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Good value at $1.50 and $2.00. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

The KING OF DIAMONDS

By LOUIS TRACY

Author of:
"The Wings of the Morning," "The Pillar of Light," Etc.
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(Continued.)

"Coming, sir," was the answering shout, and a flurried clerk appeared.

"Bring in the scales, Samuel."

The scales were brought, and a level space cleared for them on the desk. Philip, of course, had never before seen an instrument so delicately adjusted. A breath would serve to depress the balance.

The boy held forth his paper, and poured the contents into the tiny brass tray of the scales. Samuel's mouth opened and his eyes widened. It was his first sight of the diamonds.

"Four ounces, eight pennyweight, five grains—six hundred and twenty-nine carats in thirty stones. Oh, good gracious me!" murmured the clerk.

Isaacstein checked the record carefully.

"Right!" he said. "Put them in the safe."

Philip raised no protest this time. He knew that the Jew would keep his word. Indeed, Isaacstein told Samuel to bring him fifty sovereigns, and ere the man returned he began to write on a sheet of letter paper:

"Received from—— Here! what's your name?" he broke in.

"Philip."

"Philip what?"

"That will do to-day, thank you. The next time I call I will give you my full name and address.

"Please yourself. I am no judge in this matter," and he wrote on:

"Received from Philip, a boy who refuses any other name, but the same whom I saw in this office on the twentieth inst., and again at the Clerkenwell Police Court on that date, thirty meteoric diamonds weighing in the gross six hundred and twenty-nine carats. I hereby agree to dispose of the same, and to render true account of sales to the said Philip or his agents. My commission to be ten per cent.; the expenses payable by me. I have to-day handed the said Philip fifty pounds in gold, and undertake to place five thousand pounds to his credit tomorrow with my bankers.

"REUBEN ISAACSTEIN."

After completing this acknowledgment he scribbled something else.

"There," he said, with a sigh of relief, "that is not a very formal document, but it will suffice. You can get it stamped tomorrow at Somerset House. Just sign this receipt for fifty pounds."

Philip took the two papers and read them carefully. Isaacstein's handwriting was a scrawl, but legible enough. The boy reached for a pen and signed his Christian name. He was on the point of adding his surname in an unguarded moment, but he felt the Jew's eye on him. So he simply wrote "Philip" across the stamp at the foot of the receipt.

Isaacstein fully appreciated the incident, and knew that his own eagerness defeated the chance, all the more powerful because it was involuntary, of ascertaining the name of this marvelous youth.

Philip gathered up his gold, not without counting the coins. They felt strangely heavy in his pocket, much heavier than the stones they replaced. Yet they formed but a thousandth part of the value of those flintlike pebbles. What a queer problem it was, this ratio of worth between a few stones and the bright, minted sovereigns.

"What time shall I call tomorrow?" he asked, standing, cap in hand, ready to take his departure.

"At eleven. But wait one moment. Have you no friends to look after you? See what trouble you may get into. Why, the mere possession of so much gold by a boy like you may——"

"I can take care of myself, Mr. Isaacstein. I will be here at eleven. Good-afternoon."

CHAPTER VIII.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon of a fine, but chilly March day when Philip regained Holborn with fifty pounds making a lump in his pocket, and Isaacstein's letter safely lodged in his coat. The mere weight of the gold suggested an unpleasant possibility. His clothes were so worn that the frail calico might give way and every golden coin rattle forth to the pavement.

So with one of Mr. Abingdon's shillings he made his first purchase, a capacious tobacco pouch with a snap mouth, for which he paid ninepence. Then he adjourned to an aerated bread shop and ordered some refreshments. While the waitress was bringing his cup of tea and piece of cake he contrived to slip all the sovereigns but one into the tobacco pouch.

He did this with his hand in the pocket itself, and more than once there was a pleasant clink as the coins fell into their novel receptacle.

A man sitting near caught the sound, and looked up suspiciously. Philip, whose senses were very much on the alert today, realized that his action was somewhat careless. Without even glancing at his neighbor, he took out his remaining couple of shillings and the three pennies, affected to count them with a certain degree of astonishment, as if some were missing. The ruse was satisfactory. The man gave him no further heed, and soon quitted the restaurant.

Philip tendered the odd sovereign in payment of his bill. The girl cashier seemed to be surprised that such a ragged youth should own so large a sum.

"All silver, please," said Philip, when she began to count his change.

He would take no more risks if he could avoid them. Not a single policeman in London would have failed to arrest him at that moment were his store of gold revealed by any chance. Yet Philip was rich honestly, and there were men driving away from the city at that hour whose banking accounts were plethoric with stolen money. For their carriages the policemen would stop the traffic. In neither instance could the guardians of the peace be held blameworthy; such is the importance of mere appearances.

The boy, during his short and terribly sharp tussle with London life, had already grasped this essential fact, and with great skill and method he set about the task of altering his own shabby exterior.

In a side street leading out of Gray's Inn Road, he found a secondhand clothes shop. Here he purchased a worn, but decent, blue serge suit for eight shillings six pence, a pair of boots for five shillings a cap for ninepence, a woolen shirt for two shillings, and a linen collar for threepence.

He haggled sufficiently over the bargain to suit the needs of a scanty purse.

"I've cut 'em dahn low enough," said the shopkeeper, mournfully. "Things isn't wot they was in the ole clo' line, let me tell yer. Not but what you do want a new rig-aht."

"Yes," said Philip. 'I've got a job, and can't keep it unless I look decent."

For the life of him he could not burlesque the Cockney accent, and although he used the simplest phraseology, the man glanced at him sharply

'Where are yer workin'? he said.

"At Isaacstein's in Hatton Garden." The words had not left his lips ere he regretted them.

"Wot is 'e?"

"A Jew," and Philip laughed. This quip atoned for the error of the admission.

"Bli-me, you won't get a lot aht of 'im."

"No. It cost me some trouble to get an advance, I can assure you."

Philip rattled all his silver and coppers onto the counter. He counted out sixteen shillings sixpence.

"Not much left, is there?" he said.

"Well, look 'ere," said the man. 'Gimme fifteen bob. You're a sharp lad. You'll myke yer w'y all right. Nex' time you want some duds come to me an' I'll treat you fair."

"Thank you very much," said Philip, considerably surprised by this generous act." "I certainly will not forget you."

"You can change in my little back room if you like. That lot you've got on ain't worth tykin' 'ome."

"I am obliged for your kindness, but I must be off now. It is late, and I have a long way to go."

"Where to? Holloway?"

"No, cityward."

The clothes and boots were made up in a parcel by this time. Philip hurried away, glad to escape further questioning.

(To be Continued.)

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BACKACHE
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
Discontinued the use of our name on package. The public may rely upon the absence of imitations. Sold only in boxes.

Fashion Hint for Times Readers

NEGLIGEES FOLLOW THE CLASSIC IDEA.

The daintiest of negligees imaginable are of fine lawn, dimity and linen in white and delicate colors trimmed with lace and embroideries and garnished with bows and rosettes of satin ribbon. Two widths of material are employed for the Directoire fronts and backs, which are pleated into a deep, collarless yoke, while the loose, short sleeves and underarm forms may be composed wholly of muslin embroidery bands, of the allover or of lawn and lace entre deux. Such negligees are worn over petticoats of similar materials, and so bewitching is the costume that it seems a pity that it is only correct for Mi ladi's dressing-room.

WEDDINGS

Fowler-Howden

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the Methodist Church, Lakeville, Carleton County, N. B., at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, August 1, when Miss Mary Fowler, youngest daughter of J. Rulofson Fowler, was united in marriage to Arthur Duncan Howden, D. V. S., of Presque Isle (Me.)

The bridal party entered the church as Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by Miss Margaret Fenwick, of Cambridge (Mass.), and stood under an arch of golden rod, with a beautiful embankment of ferns and potted plants.

The bride was given away by her father and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. George Ayers, assisted by Rev. George Sellar, of Murray Harbor (P. E. I.), a former pastor and life-long friend of the bride. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white Amazon silk and Malta lace, with veil and natural flowers and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She was attended by Miss May Bearisto, youngest daughter of Dr. Bearisto, who was also becomingly robed in silk muslin with picture hat and bouquet of pink carnations. C. Leslie Fowler supported the groom. Messrs. Harry Carvell and Henry Williams acted as ushers.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home. The newly wedded couple received many beautiful gifts. They are very popular among their hosts of friends. At present they are enjoying a brief honeymoon trip visiting Quebec, Montreal and Niagara. On their return they will reside in Presque Isle, where Dr. Howden has acquired a large practice.

Irish-Taylor

At Afton, Antigonish, on August 5, Rev. Henry Howard Irish, missionary-elect for Western China, was married to Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Taylor, of Afton.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY PICTURES AT NICKEL

The Nickel's record-value programme is that of today and tomorrow, when the first motion photographs of the great Quebec Tercentenary Celebration and Humanov Co. will be put on. The Quebec pictures are of the first Canadian shipment and reach here at noon from New York via Montreal. Similar views were shown in Montreal yesterday at the Sunday performances and telegraphic information says they were excellent and drew tremendous crowds, far more people than the theatre (the Bleury street Nickel) could accommodate. So it will be wise on the part of St. John people to see these historic scenes as early as possible, preferably in the afternoons. They will be shown this afternoon, tonight, Tuesday morning, afternoon and evening. By all means send the children during the daytime. The Tercentenary pictures show the Prince of Wales, Lord Roberts, Vice-president Fairbanks, French dignitaries from the old world and all the important functions at which these noted personages were present. The animated photos of His Royal Highness, our next king, are remarkably fine, and "Bobs" is sure to get a great deal of applause. The historic pageant in all its gorgeousness, and the grand military review before the prince will also be shown.

Hardly of secondary importance will be the dramatic production of "The Gentleman Burglar" by the Humanovo Co., which clever aggregation of New York players was augmented Saturday by the arrival of Joseph E. Barnard, who was so popular in this city last winter as leading man with W. S. Harkins Co. Robert E. Farrier, of the Humanov Co., is of Will Crane's "David Harum" Co., and Miss Elinor Radcliffe is an ex-member of the Julius Cahn Co.

THE PRINCESS THEATRE

The management of the Princess Theatre are offering an extra large and special programme to their patrons today. Besides a lengthy programme of moving pictures, Morris Smith, a black-faced comedian, will be heard in some most amusing specialties. Mr. Smith was recently connected with Dockstader's minstrels and is sure to please. With a new and up-to-date programme of pictures and illustrated songs by Harry Newcombe, the Princess programme is worth seeing.

The St. Mary's band garden party, which was to have been held on the grounds of Mr. Ecclebrecht at Crouchville on Saturday was postponed for a week on account of the weather.

OBITUARY

D. G. Smith

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 9 (Special).—Dr. Henry G. Vaughan received a telegram Friday afternoon stating that his uncle, David G. Smith, once editor of the Miramichi Advance, Chatham, and a prominent politician, was dead in New York. He was about sixty-four years old. He had lived in New York about eighteen months. His wife, who was Miss Mary E. Springate, of St. Stephen, survives. She was in Yarmouth when her husband died.

St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 9 (Special).—The body of D. G. Smith was brought here today from New York. Mr. Smith was suffering from diabetes which caused his death after an illness of but two days. Besides his wife he leaves one sister, Mrs. Earle, residing in New York. The funeral took place from the train. Interment was in the St. Stephen Rural cemetery. Services were conducted by Archdeacon Newnham.

D. G. Smith came to this city about the time John Livingstone changed the Telegraph from a tri-weekly to a daily. He had charge of the local news department of the Telegraph for about ten years. He was an excellent reporter and his work did much in establishing the reputation of the Telegraph as a first class newspaper.

During his residence here no one was better known than Mr. Smith. In conjunction with J. S. Knowles he started Quip, a humorous fortnightly illustrated paper, which had, however, only a brief existence. Before it was fairly going he removed to Chatham, where he established the Miramichi Advance. He continued to publish that paper till about two years ago when he removed to New York.

Mr. Smith was one of the best known men in the province. He always took a keen interest in hunting and fishing and for years he held the post of fishery commissioner for New Brunswick. He took a prominent part in establishing the provincial fish hatchery at Bartibogue. For several years he had charge of the aquarium at the St. John exhibition. Of late years he had interested himself in developing mining properties in the Cobalt. Mr. Smith visited New Brunswick with his wife last summer.

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton Latta

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton Latta, formerly of Musquash, died in Burlington (N. J.), on Aug. 5, after a long illness. She was in her 86th year. Mrs. Latta was the fourth daughter of the late Col. Anderson, of Musquash. She is survived by one daughter, Miss Jennie, and two sons, James M. and George, all in Burlington. David H. Anderson, of Musquash, who, at ninety-three, is well and active, is a brother. Mrs. Latta was a woman of good business qualities and ably assisted her husband in his milling and lumbering interests. The funeral took place in Burlington on Saturday last.

Lawrence Bulmer

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 7.—At Albert yesterday, Lawrie Bulmer, formerly of Sackville and recently employed with H. I. Wry, tailor, of Albert, passed away. He was ill only two days, suffering from spinal meningitis. His death has caused widespread regret. A sad feature is that he was to have been married yesterday.

Harold Earle

Harold, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earle, of 297 Marsh Road, died on Friday at the age of five years and three months. A week ago last Saturday the boy was playing in the road near his home, which is about opposite the cemetery gates, when he was struck by a carriage driven by Dr. A. A. Lewin. The rear wheel caught the boy's leg and knocked him down. Dr. Lewin looked after the boy, who did not seem much hurt, and attended him for a couple of days, when he seemed to be improving. The little fellow, however, died as stated on Friday.

Miss Gertrude Frisbie

The death of Miss Gertrude Frisbie, eldest daughter of Frederick Frisbie, 195 Duke street, occurred on Saturday evening at her father's residence, after a short illness of spinal meningitis. Miss Frisbie had been visiting her uncle, T. Bramley, at Cambridge, Queens county, and was brought home very ill some days ago. Besides her father and mother, she is survived by one sister. Miss Frisbie came to St. John from England with her parents about two years ago, and had made many friends who will extend sincere sympathy to her family in their bereavement.

Miss Eva J. Cochrane

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 7.—The death of Miss Eva J. Cochrane, which occurred last night from tuberculosis at her home in Curryville, was heard of with much regret by many friends here. The deceased, who was twenty-four years of age, was the only daughter of Wilmot Cochrane. Besides her parents, she leaves one brother, Douglas, of Curryville, and a large circle of relatives and friends. She will be greatly missed in her home as well as in the community. The family have the sympathy of many friends.

Rev. I. B. Colwell, formerly pastor of the Hopewell Baptist church, called on old friends here this week.

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You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids; is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balms. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

PUTTY---ITS MANY USES TO THE HOUSEKEEPER

The use of putty is, unfortunately, very little understood by the average householder. While it is indispensable to every painter, carpenter or cabinetmaker, it does not occur to the housekeeper that this substance is of great use about the house. It may be used to fill in almost any sort of dent, hole or crack, and so give the object a smooth, sightly surface.

Always fill all shrunken seams in wood, or cracks or crannies, or crevices with putty before beginning to paint or stain. Old putty kept over from former repairings may be softened by kneading it gently and dropping in oil as it is kneaded. It is better, however, to mix it fresh as it is never quite so manageable after reworking. The process is very simple. Sift two pounds of whiting into an earthen bowl, make a hole in the middle and pour in gradually, stirring and pounding all the time, enough raw linseed oil to make it of the proper consistency. This is a point in favor of making it at home—it can be soft or stiff, at need.

For floor cracks that are deep and wide it ought to be as stiff as biscuit-dough. Do not try to fill a crack that can be seen through without first putting in a sliver of wood thin enough to come halfway to the top. Nail the sliver every foot or so with small size brads, set diagonally, first on one side, then on the other. Then cram the crack full of putty and smooth off the top, but take care in the smoothing not to smear the wood on the other side, nor to leave the putty higher than the floor level. Without the wood foundation, walking breaks the putty almost as soon as it hardens, and grinds it through, leaving the crack in a worse state than at first. An open crack too narrow for a sliver ought to have fine brads driven in each side and left with the heads standing out, crossing each other a little below the floor level, before the putty is put in. It will harden all around them, and even if it should break, stay in place a long time.

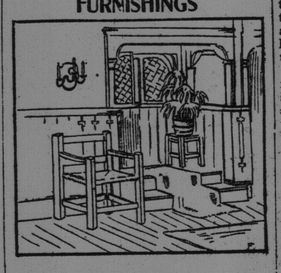
A great deal depends on knowing how to handle the putty. For filling longitudinal spaces, as seams, split places, shrunken panels, take a ball of putty the size of an egg, and roll it between the palms until it takes a long worm shape. Make the roll of uniform size throughout, of a thickness proportional to the space it is to fill. Press it firmly in place; then, with a flat, broad-bladed knife run over it hard, level it and smooth it, scraping away the surplus.

For filling nail holes or knot holes make a thickish roll, lay it flat upon a smooth board, and cut into bits. Press a bit into each hole and smooth off with the knife. Always be careful not to smear the putty, and to leave the surface level. Very soft putty may be left a shade higher than the wood, as it will shrink a bit on hardening. Where there are many small cracks to fill, it pays to use a putty tube. Make it either of stout tinfoil or oiled paper. Double a square to form a cornucopia, fasten it firmly; then fill it half full with soft putty, and snip a tiny piece off the pointed end, and squeeze the putty through it. If the stream is too small, cut off a little more, but be careful not to get it too big. With care a tube can be refilled many times. Begin at the end of a seam and squeeze the putty into it, moving slowly and keeping the flow even. If the seam is irregular, thicken the roll in the wider places by moving the tube more slowly, squeezing a little harder the while.

Filling a broken pane is a small matter, if the window glass is of the proper size. First break out the remnants of the old pane, working the bits from under neath the putty. Then tap out the old putty with a hammer, and pick off all odd bits. Scrape the sash edges clean, and, if possible, take out the sash and lay it flat, putty side up. Fit in the new pane, and drive a very small tack in the middle of each side, with the head projecting so as to hold the glass firm. Then put in glaziers' points all around—these are small, sharp triangles of tin—with the points pressed into the sash, and the sides flat against the glass. Lacking the points, put in two more tacks, one on each of the remaining sides. Drive them in far enough for the putty to cover the heads. Lay a roll of putty along one side, smooth and shape it with the knife, and be sure to leave it no wider than the shoulder of the sash; also not to blur the glass. Finish one side before touching the other with putty. After the putty has been in two days, paint it well with white lead, rather thinly mixed with oil. Putty is wholly impervious to water at first, but if left unpainted begins to crumble away after a few months.

In pantries and closets it is of great use in checking the advance of crawling things. It is well to cram every crevice with it. Then if the putty cracks, put in more. It is also of great use in the bathroom, and is safe to use because it absorbs neither moisture nor odors in any appreciable degree.

SUGGESTIONS IN HALL FURNISHINGS



The drawing, a sketch of the hallway of a country house, suggests one of the most desirable ways of placing a staircase; but the plan of having the stairway enclosed with a large square landing such as pictured, of course, requires considerable space. For a country or suburban house, though, where space is not so limited, a more attractive and desirable arrangement could hardly be planned. The hallway which suggested the drawing was delightful in coloring and was furnished almost entirely with mission furniture.

The furniture was all in very dark fumed oak, the rough plaster walls being tinted a soft yellow tone, the high wainscoting and the beamed ceiling being in the black oak, the floor of the large square hall, which was fitted up as a living room, was of hardwood, and there were numerous rugs in Persian colorings. The landing of the stairs was lighted by a wide casement window, with panes of yellow leaded glass, and on the landing was placed a mission plant stand holding a large green plant. The lights in this hall were all from the side, except for a hanging lamp in the centre, and were in the form of triple sconces.

BEATRICE CAREY.

MIDSUMMER GOWNS

A great many innovations are gradually appearing in the new designs and modes, and by next fall the fashionable outline will be very different from that of last season, long, clinging lines fitting the figure very snugly being now more and more in evidence. The sheath skirt, although it will not be as extreme in style as the first French models sent over, is undoubtedly to be the accepted mode, and the smartest skirts are cut to give very slender lines, and are many of them made with long, sweeping trains, to accentuate this effect.

Sleeves are also growing smaller, many of the new French gowns showing long sleeves, which define the arm closely clear to the shoulder. As to trimmings, the craze for buttons has not abated, and soutache braiding is still much used.

The drawings show some very desirable summer frocks. The first depicts an attractive gown of linen, trimmed with buttons made of the gown material. The model was in hydrangea blue, with a yoke of tucked washable tulle and lace. The second sketch is of a pretty frock of green mull, trimmed with white filet lace bands. These bands were inserted in rather an odd fashion on the bodice and were outlined by rows of dots done in green embroidery cotton.

The young girl's frock was of grayish blue linen, with a yoke of white embroidery.

DOROTHY DALE.

PLAYGROUND CLOSING

The formal closing of the Centennial school playground will take place next Friday afternoon, as some work must be done in connection with the school building before the new term begins.

There has been a large attendance at this playground, which has been of great benefit to the children. It is expected that the mayor and other prominent citizens will attend the formal closing, when a display of the work done by the children will be made and brief addresses will be delivered.

The supervised playground on the Every Day Club grounds will be kept open a little longer.

The Salvation Army are at the present time using a series of papers written by General William Booth in their Sunday morning services. So far between thirty and forty of these have been read. The topics treated are on the social, domestic and religious life of men and women. The one read yesterday was against quarreling.

SPECIAL SERIES OF PICTURES TO ENCOURAGE IMPERIALISM AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The colonial office of the British Empire has inaugurated a scheme which has for its object the supplying of schools of the empire with views designed to promote in each part of the empire accurate knowledge of other parts.

The Canadian end of this laudable enterprise is now under way. The idea was first broached in the old country when Chamberlain was colonial secretary, and he naturally regarded it with favor. An influential committee representative of the colonial office. Indian government, Victoria League, and several private and semi-private societies was formed with Lord Meath, the well known advocate of military training for lads, as chairman. Other members were H. J. MacKinder, at that time director of the School of Economics, London, and Professor Michael Sadler, the well known British educationist.

After giving the matter serious consideration the committee decided that instruction of the sort proposed would be best conveyed by accurate and comprehensive views and that if anything really helpful was to be accomplished it could only be by some well systematized plan of action.

First, a start was made in the crown colonies of the east, which undertook to introduce lantern slide teaching about Great Britain in the schools.

The slides were prepared by Mr. MacKinder, reader of geography in Oxford University; and author of "Britain and British Seas." Teachers were prepared to accompany the visual instruction.

Later on the Indian government took the matter up and instituted lantern slide teaching in every province of that country, lectures being translated into the various languages spoken in India. The West Indies, West Africa and other crown colonies followed suit.

More recently the problem of accurately representing the colonies to the school children of the mother country has been taken up and in this connection the great difficulty was the lack of funds.

Fortunately the Princess of Wales became interested in the enterprise, her attention having been drawn to it as the result of a lecture by Mr. MacKinder. Through the efforts of her royal highness, a Princess of Wales' fund of some $20,000 was raised to conver the preliminary cost. It was decided to engage a competent artist, and send him through the whole empire, one who would apply exactly the same principles of treatment to each country of the empire.

The artist chosen for this important work was A. Hugh Fisher, who first exhibited at the Royal Academy when 20 years of age, and who has studied under the best masters, and is a member of the Royal Society of Painters. Mr. Fisher has already visited many of the crown colonies of the east, and has produced a set of photographs of the regions visited and also color sketches.

A set which will shortly be issued to show to the Princess of Wales will be available throughout the empire at the cost of production.

Mr. Fisher will now spend some time in Canada. He has been here several days planning his campaign. He is going west at once to see the prairie harvest and the Rockies. Then he will come east for the autumn and visit the fruit districts.

While in Ottawa Mr. Fisher met Mr. MacKinder, editor of the series, who is at present in Canada on his own account. Mr. Fisher hopes to produce uniform, coherent sets of views of the whole empire, which should be used with beneficial effect in the schools of Canada, as well as those of England.

The retreat of the Sisters of Charity which was being conducted by Rev. Fr. Jerge, S.J., of Boston college, closed on Saturday morning when three novices took the veil.

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