GARNER GOES BACK TO HIS MONKEYS

Returning to Africa to Chat With Chimpanzee.

ACCOMPANIED BY YOUNG LADY

Pair Will Occupy Steel Cages In Heart of the Forest and Break Into Simian Society.

New York, Aug. 10.—The most remarkable adventure which a woman ever planned has been undertaken by Miss Ida Vera Simonton, sister-in-law of Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, of the Bronx. She will sail next week for Africa, where she will isolate herself in the heart of the jungle to learn the language and habits of the ape and monkey tribes. The announcement was made last night by Dr. Reed Blair, surgeon of the Zoo in Bronx Park.

Miss Simonton will be joined in the Dark Continent by Professor R. L. Garner, the scientist, whose investigations of simian life have won world-wide fame. Together the enthusiastic miss and the veteran scientist will ascend the Congo River until they penetrate the home of the tailless apes and the highest monkeys.

Each will have erected a steel cage, large enough for a habitat and strong enough for protection against wild beasts of all kinds. They will live for several months, caged alike from harm and civilization. While the apes and monkeys disport themselves in the surrounding trees, the two searchers for knowledge will strive to open social relations with them and learn their language.

Professor Garner, who is to be Miss Simonton's collaborator in this project, spent more than four months in a jungle cage in 1893. During this time he learned to interpret the languages of several species of monkeys and apes, so that he could carry on conversations with them about food, enemies and similar topics within the purview of animal consciousness.

The scientist found that chimpanzees approach men in intellect far nearer than do any other of the anthropoid apes. Not only do they have a wide vocabulary, but they have social customs. He described dances held by these beasts, where an artificial drum was made by packing hard clay over soft peat soil. One of the tribe would beat this drum while the others danced to the weird sound.

Garner found that in some of the interior savage villages the chimpanzees associated with the natives on almost equal terms; sat on their houses, and, stranger than all, actually had some words in common with the natives.

Two words used by the natives, he found, were understood by the chimpanzees of the forest, who doubtless, never had an opportunity of learning them from the natives. The scientist inferred from this that the native tribe had descended from the chimpanzee and still retained traces of the original vocabulary.

Professor Garner kept a pet chimpanzee in the cage with him and taught him the significance of geometric forms by means of manual training methods. The animal learned to work simple puzzles and to count up to five or six. Either of these feats would have been beyond the power of a native Australian or Botocudo of Brazil.

The professor's outfit last time contained electric batteries capable of charging the entire cage with electricity in case of attack and to protect their sleep. Phonographs, telephones, guns, blacksmithing and forestry tools, imperishable provisions and writing materials were among his impedimenta.

Whenever curious gorillas or chimpanzees visited the locality of the cage the phonograph was made ready to receive and record their chatterings. Then, again, the machine would be started and the animal's language repeated back to him and a friendly conference held.

HERING ARRESTED

Cashier of Suspended Chicago Bank Reiterates His Innocence.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Henry W. Hering, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which closed its doors three days ago, was arrested here today. He will be refused bail until his connection with the disappearance of nearly $1,000,000 of the bank's funds is cleared up.

Paul O. Stensland, president of the institution, still is a fugitive, and, although nearly 100 detectives are searching for him, his whereabouts is a mystery.

Hering, immediately after his arrest, was taken to the office of Chief of Police Collins and examined as to his knowledge of President Stensland's alleged mismanagement. He declared he did not know where President Stensland was, and had no communication with President Stensland for more than a week. He denied responsibility for the failure of the bank. Hering maintained that if he was guilty of breaking the banking laws of Illinois, President Stensland was responsible for his actions, Hering declared he never had benefited one dollar by President Stensland's system of banking.

Receiver Fetzer reported to the superior court today that a dividend of at least 25 per cent probably would be declared to depositors in the bank within the next two weeks. The bank's directors declare that there will be found a sufficient revenue from the assets to pay all depositors in full.

IF YOUR CHILDREN moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY

Four Convicts Seize a Locomotive and Make Sensational Escape.

Atlanta, Aug. 9. — Four long-term homicide convicts stole a locomotive at the Milltown lumber plant, pulled the throttle wide open and flew down the Milltown railway at high speed.

As the locomotive dashed through the convict camp a volley was fired by the guards. Bullets struck the engine and tender, but the convicts were unhurt.

Guards on another locomotive were soon in pursuit, but the convicts had a long lead and were not overtaken. Ten miles from the camp they abandoned the locomotive after crippling it, and took to the woods.

Bloodhounds have been put on their trail.

RICH COAL FIND

New Vein of Anthracite Worth $20,000,000 Located.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 9.—No treasure trove ever found equaled in value the 14-foot vein of Lykens red ash coal which prospectors of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company yesterday found several hundred feet beneath the earth's surface in Glendower colliery, Taylorsville, in the Hecksherville Valley. The vein contains millions of tons of the highest-priced anthracite coal. The find may be worth $20,000,000.

This land, with its untold wealth of coal just as great then as now, was bought twenty years ago for a few thousand dollars from an independent operator.

MANY MORMONS IN NORTHWEST; IS POLYGAMY BEING TAUGHT?

Charges Made That a Plurality of Wives Exists Despite the Law.

Lethbridge, Alta., Aug. 1. — There are several smaller Mormon settlements in the irrigated district of Alberta besides the towns of Cardston, Raymond, Magrath, etc. One of them is named Taylorville, another Aetna, a third Raley. Taylorville is named after John I. Taylor, one of the chiefs of the Mormon Church in Canada, and until lately one of the chosen apostles of the church in Salt Lake City. Mr. Taylor was deposed a few months ago, it is supposed because the authorities of the church, after the Smoot investigation, wished to placate the United States Government, and thought this might best be done by giving less prominence to a gentleman who is a pronounced polygamist; for Mr. Taylor is the happy possessor of five wives, though only one of them lives on this side of the border, that being the condition exacted by Sir John Macdonald when the Mormons first negotiated for settlement in Alberta. It is believed that, with very few exceptions, this condition has been loyally accepted. It would be idle to deny, however, that rumors to the contrary are abundant in the neighborhood. There is considerable feeling in some quarters against the curious sect, and some responsible men have not hesitated to charge them with the practice of polygamy in Canada. The subject is a delicate and difficult one, and may possibly be worthy of attention from the Government of the province. If the charges now so rife were investigated and disproved, supposing they can be disproved, the feeling against the Mormons in some quarters would disappear or diminish.

Is Polygamy Taught?

Others who doubt that polygamy is practiced, ask if it is not, at any rate, still taught in Canada. As to this, it is quite certain that if a Gentile undertakes to establish the theory of polygamy apart from its practice, the average Mormon feels called upon to defend it. Any other attitude would seem to cast discredit upon the founders of the church, upon many of its present leaders and upon the numerous descendants of Brigham Young, who was in a very real sense the father of his people, and several of whose sons and grandsons are dwelling in Southern Alberta. Many of the younger race of Mormons nevertheless frankly speak out against the doctrine as well as the practice of polygamy.

One Mormon Household.

The situation produced by the removal of the polygamous Mormons to Canada is sometimes painful, with usually a touch of the ludicrous. Here is one well-authenticated case: A Utah Mormon, an Englishman originally—most of them are British or Scandinavian—came to Alberta with one wife and left another well provided for in Utah. It was the second wife that was left behind, contrary to the usual practice, which sacrifices the first, when the husband emigrates to a monogamous country. The second wife objected to the sacrifice and endeavored to free herself from her husband by divorce, but failed, on the ground that no marriage recognized by the law existed. Thereupon the deserted wife, with her children, followed her husband into Alberta, and against his will the husband found a second domestic establishment bearing his name. A child in the second establishment fell ill, and he went to visit it. Then the lynx-eyed Mounted Police became aware of the matter, and the perplexed Mormon was in danger of arrest for bigamy. The police, after hearing the case, decided to take no further action if the husband would promise to have no communication with wife No. 2. This the husband stoutly refused to undertake, declaring that if his children fell ill while they were in his neighborhood he should visit them, law or no law. He was quite prepared, however, to move away from Alberta if there was no other way out of the difficulty, and declared he would rather do so than have his too faithful wife disturbed. Finally the facts in the case were submitted to Ottawa for adjudication, and there is rests for the present. This glimpse into a Mormon household shows that some Mormons at least are not now enthusiastic polygamists, also that anything suggestive of polygamy is liable to be promptly ferreted out by the unique police force which maintains law and order on the Canadian plains.

Through the Mormon country one sees a considerable cultivation of beet-root, the development of the enterprise of Mr. Knight, just now referred to. The same gentleman was founder-in-chief of the beet sugar factory at Raymond, which last year produced 4,600,000 pounds of sugar as against 800,000 pounds in 1903, the first year of operation. The enterprise seems to be a successful one on the whole, but has to encounter powerful opposition from the Vancouver sugar refinery, which can afford to cut its prices in Alberta to meet those of the Raymond concern. Hence the Raymond sugarmakers urge that the unrefined sugar that the Vancouver concern gets from Fiji and finishes should carry a larger duty and be made a less powerful competitor with the home-grown product. But this argument does not take into account the case of the consumer. Beet culture labors somewhat under the disadvantage of scarcity of labor, and the Indians from the neighboring Blood reserve are being pressed into service. The supply from this source, however, is fitful and irregular, and the difficulty will tend to prevent any large development of the industry. Meantime the crop is a profitable one, and the many small beet farms of the Mormons bring them handsome returns.

The City of Lethbridge.

Lethbridge itself deserves some attention. It is one of the most attractive little cities of the west. Three years ago it began to grow, after comparative stagnation for twenty years. Its present population is about 4,000, half of which has come in since 1902. With coal at its doors electricity is cheap, and there is a perfect illumination every night which greets the traveler cheerfully as he steps from the westbound or eastbound train at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, for it is the lot of Lethbridge to be a middle-of-the-night station. The town park faces the railway and the leading streets surround it. The offices of the Irrigation Company are among the most imposing business buildings in the city. The C. P. R. and Alberta Railways have just erected a handsome little union station, which will remove a present eyesore from the town. The Galt Hospital, the new Bank of Montreal, the Union Bank, the two fine public schools and the various churches are among other noteworthy buildings. The Chinook Club—a name delightfully original and characteristic—is located in a building newly opened, and is one of the prettiest clubhouses between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and this means much, for western club life has greatly developed during the last few years, and at Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat on the plains, and Rossland and Nelson in the mountains the club forms an agreeable center for social intercourse, especially among the bachelors, who abound in these places. One finds in them all the best Canadian and British publications, and sooner or later all the leading spirits of the community.

As to the situation of Lethbridge, it is picturesque to the last degree. The Belly River, winding its way with many a graceful curve from the mountains to the broad Saskatchewan, becomes here a limpid stream of remarkable beauty. Its high banks rise two or three hundred feet above the water and are indented with a succession of romantic, grassy ravines, locally known as coulees. The bed of the river is a broad valley through which for centuries the river has wandered at will, ever cutting new channels and forming new islands, and changing with the seasons, now a broad, deep floor that carries the snows of the mountains down to the sea, and again a comparatively narrow, shallow stream that may be waded by a horse. The banks are fairly wooded, too, and the trees give relief to the eye as well as a welcome shelter from the rays of the sun. There are many charming residences in Lethbridge.

The Galt mines, which were the original reason for the existence of Lethbridge, lie a mile or two from the city. The deposits are presumably a portion of those that outcrop on the banks of all the rivers of Alberta, and which are already being worked at numerous points, and are furnishing cheap fuel for a great and growing population. The Lethbridge mines are the most extensive in the west, apart fr a those of British Columbia, but at the moment they are under a cloud in the shape of labor trouble. The men went on strike in March last, making demands which the company considered unreasonable, and have refused to grant. Into the merits of the case it is not desirable here to enter. The men affected are largely non-English-speaking, and are yet living in Lethbridge on relief funds furnished by the International Western Miners' Union which ordered the strike. The company, when the mines are in full operation, employ between 600 and 700 men, and there is an output of about 1,200 tons daily for sale. The men now working number about 150, and the output has been correspondingly reduced. There have been some scenes of violence caused by the strikers seeking to prevent newcomers working, and for a time the local force of police had to be strengthened. The strikers are now conducting themselves quietly and awaiting the course of events. The townspeople, it is needless to say, are anxious to see the long dispute settled, and a deputation of leading Lethbridge citizens the other day waited on the managing director, Mr. Nanton, of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Toronto, to ask that some further efforts at settlement should be made. Mr. Nanton's reply was, of course, non-committal, but some good may come of the incident. It may be added that the mines are almost wholly free from gas, and have the happiest of records in relation to accidents, two fatalities only having occurred during the last ten years.

I must pass over the other industries of the city. They consist of an iron works, a brewery, a brickyard, a planing mill, a cigar factory, a grain elevator and flour mill, a cement block factory and stockyards. There are half a dozen hotels, but there is still room for a high-class hostelry which would be really worthy of so pleasant a city. There are three banks, six lawyers, four doctors and one undertaker, and there are two newspapers—the Herald and the News, the former a weekly, edited by Mr. W. A. Buchanan, formerly of the Toronto Telegram, and the latter a tri-weekly, edited by Mr. K. H. Fessenden, formerly of the Winnipeg Telegram. Neither paper is strongly partisan, and each is thoughtfully edited and keenly devoted to the interests of the city and district.

As to the future of Lethbridge, there are some among its citizens who paint it in the most glowing terms, and declare that with its coal, its canal, its railway facilities east and west, its surrounding soil north and south, it is destined to a development beyond even Calgary, which has at present so far outstripped it, and will become the second city of the plains. Others are more modest in their hopes, but there are none who do not confidently look forward to the growth of Lethbridge into a populous and wealthy city, irrespective of the success of its sister communities, and to the prosperous development of the whole district of which it is the industrial and railway center.

the industrial and railway center.—Toronto Globe.

ALWAYS A GOOD FRIEND.—In health and happiness we need no friends, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands, who without it would be indeed friendless.

Margaret Deland, the authoress, is summering at Kennebunkport, Me., where she loves to work for hours in the large garden that she has made to blossom under her care.

GREAT EXPLOIT BY HORSEMAN

He Galloped Hundred Miles in Less Than Ten Hours.

ONLY THREE STOPS WERE MADE

Rode Six Ponies and Barely Escaped Death by Lightning Bolt.

New York, Aug. 9. — To decide a wager of $1,000 made with Edward L. Norton, a broker, Harry K. Vingut, of the New York Racket and Tennis Club, a horse owner, rode 100 miles on horseback in 9 hours and 9 minutes at Belmont Park, the other afternoon. Under the terms of the bet he had 24 hours in which to complete the journey. Vingut used six ponies, mostly quarter and half breeds, and galloped the mounts all of the way. The performance of the young man is considered by horsemen as a demonstration of much endurance.

Members of several New York clubs, themselves with money wagered on the feat, were not only treated to the spectacle of a man giving his best efforts to win a bet, but were witnesses of a storm which came near turning the contest into a tragedy.

Vingut was riding past the three-quarter pole, galloping freely on a fresh horse, when a bolt of lightning struck the pole and shattered it. He was only ten feet away. He clapped his knees to the side of the plunging horse, caught him before the animal could start into a run, wiped his hand across his face as though dazed and then continued to point where his anxious friends were waiting for him. He swept by them with a wave of his hand to indicate that he was unharmed and then passed the curve.

Mr. Norton, who watched after Vingut at the conclusion of the feat, declared:

"I lost $1,000, but I am mighty glad Vingut beat me. It was a game struggle. I am as tickled over the result as though he had paid me the money."

Vingut entered the saddle at 4:42 o'clock in the morning. His timers were Edward L. Norton, E. A. Thompson and L. E. Larocque. Others who witnessed the feat were August Belmont, Philip Brown, W. G. Street, E. Livingston, Jun., E. La Montague and Mr. Gorman, the superintendent of the track.

One of the ponies covered 30 miles at intervals. Mr. Vingut rode continuously for 43½ miles on one relay. It took the rider 13 hours 39 minutes from the time he took his first mount to comple the hundred miles. He was on the ground three times. While at breakfast he took time to shave himself. When he dropped to the ground upon completing the 69th circuit of the mile and a half course he said:

"I'm glad that last mile is over. Let's see it's a hundred miles and a half over. I have done no riding in six years. Figure to yourself the mood I am going to be in when I come out of bed tomorrow morning."

Vingut was dined by Mr. Morton and his friends at the Racket and Tennis Club last night. He had had a rub down, plenty of arnica and witch hazel, and appeared as fresh as any of the four men who returned with him from the park in an automobile.

There was plenty of light in the sky when Vingut and the timers stepped from the club house and went out on the track. Vingut wore riding breeches and a flannel shirt. His head was bared. A half-dozen ponies, some of them saddled, were waiting at the start. Vingut selected one, vaulted into the saddle and waited for the word. The pony felt a touch of steel and bounded away like the wind He was full of run, and Vingut had to restrain him for a circuit or two.

There was more or less monotony in the first quarter of a century. Vingut changed his mounts frequently. If he was tired when he had ridden 25½ miles he did not look it. He said that he was going to eat a cow, he felt so hungry, and the manner in which he made a steak, chops and eggs disappear indicated his hearty appetite. He had stopped at 6:50 o'clock, and when he concluded breakfast he decided that he needed a shave. This operation he performed quickly, and then stood around to talk to his friends.

It was 8:10 o'clock when Vingut was again in the saddle. He covered 43½ miles before he took another rest, at 12:35 o'clock, when he had luncheon, and he was hungry gain.

Vingut figured on three hours to cover the 31 miles remaining, and he did it in less than that. He started on his last ride at 2:45 o'clock, in a heavy storm and over a sloppy track. His clothing was wet through when he finished, at 5:21 o'clock, completing 13 hours and 39 minutes from the time the start was made, including the rests. Vingut lost fourteen pounds

FIGHT AT SEA FOR LOVE OF GIRL

Rival Suitors Keep Up Battle During Voyage of the Steamer Blucher.

New York, Aug. 9.—Aside from the ship's pool and the little games in the smoking-room, cabin passengers on the Hamburg American Line steamship Blucher had the added excitement of betting on Paul Kerr and Ignatz Sobenski. They were two of the steerage folk, and every day they had a fight, in which everything went from savate to jiu-jitsu. The cabin passengers didn't know that it was rivalry for the hand of fair Tika Probendoff, that caused the fights, but that did not spoil the appreciation of the bouts. The last one was held as the Blucher docked and it may cause the two men to be shipped back to the old country.

Kerr and Sobenski were both in love with little Tiak in their Russian village. They agreed to come to America, and the man who got rich first would have the right to go back and marry her.

They started off to play the game fair and square. The first day out of Hamburg, though, they began their fights. The smoke-room sports found this a great diversion, and they nicknamed Kerr "the Russian Bulldog," and called Sobenski "the Mujik Whirlwind.' Thus having them identified, they placed their bets. None of the fights were "thrown," and what the men lacked in science they made up in grit.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY. Unsettled and mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Saturday's Clearance Sale of Colored Muslins

Should be an affair of the liveliest nature. Values are the kind that should crowd our Wash Goods Section from the time the clock strikes eight until all are sold.

As our policy is "Not carry over any of these muslins until next season," we've got to do something to make them clear out in a hurry. And we'll do it, too—this way:

All Colored Muslins which regularly sold for

12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c Yard for 8½c Yard
Or 12 Yards for $1.00.

Won't that just make people eager to take them away? Don't you want to share the savings? Then be early.

There are some exceptionally beautiful muslins in the lot—all are pretty. Some lengths will be long enough for dresses; others will make handsome waists and cosey sacques. Quite a number are **Displayed in East Window.** On sale in Wash Goods Section—East store.

"Double Quick" Prices Marked on Our Summer Shirtwaist and Coat Suits

"Not to carry over a single Shirtwaist or Coat Suit made of summery materials."—that's our determination.

Proof positive that our determination is of the most earnest kind is to read over the following batch of temptation-price-facts.

Many of you will soon be going on your vacation. You'll need another summer suit or two to complete your wardrobe. Here's your opportunity to buy at a saving—to have a few dollars extra on hand to spend in some other way.

Shirtwaist Suits

LOT 1. Several pretty styles in White Lawn, White Pique and Figured Duck. Regular prices were from $2.50 to $3.50. Clearing at just.....**$1.95**

LOT 2. Linen Batistes, Muslins, White Piques, White Ducks, Cream Canvas and Flake Suitings go to make up this lot. Neatly trimmed with embroideries, laces and braids. Quite an assortment of styles and patterns. Regular $4.00 to $5.00. Clearing at **$2.75**

LOT 3. White Lawn, Linen Batistes, Black Batistes with mercerized spots, Flake Suitings. Embroidery and applique trimmings. Regular $6.00 to $7.50. Clearing at **$4.75**

Coat Suits

Two only White Linen Suits. Latest styles, perfectly made. Have the popular Eton coats. Regular price $12.75. Clearing at **$7.75**

Three only Handsome New York Suits. Made of linen and mercerized cotton threads. Prettily trimmed. Correct styles—you'll like them. Regular $15.00. Clearing at.....**$9.75**

Tourist Coats

Five only Linen Tourist Coats. Very popular this summer. Collars of contrasting color give a decidedly smart appearance to the styles. Reg. $6.75 clearing at...**$4.75**

Six only Pongee Coats—tourist style, Greatly reduced prices.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT—2ND FLOOR.

Toilet Paper Six Rolls for 25c

Couldn't sell such a high grade of Toilet Paper at this price unless we bought big quantities.

Large value indeed at the price asked.

Toilet Dept.—Main Floor.

Fancy Parasols Reduced

Not so many left to sell at greatly reduced prices. Really, only a few in comparison to the number we've sold this season. Don't delay—best choice to day.

Parasols—Main Floor.

Store Closes Saturday at Six o'Clock

Every Saturday in the year—except Saturday before Christmas--we close sharp at 6 p.m. Shop early in the day everywhere and encourage others to follow our lead. Start the good work tomorrow.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street

NO WAR LIKELY TO COME OF IT

U. S. Does Not Expect Trouble Over the Seal Rookery Raid.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Officials of the state department do not think there is the slightest possibility of international complications arising between the United States and Japan over the killing of five and capture of twelve Japanese seal poachers in the Pribyloff Islands, by officials of the department of commerce and labor.

For years this Government had trouble over the seal fisheries in Alaskan waters, poachers persisting in entering American preserves and killing seals indiscriminately, but no serious complication ever arose. The United States Government is determined to enforce the law for the protection of the seal fisheries at any cost.

This Government looks upon the Japanese or any other seal poachers much in the same light as a burglar who breaks into a pricate residence at night with intention of stealing the owner's property, is regarded by the ordinary citizen. If the private owner should fire upon the burglar and kill him, any court in the land would uphold his action.

Inasmuch as the Japanese were equally wrong, coming as they did into American waters for the purpose of killing seals in defiance of law and, therefore, at their own risk and peril, this Government does not apprehend any serious trouble.

In communicating the facts in the case to Ambassador Wright at Tokio, the ambassador was directed, of course, to regret that the encounter in the Pribyloffs occured, but at the same time, to politely and forcibly intimate to the Mikado's Government that future offenders will be treated in the same way.

Neither the departments of commerce and labor or state have full information regarding the Japanese poachers, but the general supposition is that the Japanese were caught red-handed in the act of indiscriminately slaughtering seals, some of them females with young. It is this inhuman practice which has nearly resulted in complete extermination of seals in Alaskan waters.

The cow seals go to the islands in the breeding season and climb upon the rocks to bring forth their young. They are then easy prey to poachers.

If the cow is killed either before or after the birth of her young, that means the death of the latter almost inevitably, because it will die of starvation unless it is sufficiently grown to take care of itself.

PAPAL PROTEST FAILS

Spain Insists That Civilly Married Be Buried In Consecrated Ground.

Madrid, Aug. 9. — The cabinet today discussed the protest of the papal nuncio against the Government's action in denying the right of the clergy to refuse burial in consecrated ground to those married civilly. It was decided by the ministers to maintain absolutely the rights of the civil authority.

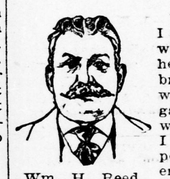
During the discussion, the minister of Justice, Count Romanones, announced his resignation, so as to give the Government a freer hand. The nuncio later informed the minister of justice that he had applied to Rome for authorization to negotiate with the Spanish Government with the view of arriving at a compromise.

TURKS SURROUND BAND.

Salonica, European Turkey, Aug. 9.—Turkish troops at Kuklitch, near Strumitsa, have surrounded the late Chief Tchernoeyeff's large Bulgarian band, killing three of them. The troops hope to destroy the entire band.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CASE

Here Is Something That Will Be Welcome News to Many a Discouraged One.



Wm. H. Reed.

"For several years I have been troubled with gas around my heart, shortness of breath, in fact, if I walked my usual gait my breath would get so short I would be compelled to make several stops during my walk.

"Of late my food did not digest properly. It turned sour in my stomach, causing me great distress; often, too, I had disagreeable attacks of belching gas and heartburn.

"I was bothered with severe pains across the small of my back and the least bending or turning would cause me to almost cry out.

"I was induced to try Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill and from the very first found relief.

"For the last three months I have had no recurrence of my former complaints, so I am bound to say Anti-Pill has indeed cured me."

This is the voluntary statement of Wm. H. Reed, of 165 Queen street, Kingston, Ont.

All Druggists sell Anti-Pill. The Wilson - Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The remedy that cured such an extreme case is surely worth trying.