee law was placed on Ontario's statute books. When the operation of this iniquitous measure showed how effectually it tied the hands of municipalities desiring to own and operate their own public utilities, he discouraged the demand for its repeal. When the City of Kingston was contesting a clearly defined municipal issue before the Ontario legislature, Mr. Preston again declined to champion the cause of the municipality.

For a man who makes virtuous pretensions, T. H. Preston is about as good a sample of corporation friend as is to be found in the Ontario legislature. He is now trimming on a question that vitally affects the interests of his own city. He is trying to dam municipal ownership of telephones with faint praise. He is gently warning the citizens of Brantford against accepting a principle which has not been proved to his satisfaction. He is advising delay "until we have had the last word from the Bell, and possibly other private companies."

Delay can have no other effect than to strengthen the forces of the Bell "and possibly other private companies." Such seems to be the purpose of T. H. Preston. The benefits of municipal ownership of telephones have been demonstrated by actual experience. They require no further proof. As for the long-distance connection, the Bell Telephone Company can be compelled to grant this service on reasonable terms, and parliament has already laid down the principle which renders the Bell amenable to parliamentary control.

These facts are well known to Mr. Preston. That he ignores them in his treatment of the local telephone question is a strong indication of his friendship for the Bell Telephone Company. In the final determination of the issue The World predicts that Mr. Preston will be found openly advocating the claims of the monopoly as against municipal ownership.

WHAT THE JUDGMENT MEANS.

Now that the text of the house of lords' judgment in the sensational Scottish Church case has been received a clearer idea is gained of its ground and import. In form the action in which it was pronounced had for object the inhibiting of the trustees holding the property and funds of the original Free Church of Scotland from transferring them to trustees for the United Free Church formed by the junction of the majority of the Free Church with the United Presbyterian Church. The plaintiffs in the action were the minority of the Free Church, who simply declared their continuance in the doctrines and their adhesion to the constitution of the Church of the Disruption.

Clearly, therefore, the plaintiffs occupied a peculiarly strong legal position. Whoever might or might not be held entitled to the benefits of the trust, the minority were undoubtedly in that position in default of any power inherent or conventional in the majority to deprive them of their right. This the majority actually attempted to do. Not satisfied with a rateable proportion of the trust property, the majority claimed exclusive right to it and sought to extrude the objecting ministers and congregations from the manses and churches they occupied. Legal proceedings, indeed, for that purpose were begun in the Scottish courts, and the processes were only stayed by the institution of the case just decided by the ultimate court of appeal.

The house of lords, as now appears, dealt with the question as involving simply the legal construction of the documents constituting the trust and embodying the standards of the Free Church. The judges, whose opinions ruled, did not consider it any part of their duty to introduce as an element in the case the possible consequences of their judgment. In this they only discharged what have always been considered the proper functions of a court of law. Their point of view could not be better summarized than it was in the dictum of Lord Eldon, quoted by the lord chancellor, "that he knew of no case where a minority by adhering to the original opinions of the sect to which it belonged forfeited their right." On the face of it this seems round, both in law and equity, and of itself would have sufficed to vindicate the claim of the Free Church minority to fair and reasonable consideration. But the lords went a step further and held that by departing from the original constitution and standards of the Free Church the majority had excluded themselves from the benefits of the trust created to hold and administer its property. Here, of course, there is room for difference of opinion. But it should be remembered that altho the defendants held the judgment of the Scottish courts, eminent members of the Scottish bar had expressed grave doubts as to the legality of the union, and there was admittedly ground for difference of opinion upon the point. The situation, therefore, demanded no arbitrary and tyrannical measures, but called for the exercise of diplomacy and not only a fair but a generous recognition of the just claims of the minority.

His failure to conciliate the stubborn Highlanders was an error which must be marked against Principal Rainy in his conduct of the union movement. There is every reason to believe that had that recognition been voluntarily and sympathetically offered the great and every way commendable act of union might have been consummated without friction and without this terrible and humiliating experience. This must be conceded, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the situation which has been created is an intolerable and, broadly speaking, an inequitable one. A remedy for it must be found if necessary, in an appeal to parliament.

The dilemma which now confronts the Free Church majority is an object lesson to the framers of church constitutions. The Free Church standards contained no power enabling them to be altered or permitting of any modification in the Confession of Faith or other creedal documents. Doubtless such a power was deemed unnecessary at the time, so profound was the certainty of the leaders of the Disruption in the forms of faith and doctrine they believed. The omission has cost the church dear. It left the house of lords' judges, with one exception alien to Scottish ecclesiastical law, to struggle with the distinction between Calvinism and Arminianism, the effect of declaratory acts and the import of union with a church whose basis was avowedly a voluntary one. But whether well or ill-advised, their judgment is final, and it is to the credit of the United Free Church that the tremendous upheaval has been faced with courage and dignity. That it will ultimately strengthen the moral fibre of the church is certain. The moral to all church majorities possessing giant strength is the value of the Christian virtues of courtesy and charity.

WHY THE DELAY?

Toronto's failure to contribute its share of the amount required to enquire into the Niagara Falls municipal power scheme is said to be responsible for the delay in proceeding with the enquiry. This statement is made on the authority of P. W. Ellis of the Ontario power commission, and is not open to challenge.

Why the City of Toronto should be a tardy contributor to an enterprise of which it was the chief promoter is incomprehensible. London, Stratford, Guelph, Woodstock and Ingersoll have already sent in their contributions. And Toronto lags behind. The inactivity of the city council demands an explanation.

The principle of a joint enquiry and the terms upon which it is to be conducted were accepted by council. For some reason which has not yet been clearly stated, Toronto's share of the cost was not voted. The suggestion that the city council has held no meeting since the principle of contributing to the cost of an enquiry was affirmed is no explanation at all. A special meeting could have been called and the importance of the question justified such a course.

But for the carelessness, indifference or hostility of Toronto's city council the enquiry would already be in progress. Every day that the enquiry is delayed renders more remote the chance of curbing the power of the companies. The seriousness of the situation is revealed in the grim remark of a Toronto alderman that the private companies will be distributing power in Toronto before the commission drafts its report.

Joint municipal action will have been futile if the private companies settle down to the distributing business before the municipalities display their strength. A report prepared after the private companies' plants are in operation and their tolls fixed will not be worth the paper it is written on. If the municipalities are to protect themselves against extortionate charges for electric power, they must show their strength as a competitive force without delay. The private power companies do not seem to be without friends in the city council. In delaying action council has jeopardized the success of the municipal power scheme and no time should be lost in making good the city's obligations.

CAN HE QUALIFY?

British public opinion has undergone a change regarding the functions of a governor-general of Canada. Something over six years ago a London newspaper solemnly assured us that Lord Minto would give us five years of vigorous rule. Fortunately, Lord Minto had a less humorous notion of his duties and he resided in Rideau Hall, Ottawa, with signal success.

The change that has come over British public opinion is shown in the advance notices that are being sent out to Canada in commendation of prospective candidates for the governor-generalship. Just now the name of W. H. Grenfell, M.P., is freely canvassed for the position. The British newspapers do not refer to him as a living terror, bent on giving Canada five years of vigorous rule. Such a reputable organ as The Yorkshire Post makes known the fact that Mr. Grenfell swam across the Niagara twice, that he climbed half a dozen Swiss mountains and stroked an eight across the channel.

These tributes to Mr. Grenfell are calculated to catch the colonial spirit. Summarized, they mean that Mr. Grenfell is a good sport. There will be no serious attempt to dispute the title which The Yorkshire Post has established. Mr. Grenfell will do. Canada, however, will take the precaution to see that she is not being imposed upon. To prove his claims to the high office which he seeks in this country, Mr. Grenfell will be required to swim twice across the Ottawa within earshot of the hoarse boom of the Chaudiere, he will be asked to climb the Laurentian hills at six different points and stroke the Ottawa eight down the Rideau Canal. If he passes this examination he will forthwith be presented with the latch key to Rideau Hall.

The Baltic squadron will not leave for the far east unless seized with a morbid curiosity to see the wreckage.

The route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is still unknown apart from the general fact that it will run clean thru the Dominion treasury.

A salute of 101 guns was fired in honor of the birth of the Czarevitch abeit the Russians don't seem to have very much ammunition to spare.

When young Czarevitch Alexis ascends the Russian throne, he will console rebellious Russians with reminders of what the country had to endure when he was a boy.

Police Magistrate Denison sent a man down for three months for stealing a shirt. The severity of the sentence is explained on the theory that it was a colonial made shirt.

The Vladivostock squadron will no doubt be pleased to know that by allowing itself to be intercepted it deprived Vice-Admiral Kamimura of the painful duty of committing suicide.

The Americans have seized some Canadian sealers in Behring Sea. The first thing our haughty neighbor knows the dredge J. Israel Tarte will be sent up to Behring Sea to protect Canada's rights.

Tibetans who think it is a terrible misfortune to have a foreign expedition in possession of their capital should cheer up. The situation might be worse. Their capital might be in the hands of subsidy hunters.

If The Globe's fingerposts of prosperity were doing business they would not fail to observe that the hailstones which accompanied Saturday's storm were much larger than the hailstones that fell during the corresponding period in 1895.

A QUESTION FOR THE P.M.G.

Editor World: Will you kindly inform me why it is that a letter, posted in the letter box at the corner of King and Yonge-streets on Sunday at 7 p.m. does not reach Montreal on Monday morning? The letter box bears a label stating that collections are made at 9 p.m. on Sundays. The train for Montreal does not leave until 10.30 on Sunday night, but the letter addressed to Montreal and posted before 9 p.m. on Sundays at the corner of King and Yonge-streets is not delivered in Montreal until Tuesday morning. There must be a screw loose somewhere.

H. E. S.

ONTARIO'S WEAKNESS.

Hamilton Spectator: The reason for Ontario's failure to exert the influence the principal province should have upon federal affairs is not difficult to find. So long as about half the people of Ontario actively back Quebec influence, Quebec will control things. The people of Quebec never divide when questions concerning the welfare of Quebec are to be considered. With them it is Quebec first, last and all the time. With the Ontario people it is party first and Ontario afterwards. The Quebec people know this, and they manage to maintain the balance of power to the advantage of their province and themselves.

Both political parties cater to the prejudices and insatiable avarice of Quebec, and the politicians of both parties, in Ontario, are willing to see their province in third place—in fifteenth place, for that matter—if only the Quebec vote can be secured.

This state of affairs has existed since confederation, and will exist so long as Ontario people of both parties are more anxious that their political friends shall feed Quebec than they are for the welfare of Ontario or the Dominion.

COL. DENISON, PERRY, JACKSON AND CROWDS.

Editor World: I don't like to appear before the public except when I am fighting the Home for Incurables board of management, but really E. S. Jackson, a countryman of mine ought to know better. He claims to have considerable experience. Col. Denison does not claim to have such experience, but only an occasional one.

Now I am a moderate unassuming man, but rather too truthful. I happened to be in London last January and witnessed the King and Queen's return from the opening of parliament. I may not appear to be much of an observer, but I seldom let anything or any person go unnoticed. On the occasion I refer to I was in the London crowd, which was a big crowd, but plenty of mounted policeman near the entrance to Buckingham Palace. Further along the road there were thousands of people and less policemen—but no disorder. Why sir? simply because a London crowd knows how to behave itself and try to help the police. It was not horse play that Col. Denison complained of, it was the unmanly ill-mannered conduct of the Toronto crowd on the Perry occasion when it (the crowd) should have helped the police and not marred and spoilt the whole affair by their conduct. Surely the Toronto citizen must be ashamed. Let E. S. Jackson get some more experience and then I feel sure we will be glad to hear from him again.

J. Elliott.

Toronto, Aug. 14, 1904.

P.S.—Horse play is an innocent amusement of the Whitchapel "Arry" and "Arriet," and the police of London smile at it. I am thankful my fellow citizens have not yet come down to horse play. As a matter of fact they don't know how to play it and I trust they never will. I uphold Col. Denison in all he said.

The Physicians Advised Him

To Use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Ointment—The Result is a Permanent Cure.

Mr. John Aird, retired lake captain, Port Dalhousie, Ont., writes: "Some years ago while sailing on the lakes I contracted fever and ague, and later became afflicted with piles, through exposure, and what the doctors termed induration of the liver. I became unfit for my daily employment, grew weak from loss of blood and thin in flesh. I thought I would never see another season, for medicines seemed to do me no good.

"Finally an old physician advised me to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Ointment. This I did, and to my surprise was entirely cured. I have since gone through great exposure, without any return of my old troubles, and therefore consider the cure permanent."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

SCENE OF THE LAST FIGHT.

The above map shows the area occupied by the recent sea operations. Pursuant to Admiral Skrydloff's orders, the Port Arthur fleet made its dash on Aug. 10, while the Vladivostock squadron moved southward to effect a junction with it. Admiral Kamimura followed up and encountered Skrydloff's squadron in the Korean Straits, about the place marked with the X, the fight ending in the sinking of the Rurik and the flight of the Gromoboi and Rossia northward to Vladivostock.

ADEQUATE INDEMNITY TO SUFFICE IS BRITISH DECISION ON SEIZURE

Cabinet Finds Question of Regard for Chinese Neutrality More Perplexing.

London, Aug. 15.—The final cabinet council of the parliamentary session was held to-day at the foreign office and gave particular attention to the question of the neutrality of China and British action on the Russian reply to the Knight Commander representations. After the council closed the emphatic statement was made that Great Britain feels it absolutely essential to her own interests and those of the entire world that the neutrality of China shall be observed by the two belligerents. Great Britain will make earnest efforts to secure this result.

In the Knight Commander case the British government will instruct Ambassador Hardinge that it will insist that there was no justification in international law for sinking the steamer. The British note will be couched in the most conciliatory tone, and it is fully expected in cabinet circles that the question will be adjusted by Russia paying an adequate indemnity.

Nothing to Gain Now.

While dissatisfied with the failure of Russia to recognize in principle that she had no right to sink a neutral ship, even if carrying contraband, the British government feels it will gain little by pressing the point, especially with regard to the power of the Russian navy to harm merchantmen in the far east, that having practically disappeared. Therefore the government will accept an indemnity, which it will regard as an admission of the correctness of the position assumed by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne when the original demand for reparation was made.

Will Give Japan a Chance.

The neutrality of China presents a more knotty problem to the London authorities, for the reason that they have to consider the effect upon their ally. The disposition of the government is to go slow. In other words, while insisting that China shall continue neutral, the government will give Japan every opportunity to show, if possible, a justification for the action of the torpedo boat destroyer in capturing the Ryeshiteini. Exchanges on the subject have occurred between Great Britain and Japan.

IN QUEST OF INFORMATION TORONTONIANS REACH N.Y.

Fire Investigators Shown System There—Engineer Rust on the Philadelphia Plant.

New York, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—A committee of municipal officials from Toronto called upon Acting Mayor Fornis to-day. The visitors have been in Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Philadelphia, studying the high pressure water system of fire fighting.

The committee was greatly interested in the salt water system this city intends to instal, and the acting mayor delegated Commissioner Oakley of the water department and Deputy Commissioner Churchill of the fire department to explain the auxiliary system to them.

Engineer Rust Home.

The city engineer, who has returned from a tour of inspection to Philadelphia, speaks very favorably of the auxiliary waterworks system installed there for fire protection purposes. Mr. Rust's report to the city council in regard to the installation of a similar system will depend to a large extent on the opinion expressed by the civic committee, which is now examining similar systems in different cities.

The Philadelphia auxiliary system is supplied by gas engines of 200 horse-power, and capable of getting up a pressure of 200 pounds in a minute. They could reach a pressure of 300 pounds, and threw a stream of water which would simply drown out any ordinary blaze. Two streams of water were thrown from 3 1-2 or 4-inch hose 150 feet high, with only 100 pounds pressure.

The system installed in Philadelphia would cost in the neighborhood of $750,000, and has separate mains and hydrants from the main waterworks system. If such a system were installed in Toronto Bay water would probably be used, it being, in the opinion of the engineer, plenty good enough to put out a fire.

ADMIRAL WITHOFT.

Blown to Pieces on the Czarevitch, Aug. 10.

To Deport Wayward Girls.

Detroit, Aug. 15.—Some time ago Josie Burns, Marion Beattie and another girl, all about 16 years of age, came here from London, Ont., with three young men. The police took them in. The girls promised to go home. The Burns and Beattie girls returned to this city and were again gathered in. The government immigration inspectors will now be asked to deport them.

DO YOUR CORNS ACHE?

Of course they do. But you can cure them in one day with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. For nearly fifty years Putnam's has been the safe and painless corn cure. None so good as Putnam's.

BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE WILL BE WESTERN CROPS

Lateness is Only Cause for Anxiety—Some Grumbling Farmers, and Why.

The Minneapolis Journal of Saturday has this crop special from Regina:

"What do the crops look like up your way?" is the question everybody asks these days in this part of the Canadian west, and nearly everybody answers, "They are fine—wheat 25 to 35 bushels to the acre, but over on the other line they won't get more than 15 bushels."

Weighing the testimony everywhere given and testing it with personal observations, the conclusion is reached that western Canada is good this year for a crop somewhat better than the average—and that is 20 bushels of wheat to the acre—barring one danger. The crop is late—later in western Manitoba and eastern Assiniboia than it is in the western part and far up the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific in Saskatchewan. In consequence there is much silent praying. A big crop means much to the Canadian west. It is just coming into fame as a country of magnificent possibilities in wheat-growing. It desires to clinch its title to fame while all the grain world is looking at it. Moreover, thousands of new settlers have put in their first crop this year. A poor crop would be a cruel disappointment to them and would set back the progress of the regions where they have settled.

But if the 50,000 farmers of this new country get 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, a smile that can't be removed will be noticeable from Winnipeg to Edmonton and from Prince Albert to Portal.

At Moosejaw.

A Moosejaw special says:

The crops are not so backward here as in Manitoba. Wheat is as far advanced as it was at this time last year, and the oats harvest is beginning this week. The crop hereabouts is a fair one, but the farmers are a little inclined to find fault because it is not a bumper.

"That's a splendid-looking crop you have there," was said to a farmer, pointing to his wheat field that waved a mile square.

"Oh, nothin' extra," he replied.

"How much to the acre?" I said.

"Oh, twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre," he replied, somewhat gloomily. "This here country is not what it's cracked up to be. I expected forty bushels."

This was wheat grown on "summer fallow," however. They have a shiftless way of seeding wheat on stubble that is proving a great failure this year, tho in other years it has done well. Wheat on stubble—fortunately there is not much of it—will hardly be worth cutting this year. In very wet seasons stubble wheat does well, and they have had so much rain here of recent years that they are getting a little careless.

This far west the rainfall is likely to be limited in some years. The experiment farms have found out that the best way to assure good crops, whether the rainfall be much or little, is to take a crop every other year or two years out of three and cultivate the soil thoroly the years it is allowed to rest. It is said that in this way a good yield is assured in the dryest years, and that the land will not be rapidly worn out.

The Harvest Excursions.

The harvest excursions to the west will begin on Saturday from Toronto. The fare is $12 from any point east of Sault Ste. Marie. The excursions arranged are:

Aug. 20.—From all stations on line of C.P.R., Hamilton, London and Windsor sections west of Toronto, also Guelph branch, except Guelph City. From all stations south of line G.T.R., Toronto to Sarnia.

Aug. 23—From all stations on C.P.R. Toronto, Meadowvale, Guelph City and north. From all stations on lines of G.T.R., Toronto to Sarnia and north, except north of Cardwell Junction and north of Toronto on North Bay section.

Aug. 25—From all stations on C.P.R. east of Toronto to Sharbot Lake. From all stations on G.T.R. east of Toronto to Kingston, inclusive and north thereof, also north of Toronto and Cardwell Junction.

Aug. 27—From all stations in Ontario, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Maberly and east. From all stations on G.T.R. in Ontario, east of Kingston.

Aug. 30—From all stations on C.P.R., in Quebec. From all stations on G.T.R. and other railway lines in Quebec.

Sept. 1—From all stations on C.P.R. in Canada, Atlantic division.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

July - August Sale News

DURING AUGUST { Store Closes Saturdays 1 p.m. Other Days at Five o'Clock.

Great Clothing Chance

Some Summer Goods that must go right away. Wednesday a "Send-off Day."

Men's Suits, made in single breasted style, of imported worsted finished tweeds, brown and grey checks, and some neat stripes, Italian cloth linings and good trimmings, sizes 36 to 44. Regular $10.00 and $12.50. Wednesday 7.50

Men's Striped Lustre Coats, also plain black and grey unlined, and made with patch pockets, sizes 34 to 42. Regular $2 to $2.50. To clear Wednesday..... 1.19

Men's Two-piece Summer Suits, made of grey and striped and pin-check homespun tweeds, coats unlined and made with patch pockets, sizes 34 to 42. Reg. $7.50. Wednesday 4.49

School Suits for Boys.

Boy's Sailor Suits, in navy blue English serge, large collar on blouse, trimmed with braid, knee pants, lanyard and whistle, sizes 21 to 28: Wednesday ..... .75

Boys' Two-piece Suits, in dark patterns of good domestic tweed, single breasted, well made and lined throughout, knee pants, sizes 23 to 28; regular $2.50 to $3.50. Wednesday 1.79

1500 Men's Umbrellas, $1.00

1500 Men's Umbrellas, 25 inch, made with best paragon frames, steel rod, cloth of good strong gloria, handles of horn, Congo and natural wood all new styles; this lot is made up of English and Canadian makes, and we guarantee each one; very special at..... 1.00

Men's and Children's Hats Reduced

Men's Genuine English Fur Felt Pearl Grey and Drab **Fedora Hats**, tapered and rolled brims, Russian and tanned leather sweatbands; 5 1-2 dozen to sell Wednesday; regular price $1.50 and $2.00, for..... 1.00

Men's Straw Hats, neglige and boater shape, broken lines and sizes, the balance of our $1, $1.25 and $1.50 lines for.. .25

Children's Sailors, plain and fancy braid, 10 dozen to clear Wednesday, balance of 12 1-2c, 15c and 25c lines, for .8

Men's Heavy Boots and Women's Summer Slippers.

The Slippers are late arrivals, so instead of pricing them at $1.00, we clear them, 240 pairs in all, Wednesday, at 75c. You'll get at least six weeks' outdoor wear, and then they'll serve for a considerable time as house slippers.

Misses' and Children's Genuine Dongola Kid One-Strap Slippers, suitable for street or house wear, sizes 8 to 10 1-2 and 11 to 2. Regular $1.00. To clear Wednesday ..... .75

A Dollar For Men's Boots.

Men's Medium Heavy Lace Boots, whole foxed, neat and durable, will wear as well as most $2.00 boots. Our special price was $1.25. To clear Wednesday..... 1.00

Working Shirts; Underwear; Washing Ties

Substantial Savings on Each.

Men's Black and White Drill **Working Shirts**, collar attached, shaped yoke, double stitched seams, fast washing black, sizes 14 to 17-inch collar. Regular 50c each, Wednesday ..... .43

Men's Fine Double-Thread **Balbriggan Underwear**, Shirts and Drawers, overlocked seams, pearl buttons, sateen facings, sizes 34 to 46-inch shirts and 34 and 36-inch drawers. Regular 50c each, Wednesday .35

Men's Fine **Washing Ties**, in club and four-in-hand shapes, pique and Madras qualities, light and medium colors and white. Regular 12 1-2c each. Wednesday, 4 for 25c, or, each..... .7

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

Doctor Had $30,000 Insurance and Must Now Explain Matters

New London, Mo., Aug. 15.—Dr. Jas. Watson has been arrested on the charge of having murdered his wife on July 5, her death having been under investigation since that time. John J. Suter of Palmyra, father of Mrs. Watson, made the affidavit. Dr. Watson carried insurance to the amount of $30,000 on the life of his wife. In an alleged runaway she met her death.

$10.00—Seashore Excursions—$10.00.

From Lewiston or Suspension Bridge, Aug. 15, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City or Ocean City, N.J. Train leaving Lewiston at 7.10 a.m. connects at Buffalo with through train to Atlantic City, via Delaware River bridge route. Next date Aug. 25.

Guelph Getting Scared.

Guelph, Aug. 15.—Dr. Robinson, health officer, is about to take samples of the city drinking water, river and well water, which he will send to Toronto to be analyzed. He has been supplied with sterilized bottles for that purpose.

Peterboro's Progress.

Peterboro, Aug. 15.—To-day work was started upon the concrete foundation of a large flour mill, the capacity of which will be 500 barrels. It is the first step in an enterprise which W. H. Meldrum hopes to successfully launch here.

AGAINST LICENSE EXTENSION.

Prohibition League at Guelph Said to Have a Complaint.

Guelph, Aug. 15.—Licenses have been granted for the balance of the license year to Albert Reinhardt, of the Fountain House, and Mrs. Malone, of the Imperial, the understanding being that the licenses will not be continued to these licensees beyond the year, and that the further time is given them in order to sell to advantage.

It is understood the Prohibition League will take up these extensions with the department, as it is claimed that the inspector reported against any extension to these two city licenses, and also against any extension of the Roth, Pilkington, license, or of the Lehman, Aberfoyle license, both of which were extended to April 30, 1905, by the commissioners.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDENDS.

Third for This Year Declared, But They Fall Behind Last Year.

New York, Aug. 15.—The Standard Oil Co. has declared a dividend of $5 a share.

This is the third dividend this year, and is the same dividend declared for the corresponding time last year.

The three dividends of this year aggregate 28 per cent., compared with 32 per cent. of the firm's third dividend last year.

Found $500—Reward 20 Cents.

New York, Aug. 15.—Eleven-year-old John Knox started for Brighton Beach last night. On the floor of one of the cars on the Marine Railway young Knox found an envelope containing five $100 bills. The boy danced with glee when he arrived at Brighton.

At that point a middle-aged and frantic woman was pacing the platform. She accosted all the passengers, asking:

"Did you find anything?"

When she tackled Johnny the boy "fessed up."

The woman thanked Johnny, gave him 20 cents and hurried to a Brooklyn train.

Brainy Hair Under your loose, thin, falling hair is a brain. Use it. The result? You will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, restores color to gray hair, and makes the hair grow. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.