Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Bryan's Figure of the Human Hogs.

From New York Sun.

On Tuesday, June 5, 1894, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. William J. Bryan asserted the right of the Government not only to prohibit gold contracts in the future, but also to compel the creditor to accept fiat money in payment of obligations previously contracted on the gold basis. That there may be no doubt of Mr. Bryan's exact position on this quetion of law and morals, we quote his language:

"Not only should the General Government supply all needed paper money, but it should make all money, that is, its gold, silver and paper, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and should not permit the making of any contract hereafter for a particular kind of money. That the Government has a right to prohibit special contracts in money cannot be doubted. It has a right to make any kind of money a legal tender, it has a right to prevent any citizen from demonetizing that money by contract. Our Supreme Court has held that the United States notes were a legal tender for debt contracted previously when only gold and silver were considered standard money. The French courts have held that the notes of the Bank of France cannot be refused as payment, even when there is a prior special contract."

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to explain in figurative language his theory of Governmental interference with freedom of contract on the part of those who have money which other people want to borrow:

"I was riding through Iowa a few weeks ago, when I noticed some hogs destroying the sod in a pasture. It took me back to the days when I lived upon a farm, and I recalled the means by which we prevented hogs from rooting.

"Rings were put in their noses, not to prevent their eating, because we wanted to get them fat, but in order that they might not destroy more than they were worth while they were getting fat. And, as I was thinking of this restraint placed upon the hogs, it occurred to me that the Government is often compelled to imitate the farmer, and to put rings in the noses of hogs. When restrictions are placed upon the dealings of man with man, the Government is simply putting a ring in the nose of some human hog, not to prevent him from taking advantage of his energy, his industry, or his ability, but to prevent him from interfering with the rights of others."

The ring which Mr. Bryan, if elected, would attempt to put through the noses of the "human hogs," who have lent to this Government or to individual borrowers dollars worth one hundred cents, would be a law compelling these human hogs to receive in payment dollars worth fifty-three cents each, or less.

Repudiation and robbery are the warp and woof of Mr. Bryan's political texture. As a private person, in his ordinary relations with his fellow-citizens, he is described as an honest man.

Private life, therefore, seems to be the best place for Bryan.

THE ART OF COOKING WATER.

Reflector.

One of the secrets of palatable food is knowing how to cook water. The secret is to put fresh filtered water into a clean kettle already warm, to let it boil quickly, and to use it the instant it is boiled. To let it steam and simmer means to have a combination of lime, iron and dregs in the kettle, and all the good water evaporated into air. It is surprising that many housekeepers otherwise neat and particular, seem to think that a kettle will stay clean without active measures on their part. The mere fact that nothing but water is boiled in it does not guarantee it against the need of scouring it. It will soon become coated with a rusty-looking layer of slime, unless it receives the same care as other cooking utensils. Food cooked with water which is not properly boiled, or which is boiled in a kettle coated with dregs, has not the same flavor that properly cooked food has. Moreover, it is dangerous to health.

Prominent Lawyer Says:

"I have eight children, every one in good health, not one of whom but has taken Scott's Emulsion, in which my wife has boundless confidence."

For Outdoors

Croquet,
Lawn Tennis,
Baseball,
Golf,
Hammocks.

AGENTS FOR THE

GENDRON BICYCLE

None Better in the Market.

Jos. I. Anderson & Co.,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

183 DUNDAS STREET

An El Dorado.

Wonderful Results of Gold Mining in British Columbia.

The City of Rossland Rises to Prominence Almost in a Day.

Some of the Rich Finds Developed in the Mountains.

Beware of Speculative, Undeveloped, Catch-Penny Claims.

Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.

The town of Rossland has a population of over 5,000 people, and has grown from what was two years ago a few log cabins to a well built and busy town, with good waterworks and electric light systems. It would be a typical western mining camp, but for the absence of gambling houses, innumerable saloons and such irregularities as an occasional homicide, justifiable or otherwise.

The first location made in the Trail Creek district was the Lily May, which was staked about six years ago, but nothing was discovered on Red Mountain or North Beth, where at present some of the principal mines are situated, until July 7, 1890. Then two French-Canadian prospectors named Joseph Bourgeois and Joseph Moris located and staked the War Eagle, Center Star, Virginia, Idaho and Le Roi mining claims. At that time the law would not allow a prospector to stake more than one claim on the same ledge, and as the Le Roi, Center Star and Idaho appeared to be located on the same lode, they waived their right to the Le Roi and gave the claim to E. S. Topping, mining recorder of the district, in consideration of his paying their recording fees. Mr. Topping had assays made, and interested some Spokane gentlemen in the Le Roi, and 16-30ths of the claim was bonded for $16,000, or at the rate of $30,000 for the whole.

At this time the country was a trackless wilderness of rocky hills, covered with timber and undergrowth. The only way to reach the district in winter time was by traveling on snowshoes for many miles. During the winter of 1890 a shaft was sunk on the Le Roi mine to a depth of 40 feet, and a carload of ore was packed on horseback to the river and shipped to Butte, Mont., where the smelter gave a written return of $86 40 to the ton in gold, copper and silver. This gave the company good encouragement to prosecute work, though from that time until 1894 the Le Roi Company did little else but development work, as the cost was very high and transportation expensive.

THE RICH ROCKS.

Up to the present little or no geological or mineralogical work has been done. The eruptive rocks which form the country rock of the district have not been identified with any particular epoch, and no sedimentary rocks, altered or otherwise, have been noticed within a considerable distance of Trail Creek. The eruptives which form the country rock of the camp are, however, very similar to those of the Sudbury district. The prevailing rock is a greenstone in all its various refinements of nomenclature, but mostly diorite, syenite and porphyrydiorite, of all shades and textures. The whole of the country rocks have a jointage more or less distinct. The lines of jointage appear to be more numerous near a vein, and the rocks there have a short, sharp, blocky appearance, which does not obtain so much at a distance from the ledges. A large portion of the country rock, particularly near the veins, or fracture, shows iron in small flecks in the form of magnetic pyrites, common pyrites, with a few flecks of chalcopyrite.

The general contour of the country is by no means abrupt, but the hills appear to have been rounded off by native and luxuriant timber, and undergrowth covers the greater part of it. Winter does not set in until late in the year, and although there is an almost continual downfall of snow, the winter is mild. There is but a very short period of excessive cold, such as we experience in Eastern Canada.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The general strike of the veins is east and west, and their dip near the surface is between 60 and 70 degrees through on sinking. On some of them the veins become almost perpendicular. Regarding the nature and origin of the veins there is much diverse speculation and opinion. None of the many eminent mining engineers who have visited the district have yet stated confidently what they deem them to be. All, however, are agreed as to the permanency and magnitude of the camp, and the general opinion is that the veins are true fissures of the regular order, although much altered by the subsequent and unceasing forces of nature.

The ore is puyhotite and chalcopyrite, iron mono-sulphide and copper di-sulphide in a quartzose matrix, with now and then a mixture of calcite. It is essentially a smelting ore. Some of it is all metallic, with little or no gangue. The amount of copper is variable, as are also the gold assays, they being from a trace to as high as $500 a ton. In just what chemical combination the gold is still puzzles the chemist. It is invisible before roasting and visible after roasting and panning the roasted ore. The ore is in great demand by smelters, where they have an excess of silicons, or dry ores, as they are called, and as low a rate as $4 50 per ton has been charged for treatment, though the regular price is about $5.

A BIG OUTPUT.

The production of the Trail Creek mines up to the end of the year 1895 has been estimated by competent authorities at $1,800,000. The bulk of this amount has been given to the merchants and investors of Spokane, Washington State, and so far as can be judged at present the output for this year will double that of 1895. All this year the district development has been pushed ahead. A narrow guage railroad has been completed from Rossland to the town of Trail on the Columbia River, a distance of about seven miles, and by Sept. 15 it is expected that the Spokane and Northern Railway will have its tracks laid into Rossland, thus making marketable much of the low grade ore that is now on the dump at the mines. The average production of the mines since June 1, 1896, has been about 400 tons per day. The average value of this is about $40 a ton, which represents a daily output of about $16,000. The Montana Purchasing Company has a contract from the Le Roi Company, in which it is provided that that mine shall deliver 75,000 tons to them within the year, which at the very moderate average value ($40 per ton) will foot up $3,000,000. This immense output, it should be understood, will increase as more mines become producers, and these mines now form but a small part in the mineral belts, of which Rossland is the chief center. Since Jan. 1, 1896, the shipping of ore has been almost entirely suspended, awaiting the completion of a railway, and the mining that has been going on since that date has been mainly for development purposes, and the ore taken out even at that, aggregating many thousand tons, is put on the dump.

RICH FINDS.

Now, I suppose you would like to know something about the mine of Le Roi, which is operated by a corporation of Spokane gentlemen. It is situated at the foot of a hill of the Red Mountain, and is opened by an incline shaft 450 feet deep at the east end of the claim. During the sinking of the shaft careful average samples were taken daily, and the assay value of not less than $100 per ton was really returned. The assays often run as high as $200, and $300, and once or twice, $500. I am unable to state the exact amount of gold and copper taken out oft his mine in 1895, but I believe that it would amount to at least $500,000, and all this must have been done within the space of eighteen months, as nothing was done previous to that time. The amount of ore hoisted daily from the mine runs about 75 and 125 tons, or an average of 100 tons. It is equipped with a first-class mining plant, consisting of a compressor, two hoisting engines and two boilers, and a large electric drill. The company have also built a fine hotel on the property.

The next great property to secure capital from is the War Eagle, which in conjunction with the Mask and Virginia claims, is operated by another Spokane company. The recognition of the greatness of the camp by the outside mining community is due to the skillful and energetic manner in which it has ben managed. Active work commenced in the mine not until late in 1894. It has been developed by two tunnels, in which iron is steadily being taken out.

The history of this company is like fiction. It was bonded in the spring of 1893 by Austin Corbin and Mr. Pugh, of the Pyritice Smelting Company of San Francisco. On account of the wide discrepancy between the assays they threw up the bond when payment became due. The owners, two French-Canadian prospectors, who located the War Eagle and other claims, were then out on a prospecting tour, but on their return they granted a bond on condition that the company would pay Mr. Moirs $6 per day as superintendent. After a time they struck a good ore at an average of $20 assay. Just then Mr. Pugh, who was carrying a quarter interest, failed to meet his assessment, and the whole expense of developing was thrown upon four people, one of whom —Mr. Wakefield—secured the option of Mr. Pugh's share. Then the company found itself unable to pay its debts and make a payment of the bond, so an effort was made to interest others. Finally Mr. Patrick Clarke, of Butte, Mont., was induced to go in and pay the debts, provided that he secured the controlling interest. This proposition was still in consideration when the company was notified of the forfeiture of the bond. But Mr. Wakefield secured a personal option, and induced Mr. Clarke and John A. Finch, of Wallace, Idaho, to assume the debts and pay back to the local owners all the money they had put in. This left Messrs. Clarke, Wakefield, Corbin and Roberts, the only Spokane men interested. Development work was done in December, 1894. Then the company struck the Bonanza Ore Chute, 75 to 150 feet long, four to twelve feet wide, all solid ore averaging nearly $50 per ton for smelting purposes. No ore was shipped except that taken out in making a tunnel. During 1895 the company paid their dividends, averaging 26 1-2 a share. The company has paid out of its earnings the first cost of the mine for all developments, and for the compressor, as well as dividends, and has never made an assessment. The plant of this company is a model one in every respect. It consists of two 100-horsepower boilers, one compressor and twenty drills, besides the full complement of Ingersoll-Sargeant drills. Substantial boarding houses and other buildings have been erected.

The Josie mine is owned and operated by another Spokane corporation, who are also interested in the St. Elmo, Monte Christo and May Flower, now all working and shipping mines. The Josie is in almost every respect similar to the War Eagle and the Le Roi claims, the only difference being that there is a little less development work done, and consequently not such a large amount of ore shipped. The Josie has a complete mining plant now in operation. Its ore is equal in value to either the Le Roi or the War Eagle, and some very rich ore has occasionally been shipped from this mine. One large shipment averaged $160 per ton. This property of the Josie was first bought by Mr. Patrick Clarke, who threw it up to Mr. Lorring, who paid the $1,000 that Mr. Clarke had paid on the bond. In the spring of 1894 a wagon road was built to the mine, and 100 tons that was taken out the previous fall was shipped to Tacoma. Then Mr. Lorring sold half interest to eastern friends, who developed it.

Central Star points the War Eagle and Le Roi mines and the main working is supposed to be the Le Roi. A lot of work has been done on this property, and although its ore is not as rich as the other mines, this company is likely to put in its reduction. This mine is also well equipped with machinery.

On the mineral belt on Deer Park Mountain there are many good mines and claims. Crown Point is a large ledge of ore about 25 feet and has about 2,000 tons on the dump awaiting transportation.

The Lily May claim was recently sold for $40,000 to an Oregonian, who expects to develop it. Its ore runs about $53.

The Jumbo is a very good mine on a small hill, which is broken off from the west side of Red Mountain. It was located in 1890, and is owned by Mr. R. Golutie, of Spokane, and John A. Finch, of Wallace, Idaho. At first the ore only ran $10 per ton but a ledge was discovered which improved in value, and now runs about $50.

The St. Elmo mine has been developed by means of a tunnel 120 feet long and many cuts. Its face was exposed during the fall of 1895, when the ore showed a value of about $22 in gold, silver and copper. The work has been constantly prosecuted on this property. It is also run by a Spokane corporation.

BEWARE OF MERE SPECULATIONS.

Capitalists in stocks need to be careful. If they would but look to their dictionary they would find that a mine is "an excavation in the earth from which mineral is being extracted," and unless there is work done on the property, and work is constantly being prosecuted, it cannot be considered a working mine. Many properties are being placed on the market on which no development work has been done, and the public are being invited to subscribe for shares in companies of this nature. While it is perfectly legitimate to do so, I believe that it is bad policy to invest money in such enterprises unless persons so doing can well afford to lose the money.

The miners do not ask the public to find out whether they have a mine. They wish to keep the camp above reproach and for that reason all energy is thrown into the preliminary work, which should be done before the general public are notified to subscribe for shares. They first find out whether they have a mine that is likely to pay, and then they ask a company to subscribe for shares for the purpose of placing machinery to enable them to carry on the further development and make dividends for the shareholders.

Another thing that investors should look to is the title the company has to a grant for this claim from the crown. Many companies are being floated with the expressed intention of developing properties in which they only hold offices, an option or bond. In many cases these bonds provide that before the property can be transferred to a company to sell a certain amount has to be expended in development, and unless this amount is expended within the time run, the bond is very apt to be forfeited.

BY AN UNKNOWN ENGINEER.

Mighty Trunks of Redwood Trees Support California's Unique Bridge.

One of the most remarkable wooden bridges ever built in California, if not in the United States, is still standing in a fair state of preservation. It crosses Cerritos creek on the stage road between San Mateo and Pescadero, a few miles north of San Gregorio.

The most striking thing about the appearance of this bridge is its enormous height. The center span crosses the creek ninety feet above the water.

It is not known who the engineers were that built the bridge, nor just what facilities they had for doing the work. The structure was put up about 1858 and has remained in constant use ever since. It is true the stages do not cross it now, but foot passengers and smaller vehicles use it regularly. The only effect of its long years of service is a slight swag at the northern end.

The bridge is really built of the trunks of redwood trees that were hauled from the forests about fifteen miles away. How they were placed in position is something past finding out, as there is nobody living in the locality that remembers when the bridge was put up. And, indeed, it looks as if the job would puzzle an engineer of to-day, even though he were given the use of all modern appliances, which the others did not have.

In all there are seventy upright supports in the bridge and they must have been stood on end entirely by the use of ropes, pulleys and muscles. Those in the center of the bridge are the highest and the others get shorter and shorter as they climb the bank on either side. Very few braces are used, so that the bridge presents the appearance of a series of straight poles reaching across the ravine. The country in this vicinity is picturesque and wild and the bridge does not look the least bit out of place. In fact, it rather blends into the landscape. It does not present a very beautiful appearance nor does it look grotesque.—San Francisco Call.

A Victim of Vanity.

The Russian historian of the reign of the great Catharine II. gives many examples of the cruelty and caprices of the powerful ladies of the courts in dealing with their serfs.

One princess, a large woman of superb beauty, kept for more than three years a starved little serf, brought from her estates on the steppes, in a tightly locked iron cage, which stood close to her chamber door. He was fed on bread and water, and during all these years was not allowed to exchange a word with a human being.

He was an expert hair-dresser, and when the princess required his services, she unlocked the door of the cage and lifted him out by the back as she would a cat or dog. When her hair was dressed she put him back in his wretched iron jail, and, locking the door, hid the key in her pocket. The man slowly grew shrivelled and diseased, tottering with weakness as he walked.

But one day his mistress died suddenly, and his prison was opened; then it was discovered that she had kept him in this prison because she feared that he would reveal a secret which only he knew—that she wore false hair!

Surely we think vanity is rarely so cruel. It is a harmless, attractive weakness in a pretty girl or handsome boy, yet when the girl is forty and the man fifty, their pretty graces are so ridiculous as to be tragical. They bore and disgust the world, which jeers at them.

The victims of vanity are countless.

It is not usually the most beautiful women who are vain. It is too often the woman with one good feature or a single talent, or but a little money, who parades and flaunts it in the sight of still luckless folk. It may peep out from under the white hair of a judge, or the hat of the captain of a football team, who was a sturdy honest fellow until the tidal wave of success turned his head.

There is no position in life where vanity does not hide behind the door.

Take care of it. It will not make you cruel to serfs, but to yourself. It is your soul and body and your character that it will deface and damage for all time.

They Made Room.

"If she will do 't, she will." One side of a Chicago street car, running on "the ladies' line"—so called, because patronized by society women and dressmakers intent on studying costume—was filled with men, while the other side was occupied by five women, the width of whose sle - left no vacant space. Says the Rec d:—

The men, an even dozen of them, wondered what would occur if more wide sleeves should happen in. At Superior street, three women entered the car.

The men glanced at the five seated women, figured out mentally that there was room for four more and sat still. The three women stalked down the aisle and surveyed the five women with inquiring eyes.

The five women grasped the situation, and as one woman, they swung around in their places so that each sat edgewise on the seat, facing forward. This opened spaces for the three standing women, who sighed their thanks, edged carefully in, and eight left-arm sleeves formed a cheval-de-frise, behind which eight women were comfortably and amicably fortified and not a sleeve was crumpled.

WHEN FINGERS WERE FORKS.

Women Were Then Educated to Carve the Joint or Fowl.

Our ancestors fully recognized the value of good carving, and many were the rules by which a carver was expected to be governed. The ancient "Boke on Kervyng," among other things, admonishes him to touch venison only with his knife, and to "set never on fyche, flesch, or fowle more than two fingers and a thumb." Fingers he was naturally obliged to use, since forks were a luxury of another date, and were not in private use until James I.'s reign.

Pierre Gaveston, the famous favorite of Edward II., had three silver forks for eating pears with, but this was regarded, no doubt, as a great and special luxury.

In George I.'s reign, it was the duty of every mistress of a country house to carve for her guests. Etiquette demanded it of her, and no one might relieve her of her arduous task, not even the master of the house himself. To the latter was assigned the easy labor of passing the bottle and looking on while each joint was placed in turn before his wife or daughter, as the case might be, and by her rapidly manipulated.

Carving became one of the branches of a good feminine education, and there were professional carving masters who taught the young maids. Lady Mary Wortly Montagu took lessons in the art three times a week, and when her father was giving a big dinner party, made a practice of having h own dinner an hour or two beforeha A guest who did not receive his rtion from his hostess' own fair hand would have considered himself much aggrieved.

WHY SOME ANIMALS LAP.

A Curious Provision of Nature to Prevent Over-Indulgence.

The reason that certain animals lap instead of drink seems to be an arrangement of nature to prevent carnivorous animals, whose stomachs are comparatively small, from over-distending themselves with water. Most of the animals that suck when drinking are herbivorous and have large stomachs, or more than one, with a paunch or receptacle for unchewed food, and with them digestion is a slow process and there is little, if any, danger of over-distension, although such a thing is not unknown with some domestic herbivorous animals. Digestion is a much more rapid process with the carnivora, and it is important that it should not be delayed by the ingestion of large quantities of cold water. By lapping the mouth and throat are thoroughly moistened, while the water is supplied to the stomach in small quantities, properly warmed and mixed with saliva. It may be fairly assumed that the carnivora are of more recent creation, for the herbivorous animals are their food, and that therefore lapping may be considered a more highly developed way of drinking than sucking.

Diamond-Studded Sticks.

Jewels in umbrella handles is a new conceit. It is considered exceedingly swagger to have precious stones set into the butt of your parasol stick or umbrella handle, and to cause them to be arranged in all kinds of beautiful designs; when a woman is tired of a ring, with several diamonds, rubies, emeralds or any of them, to go to her jeweler and commission him to transfer them to the article that is so useful in this changeable climate.

A parasol or umbrella with a cluster of real diamonds in the handle is a brilliant thing, and when it is placed in a hall rack it glitters a welcome to any sneak thief that may happen to be within reach. It is supposed, of course, that these valuable umbrellas will not be left carelessly in hall racks, where strangers have an opportunity to examine them. But it is to be feared that the abstraction of one or two of these jeweled parasols or umbrellas will be quite enough to drive out the new fad quicker than it came in.

Some of the new parasols are exceedingly beautiful. They cost as much as $80 in some cases. The latest idea is to make them of woven silk. The flowers are woven into the material, and the designs look as if they were hand painted. Dark colored flowers are the particular taste.

White silk umbrellas will be much in evidence this summer, as they always are. They will be ruffled to the top in dotted and plain chiffon, giving them an airy, fairy cool look in hot weather.—New York Press.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Never go to a carpenter to have your hair shingled, and do not attempt to kindle the kitchen fire with the barber's shavings.

The use of Angostura Bitters excites the appetite and keeps the digestive organs in order. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

WEALTH OF THE WORLD.

Some Facts and Figures Which Will be Read With Interest.

The reported valuation of all property in the United States by the census of 1890 was $65,037,091,197, or $1,086 per capita for the entire population. This enumeration, however, dealt with property located in the United States, and did not go into the question where it was owned. If the estimate of Mr. Robert Giffen is correct, that $5,000,000,000 in foreign capital was invested in this country in 1890, probably an even larger amount is so invested at the present time. Deduction should be made for the high value put upon waste public lands in the census, with the net result that the per capita valuation of the United States would be reduced to about $950, or $4,750 for a family of five. Estimates made by careful economists, who come pretty near agreement among themselves, put the valuation of Great Britain about nine years ago at $50,000,000,000, and that of France at $40,000,000,000. This would afford a per capita valuation of $1,538 for Great Britain, and $1,081 for France making the valuation for a family of five $6,690 in Great Britain, and $5,405 in France. The figures of France are placed somewhat higher by some authors, and the total in both countries includes careful estimates of the large holdings of foreign securities, some of them covering property located in the United States.

The great holdings of foreign securities, estimated to amount in Great Britain to about $8,000,000,000, explain to a large extent the adverse balance of foreign trade constantly shown by the British statistics. Great Britain would long ago have been denuded of her gold and become bankrupt if excess of imports over exports shown by her trade statistics were a true measure of her financial condition. The fact that over $400,000,000 is due her annually in interest charges upon British capital abroad, explains how she can afford to import several hundred million pounds sterling of foreign merchandise which she exports. France is estimated to hold $4,000,000,000 of foreign securities, largely Italian and Spanish, and she also has been able to show a large balance of imports over the last two decades, while piling up in the vaults of the Bank of France, and distributing through her monetary circulation a larger mass of coin than any other commercial country.

Andrew Mather, aged 50, a section hand on the Northern Pacific Railway, between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, was found dead on the track near the latter town on Friday. He was run over and killed.

Life is worth living—better than most of us live it.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Any POISON in the blood is sure to do havoc somewhere. The only Preventive is sound kidneys, the only Cure, kidney medicine, the only Medicine is Dodd's Kidney Pills,

PETHICK & McDONALD

Have Removed to 136 Dundas Street, Opposite Market Lane.

Alpaca and Linen Coats, $1 each.
Men's Cotton Pants, 50c pair.
Men's Tweed Pants, $1 and $1 25 pair.
Men's Serge Suits, $3 50.
A big range of Summer Ties, 5c each.
A big range of Summer Ties, 10c each.

PETHICK & McDONALD

136 Dundas Street.

Opposite Market Lane.

There's a charm—an indestructible, all enduring charm which is not affected by crushing, dampness or long wear—about a costume interlined with **Fibre Chamois.** The stylish graceful stiffness it gives to skirts, sleeves and wraps can't be equalled; it adapts itself to every rippling curve and fold of your costume giving such a sure support that the bouffant and flaring effects outlast any amount of wear and tear. And all this without adding any burden of weight. It will pay you to be sure of avoiding disappointing imitations by looking for the **Fibre Chamois** label on each yard.

Delicious Soups and Gravies . . .

Many housewives do not know how conveniently these can be made, just think—

One Tablespoonful of Johnston's Fluid Beef with vegetables will make a Quart of Strong Soup.

One Dessertspoonful will make enough Rich Gravy for the dinner of an ordinary family.

Johnston's Fluid Beef 16 oz. Bottle, $1.00.