BEEF! BEEF!

We have something extra good this week

THE CANADIAN PACKING CO'Y

Stores: Richmond St. and Market Square.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 2.—Cattle are quoted at 10¾c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8¾c to 8¾c per lb; sheep, dressed, 14c to 15c per lb; lambs, 10c, dressed weight.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady to shade higher; beeves, $4 10 to $6 10; cows and heifers, $1 70 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4 80; Texans, $4 to $4 50; calves, $5 50 to $7 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 43,000; weak to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $6 20 to $6 42½; good heavy, $6 30 to $6 42½; rough heavy, $6 10 to $6 25; light, $6 20 to $6 40; pigs, $5 20 to $6 20; bulk of sales at $6 30 to $6 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; steady; sheep, $3 40 to $6 10; lambs, $5 25 to $6 70.

EAST BUFFALO

East Buffalo, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,250 head; slow to 10c lower; others steady to strong; prime steers, $5 35 to $5 75; shipping, $4 85 to $5 40; butchers, $4 50 to $5 25; heifers, $3 75 to $5 25; cows, $3 25 to $4 50; bulls, $3 to $4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 50 to $4 50; stock heifers, $2 75 to $3 50; fresh cows and springers, slow, $2 to $3 lower, $18 to $50. Veals—Receipts, 1,800 head; active, 25c higher, $4 50 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; fairly active, 10c to 15c lower; heavy and mixed, $6 50 to $6 55; Yorkers, $6 45 to $6 50; pigs, $6 25 to $6 40; roughs, $5 50 to $5 55; stags, $4 to $4 50; dairies, $6 25 to $6 50.

Sheep—Steady; lambs 10c to 20c higher; lambs, $5 50 to $7 20; yearlings, $6 to $6 50; wethers, $6 to $6 25; ewes, $5 25 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $3 to $6.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 4.—Wheat—No. 2 white, 82c bid, C. P. R.; No. 2 mixed, 82c bid, C. P. R.; offered at 84c, G. T. R., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern offered at 85c, Point Edward, 84c bid.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37c bid, main line west, 39c out of store, Toronto; No. 2 mixed offered at 39c to arrive, Toronto.

Flour—Ontario hold firm; exporters bid $3 15 for 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3 20; Manitoba, first patents, $4 40 to $4 60; seconds, $4 to $4 10; bakers, $3 90 to $4.

Butter—Market slightly easier, except for choice creamery; prices unchanged.

Cheese—Easy; old, 14c to 14½c; new, 12c to 12½c.

Eggs—Firm, 17c to 17½c.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER,

Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

(Ussher, Playfair & Martens.

	Toronto, June 2. Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Havana Elec., pfd.	..	88	..	..
Havana Elec., com.	..	42	..	..
Rio Janeiro, bonds	80	79¼	79½	..
Rio Janeiro, stock	50	49	..	..
Con. Mining & S.	122	129	..	..
Packers	13½	12½	..	..

DAIRY MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, June 2.—At the London Dairymen's Exchange today twelve factories boarded 1,238 boxes of cheese, of which 255 boxes were colored. No sales were made. Bids ranged from 10½c to 10⅝c.

The offerings:

Avonbank	100
Blanshard	85
North Branch	94
West Nissouri	105
Elgin	70
Union	60
Blanshard and Nissouri	150
Maple Grove	130
Ridgetree	129
Firby	80
Uttoxeter and Gallabank	100
Devizes	70
Total	1,238

CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., June 2.—Eight hundred boxes of cheese boarded here; all sold at 11¼c.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., June 2.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board here today 3,600 boxes white and 25 colored were offered; sales were 3,370 white at 11c; balance at 10 15-16c.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., June 2.—Five thousand and ninety-five boxes of cheese were offered on the board today; the sales were 907 white nd 1,276 colored at 11⅛c for both white and colored.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N. Y., June 2.—Cheese—Sales, 6,700 at 10c for large and small; market quiet.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 2.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 14c to 19½c; dairies, 13½c to 18c.

Cheese—Steady, 10c to 11c.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 2.—Butter—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 4,339 packages.

Cheese—Quiet but steady and unchanged; receipts, 7,959 boxes.

LIVERPOOL DAIRY REPORT, WEEK ENDING MAY 25.

[Hodgso Bros.' Letter.]

Cheese has been in good demand, and old Canadian white hardening in value, owing to extreme scarcity, are 2s to 3s dearer on the week. New cheese have been in good request, and valus are well maintained. White, owing to being in small proportion among the arrivals, are 1s dearer. We quote today: Finest Canadian, September and October, colored, 64s to 65s per cwt; do, white, 65s to 66s; finest States, fall makes, full cream, colored, 58s to 60s; do, white, 61s to 63s; lower grades, according to quality, 40s to 54s. New cheese are quotable as follows: Canadians, colored, 55s to 56s; do, white, 57s to 58s; States, colored, 53s to 54s; do, white, 55s to 56s.

Butter—Strictly choicest have been in fair request, and are a shade dearer. Other grades are more plentiful and sell fairly well at about unchanged prices. The Copenhagen quotation is cabled 2 kroner higher for next week. We quote today: Choicest Canadian creamery, in 56-lb boxes, 96s to 98s per cwt; choicest continental butter, in Kiel casks, 106s to 112s; choicest Russian and Siberian, do, 90s to 96s; choicest Australian and New Zealand, 90s to 103s; choicest Argentine 94s to 97s; choicest Irish creamery, 100s to 105s; choicest States creamery, 80s to 86s; choicest States process creamery, 78s to 88s; medium grades, States ladles and imitation creameries, 72s to 80s.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 2.—Oil opened and closed at $1 64.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 2.—Credit balances, $1 64; shipments, 50,042 barrels.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 2.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 12½; southwest, $1 06½; September, $1 14.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 2.—Baled Hay—Firm, at $10 for No. 1 timothy per ton, in car lots on track here, and $7 50 to $8 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Unchanged, at $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

SUGAR MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toroto, June 2.—Sugar—Prices here are unchanged; extra granulated, $4 18; yellow, $3 78, in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 02; the demand is quiet.

NEW YORK.

Sugar, 2 11-16c to 2 23-32c; refined firm. fair refining, 2 15-16c to 2 31-32c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3 15-32c to 3½c; molasses sugar, 2 11-16c to 2 23-32c; refined rfim. Molasses—Steady.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 2.—Beans—June, $1 48 asked; July, $1 50 bid; October, $1 52 bid.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 4.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; June, $10 41 to $10 45; July, $10 48; August, $10 36; September, $10 30; October, $10 30; November, $10 30; December, $10 33; June, $10 40; February, $10 35; March, $10 45.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 4. 12:30 p.m.

	Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	160⅝	160½
Minneapolis & St. Paul	160	157½
Montreal Railway	274	273¾
Toronto Railway	116	114½
Twin City Railway	116	115
Detroit Railway	96	95
Halifax Railway	110	105
Toledo Railway	33½	33
West India Railway	..	46
Sao Paulo Railway	143	142
R. & O. Navigation	81½	81
Montreal Power	94	93¼
Dominion Steel, com	30⅞	30¾
Dominion Steel, pfd	83	82
Dominion Coal, com	79	78
Illinois	..	95½
Montreal Steel	115	103½
Nova Scotia Steel, pfd	68¼	67½
Montreal Telegraph	170	165
Bell Telephone	155	150
Ogilvie Milling, pfd	128	124
Ogilvie Milling, com	..	250
Mackay, com	77¼	77
Mackay, pfd	74½	73½
Lake of the Woods, pfd	115	110
Lake of the Woods, com	95	90
Laurentine Paper	100	..
Laurentine Paper, pfd	113	108
Mexican	60	57
Ohio Traction	31½	30
Packers	72	68
Colored Cotton	63	59
Dominion Textile, pfd	106	105
Bank of Montreal	255	254½
Bank B. N. A.	..	141½
Molsons Bank	229	227½
Merchants' Bank	170	167¼
Royal Bank	..	227
Bank of Nova Scotia	285	275
Eastern Townships Bank	..	162
Quebec Bank	150	141
Union Bank	155	153
Bank of Commerce	179	176
Dominion Bank	280	274
Standard Bank	247	244
Sovereign Bank	141	140
Hochelaga Bank	150	148
Havana, com	48	45
Havana, pfd	96	90
Textile Bonds, A	96	92
Textile Bonds, B	97	92
Textile Bonds, C	96	92
Textile Bonds, D	97½	92½
Dominion Cotton bonds	100	96
Montreal Power	102½	1 1
Havana bonds	94½	..
Colored Cotton, bonds	100	96
Dominion Coal, bonds	101	..
Winnipeg Electric, bonds	..	108½
Dominion Steel, bonds	85½	85
Montreal Railway	..	104
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	112	108
Lake of the Woods, bonds, xc	..	108½
Sao Paulo, bonds	95	94
Mexican Electric	81	79½
Mexican Power	81	..

Morning Sales: Montreal Railway, 50 at 274, 25 at 274; Mackay, common, 50 at 76¼, 50 at 76½, 50 at 76¾; Toronto Railway, 2 at 114½, 65 at 114⅞; Power, 5 at 93, 25 at 93½, 25 at 93⅝; Twin City, 25 at 115½; Detroit Railway, 25 at 95, 10 at 95½; R. and O., 100 at 81; Ogilvie, preferred, 18 at 126; Iron, common, 100 at 31½, 100 at 31¼, 50 at 31; do, preferred, 25 at 82½, 25 at 82; Colored Cotton, 50 at 59½; Bank of Hochelaga, 1 at 150; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 1,500 at 97½; Merchants' Bank, 11 at 167½; Bank of Montreal, 14 at 255, 1 at 254½, 12 at 255; Molsons Bank, 1 at 229; Bank of Commerce, 27 at 179; Bank of Nova Scotia, 6 at 276; Quebec Bank, 25 at 141½.

BOMB-THROWER TAKES HIS LIFE

Continued from Page One.

but it will come again. It may be any time, perhaps tomorrow, perhaps within a month, perhaps within a year, but it will come."

The King wore a look of calm resignation as he gave this forecast of the future. Although he bore himself splendidly throughout the terrible experience, the courtiers witnessed a trying scene as King Alfonso and Queen Victoria hurried within the castle after the attempt was made to assassinate them. For a moment Alfonso's nerves were completely unstrung, and, turning to Queen Victoria, her dress spattered with blood, he exclaimed:

"Why did I bring you to this country? It was wrong; you never should have come here!"

Then the Queen Mother and one of the Infantas calmed the overwrought nerves of the King and the bridal couple repaired sadly to the nuptial chamber.

A gala performance was given tonight at the opera after a remarkable interruption. It was discovered Saturday night that one ticket for the performance was missing. This had a suggestive meaning, as the officials had scrupulously kept track of the destination of every one of them; therefore the entire issue was canceled and new ones of a different color were given out.

Who Morales Is.

Barcelona, June 3.—Inquiries at Sabadell, near Barcelona, show that Morales, the chief suspect in the attempt to assassinate King Alfonso and his bride, is the son of a manufacturer there. He was educated in Germany, where he became imbued with anarchistic ideas. As he spoke several languages when he returned to Sabadell, Morales was given a position as a commercial traveler for his father's firm. He became intimate with the local anarchists of his town, whom he supplied with funds. His disposition rendered him insufferable to his family, and last January, having inherited $2,000, he left his father's house. Since then he has maintained the closest relations with anarchists.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

If everyone were to think before speaking there would be so much silence that you could hear a pump spout.

It is really worth all of the annoyance of being broke when some people come around trying to borrow money from you.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

A woman will not admit that a shoe is too small for her as long as it admits her foot.

FIVE ORDAINED TO PREACH GOSPEL

Stirring Address by President Rogers at the London Conference Sunday.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, June 3.—"Take thou the authority to preach the Gospel and to administer the holy sacraments in the congregation." With these words, President Rogers of the London Methodist Conference handed a Bible to each of the five candidates for the ministry at the conclusion of the ordination service in the Central Methodist Church today. This marked the end of a ceremony that interested and impressed an overflowing congregation, the attendance being the largest since the opening of the church last winter. The quintet, who were ordained, were J. A. Agnew, C. Baker, F. Langford, W. H. Harris and A. R. Kellam. Each responded to the ordination vows as prescribed in the ritual of the Methodist Church, and undertook to consecrate their lives to the ministry. The ceremony was conducted by President Rogers, who was assisted by Rev. Alfred Brown and Rev. James Livingstone, both of London, and both former pastors of the local church. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph Philp, the retiring president. He took for his text Acts xx., 38. In referring to the candidates, the speaker termed them accredited ambassadors of the kingdom of glory. He told them that they could not expect to present the Gospel successfully unless they kept their hearts pure and clean. He urged complete consecration. Their lot might be cast in a small field, but even then the charge represented great responsibility. If they did not keep a faithful account of their flock they would be bankrupt for all eternity, because God held each shepherd responsible for those under his care.

"God sends you to a certain field and don't be in a hurry to get away," counseled the speaker.

Following the acceptance of the vows, the candidates were duly initiated into the ministry by the "laying on" of hands.

The following have been selected as delegates to the general conference: David Rogers, Joseph Philp, A. Langford, J. Wilson, J. H. Oliver, W. J. Ford, A. K. Birks, J. R. Gundy, A. H. Going, R. J. Garbutt, G. N. Havens, James Livingstone, R. D. Hamilton, S. Bond and W. G. H. McAlister. There are four more to be selected on the third ballot.

Only four lay delegates have been named yet. These are John C. Hay, Listowel; W. F. Lawrence, Sarnia; John Reycraft, Ridgetown, and A. W. Humphries, Exeter.

During the ministerial session on Saturday a motion was introduced by Rev. J. R. Gundy to memorialize the general conference that women be admitted to all the courts of the church. This evoked a warm discussion, and as the conference appeared to be divided on the question the motion was withdrawn.

At 4:30 o'clock the conference adjourned and the delegates were the guests of Manager Anderson of the S. W. and A.-Street Railway. Special cars were provided for the ministers, and they rode on a trip around Windsor and the suburbs.

LORD RIPON STAYS

More Influential in the Cabinet Than Out of It.

London, June 4. — Lord Ripon (lord privy seal), who is a Roman Catholic, was (according to the Tablet), placed in a difficult position by the introduction of the education bill.

After the publication of the resolution promulgated by the Roman Catholic archbishops concerning the measure, Lord Ripon announced that he must resign, but it is understood that, on further consideration, he has agreed to remain in the cabinet, as he believes that the "extended facilities" clause may be so amended as to satisfy Roman Catholic demands.

He feels that his power can be more effectually used within the cabinet than from outside it.

Scientists to Boston—Official Route, the Shortest and Quickest Way.

Toronto, May 28, 1906.

Mr. L. Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, Toronto:

First Church of Christ Scientist, Toronto, have selected your route from Toronto to Boston for the dedication of the Mother Church. You are hereby authorized to make every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the pasengers.

J. E. FIELDING,
(Signed) JAS. HUMPHREY,
F. C. DANIEL,
Committee on Transportation.

Leave Toronto 5:20 p.m. Friday, June 9, via Buffalo and Albany, arrive at Boston 10:30 Saturday morning. Fare for round trip $13 50. Sleeping car from Toronto to Boston, $3 per berth, and Boston to Toronto, $3. Two in berth, $1 50 each.

Passengers purchasing the $13 50 ticket may return via New York by paying local fare from Boston to New York ($4 boat and $5 rail), and exchanging return portion of Boston ticket at Grand Central Station for one reading from New York. This will permit passengers to take the Hudson River steamers, New York to Albany, if desired, without extra charge. Sleeping car fare, New York to Toronto $2 50 per berth. Through sleeper for Toronto on train leaving New York at 8 p.m. and Albany at 11:40 p.m. Arrive at Toronto at 10:50 a.m.

Intending visitors from districts outside of Toronto who desire to entrain at Toronto, should drop a card to this effect to Mr. F. C. Daniel, 3 Wellington street west, Toronto.

For further information, apply to Louis Drago, 69½ Yonge street, 'Phone Main 4361, Toronto.

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MORE HORRORS FOR THE NEW QUEEN

Attends Bull Fight and Sees Horse Gored to Death by Mad Bull.

Madrid, June 3.—The royal bullfight Saturday afternoon was the climax of the spectacular magnificento attendant upon the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria, and for the time being Madrid forgot the horrors of the attempt on the lives of the royal couple amid the brilliancy and excitement of this national pastime.

It was feared the event would give another opportunity for an outrage, but everything passed off auspiciously, King Alfonso and Queen Victoria being continuously the center of enthusiastic popular ovations.

Sixty thousand persons were present when at 4 o'clock King Alfonso and Queen Victoria entered the box and looked out upon the shouting multitude. The king wore a military uniform, while the queen was attired in white lace with roses daintily arranged in her white mantilla. Much sympathy was felt for the young queen in undergoing this further ordeal.

The bullfight itself was a disappointment to the Spaniards, as some of its usual blood-curdling features were omitted, probably as a concession to the queen. She viewed the gory spectacle without the least outward evidence of emotion. One maddened bull literally tore a horse to pieces under the railing of the royal box, from which Victoria looked down without shrinking.

Eight bulls were dispatched, four of them by cavaliers mounted on horseback, who were chosen from the first families of Spain, with the Duke of Medine Coeli, the Duke of Albalfalfa and the Marquis of Tobar as their patrons.

The British official delegation did not attend the bullfight, owing to the susceptibilities of the British public against this kind of sport. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Ambassador Bunson and Princess Henry of Battenberg, mother of the queen, were among those who did not attend. Most of the princes and envoys, however, were present.

The city has partially resumed its carnival aspect as a result of the heroic efforts made to drive out the memory of the tragic event.

10,000 MILES WITHOUT A TICKET

Remarkable Journey Made by a Little English Lad Through Canada.

London, June 4.—Stanley Condor, a 12-year-old boy, of Seacombe, was taken before the stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool the other day, charged with traveling across the Atlantic without a ticket. His entire journey as a stowaway and train-jumper covered quite 10,000 miles.

This is the climax of a remarkable series of free journeys accomplished by the lad during the last twelve months. His first ride of this kind was under the guard's van of an express train running to Derby. On eleven other occasions he has run away from home and traveled free to Preston, Manchester and Bradford. He is said to be a bright scholar, and is a quiet, unimpressive-looking lad.

Two months ago his parents were quietly conferring with the authorities about him. He was not vicious, but something had to be done to correct his roaming habit. It was decided to apprentice him to a Canadian farmer. Stanley, unaware of this plan, decided to see Canada for himself.

He stowed himself on a Dominion liner, where he was found when the vessel was two days at sea, but, on arrival at Halifax, he gave the authorities the slip, and by a series of train-jumping exploits, went as far west as Winnipeg, some 1,800 miles inland.

There he turned about and started homeward, aiming first for New York. Before leaving Winnipeg he earned $2, with which he bought food. He caught many rides on trains, but had to walk 150 miles of the distance.

When he arrived at New York the boy was worn out, and his clothes were torn and ragged. A policeman who found him roaming at night, took him to the station, where he was provided with spare clothes and food.

The next day, when he was supposed to be sleeping, the young adventurer escaped from the room in which he had been detained, and made his way to the quay. During the night he stole on board a White Star liner and concealed himself until the vessel was out at sea, when he walked into the forecastle, to the amazement of the crew.

He was taken from the vessel to the Liverpool police station. The magistrate remanded him to the workhouse for seven days, and in the meantime the momentous question, What is to be done with him? will be considered. In the prisoners' box he looked worn, and said if they would let him off he would try not to go traveling any more.

His parents were in tears, and the greeting between them and their wayward child was pathetic.

A NELSON LETTER

English Admiral Had to Appeal for Rope for His Battleship.

London, June 4.—Exhibited in the window of a watchmaker's shop in Manchester is a faded letter of Nelson's. It tells an old, old story, reminding us of the time when to defend the shores of their native land Englishmen had to beg and implore for the bare material means to do it. It was so in the days of the Armada; and in Nelson's day. It has been so in our own. The letter reads: "My Dear Sir,—If you will order the Agamemnon to be supplied with 200 fathoms of 3-inch rope and 100 fathoms of 2-inch rope, purchases will be rove to drag the guns. We have not a fathom of rope in the ship. If you could spare us two 3-fold blocks and two 2-fold blocks I am be much obliged. Yours most faithfully, Horatio Nelson." Evidently in his care of the King's ship our national hero was at times somewhat careless of the King's English.

IT IS ONLY necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequaled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extinguisher.

PAWNED HIS WIFE, MURDER FOLLOWED

Police Say Shot Friend Who Declined $41 and Kept His Spouse.

New York, June 3.—Because of the unfolding of a remarkable tale before Coroner Dooley and a jury, Luigi Iasialli was arrested yesterday immediately after being freed by the jury which had listened to evidence in the inquest into the murder of Vitignia Prenzini on May 19.

Prenzini lived at No. 410 East Eighteenth street, and his friend, Iasialli and the latter's wife, visited him frequently. Shots were heard in the apartments on the night of May 19, and Prenzini was found with a bullet in his heart. Mrs. Iasialli was shot in the back and hand. Her screams brought assistance quickly, and Iasialli was caught after an exciting chase for several blocks.

Capt. Tussey and detectives of the East Twenty-second street station got to work on the case. They informed he district attorney's office that Iasialli had borrowed $41 from Prenzini and as a pledge for the loan had given his wife into the keeping of his friend. On the night of the murder, the police say Iasialli went to Prenzini's apartments and tendered the $41 to get his wife out of pawn.

"I don't want your money," Prenzini is alleged to have replied. "I want to keep your wife."

Iasialli, so the police say, beckoned to his wife, and when she did not follow him he fired. Wounded, she escaped to the roof. She returned when quiet was restored and found Prenzini dead. The woman was later removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Assistant District Attorney Cardoza submitted his evidence to the jury yesterday, and requested that it find that Prenzini had come to his death at the hands of Iasialli. A. M. Hearn, foreman of the jury, said he had heard no evidence showing that the prisoner shot Prenzini, and this view was held by the other jurors, which returned a verdict that Prenzini "came to his death at the hands of persons unknown."

Capt. Hussey rearrested Iasialli as he arose to leave the room. The prisoner was later arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in Center street court, and committed to the Tombs without bail.

MILES SCORES THE PACKING HOUSES

Says Poisonous Meats Caused Death of Thousands of U. S. Soldiers.

Kansas City, June 4. — Gen. Nelson A. Miles, on his way to Colorado, last night, said: "The disclosures about packing house products now being exploited are no news to me. I knew it seven years ago. I told what I knew then. Had the matter been taken up at that time thousands of lives would have been saved. I believe that 3,000 United States soldiers lost their lives because of adulterated, impure, poisonous meat. There is no way of estimating the number of soldiers whose health was ruinsd by eating impure food. I have a barrel of testimony on the subject in the way of affidavits that I collected when I made my investigation seven years ago. The investigating committee closed the case and refused to hear 2,000 witnesses whom I had ready. At that time I could have secured the testimony of 100,000 men that the canned beef sold to the army was impure, adulterated and unwholesome. In my investigation of 'embalmed' beef during the Spanish-American war I found poisons were used to preserve meat. My first intimation of the practice came to me in reports from commanding officers to the effect that the rations were not wholesome, and were making the soldiers sick. I ordered an investigation and learned from the reports brought to me that canned meats had been sold to the army which had been for months in the warehouse of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in the docks at Liverpool. This meat had been relabeled and sold to the United States for soldiers' rations. I turned the reports over to the war department, and a whitewashing investigation was instituted and successfully carried out. The official report was that a 'colossal error' had been made. As a matter of fact it was a colossal fraud, and the persons who perpetrated it and were interested in it should have been sent to the penitentiary."

A STUDENT'S FUNERAL

Remains of Mr. Maurice Shore Interred at Glanworth.

The remains of the late Maurice Shore, son of Mr. Frank Shore, of White Oak, were interred at Christ Church Cemetery, at Glanworth on Saturday. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Clark and Rev. Mr. Edelstein.

A large number of the students from Huron College attended the funeral to pay their last respects to the remains of one who had been their fellow student for the past three years, and whom they had learned to look upon as a close friend. Deceased was not only popular with the students and faculty of the university, but had a large host of friends throughout the city.

Rev. Principal Waller, of Huron College, addressed those present at the church, testifying the esteem in which deceased was held among his fellow students, and expressing the deep sympathy which was extended toward the bereaved ones.

The following were the pallbearers: Rev. Arthur Carlisle, D. J. Cornish, William Shore, Frank Shore and Chas. Shore.

The floral tributes were exceedingly fine

OPERATION TO GET GEM

Woman Who Swallowed Diamond Will Not Be Punished.

Omaha, June 4.—"My baby is ill in Texas and I want to get to her. That is why I will undergo this terrible ordeal." This is the reason given today by Mae Thomas, who swallowed a stolen diamond, for consenting to have an operation performed for the recovery of the gem.

According to the evidence of the X-ray plate, the diamond lies about one and a half inches above the vermiform appendix, incased in membrane, tightly clinging to the intentines.

It is three weeks since Mae Thomas swallowed the stone. Until today she has refused to allow the use of the knife for its recovery, saying she would not put her life in danger for the sake of a $250 diamond.

Before she gave her consent she received absolute promise of immunity from persecution for the theft, and her objection that she has no funds to pay for tae surgeaon's services was removed by the willingness of Dr. W. O. Henry, a leading surgeon, to perform the operation without fee.

BOGUS NOBLEMAN TO DIE JULY 26

Lord Barrington Comes to End of Sensational Career.

HIS VICTIMS SOCIETY PEOPLE

Arrested at Age of Seven as a Firebug, Embezzler at Twelve, Burglar at Eighteen.

St. Louis, June 4. — After a life of crime beginning with boyhood, "Lord Barrington," society highwayman, resourceful crook, bigamist, forger and murderer, will pay the penalty of his last crime on the scaffold July 26. While "Barrington," otherwise F. G. Barton, could deceive soft-hearted clergymen and women, and could forge pardons, he reached the end when he murdered James McCann, a St. Louis saloonkeeper, eighteen months ago.

Always fresh in resources at thwarting justice, "Barrington" attempted to cheat the gallows by taking his own life when he learned the supreme court had upheld the verdict against him. Only the discovery of his plot and the quick seizure of the rope and sharply whetted two-bladed knife, which he had secured from a released convict, kept him from ending his life in Clayton jail.

Barrington's actions excited suspicion and he was watched in his cell. No search had been made of his cell until the day the news was brought to him that the supreme court had affirmed the verdict and set the date of the hanging.

Fought for Knife.

As two trusties came toward his cell Barrington gave way to frenzied rage as he realized that the decision was against him, and that on being removed to the death cell his plans for suicide would be discovered. He tried to keep the trusties out of his cell, by hanging desperately to the bars, and when the razor-edged knife was found he fought for it desperately.

"Lord Barrington" was one of the most picturesque figures in "polite" crookdom, for although he was of lowly origin, his specialty of passing as a member of the British peerage went well in several cities and helped him to live without work for years.

He was the son of a hack driver, in Tunbridge Wells, England, and his real name is F. G. Barton. He was arrested for the first time at the age of 7 years, when he was caught setting fire to the common. At 12 he was sentenced to five years in the Red Hill reformatory for embezzlement. After serving three years he made his escape by means of a rope, only to be arrested two years later and sentenced for robbery. For this he served in Yorkshire prison.

Forged His Pardon.

The clever crook, who had taken to himself the name of Frederick Sydenham Burgoyne, stole securities valued at $80,000 at the age of eighteen, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, but was released on a forged pardon.

About this time he decided it would be to his advantage to give himself a new surrounding by joining the army, where he could observe the ways of the officers who made up much of the English society. This was in his 22nd year, but before his enlistment was a year old he had forged a furlough, fled from the army and committed a burglary for which he did a ten years' stretch.

That completed the English police record. What crimes he succeeded in committing in the short intervals between his prison sentences are not known, but are believed to be many. He got into some of the best households as a servant, studied the members of society he served as an artist studies his model and in later years made good use of his studies.

He robbed a clergyman three times, and each time by a sorrowing profession of repentance and glib quotation succeeded in being forgiven. When he was finally landed behind the bars for the ten years' term in England he settled down to improving his education so he could step out of prison a student. He perfected himself in French, German and the classics and was a polished fraud when he came to this country in 1891. He posed here as the son of an English nobleman of rank and wealth.

As such he won Miss E. Celestine Miller, of Brooklyn, an heiress with a fortune in her own right. After marrying Miss Miller he had the effrontery to return to the land where he had served much time and established himself with his wife in a home at West Brighton. There he cold-bloodedly told his wife the truth about himself.

Stripped of every penny by her husband, the unhappy wife returned to this country with her child, and Barton was arrested and sent back to prison to serve out an old sentence. As soon as the sentence had expired Barton came to this country again, having found here the best field for his peculiar operations.

In 1902 Philadelphia society received with open arms "Lord Borgoyne," of the English peerage. His lordship was none other than the ex-convict, but before that came to light he had courted and wedded Miss Margaret Rafferty, an heiress. He told her he was heir to $20,000, and borrowed money from her. In addition to this, she raised money for him by selling her trousseau for $500.

While they were on their honeymoon "Borgoyne" slipped from the train and disappeared. She would believe nothing against him until she had come to New York and learned the truth from the first wife, with whom "Borgoyne" was at the time attempting by passionate correspondence to effect a reconciliation.

Receiving no notice from his first wife, the ex-convict, who had been wandering in the west, made his debut in St. Louis society under the alias of "Lord Barrington." He met and married Miss Wilhelmina Cochran, of Independence, Ia., who was visiting in St. Louis at the time. Before he could enjoy the money he had obtained through this marriage a hard-headed brother of Miss Cochran had uncovered his record, and had "Barrington" thrown into prison.

Following this exposure "Barrington" succeeded in winning the confidence of McCann, a wealthy horseman and hotel owner. One night the two were seen drinking together, and McCann's body was found the next day riddled with bullets. The murder was traced to "Barrington," who was convicted.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses. Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS. 593 Richmond St. Phone 997.

Travelers in Africa have told how natives communicate intelligently over vast distances by means of drums, some of the messages in transmission being almost telegraphic in their accuracy. The drum also furnishes the principal instrument of "music" in certain tribes.

It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the shortest way to make it is to step on a banana peel.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

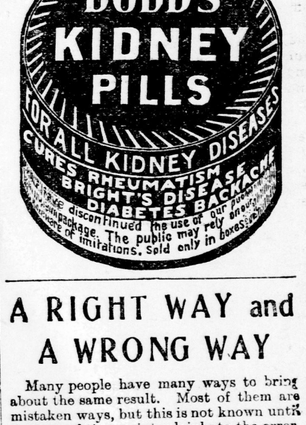
HEAD Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



A RIGHT WAY and A WRONG WAY

Many people have many ways to bring about the same result. Most of them are mistaken ways, but this is not known until the test of time points plainly to the error. Practically there are but two ways to accomplish anything; a right way and a wrong way. Take, for instance, a man with a bad back, there are lots of them, and of various kinds, some with stiches and twitches, others with cricks and twinges; then there's the dull, heavy continuous kind that lasts all day and doesn't sleep at night. They're all bad enough, they're all hard enough to get rid of. Some people rub the back with liniment, others cover it with plasters, either or both means often bring relief, but the pain comes back—it's the wrong way to cure the trouble.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

have a way to cure backache, a way that's all their own—the right way. They're made for the kidneys only. When the kidneys fail in their work of filtering the blood the back aches because they are situated in the small of the back; backache is the kidney's warning of trouble, and every day you let the warning go it brings you nearer to urinary disorders, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, etc.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ills and that's why they bring such quick relief from bachache. Mr. Fred Gray, Good Corner, N.B., writes: "I was greatly troubled with pain across my back. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and received so much benefit from them that I consider them the best remedy for kidney trouble there is. I would not be without them in my house."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.