We carry everything in Shoe Polishes. **Woods' Fair.** We carry Mennen's and Colgate's Talcum Powder.

Tape Girdle Corset, 50c.

Tape Girdle Corset in white only, 4-clasp, steel in front, sizes 18 to 22. Sale price 50c

Habit Hip Corset, 50c.

Empire or New Habit Hip Corset, in white or drab, strapped, steel filled, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, gored hips. Sale price 50c

Dip Hip Corset, 50c.

The Dip Hip Corset in white and drab, made of fine French coutil, full gored, bias cut, heavily boned, strapped waist line, lace trimmed, at 75c

Crest Corset, $1.25.

Crest, the corset that cannot break at the sides, suitable for stout figures. We keep it in long or short lengths. Sale price 25

2 cakes of 2 in 1 Shoe Polish for 15c. **Woods' Fair** We carry Williams' Shaving Soap.

TWO THOUSAND ORANGEMEN IN PARADE TO QUEEN'S PARK

Continued from page 1.

good for a march of a mile or more to the music of the fife and the drum. Side by side with them marched the young men, who were taking up the work in the lodges performed by their forefathers, and who are none the less enthusiastic. The ladies occupied carriages and brought up the rear with the speakers of the day and a number of other guests.

The procession moved slowly to the park, and it occupied the best part of an hour in passing a given point. The route was Dundas street east to Wellington, north to Queen's avenue, east on Queen's avenue to Adelaide street, south to Dundas and east on Dundas to Queen's Park. The parade was close on to a mile in length, the first of it being some distance east of Adelaide, on Dundas, when the last carriage had turned off Dundas street, at Wellington. The order was as follows:

The Order of Parade.

William McKinley Lodge, No. 421, Detroit. E. Crawford, marshal.
No. 54, Detroit. E. Van Norman, marshal.
Kilties' Band.
Hazen S. Pingree Lodge, No. 148, Detroit.
Brass Band.
Londesboro Lodge, No. 863. W. Mains, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 67, Port Huron, T. J. Johnston, marshal.
Sarnia District—
Sarnia Cornet Band.
L. O. L., No. 608, James Cox, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 626, Wanstead, E. Hayward, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 1230, Sarnia, A. Almond, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 1400, Sarnia, W. Ross, master.
L. O. L., No. 514, C. Sparling, master.
L. O. L., No. 687, Petrolea, Alex Ingram, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 195, Petrolea, Thomas Acton, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 1096, Petrolea, James Rose, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 219, Greenway, R. Hutchinson, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 610, Centralia.
L. O. L., No. 493, Biddulph, W. Davis, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 1097, Parkhill, C. Watson, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 572, Granton, L. Pidd, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 810, Biddulph, E. Langford, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 613, Lucan, J. Coursey, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 813, West Nissouri, Wm. Taylor, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 383, West Lorne.
L. O. L., No. 521, St. Thomas, J. Johnston, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 989, St. Thomas, Thomas Kain, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 1706, Fingal, C. E. McIntyre, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 93, Woodstock, Dan Brown, marshal.
Fife and Drum Band.
L. O. L., No. 743, Ingersoll, R. Ellis, marshal.
L. O. L., 254, Tillsonburg, Wes Allen, marshal.
Brant District—
Thirty-eighth Regimental Band.
L. O. L., No. 297, Brantford, Hugh Henry, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 307, Indian Lodge.
L. O. L., No. 543, Moraviantown, Wm. Noah, marshal.
Oneida Brass Band.
L. O. L., 310, Adelaide, Thomas Freele, marshal.
L. O. L., No 901, Glenwillow, Metcalfe, E. Howe, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 901, Glenwillow, John Brown, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 493, Glencoe, R. Stinson, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 805, Burgessville, J. Denholm, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 236, Strathroy, R Brock, marshal.
L. O. L., No 1847, Putnam, Henry Ryan, marshal.
Tecumseh Lodge, No. 1805, Muncey, Sam John, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 762, London, Thos. Pitt, marshal.
Brass Band.
L. O. L., No. 230, London, Frank Logan, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 303, London, C. Avery, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 156, Birr, A. Hodgins, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 805, London, E. Johnston, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 152, Dorchester, George Neely, M. P. P., marshal.
L. O. L., No. 805, London, E. Johnston, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 152, Dorchester, Richard Banks, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 248, Thorndale, D. McGuffin, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 817, West Nissouri, John Case, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 953, Oneida, Washington Doxtater, marshal.
L. O. L., No. 155, Thamesford, H. Pierson, marshal.
The lady lodges followed in carriages as follows:
Martha Washington Lodge, No. 41, Detroit.
Purple Star Lodge, No. 65, Detroit.
Victoria Lodge, London.
Brantford Lodge, No. 64.
Port Huron Lodge, No. 25.
Sarnia Lodge, No. 76.
Woodstock Lodge, No. 97.

Visitors Welcomed.

Mr. George Neilly, M. P. P., worshipful county master of Middlesex, presided at Queen's Park, while the speech-making was in progress. On behalf of the Orangemen of the county, Mr. Neilly extended a welcome to all the brethren from the surrounding counties, and also those who had come from Detroit and Port Huron to join in the celebration. "They have seen fit to come over here and sympathize with us in the cause," said Mr. Neilly, referring to the Orangemen from across the border. "We feel proud of them. They have added largely to the demonstration, and I hope London will be able to return the compliment." This was the 215th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and Mr. Neilly said that when he stopped to reflect on what it meant he wondered that there was not a larger number present. This was a momentous celebration, one which would not bring reproach upon the order. Mr. Neilly concluded by saying that the Orange order was not on the decline, for during the past year in the British North America jurisdiction, 76 new lodges had been formed, and the membership had increased 6,000.

Acting for Mayor Campbell, Ald. Carson was present, and extended a welcome on behalf of the corporation. He expressed the pleasure he felt at being able to perform the duty, and he took occasion to thank the brethren for selecting London as the place for the demonstration. It was to be regretted that the opinion had got abroad that the Orange order is antagonistic to the Roman Catholics. It simply stands for fair play to all classes and no favors. To prove that the order was not antagonistic to the Roman Catholics, Ald. Carson, in concluding, referred to the late E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, who was very prominent in the order, and to the fact that one of his last acts was to speak in behalf of Hon. J. J. Foy, a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. W. C. Coo welcomed the Orangemen on behalf of the Middlesex brethren. He took a rap at Mayor Campbell, who, he said, had chosen a better man than himself (the mayor) to welcome the Orangemen on behalf of the city. Mr. Coo was particularly pleased to be able to welcome the Orangemen from Detroit and Port Huron. They came from a land which did not have the little red schoolhouse, which never had a Roman Catholic for president, whose people do not knuckle down to the Roman Catholics, and give them the whole earth. "We have nothing against the Roman Catholics," declared Mr. Coo. "It is the politicians who 'truck' to them, and we wish they would give it up, as we are getting tired of it."

Appeal to Protestants.

Mr. J. S. Trite, of Detroit, who was at the head of the American delegation, said he was representing one of the greatest of men today—King William of Orange, who called together a few men and conquered. Yet today, he said, the Protestants, strong as they were, allowed Rome to rule, while they (the Protestants) slept. It was a shame, he declared, that this should continue, and that the Holy Bible "should be covered by the Roman Catholic Bible." They should be up and doing "to conquer Rome in love." He urged fathers and mothers to protect their sons and daughters, as it could not be told "how soon they would get tangled in the web of the holy Roman institution."

Rev. George B. Sage, rector of St. George's Church, West London, complimented the Orangemen on the demonstration, which he believed was the largest he had ever seen in the city of London. He asked if it was a procession or an invasion. It seemed something like the latter, for in the very front of the parade were five American flags. He gladly gave the Americans the place of honor.

Rev. Robert McIntyre, of Tempo, made a few humorous remarks. He told the Orangemen that he had a warm spot in his heart for them, as they had saved him when the bullets were almost as thick as were the people in the park.

Rev. Dr. Dougald, of Walkerton, made reference to the young men who went to South Africa to fight for the empire, and he declared that the Orange order was represented among them as no other order was. With the educational process going on today, he said, it would make men fight for their country.

Proud To Be a Canadian.

Rev. James Livingstone, pastor of the Wellington Street Methodist Church, declared his pride at being Canadian-born, a man of the people. He was proud to belong to the greatest empire that has been or ever shall be. It was a great thing to live under the Union Jack. He spoke of the long procession; saying that he felt deeply moved when he saw it led by the Stars and Stripes, and a banner on which was a painting of William McKinley. He rejoiced that such a man as McKinley had lived, for he was a great statesman. The Orange order, Mr. Livingstone said, was far from dead. A Roman Catholic might take offense at the Orange banner in the procession, but, he said, he did not see why the Orangemen should not go out once in a while. Time was in the history of Canada when the 12th of July was the only holiday, because people did not have time for other holidays, being too busy making the country.

Mr. Essery, deputy grand master of Ontario West, followed Mr. Livingstone, and he opened by talking plainly to the Conservative bosses of London.

Hot Talk for Tory Bosses.

"There was a time in the history of Canada," he said, "when the Orangemen and Orangewomen were supposed to apologize for belonging to the order. That time ceased 25 years ago; but the time has come again when the political machines have dared to try to place us in that position again. We have no Conservative association in London, but we have a Tory machine. And that Tory machine has dared to boycott the best men in the Liberal-Conservative party because they dared to belong to the Orange order, and today I throw in their teeth the keeping off of Orangemen in the last three contests. I want to tell Mr. Borden and Mr. Whitney that if they do not call off their dogs we will make them. We ask no favors. We ask only for equal rights. We ask that we shall be recognized, not because we are Orangemen, but because we are British-Canadian freemen. We have stood by the colors in the past—in 1776, 1812, 1837, 1866, 1870, 1885, and again in the veldt of Africa."

Continuing, Mr. Essery said that the men and women who were born in the old land were always full-fledged British subjects, but the boys and girls who were born in and grew up in this country, were not raised to that dignified position until 1900, when the Canadians did such good work in South Africa. It was true, Canucks had worn the Queen's uniform before that year, but were then "only a cross between a tobacco sign and a threshing engine that would not go." Mr. Essery lauded the Canadians for their work against the Boers, and also the country as "the best out of doors."

The speech-making was concluded by Ald. Matthews, whose remarks were very brief.

Sports at the Park.

After the speaking was over the competitions for the various prizes began. The number of events run off was fairly large, and the contests were keen, the Orangemen entering into the several events with enthusiasm. There was only one event that caused any dissatisfaction, and that was the baby show. It is said that not enough time was given for the mothers to get to the stand with their babies, so the number shown was very small. One event that caused no end of amusement was a run-off between two little chaps for second prize in the race for boys under 6. One boy could run the faster, so the other youngster overcame this advantage by slyly taking hold of his blouse and pulling him back. The purse was eventually divided between them.

The first prize awarded was to the best-dressed lodge in the procession. Premier honors in this went to William McKinley Lodge, Detroit, the members of which wore white military tunics, dark trousers with gold braid, and white military caps. They presented a very neat and tidy appearance, and were easily the best in the parade.

The prize for the largest lodge in the procession went to the Londesboro Lodge, Huron County, which had 140 men in line. It also presented a good appearance, and was easily the next to the Detroit lodge for nattiness and good appearance.

The banner competition was close, Woodstock Lodge being first; L. O. L. No. 230, London, second, and William McKinley, Detroit, third.

The Sarnia Citizens' Band, under the leadership of F. E. Carrison, was an easy winner in the band competition. It was a splendid organization, and a credit to the town. The Oneida Indian Band was second.

The fife and drum competition was keen, over half a dozen bands being entered. Petrolea Lodge, No. 195, had quite the best of it, as it has had on many previous occasions. The Port Huron Lodge got second money.

William McKinley Lodge, Detroit, got the prize for the lodge coming the greatest distance.

Some Foot Races.

A whole bunch of athletic events was run off. There were plenty of entries in each, and the contests were close. The Indians from Muncey and Oneida showed up in good shape in the runs. One Indian named Ninham won the open 100-yards event and also the race for Indians. Ninham is a splendid sprinter, and could hold his own in any kind of company.

The results were as follows:

100-yards dash, open — Ninham, Hawes, McIntyre.

Boys, 12 years and under—C. Templar, Thomas Murray, J. Murray.

Girls, 12 years and under—Willis Stevenson, Olga McDonald, Meta Paterson.

Orange Ladies' race—Mrs. Middleton, Lena Sweeney, Miss Kew.

Orangeman's race—L. Logan, T. McAdam, F. McKenzie.

Fat man's race—E. Connor, W. B. Walker, B. B. Powliss.

Indian race, 100 yards—Ninham, Nicols, Logan.

Boys, under 6—Jack Fisher, Freddie Baker and Nelson Service (tie.)

Girls, under 6—Dorothy Stevenson, Ruby Pinch, Dorothy Roberts.

Girls, 8 years and under — Myrtle Finch, Hattie Biggs, Myrtle Craib.

The baby show had the following entries, and they were all given a prize, the judges not attempting to decide on the merits of the youngsters: Charles Sageman, Doris Kay, and children of Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. Teale, and Mrs. Mills.

Dancing Contests.

Four Riddell children lined up in the Highland fling, and danced very gracefully. The prizes were awarded as follows: Merritt Riddell, Ina Riddell, Victor Riddell.

The Irish jig had several competitors, and the prize money was distributed as follows: Ina Riddell, Victor Riddell, Arthur Grayson.

The best-dressed marshal came from Brantford. Hugh Henry was his name. He deserved to win.

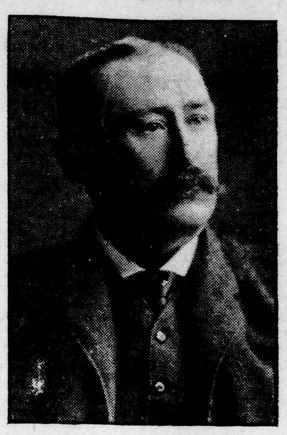
Two very old men were out for the prize given for the oldest Orangeman on the grounds. George Fox, who has been an Orangeman for 62 years, was awarded first prize. John Stanley, who has belonged for the brief period of 54 years, was second.

The programme of sports being ended, cheers were given for the King, and the bands also played the National Anthem.

Thus ended one of the best celebrations ever held in London.

The judges in the athletic events were J. Murray, G. Geoghegan and D. Patterson.

The committee, through whose efforts the celebration was brought to success, were: George Neilly, M. P. P., county master, chairman; S. H. Wood, secretary; Joseph Murray, treasurer; W. B. Walker, George Geoghegan, D. Patterson, A. Hale, A. Nevin, Charles T. Webster and W. C. Coo.



GEORGE NEILLY, M. P. P., Worshipful County Master of the Orange Order for Middlesex.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

LORD KITCHENER BUILDS AGAINST RUSS INVASION

Sees Serious Menace in Czar's Two Railroads Across Afghanistan to Indian Frontier.

London, July 13. — The Daily Mail says:

In the last few years the military problem in India has been completely transformed by the rapid extension of the new Russian railways southward through Central Asia. Three years ago, at the close of the Boer war, there was only one Russian line which approached the Afghan frontier, and this was the Transcaspian Railway. It was not in uninterrupted communication with the railway system of European Russia, and to reach its terminus on the eastern shore of the Caspian troops had to be conveyed in steamers across the stormy waters of the Caspian Sea.

Now, however, a new military line has been completed from Orenburg, in European Russia, to Tashkend, which is on the Transcaspian system, and troops can be sent direct from St. Petersburg or Moscow to Central Asia. The Orenburg-Tashkend Railway is in process of being extended southward, and in the near future is to be linked up by new lines with the great Siberian Railway which traverses Northern Asia.

The construction of this new line has brought European Russia close to India and has made the British Empire a continental power in its great eastern dependency. According to a Japanese soldier, who has made a personal study of India and the Indian frontier, Russia will be able with no great difficulty to place an army of from 500,000 to 600,000 men upon the Indian frontier and to maintain that army there.

A Grave Situation.

As to the soundness of this conclusion little doubt can be felt, since in the present war with Japan, Russia has been able to transport within a year 500,000 men from Europe to Manchuria, and to keep them there in fighting condition. It is true that Central Asia is not so rich, so densely populated, or so productive a country as Manchuria, but against this must be set the fact that there are two railways abutting upon the Indian frontier, whereas to Manchuria there is only one.

Lord Kitchener was among the first to realize the gravity of the situation created by the constructiin of the new railway. He is peculiarly and preeminently a railway general. By railways he reconquered the Soudan; by the help of railways he crushed the last vestiges of Boer resistance in South Africa. It thus was not inappropriate that, after he had accomplished his work in the Transvaal, he should have selected India as the field of his activity, much though his presence as organizer and reformer was needed in England at the war office.

His first step on reaching India was to consider the necessities of Indian defense, which had before his coming been treated with insufficient attention. But a small part of the Indian army was available for war on the frontier. The sum allotted to the Indian army was inadequate, amounting to only £17,000,000, and had remained for many years at or about the same figure, though.

Preparing for Emergency.

After a hard fight the vote for military purposes has been raised till it now stands at about £22,000,000 sterling, an amount which Mr. Brodrick states has been further increased to guarantee India against external aggression. Consequently a complete reorganization of the army has been carried out in the teeth of vigorous opposition from those who did not realize that force alone can ward off the attacks of force. The troops available for work on the frontier, under the most favorable conditions, have been raised to about 160,000 men. Even this total is not a large force with which to meet the possible Russian invasion. Today the Russian Government has 200,000 men in Central Asia on the Afghan frontier, and this notwithstanding the war in the far east.

It is also unhappily certain that unless the British navy be enormously strengthened in the near future, the transport of any larger body of reinforcements across the ocean to India cannot be undertaken till the British fleets have gained decisive victories over their possible antagonists. Notwithstanding optimistic assurances to the British public, the admiralty refuses to guarantee safe transport in the initial stages of a great war.

Thus India will have to rely upon her own resources for weeks, or perhaps months, though should the Anglo-Japanese alliance be extended, the situation would be transformed by a stroke of the pen. But even so, Japan cannot be asked to defend India for us. India must be prepared to bear some considerable part of the burden, and the United Kingdom, which enforces upon India free trade in the interest of British manufacturers, must also be ready to bear its share.

The policy of Lord Kitchener has been to render India self-dependent. In the past, artillery, ammunition, rifles, saddlery, and all the thousand-and-one requisites of an army had to be obtained from England and Europe. In the event of war a prompt stop might be put to the supply by hostile cruisers. Lord Kitchener has therefore taken precautionary steps. A cordite factory has been opened in Southern India which can turn out powder as good as that produced at Waltham Abbey, and this at a saving to the Indian taxpayer. A rifle factory is nearly ready to begin turning out rifles at Ishapore, and here again a substantial saving to the Indian Government will result. Artillery is to be manufactured in the same way, while gun-carriages will be produced at immense works at Jubbulpore. A horseshoe factory at Cawnpore will be able to meet all the demands of the Indian army. Thus self-dependence in every direction is being attained.

The organization and training of the Indian troops are now being conducted with a view to efficiency in war, and however much the lessons of the campaign in South Africa have been overlooked in England, they are not being ignored in India. The troops are brought together in large masses so that their commanders may learn how to handle great bodies of men; the brigades and divisions in peace are trained under the generals who would lead in war. Transport for a great army is being provided, so as to enable the troops rapidly to take the field. For the higher instruction of officers an Indian staff college will be opened this summer at Deolali, which will be ultimately changed for Quetta. Arrangements have been perfected for the supply of horses and remounts, always a difficult problem, as the South African war showed.

Not the least important of Lord Kitchener's reforms has been the reorganization of the Indian police, by which, at a cost of about one million sterling, armed corps of police will be provided to keep order when the army is at the front.

That all these measures have cost money goes without saying. You cannot have security for nothing, and though Japan manages her defenses on a ridiculously small sum, she does it only because her people have accepted compulsory service, and are imbued with a spirit of devoted self-sacrifice, which, unhappily, is paralleled in few western communities. But the wealth of India is growing by leaps and bounds, so that if the burden increases, so also does the capacity to bear its increase.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS.

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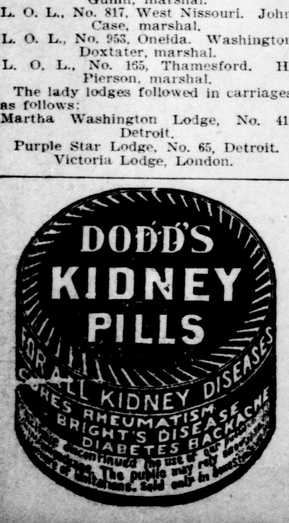

THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and warm.

84 Soiled Waists At Half-Price Friday.

Friday at 9 a. m., we place on sale a small lot (84 in all) Ladies' Shirtwaists, in lawn and vesting, trimmed with lace, embroidery, and having embroidered fronts. Through the busy season these waists got counter tossed, are consequently soiled just a little, but the wearing qualities are not in the least affected. Once laundered they are just as trim as ever. Will clear them at a great bargain—just half price. Come early to secure best choice.

18 only Ladies' Waists that sold at $2 00 each, on sale Friday at only $1.00
24 only Ladies' Waists, sold readily at $1.50 each, will clear Friday at only 75c
32 only Ladies' Waists, were special value at $1.00 each, Friday your choice for 50c
10 only Ladies' Waists, the best 75c Waist sold this season, Friday for only 38c

Three More Days Great Linen Sale.

Three more days and our great Linen Sale ends. Prices go back to regular Saturday at 6 o'clock. For some time to come you will not enjoy such money-saving opportunities as now prevail. Any of the following should bring you during the next few days.

4 pieces only 35c half bleached Table Linen 29c
3 pieces only 40c half bleached Table Linen 34c
2 pieces only 65c half bleached Table Linen 56c
2 pieces only 75c half bleached Table Linen 63c
4 pieces only special 50c bleached Table Linen 44c
3 pieces only 65c Bleached Table Linen 56c
3 pieces only 75c Bleached Table Linen 63c
2 pieces only 85c Bleached Table Linen 74c
3 pieces only $1 00 Bleached Table Linen 86c
1 piece only 90-inch Bleached Table Linen 97c

Five more pieces only of our special plain Tea Toweling, 23 inches wide, regular 11c value, selling now twelve yards for $1.00

Other specials in Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Towels, Table Felt, etc., on sale this week at Bargain Prices.

12½c EACH.

See our great value in Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests, neatly trimmed around neck and sleeve, in three different styles—full dress, strap or short sleeve. Each only 12½c

Fancy Ribbed Cotton Vests, sleeveless and quarter sleeves, at each.....15c, 18c and 20c
Long Sleeve Cotton Vests at.....12½c, 15c, 18c and 25c
White Mercerized Vests, lace and ribbon trimming, sleeveless and long sleeve. Each only 50c
Black Mercerized Vests, low neck, long sleeve, at each only.....50c

Best Grades of Hosiery Low Priced.

We carry a full range of Ladies', Children's and Men's Cashmere, Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose, in plain and novelty. You are safe in buying your Hosiery here. These are two of our special lines.

Ladies' Tan and Black Lace Lisle Hose (also in Plain Lisle), Hermsdorf dye, full fashioned, high spliced heel and toe, sizes 8½ to 10 inch. Three pairs for $1.00, or per pair 35c
Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, stainless, extra spliced heel and toe, full fashioned, sizes 8½ to 10 inch. Note our low price, only.....12½c

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MORE CONGO HORRORS

Woman Barbarously Treated by Belgians in Rubber Trade.

Liverpool, July 12.—A harrowing story of barbarities practiced on the natives of of Congo Free State by the Belgian officials is told in a letter from a Congo correspondent to Mr. James Irvine, a West African merchant, with headquarters on Castle street, this city.

The once flourishing village of Neongo Mboyo, states the writer, has been desolated, and 77 natives murdered, because they did not bring in sufficient quantities of rubber from the forests to satisfy the Congo Government officials. Many other natives, including three women, have been barbarously mutilated. One woman was tied to a forked tree, and slowly cut to pieces. A pointed stake was forced into the body of another woman, who was finally shot. A third woman's cheek and nose were slit, her right hand and left foot were then cut off, and she was left to die.

Natives' huts, too, according to the correspondent, are constantly being destroyed and their inhabitants hounded into the woods in search of rubber, which it is sometimes impossible to secure. These facts have come to light, adds the correspondent, since the departure of the commission sent out by King Leopold to investigate the atrocity charges.

Capt. Baccari, who was sent by the Italian Government to report on the Congo Free State, says that officers have to be mere slave-drivers, and if they refuse they are treated as rebels. Every officer is obliged to take an oath that after he leaves the Congo service he will never divulge what he has seen there.

Half-Sick People.

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