

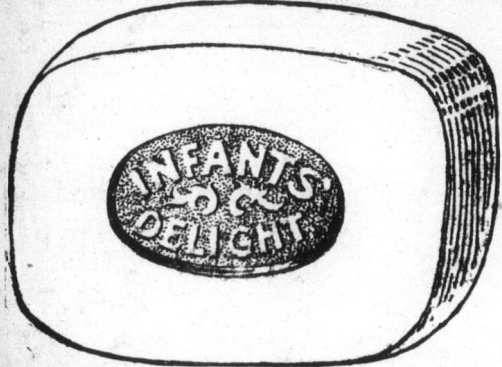
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We want every family to try the wonderful Taylor Soaps. So on Saturday we will print a coupon in this paper good for a 10c cake of Infants' Delight, when presented to your Dealer with 5c to pay for a cake of Taylor's Borax Soap.

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Made of pure vegetable oil from the gardens of France, and coconut oil from the isle of Ceylon. We go thousands of miles for these oils, but it's the only way we know how to obtain the best materials.



You'll appreciate our care and the trouble we go to when you try your first cake of this rich, creamy soap for the toilet and bath.

It leaves the skin as smooth and fair as an infant's. So we call it Infants' Delight. Be sure to get the free cake on Saturday.

Taylor's

Borax Soap

Saves half the rubbing. Makes the linen snowy-white and doubles the life of the garment.

The borax softens the water and keeps the hands smooth and white. It will not injure fabrics, however delicate, and yet it cleanses thoroughly. Buy a cake of Taylor's Borax Soap, and see how quick it lathers, how it helps you do more work in half the time, and how superior it is to any other soap you ever tried. 5c invested on Saturday gets you a 10c cake of Infants' Delight besides.



A full-size cake of Infants' Delight Free with a 5c cake of Taylor's Borax Soap Saturday

Made by JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Limited, Toronto

NO REVOLT IN INDIA,

But There is a Great Deal of Sedition Preached.

Opinion of Rev. R. A. King of Indore, India.

India Not Yet Ready For Responsible Government.

Toronto, July 23.—The present method of British rule in India is, in my opinion, the best and practically the only method which could succeed in India to-day. The people are not yet ready for representative government or self-government in any form. They do not know what it means.

"There is very little fear, I think, of a general uprising of the natives in India, even though a great deal of sedition is being preached and distributed among them, for there is too much division among the various classes."

These statements were made by the Rev. R. A. King, Principal of Indore Presbyterian College, India, in an interview with the Globe yesterday afternoon. Principal King has spent the last six years in India, and has just returned for a year's furlough to recover his health. As there are in attendance at his college, which is in Central India, representatives from practically all the classes in India, Rev. Mr. King is in a position to speak with some authority on the feeling among the natives.

"There is, of course," Rev. Mr. King continued, "a very great deal of unrest among certain classes, chiefly the educated classes, and these would like to see self-government for India, or, rather, they would like to see themselves the rulers of India. The 'sedition-mongers,' as we call them, are for the most part the Brahmin lawyers and the editors of some of the native newspapers. A great number of the latter are anti-British and preach sedition, printing false statements which cannot be corrected or put right by the Government officials. Some of these papers have been suppressed lately for printing seditious matter."

BRITAIN'S HOLD.

There are now about sixty thousand British troops in India, and should any large part of these be withdrawn, Mr. King declared, that there would undoubtedly be attempts on the part of certain agitators to bring about an uprising; but there could be no stable form of government or national policy formed because of the narrowness and jealousy of the various castes. The Mahatmas had not forgotten how near they were at one time to becoming the ruling class, and they would be likely to grasp the first opportunity to try again. The Mohammedans also remembered that they were once the rulers of India, and between these two classes there could be no peace. While Mr. King said the authorities in India, did not think there was much danger of an uprising of the natives, they had no intention, he added, of being caught napping, and preparations had been made at each station for the safety of the Europeans in case of trouble. The native regiments in the army would, Mr. King thought, be loyal to the officials in the event of an attempted uprising. "While there is little fear, under present conditions, of a general uprising, there

might be at any moment a stampede and fight in any bazaar, which would be of purely local significance, as there are in India a class of natives always ready for loot."

THE GOVERNMENT.

Questioned as to his opinion on the measure of representative government for which India was prepared, Rev. Mr. King said that they were prepared for no greater measure than they already had. Ninety per cent. of the population were altogether illiterate. They knew nothing about the way they were governed, and cared nothing. "You can go ten miles into the country from Benares," he said, "ask the people to whom they are paying taxes, and they will be unable to tell you. They know no more, perhaps less, what representative government means, or what a ballot is for than the Indian or Eskimo on the shores of the Arctic Ocean in Canada."

"The educated Brahmins say that they are Indians, and they ought to have something to say in the government of their own country, that they ought to be just as good as those of any other class. Their cry of 'India for the Indians' means practically India for themselves. They lack the idea of brotherhood. In the times of famine they assist in the relief work, and draw their pay for what they do, but their hearts are not in the work. They care nothing whether those of any other caste die of starvation or not."

"The uneducated classes in India are very fortunate in having Britain on their side. Those natives who reside in the British provinces receive much to their justice than those in the native provinces. Many of them are recognizing this, which is shown by the fact that all immigration between provinces is in every case from native-governed provinces. There is no immigration in the other direction."

THE LONDON CRIME.

"What has been the effect in India of the assassination of Colonel Curzon Wylie?" was asked Rev. Mr. King.

"It is hard to say. I cannot speak of any general effect. But if stringent measures are not adopted, if the assassin escapes execution for his deed, the effect in India will be much worse than if he were put to death for the crime. They made a very lamentable selection in the case of Colonel Wylie, and he was killed not for his own acts, but because he represented the ruling power. Personally he was always interested in the natives and he and Lady Wylie were very kind to them. There was a feeling of great regret amongst the natives of Indore when the news became known, for Colonel Wylie was stationed at that point as agent to the Governor-General for some years and made an excellent impression."

ABOUT CONVERTS.

Speaking of their converts to Christianity, Rev. Mr. King said that they were chiefly among the lower classes, although there were some Brahmin Christians. The latter were, however, the exception. In the south, he said, the educated natives could be about equally divided into Brahmins and Christians, but in the north the educated class were nearly all Brahmins, for their Christian missions were younger. The mission tried to give all their

converts education which would enable them to read and write, but comparatively few of those of the lower class took a college education, for among them there is at present no opening for college men, other than Government appointments and the professions. There were not enough of the former to go around, and the law profession was already overstocked. It was, in fact, the native lawyers who were the greatest agitators against British rule.

CARDINAL FINED.

Must Pay \$120 For Inciting Disobedience to the Law.

Bordeaux, July 22.—The Correctional Court to-day fined Cardinal Andrieu \$120 for inciting disobedience to the laws in a speech which he made on the occasion of his enthronement, while Abbe Carteau was fined \$5 for subsequently reading the Cardinal's discourse from the pulpit. Neither the Cardinal or Abbe were present.

The former's offence was committed when he was installed as Archbishop of Bordeaux. He said that bad laws were not binding on the conscience, adding, "Since those that have been enacted compromise the most sacred interests of the Church and family, we have not only the right, but it is also our duty to disobey them."

Practically all the Bishops of France sent Andrieu messages expressing approval of what he had said.

A LABOR BUREAU.

Prisoners Released From Jail To Go to the Harvest.

Winnipeg, July 22.—Daily the fear of a scarcity of farm labor this summer grows apace with favorable news from the agricultural districts. At the present time there are four hundred applications on file with the Provincial Government, and nearly seven hundred with the Dominion immigration officers, asking for men, but neither can supply any. The C. P. R. is at present endeavoring to arrange excursions from the east, but reports received indicate that men there are also scarce. When the excurseurs are enroute this year every effort will be made to prevent a recurrence of the rowdiness of last year, and if necessary a special constable will be placed on each car. To-day Magistrate Daly decided to try an experiment. Hearing of the scarcity of men, he released all short-term prisoners on condition that they get employment.

General Grain Agent Acheson, of the C. P. R., who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the crops, says the grain is at about the same stage of development as in other years, and especially in Manitoba the harvest will be about the same time as last year. He does not look for more than an average crop, which would mean a yield of about a hundred million bushels of wheat.

CANADIAN CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer*

It is probable that the Joint Conference Committee on the tariff at Washington will place a duty of \$1.25 per thousand on lumber and \$3 per ton on print paper.

THE SECOND HALF MOON!

Model of Henry Hudson's Vessel Reaches New York For the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

New York, July 22.—Three hundred years after her original famous voyage, the reproduction of Henry Hudson's vessel, the Half Moon, or the Halve Maen, as the Dutch have it, came into New York harbor late to-day, resting on the deck of the big Dutch freighter Soestdyk.

Built in Amsterdam, Holland, by public subscription, under the patronage of the highest personages of the country, the new Half Moon was sent here as Holland's popular contribution to the Hudson-Fulton celebration commemorating the discovery of the Hudson River from the deck of the original Half Moon, and Robert Fulton's epoch-making steamship voyage.



THE HALF MOON AND HUDSON ON LEFT; THE CLERMONT AND FULTON AT TOP; THE BALDWIN AND THOS. BALDWIN ON RIGHT.

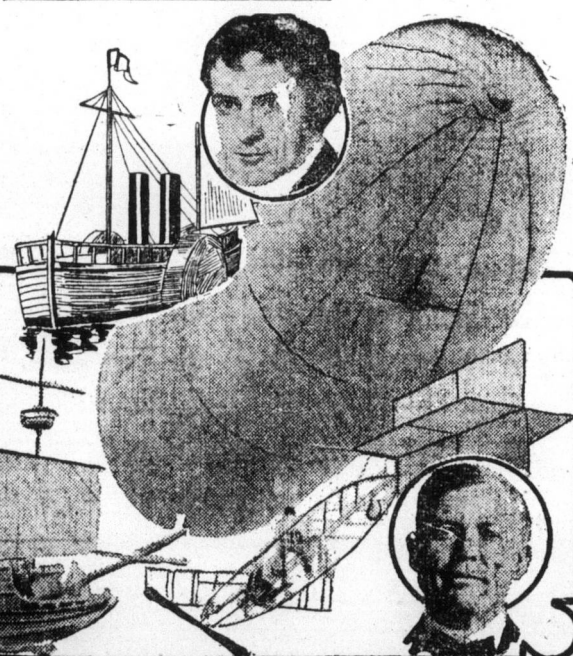
Perched upon the deck of the big ship, the Half Moon was a remarkable sight, even apart from the peculiar interest attaching to her. The Half Moon is only 74 1/2 feet long over all, and has a breadth of barely 17 feet. The great crane in the Brooklyn Navy Yard is to lift her up and put her down in the water, and then she is to be fitted out exactly as she was when Hudson commanded her.

The throng of excitement in New York during the Hudson-Fulton celebration on

THE HALF MOON AND HUDSON

Henry Hudson thought America was only a short distance wide. Sept. 2, 1609, he discovered the entrance to the Hudson River, and sailed up that stream, hoping to reach the Pacific Ocean.

The Indians gazed at him and his boat in wonder. The feasts at which he took part were in the traditions of the Indians for 250 years.



THE BALDWIN AND THOS. BALDWIN

Thos. Baldwin was the first American to successfully make a steerable balloon.

In 1805, over New York city, Roy Knabenshue, one of his pupils, made a long voyage that ascended the city. In connection with the celebration of the water feats of Hudson and Fulton on the Hudson River, Sept. 25 to Oct. 9, Baldwin and other air navigators will race from New York to Albany, over the Hudson, for a prize of \$10,000 offered by the New York World.

THE CLERMONT AND FULTON

Several men had tried, with little success, to run boats by steam, when Robt. Fulton took the problem in hand.

Aug. 17, 1807, amid jeers and hootings, which turned to praise, his Clermont steamed out into the Hudson River from Hoboken, N. J., and made a trip of 150 miles on the Hudson, the time being 32 hours. The natives were astounded, and one miller rowed out into mid-stream, declaring that he saw a mill running up stream.

FELL EIGHT FEET.

Recently-Appointed Parkkeeper at Brockville Meets Sad End.

Brockville, July 22.—Stephen H. Patterson, who a few weeks ago was appointed caretaker of St. Lawrence Park, a beautiful spot on the river front, recently purchased by the corporation for the use of citizens, was the victim of a sad accident this afternoon. He had just recently cleared the property and was engaged in the construction of a bathing house. The frames were laid with the exception of a top joist, and in placing it in position Patterson missed his footing and fell a distance of eight feet, alighting on his back on a floor joist.

A heavily-built man, he fell with such force that twelve ribs punctured his lungs, causing hemorrhages, from which he died three hours later. He leaves a wife.

JEWEL ROBBERY.

Three Men Under Arrest at Ottawa on Suspicion.

Ottawa, July 22.—Two men, who gave the names of C. A. Woods, Kingston, and F. W. Conrad, Ottawa, were arrested shortly after midnight last night in a Benfrew Hotel on suspicion of being the men who stole two trays of diamond rings from McMillan's jewelry store here yesterday. No trace of the missing diamonds has yet been found.

FACTORY ROW.

Englishman Wounded by Italian, Who Went to Brother's Aid.

Toronto, July 23.—As a result of a dispute over a trivial matter, which ended in a stabbing affray, Alfred Slater, a feeder at the Joseph Simpson & Sons knitting factory on Berkeley street, is suffering from three knife wounds in his head, thigh and chest, while Michael and Joe Bingham, two young Italians who were also employed in the factory, are being looked for by the police. Slater's wounds, although painful, are not serious.

The three men were working on a night shift at the factory on Wednesday when the trouble started. Slater, who was operating a feeder, complained that Joe Bingham was sending down too many spools to be cleaned and went up to remonstrate with him. A quarrel ensued, and while the two were scuffling about Michael Bingham, it is alleged, went to his brother's assistance, and stabbed Slater three times.

Fell With Coffin Into Grave. Winnipeg, July 22.—Angus Roos, who was murdered on Saturday at Frank, was buried at Blairmore yesterday beside his father and mother. While four men were lowering the coffin the grave caved in, two of the men being precipitated into the newly-dug grave under the coffin, which had to be righted and the pit dug out again. The wife of the deceased fainting at the occurrence.