What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, *Lowell, Mass.*

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. *Brooklyn, N. Y*

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DEADLOCK OVER IRISH MEASURE

Nationalists Reject the Minimum Price Clause.

VOTE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

John Redmond Says Irish Members Will Not Accept Clause as It Stands.

London, June 17.—On the resumption of the debate on the Irish land bill in the House of Commons yesterday the amendment of John Redmond, the Irish leader, which seeks to abolish the minimum price at which the landlord may sell, even though the landlord and tenant might agree on a lower price, was discussed.

Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham said he was unable to accept Mr. Redmond's proposal to raise the minimum reduction to 15 per cent in the case of second term rents and to 25 per cent in the case of first term rents.

Mr. Redmond expressed regret at Mr. Wyndham's decision and said that if the amendment was not accepted by the Government, he was afraid they had arrived at the parting of the ways. The Nationalists must stand by the amendment, and there must be further considerations of this point by the Government, otherwise 95 per cent of the Irish members would be found in the lobby against the Government. Irish opinion was united, and if no concession was made it would be impossible for the Irish members to represent the bill as acceptable to the Irish people.

Timothy Healey (Nationalist) suggested that the Government might get out of the entanglement by bestowing larger discretionary powers on the estate commissioners.

John Morley (Liberal), who said he feared the bill was in great peril, complained of Mr. Wyndham's attitude. He said the English and Scotch members would only support the bill so long as it was acceptable to all the Irish representatives.

Mr. Wyndham said he realized the gravity of the situation, but the minimum reductions must remain 10 and 20 per cent, respectively. He was ready to consider an amendment affecting non-judicial tendencies.

Mr. Redmond retorted that this was no concession whatever, as the bulk of the tenants were judicial tenants.

Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected by a vote of 217 to 176.

The deadlock threatens not only the Irish land bill, but the existence of the Government. During the present session the ministry has more than once escaped defeat, because of the support of the Nationalists, and while Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy renders the Government's position precarious, the support of the Irish members is more than ever necessary to the Government. Several Unionists supported John Redmond in the division lobby after having taken the course of advising Mr. Wyndham to agree to a compromise. As a matter of fact, had the Irish leader challenged a division, the Government would have been defeated, and Mr. Redmond's omission to thus snatch an advantage from the absence of many Unionist members seems to indicate his desire to do everything possible to insure the passage of the bill and endeavor to induce the Government to reconsider its position. The whole body of Nationalists voted in support of John Redmond's amendment, with the result that the Government's majority was reduced to 41 votes.

The Liberal leaders, at a meeting tonight, resolved not to challenge Mr. Chamberlain's zollverein proposals by a formal resolution in the House of Commons, but to confine themselves to attacking his policy whenever an opportunity offers.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured her." T. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

THE SCARLET FEVER

Large Increase in Mortality of the Province.

Toronto, June 17. — Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the provincial board of health, estimates that at the present mortality rate the deaths from scarlet fever in the province this year will total over 1,000—the largest number of deaths in one year from this disease yet recorded in the province. Dr. Bryce is strongly in favor of a stricter enforcement of the laws compelling municipalities to properly isolate scarlet fever and diphtheria patients. He also points out that the average mortality from scarlet fever and diphtheria is much larger in Toronto than in other municipalities, and that the city is woefully deficient in its provisions for the isolation of contagious disease.

POSTMASTER TALKS.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Bright's Disease and He Tells All About It.

Lovett, Ont., June 15.—Though well past the three score and ten mark, C. A. Harris, postmaster here, still carries his age well, besides holding the respect of the entire community. And Mr. Harris credits a large share of his wonderful health and vitality to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Speaking of the matter the postmaster says:

"In 1897 I was at the point of death from Bright's Disease. I was a complete wreck. I could not even dress myself. But now I am, I may say, a well man and I attribute it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. Harris' experience has led many people here to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have proved that the remedy that always cures Bright's Disease makes short work of any of the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

TO ARRANGE POLICY

The Ontario Alliance Will Talk Over Election Plans.

Toronto, June 17.—A call has been issued for a full meeting of the general executive of the Ontario Alliance to consider the policy in the bye-elections, and general electoral action. It will be held at the Confederation Life building, on Friday afternoon. G. F. Marter will preside. The independents say something will have to be done. The secretary has a circular drafted calling on local temperance workers to organize voters' leagues.

THE KING'S HEALTH

It May Account for Postponement of Review.

London, June 17. — Some alarm has been caused by the sudden and unexplained postponement until an unfixed date in July of the King's review of troops at Aldershot, which was to have been held June 22. Possibly the review has been postponed in order that it may be held during President Loubet's visit to England. The King's health is good, but the remembrance that he was seized with an illness immediately after the review at Aldershot in June last year causes a renewal of apprehension.

Traveler Drowned.

Orangeville, Ont., June 16. — J. B. Crane, of Toronto, a traveler for E. Leslay & Co., wholesale dealers in hides and leather, was drowned in Caledon Lake, a popular pleasure resort about two miles from here, shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening. Up to a late hour the body had not been recovered. Mr. Crane was about 30 years of age and had a young wife in Toronto.

DIVISION IN THE BRITISH CABINET

How the Leaders Will Take Sides in the Big Fight.

CHAMBERLAIN IS CONFIDENT

That He Has the Support of All the Colonies—Germany's Attack on Canada.

London, June 17.—Monday night's debate in the House of Lords accentuates the interest in Mr. Chamberlain's promised "big fight." It is now evident that, while the whole Cabinet consents to an inquiry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, the Duke of Devonshire and minor Whig members, will enter the inquiry with strong free trade leanings in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain, with Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour himself leaning towards Mr. Chamberlain's views. An M. P. who recently discussed the whole situation with Mr. Chamberlain, says that the Colonial Secretary never entered a political fight with keener zest. He is determined to see it through, and is convinced that Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are strongly with him.

Lord Lansdowne laid great stress in the House of Lords upon Germany's attack upon Canada. He said that Great Britain was in the position of a man without a revolver in a room full of armed people. "Such a man gets little consideration." Lord Lansdowne, who, as head of the Foreign Office, is charged with the negotiation of treaties, dwelt upon the fact that Canada had suffered for giving a preference to the mother country, while Germany told Great Britain that Britain herself would be denied the most favored nation treatment if other colonies followed Canada's example. The Foreign Secretary declared that these circumstances compelled British Ministers to consider the whole important question de novo. The discussion at the colonial conference could not be treated as a discussion at some unimportant debating society.

Viscount Goschen, who was Lord Salisbury's Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that the colonies were expecting too much. He suggested possible retaliatory difficulties with the United States, and called the taxation of food for purposes of pensions a "gamble with the people's food." He considered that Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of "No Preference, No Empire," was unjust to the loyalty of both motherlanders and colonials.

Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons makes it clear that no royal commission is intended nor a departmental committee, but an inquiry conducted by the Cabinet itself. Meanwhile, Mr. Chamberlain is quietly securing local organizations, and the Unionist party is preparing literature preliminary to the appeal to the country.

Premier Sprigg, in the course of a debate in the Cape Colony Parliament at Cape Town on the South Africa customs convention, took occasion to refer in terms of warm approval to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals. He said that though he himself had always been an ardent free trader, he was bound to admit that there was something greater than free trade, namely, the consolidation of the Empire. The Premier's remarks were cheered on both sides of the House.

HE CHANGES FRONT

John of Cronstadt Now Blames the Jews for Massacres.

St. Petersburg, June 17. — Father John of Cronstadt, whose fiery condemnation of the Kishineff massacre was published in the St. Petersburg liberal newspapers, has published the following in the anti-Semitic Quamia, the new organ in St. Petersburg: "To my beloved Christian brethren in Christ of Kishineff: From the newspaper accounts succeeding the first published reports concerning the Kishineff catastrophe, I have concluded that the Jews themselves were the cause of the recent disorders, that it is the Christians who suffered in the end, and that the Jews have been doubly repaid for their losses and injuries by their own brethren and others. I know this from private letters also, which I have received from people who have lived a long time in Kishineff, who are well acquainted with affairs there, and who are most trustworthy. Taerefore I say to the Kishineff Christians, forgive the reproach, on account of the horrors that were committed, which I cast upon you alone. From the latters of eyewitnesses I am convinced now that one cannot lay all the blame upon the Christians, who were provoked to the disorders by the Jews, and that the Jews were mainly responsible for the catastrophe." No Russian newspaper of any weight, except the Novoe Vremya, has attempted to palliate the massacre or lay the blame on the Jews.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

When children are weak, sickly, don't eat or sleep well, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion after meals and at bedtime makes them strong, healthy and robust. Made of Petroleum, rendered tasteless and odorless, and combined with glycerine and hypophosphites. Pleasant to take, and agrees with the stomach.

Many a man imagines he has a hard row to hoe because he dislikes hoeing.

A man isn't necessarily a figurehead just because he has a good head for figures.

Sure Cure for Sea Sickness, Nausea.

Maladies of this type yield instantly to Polson's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives instant relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25c bottle of Nerviline in the house will save doctor bills, and a vast amount of suffering every year.

A man's mind isn't necessarily well balanced because he parts his hair in the middle.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

If a man is a little weak in the garret, a white vest will not save him.

Self-reliance lifts a man up; self-conceit drags him down.

FAST SERVICE BIDS REJECTED

The Government Was Not Able to Accept Them.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY

The Railway Bill Under Consideration—Mr. Fisher's Dairy Measure—The Senate.

Ottawa, June 16.—It was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that neither of the tenders received for the fast Atlantic service would be accepted by the Government. Although neither of the offers is satisfactory, they may, however, form the basis of negotiations for better tenders.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Clarke if he was ready to offer his proposed amendment to the clause regulating the terms upon which railways may take possession of highways.

Mr. Clarke replied that the mayor and city solicitor of Toronto would be here tomorrow, when he hoped to draw up a sub-section that would be satisfactory.

On the clause regarding drainage on and across the property of railway companies, Mr. Cowan (South Essex) made a strong speech in opposition to the present law. His complaint was that, as things stand at present, when a railway company refused to agree, the farmer whose lands drained naturally across the right of way, was practically without redress. It was true that he could appeal to the railway committee of the Privy Council, but a farmer could not afford the outlay, and consequently nothing was done. Mr. Cowan offered several amendments to the bill. The gist of these was that a private individual should have the same rights of drainage across railway land as across any other land; that points in dispute should be heard before the county judge, instead of the litigants having to come to Ottawa, and that all the extra cost of drainage, caused by the presence of the railway should be borne by the railway. Mr. Cowan was willing that any provisions thought necessary to secure the solidity of the roadbed and the safety of the public should be inserted.

The discussion of these points lasted all afternoon. Mr. Blair agreed to insert substantially the things asked, with the exception of that regarding who should bear the cost. As to this he asked for further information, but the discussion was cut short by the arrival of 6 o'clock.

MARKET GARDENERS.

In the evening a discussion occurred on a motion offered by Mr. Leonard, of Laval, to accord increased protection to market gardeners. Mr. Leonard, who spoke in French, maintained that the market gardeners were entitled to have their industry protected. He suggested a duty of three cents a pound on cabbage, ten cents a pound on radishes, 25 cents a dozen on cauliflowers, cucumbers and lettuce, 50 cents a bushel on green peas, haricot beans and tomatoes.

After a discussion lasting over two hours, the motion was voted down by 100 to 51.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Fisher gives notice that on Thursday, in committee of the whole, he will move, "Resolved, that it is expedient to pass an act to prevent the improper marking of butter," top revent the manufacture or sale of renovated, adulterated, or process butter, or of oleomargarine, butterine or other substitute for butter, manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream; providing for the examination of stock or packages, and providing that one-half of the pecuniary penalties for contraventions of the act shall be payable to the informant.

Mr. Fisher gives notice that in committee of the whole on Thursday, he will move: "Resolved, that it is expedient to pass an act providing that seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, forage plants or vegetables sold for the purposes of seeding, shall be free from the seeds of certain weeds; establishing the grades of seeds of timothy, red clover or alsike, and providing that such seeds offered for sale shall be marked with the seller's name and address, the name of the kind of seed and the grade, providing for the examination of such seeds, and their analysis by an official seed analyst, and providing that one-half of the pecuniary penalties for contraventions of the act shall be payable to the informant."

Mr. Fowler will inquire whether J. P. Schell, M. P., is a partner in the firm of McPherson & Schell, who supply goods to the department of agriculture.

Mr. Henderson will introduce a bill to amend the bank act.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate, Senator Beique introduced a bill to amend the criminal code, 1902, respecting free labor.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the companies act, 1902.

Senator Scott moved an amendment giving companies power to purchase businesses, lands and trade marks, and to issue stock in payment thereof, provided the contract made before the date of application for the letters patent, and that copies of all such contracts be kept for inspection at the head office of the company. He added a rider, providing that this should not invalidate any difficulty in this amendment in case of the destruction of the books by fire.

Senator Poirier considered the amendment a great improvement.

Senator Beique had an amendment to clause 18, which provides that no action can be taken by a company till 10 per cent of its authorized capital has been subscribed and paid for. This amendment would give power to commence operations when $25,000 was subscribed and paid for.

Senator Lougheed pointed out that the present act prevented contracting liability until 10 per cent is subscribed and paid. A company with a very large capital might incur liabilities far in excess of $25,000, without having money to pay for it. At least 10 per cent of the capital should be subscribed.

Senator Beique agreed and amended his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Speaker held that any amendments to the act should be in the nature of further protection to the public.

Senator Scott suggested an amendment, providing that in case of increasing the value of shares, holders of fractional shares should be paid par value or a value set by the directors and sanctioned by bylaws, such fractional shares being sold within one month.

The committee rose and reported progress, so that the bill could be reprinted with the proposed amendments.

THE WEATHER TODAY—Clearing and cooler.

By consulting our announcements you get a daily forecast of the weather and a daily forecast of bargain events. Store closes at 6 o'clock every night.

Whitewear Specials For Thursday.

This is a special purchase of a really superior lot. The shipment has just arrived and we open it for sale on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, trusting that regular customers of the store—those who spend most of their money here—will be with us on time to supply their needs at these special prices.

40 dozen full Marguerite Corset Covers, in fine Nainsook, with trimmings of pretty open Valenciennes lace and ribbons. You can see the extra value. Worth 40c each. Special price Thursday morning..... 25c

Ladies' White Gowns of Fine Cambric, fancy point yoke of small cross tucks, edged with pretty embroidery beading, neck and sleeves finished with embroidery. This gown is the same value as you have often paid $1.50 for. Thursday morning only.....$1 00

Ladies' Fine White Cambric Gowns with deep yoke of hemstitched tucks and insertion; sleeves, yoke and neck finished with dainty embroidery. Only a few of this kind in the lot. They are worth $1.25 each. Thursday morning to sell at.....$1 00

Ladies' Fine White Cotton Drawers, with full frills and clustered hemstitched tucks. Splendid value at 45c each. Thursday morning will sell at only..... 25c

Ladies' Fine White Drawers of good strong Cotton, finished with pretty open embroidery frills and clustered tucks. Nicely made throughout and well worth 50c. Thursday morning..... 39c

Ladies' White Cambric Drawers, full lawn frills with trimmings of dainty insertion and lace. Regular price 75c; a very great special for Thursday morning..... 50c

Special Sale of Ladies' Silk Hose.

Values that we will not repeat. Unmistakable bargains for those who would like dainty hose for evening wear. Not a great many pairs to be sure, but quite enough to interest. On sale today—come early.

Ladies' Silk Hose in delicate shades for evening wear, in blue, cream, mauve, yellow, green and tuscan. Assorted values, the regular prices of which were 75c, 85c and $1 pair. Startling value at only per pair..... 50c

Also a big bargain in Children's Pure Cashmere Three-quarter Socks, in colors of black, tan, and white. Regular 25c pair, reduced to half-price because they are odd sizes. Clearing at per pair only.....12½c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

Letters to the Editor.

Though correspondents' names are not published, they should always sign their letters.

WALKING ON THE GRASS.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Much has been said in disapproval of the fines imposed in the police court on persons who in walking from one part of the city to the other walked off the regular paths in Victoria Park. I have no doubt the critics are under a misapprehension. Although in former times people were sometimes brought up for walking on the grass and never fined, yet no such practice prevails at present. The magistrate refused to permit a charge of this description to be laid, but directed that only those persons should be summoned who in using the park as a thoroughfare in passing from one part of the city to the other should walk on some portion of the park other than the regular road, and paths laid thereon for that purpose.

This does not prevent any person who visits the park for recreative purposes, strolling over the grass, and that this is the case is indicated by the fact that any afternoon or evening ladies and children and all manner of persons may be seen strolling and sitting on the grass of the park, without any "harsh myrmidon" of the law accosting them, notebook in hand.

It is true there is a clause in the bylaw against walking on the grass simply as well as the clause above referred to, but the clause is a dead-letter, as there never has been a prosecution instituted before the present magistrate for simply walking on the grass. People seem to think that both clauses should remain inoperative. What would be the result? A resumption of those unsightly and defective cross-paths, side-paths and cuts in the grass, which were so damaging and injurious to the appearance of our pretty little park. Throw open the park and let people use it indiscriminately, and you would see Collegiate pupils and school boys (now law-observing), who cross the park in hundreds every day, making paths to suit themselves, and the park that costs our ratepayers so much, in order to preserve its pretty appearance, would in a mighty short time present the appearance of a village commons. Thus the anomalous spectacle would be presented of the citizens' representatives employing a force of workmen, expending large sums of money every year, to preserve the beauty of the park and the people being invited to destroy the work accomplished. It would be as useful as pouring water into a sieve.

Mr. Grant, the caretaker of the park, in an interview, stated that the action of the police court authorities had increased the park's appearance to the extent of the value of $5,000. Take away all restrictions to its indiscriminate use, and the damage would be inestimable.

Although some prominent citizens, wholesale merchants and others, were fined, they admitted the justice and wisdom of the proceeding, and expressed the hope that the good work would continue.

No one can object to the complaints of the condition of the walks, at certain periods of the year. It is true that very little sense has been displayed in the method of repaving and keeping up the regular paths; the roads and paths seem to be fixed up as negligently, and as roughly as a country road on a back concession. Last year big stones were hauled and laid on the roads and paths, and this year a lot of small gravel and sand dumped thereon. For that the police court is not to blame, and it seems a pity that the paths should not be properly repaired, although use has now made them fairly good.

In very wet weather, during the early spring and late fall months, the roads and paths were not in a fit state to use, but the grass is also then unfit to walk upon, and as there are good cement sidewalks bounding every side of the park, no one seriously suffers by using them instead of floundering through a wet park.

Surely no fair comparison can be instituted between Victoria Park and Queen's and Springbank. There is little, if any, attempt to maintain Queen's Park as a park. It is surrounded by a high-board fence, is used for fair ground purposes, and baseball and other sports prevail on it. Springbank is so extensive that there are three baseball diamonds on it, and room for more without injury to it, and no short cuts are visible on it, because it is so extensive and is not used as a thoroughfare, but only for recreative purposes. You surely would not advocate baseball grounds in Victoria Park.

The city might advantageously procure some cheap grounds, used now as commons, for baseball purposes, throughout the city; but Victoria Park would be wholly unsuitable.

The park now presents a very pretty and creditable appearance, ready for inspection by the Old Boys.

There are no unsightly or defective paths now apparent. Everyone appears satisfied to obey the law in regard to the thoroughfares.

There has been no necessity to impose a fine for some time. Don't undo the really good work accomplished by endeavoring to persuade people they are martyrs, suffering hardships which are of a purely imaginary character, by being required to observe a reasonable bylaw. Yours truly,

JOHN MOULE.

London, June 17, 1903.

Two College Boys.

Two boys left home with just enough money to take them through college, after which they must depend entirely upon their own efforts. They attacked the collegiate problems successfully, passed the graduation, received their diplomas from the faculty, also commendatory letters to a large shipbuilding firm with which they desired employment. Ushered into the waiting-room of the head of the firm, the first was given an audience. He presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the man of millions.

"I should like some sort of a clerkship."

"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and should we have anything of the kind open, will correspond with you."

As he passed out he remarked to his waiting companion, "You can go in and leave your address."

The other presented himself and his papers.

"What con you do?" was asked.

"I can do anything that a green hand can do, sir," was his reply.

The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.

"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"

"We want a man to sort scrap-iron," replied the superintendent.

And the college graduate went to sorting scrap-iron.

One week passed, and the president, meeting the superintendant, asked: "How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh," said the boss, "he did his work so well that I put him over the gang."

In one year this man had reached the head of a department and an advisory position with the management at a salary represented by four figures, while his whilom companion was "clerk" in a livery stable, washing harness.

Robins Earn Cherries They Eat.

An orchardist at Fulton makes complaint against the robins, or "Jack robins," as he calls them. He says they are nipping all the blossoms of his cherry trees. They just strip the trees, and the ground beneath them is white with blossoms. He says the wicked birds tear the hearts out of the blossoms and then bite the stems in two and let them fall, and he fears that his cherry crop will be ruined. A member of the John Burroughs Society who was applied to for information on this subject says the orchardist is mistaken. If the robins do cut off any blossoms it is only the defective ones, or such as have insects in them, and that the birds are doing good instead of harm. He says he puts up nest boxes among the trees to enable birds of any kind, even sparrows, to make their homes on his grounds. He says the birds help themselves to a few cherries when they are ripe, but they are welcome to them by destroying insect pests. It is hoped that this information will satisfy the orchardist. It is doubtless correct, for if the robins were as destructive as he imagines there would long ago have ceased to be any cherries produced in Oregon, while the fact is that the cherry crop is large almost every year, and of great value. The birds must not be condemned on false or mistaken testimony.—Portland Oregonian.

At Nightfall.

I need so much the quiet of your love,
After the day's loud strife;
I need your calm, all other things above,
After the stress of life.

I crave the haven that in your heart lies,
After all toil is done;
I need the star-shine of your heavenly eyes,
After the day's great sun.
—Charles Hanson Towne.

DO NOT DELAY.—Do not let a cold or a cough fasten upon you, as it will if neglected. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will break up a cold and cure a cough, and should be resorted to at once when the first symptoms appear. It can be disguised so that any unpleasant taste it may have will be imperceptible to the delicate. Try it and be convinced.

THE CARE OF A LAWN

involves the liberal use of water and you'll need some hose this summer to keep the grass green and lay the dust.

WE HAVE GOOD RUBBER HOSE

in 50-foot lengths, in ½ in., ¾ in. and 1 in. diameter, and in 3, 4 and 5 ply rubber.

Prices Always Right.

A. WESTMAN,

121 Dundas St. 7 Market Square

Long Hair "One year ago my hair came out very fast, so I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow, until now it is 45 inches long."
—*Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.*
$1. All druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.