London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

PHONE NUMBERS:

Business Department 107
Editorial Rooms ..... 134 and 136
Job Printing Department 173

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, Delivered by Carrier in City:
One year $5 00
One week 10
Daily, Delivered by Carrier Outside City:
One year $3 00
One month 25
Daily, by Mail, Outside City:
One year $2 00

The Advertiser is on sale regularly at the following news stands, where subscriptions may be left:
Buffalo, N. Y.—R. J. Seidenburg, Ellicott Square News Stand.
Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison street.
Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky International News Company.
Montreal, Que.—Peter Murphy, Postoffice News Stand.
Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand.
Toronto—Rossin House News Stand.
Windsor—V. E. Marentette & Sons.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24.

CALVIN AND DARWIN.

Centenary celebrations have brought into special prominence lately two eminent names that are strongly antagonistic—Jean Calvin, the theologian, and Charles Darwin, the scientist. The eulogistic speeches and writings of the past month, holding up to our admiration the character and work of these men, have also emphasized their points of contrast.

Personally, they were both men of intense, earnest, unflagging zeal, and simple faith. Both have exercised an influence which few others have equalled. The doctrines of Calvin are accepted by many large denominations of Christians, and practically accepted by some who do not openly acknowledge them. The doctrines of Darwin are accepted almost unanimously by scientists; and very largely, also, by theologians.

So far as personal character is concerned, there is little new to be learned about Darwin. He lived comparatively a short time ago, and, with all the bitter opposition that at first assailed his views, there was little, if anything, asserted against himself. A mild and modest man, with all the humility of a true student of nature, he simply gave the world the conclusions of long years of observation, and entered into no rancorous controversy in their defense.

Calvin has generally been considered a bigotted, stern, ascetic. A more careful study presents him in a more pleasing light than he has appeared in his teachings and in his public life. Even his doctrines are shown to have been somewhat exaggerated by his disciples. We can readily believe that his was a more amicable character than has been painted by history. Indeed, it is the fate all great men have to meet—their views misrepresented by opponents and unduly emphasized by followers. It is always left to later days to do them justice.

That the trend of these notable men's doctrines is in opposite directions need not be questioned. Briefly and imperfectly epitomized—the outstanding features are, on the one side, creation by an omnipotent Deity; on the other selection by an omnipotent Nature. Foreordination by the will of God; evolution and change by the operation of natural law. The one man saw little outside of the spiritual; the other as little outside of the material. For one, an omnipotent personal God arranges everything; for the other, an omnipotent impersonal natural force. And yet, after all, one may be inclined to believe that the differences are so marked, simply because each man looked only at one side of the great problems of life. The theologian and true scientist often appear to be strongly in opposition, whereas they are simply one-sided. The shield has different faces to those who approach it from different points; but it still remains the shield. The doctrine of original creation by divine fiat is not necessarily opposed to a theory of subsequent modification and development by natural laws. The doctrine of evolution does not go back to the origin of things. It establishes, we think, conclusively, how by natural processes, forms of life are modified and changed from the simpler to the more complex. Its theory of development is generally admitted, even by many theologians of the stringent sects. But how did life first begin? Or, even if it be admitted, for argument's sake, that natural processes can change inorganic into organic matter—can develop life where life had not previously been—we still have no answer to the question, How did matter itself begin? Who or what was at the commencement of things—God or accident? So, then, evolution does not banish God from the realm of nature; it only relieves him from some of the continuous labor which theology has imposed upon him. It is even in harmony with the most ancient Scriptural statement that at a long past period he completed his creative work, found it good and rested from his labors.

Calvin and Darwin were intellectual giants, who left their impress on human thought for all time. Alike in this, that each earnestingly sought the truth, and unhesitatingly declared what he believed to be true. Differing in this, that they sought the truth from different directions, and came to conclusions apparently diverse. And still alike in that each found perhaps but a part of the truth. But the truth when fully revealed will be found consistent and in harmony with all partial truths that imperfect minds have grasped. And when the truth is unveiled in all its fullness, Calvin and Darwin may be found less antagonistic than they appear to be today.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The ratepayers of the city have doubtless pretty well made up their minds as to the merits of the water scheme to be voted on next Monday. Four of the fifteen wells sunk under the direction of Hon. Mr. Beck have been under pumping for more than three weeks, with the result that the citizens have been enjoying the blessings of an abundant supply of water for all purposes at the driest season of the year. Indeed, but for the turning of the water from these wells into the mains, we might be now confronted with a serious shortage. As it is, there has been no stint in the sprinkling of streets and lawns, and people feel they can now use water with a free hand. At the same time, the men in charge of the pumps down at Springbank, spared the anxiety to which they have been accustomed of late years in July and August, have been able to clean out the collecting ponds and keep the big reservoir filled to overflowing—a reserve supply the value of which, in view of the ever-present danger of fire, cannot be overestimated.

It is true there has been some dispute as to whether the flow of the wells has been maintained. On the one hand, Engineer Moore, of the waterworks department, reports, as a result of personal investigation, that there has been a diminution; on the other hand, qualified engineers representing Hon. Mr. Beck, insist that there has been no falling off. The fact seems to be that there has been a falling off not in the flow, but in the quantity of water pumped, and the cause of this, it is explained, is a defective valve in the air compressor, which it will not be difficult to remedy. It is clear, therefore, that if the eleven wells which all this time have remained idle make as good a showing, proportionately as the four which have already proven so great a blessing to London, and as there is more water to be had for the boring, the city's water problem is solved for many a year to come.

The three weeks' test which the citizens have been able to give the artesian well water should be sufficient to convince all of its purity. And in addition there is the emphatic declaration of the provincial analyst, after having made ten analyses, that the water is absolutely pure and fit for drinking.

The increase in the pressure from between 50 and 60 pounds to between 70 and 80 pounds to the square inch, which has resulted from turning the well water into the mains, is not the least important feature of the scheme, which, there is reason to believe, will be indorsed by the ratepayers on Monday.

The inspector for the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, who is an expert authority on such matters, while admitting that the Beck scheme will give the city ample water for domestic, manufacturing and sprinkling purposes, declares it to be inadequate for fire-fighting purposes from the underwriters' viewpoint. In view of this, and considering the extent to which the pressure has been improved by the introduction of the well water, it would seem to be the wise course to do nothing in the way of main extension until a plan satisfactory to the underwriters, which will cause a lowering of insurance rates, has been formulated. For that reason the bylaw authorizing an expenditure of $95,000 on new mains should be rejected.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

It is difficult to forecast whether or not the sudden defeat of the French Government will have any effect on its policy. It was rather a dramatic spectacle. The Government appeared to have a majority in its favor. But the fierce attack of the premier on M. Delcasse, an ex-minister of war, was evidently resented, and the adverse vote was simply a rebuke to Mr. Clemenceau himself. M. Briand has been offered the place, and it is expected that he will simply reorganize the cabinet—most of the old members remaining.

M. Clemenceau gained notoriety by the ability shown in the defeat of several governments prior to his accession to power, and now he has added to his reputation in this respect by turning himself out. There are some people so constituted that they are powerful when in opposition, but very weak when in power. They are excellent in attack, but are of no good in holding the citadel after it has been captured. Perhaps Mr. Clemenceau is one of that kind.

Prima facia, it would not appear that anything more has happened than a change in the premiership. There will practically be the same government and the same policy. But there are really some other features in the case. It is said that Mr. Briand has strange Socialistic tendencies. Will he be acceptable to the majority of the legislature? And if he does succeed at the outset in harmonizing the various elements that go to make up the majority, how long will it last? Will he drop his Socialistic views, or try to force them on his colleagues? These are questions that cannot yet be answered.

A French parliament is different not only in its composition, but in its methods, from anything of which we have experience. There are usually a number of parties, and it is by a coalition of several of these that a majority is secured. That renders a government somewhat unstable. A rupture is liable to occur at any time and without a moment's warning. Results do not seem to be considered beyond the one immediately sought. An adverse vote may not mean that the House is opposed to the measure it votes against; it may only mean, as in the present case, that it is angry with a minister. So it is not always clear what the legislature has really done, or what it means to do.

ALMOST ANY MOTHER.

[Atchison Globe.]

The mother of a large family fell ill and died, and the attending physician reported that she died of starvation. It was incredible, but he proved it: The woman had to get the dinner, and then spend the next two hours in waiting on the family and getting the children to the table. It was never on record that she got all of them there at the same time, and they came straggling in all the way from potatoes to pie. By the time she had wiped the last face, her own hunger had left her, and she had no desire to eat. Chickens, the doctor said, come running at feed time, but children don't. A hen has a better chance to eat than a mother.

A HAMILTON VIEW.

[Spectator.]

Those London aldermen were quite sure that everything was all right after they finished their talk yesterday with Hon. Adam Beck. And the chances are that now they are home and have thought and talked the thing over among themselves, it is as clear as mud again.

A NON-PARTISAN OPINION.

[Goldwin Smith.]

Without distinct reference of any kind to the people, whose name is so freely introduced, the Provincial Government claimed and exercised a power defined by the Dominion Minister of Justice as that of "confiscation without compensation," and together with it a power of closing the door of public justice; thus stripping the Englishman here of the most fundamental and sacred rights of the Englishman at home. The public press seemed called upon to do its duty. That duty The Bystander tried to do in the best way by taking the opinion of a great British jurist. * * * That the British Parliament should ever have intended to confer upon such a body as the Provincial Legislature a general and uncontrolled power of "confiscation without compensation," and at the same time the power of exclusion of the owner deprived from justice, is incredible. Whatever power was given evidently was intended to be controlled by the personal veto of the lieutenant-governor of the province, and afterwards by that of the governor-general both of which, we know, are practically figments; though once, in the case between Macdonald and George Brown recourse to the personal power of a governor-general was had. The lieutenant-governor may as likely as not be a member of the political party on the action of which his restraint is required. The question has been treated by our Provincial Government with levity; it will hardly be so treated by the money market when it comes to be known abroad.

G. T. P. PROGRESS.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

The Grand Trunk Pacific completed yesterday the laying of the last mile of steel between Edmonton and Winnipeg and these two cities are now united by a third railway system. It is a matter of but a few weeks until Winnipeg will be linked up by another unbroken band of steel with Fort William. Within four years of the turning of the first sod this great railway will be in operation and in active competition with the existing roads from the Great Lakes to the capital of Alberta. It will find ready and waiting for it, all the business it can carry. Within three years the road will be in operation from ocean to ocean and its completion will open a new era in the rapid expansion of Canada. The skeptics who doubted the wisdom of the building of the road and the little Canadians who opposed the project outright do not care to be reminded of their 1903 and 1904 views.

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE.

[Washington Star.]

The old world will soon have to provide a place of refuge for deposed sultans. There are now three, reckoning the Shah of Persia, in that same category, notwithstanding the difference in his exact title, who are not at present doing business at the old stand. These are Mohamed Ali, who has just been forcibly succeeded by his 12-year-old son, Ahmed Mirza; Abdul Hamid, who unwillingly gave way to his brother, Mehmed V., and Abd el Aziz, whose brother, Abd el Hafid, thrust himself upon the throne a few months ago. It is a noteworthy fact that in each of these cases the line of succession has been followed. The Moslem is loath to depart from tradition. In Morocco the change from one sultan to another was affected by a revolution headed by the pretender who ultimately succeeded to the throne. In the other cases the new monarchs have been chosen by the insurgent people without particular reference to their wishes.

WALK!

[Baltimore Sun.]

The trolley car, the automobile and the train have made transportation so easy that people seldom walk any more. They ride to business, to the theatre, the store, the resort, from the country into town, from one street to another, until walking has become almost a lost art. In a generation or two more we will forget how to use our legs. Man is by nature a walking animal. He was never made to sit still and be swiftly moved from place to place. And he is beginning to show the results of failure to use the motor muscles. He is becoming too fat and pudgy, and no small portion of his ill health might be traced to this failure to develop his muscles and use his physical faculties.

MISUSE OF VACATION.

[New York Mail.]

Many persons look to a vacation to make up the year's arrearages in exercise, enjoyment and health, on the theory that a bird in the bush is worth several in the hand. Thus considered the vacation idea is a menace, for one cannot fail in his duty to his own body for fifty weeks in the year, and make up for it in the other two. He must carry a good working balance in the bank of good health and never overdraw it. The strength and spirits stored up in his vacation should be so much ahead, like an endowment life policy come due. So far as the vacation habit is a symptom of American bustle, trying to square itself with nature in a hurry and all at once, it is far from a good thing.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Clearing Out Oddments
AND SURPLUS STOCK

It is the space and not the goods we want. The prices cut no consideration in July at

KINGSMILL'S

Veilings, all French made, 25c quality. The price.... 5¢
Veilings, all French made, 35c and 40c quality. The price ..... 10¢
Ladies' Blouses, all are nicely trimmed, 75c quality. The price ..... 39¢
Ladies' Blouses, $1.00 quality. The price ..... 50¢
Ladies' Blouses, $1.25 quality. The price ..... 79¢
Ladies' Blouses, $1.50 and $2.00 quality. The price $1.00
Ladies' Skirts, 50c quality. The price ..... 35¢
Ladies' Skirts, 75c quality. The price ..... 50¢
Ladies' Skirts, 90c quality. The price ..... 65¢
Ladies' Skirts, $1.00 quality. The price ..... 75¢
Ladies' Skirts, $1.50 quality. The price $1.00
Ladies' Skirts, $2.50 quality. The price $1.65
CORSETS—Imported; celebrated makers' odd sizes. If you find the size that fits, $2.25 Corsets for.. 59¢
MILLINERY—UNTRIMMED HATS: All kinds, all qualities. Some were very expensive. Take your pick of the table ..... 25¢

LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS in variety. The price ..... 25¢ to $3.50
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, MISSES', MAIDS' ELBOW-LENGTH PURE WHITE SILK GLOVES. The regular price $1.00. Today the price ..... 50¢
LADIES' ELBOW-LENGTH PURE SILK GLOVES—Black only, sizes 5¾ to 6. Regular 75c. Today the price ..... 25¢
Ladies' Twist Net Silk Gloves, all sizes. Regular 35c. Today the price ..... 15¢
LADIES' FINE KNITTED VESTS AND DRAWERS—All makes and sizes ..... 10¢, 12½¢, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢, 35¢, 50¢
MUSLINS—White and self colors. Some were 10c, some 15c, some 20c. The price ..... 5¢
Ladies' Wash Belts, pearl buckles. Regular 25c. The price ..... 15¢
White Pique, reduced to ..... 12½¢, 15¢
Embroideries, all widths, half price.

Now is the Time for Bargains. To Get the Best Value for Your Money go to

KINGSMILL'S

Marine

Cleveland, July 23.—With no kith nor kin to mourn them, surrounded only by members of the lake seamen's union who had known them as Bill and Dick, funeral services were held at Hogan & Co.'s undertaking rooms yesterday over the bodies of two wanderers who were shot to death in a struggle with James Purvis, of Detroit, non-union engineer, last Saturday night.

William Woods and Richard Brown were their names. Where they came from no one knows. When the men arrived in Cleveland they had union cards and the cards showed their dues had been paid in advance.

In the chapel in Hogan's, where others, likewise homeless and friendless, had lain before them, the two men lay. Upon each breast were an anchor, a wreath and a mat of flowers, sent by the union. And about them, with heads bowed, their faces, tanned by the sun and wind of the lakes, stood 50 union seamen.

Rev. Frank Ward, of the Brotherhood Club, conducted the services. The body of Brown was interred in the East Cleveland Cemetery, that of Woods will be forwarded to his sister, Mrs. John Able, of 2754 Zephyr avenue, Pittsburg, today.

Vessel Passages.

Detroit, July 23.—Up: Ball, 10 Thursday night; Hoyt, Langham, 11; Trevor, Rome, Hemlock, Choctaw, 11:20; Mariposa, 12:20 Friday morning; Peter White, 1:30; Parent, 2; Harlow, Stafford, barge, 2:30; Culligan, 3:40; Berry, 5; Presque Isle, 5:15; Imperial, barge, 5:30; Gargantua, Binghamton, 7; Flagg, Thompson, 7:20; Wyandotte, Jenks, 9; Edenborn, Corliss, 12:30 p.m.; Tuscarora, Wisconsin, 1; Gilbert, Krupp, Hill, 1:30; Richardson, 2:40; North King, Laughlin, 3; Dan Hanna, 3:30; Alfred Mitchell, 5:20; Marian, 5:40; Mohegan and barge, 6:15; Hubbard, 7:40; Linn, 8:30; Polynesia, 8:40.

Down: Superior City, 9:15 Thursday night; Huribut, Smith, 9:40; Wyoming, Osler, 10; Ball Brothers, Noble, 11; Denmark, 11:20; Donaldson, midnight; Fairbairn, Carrington, Annie Laurie, 2 Friday morning; Empress of Midland, 3; Russell, 4:20; Conestoga, 4:40; Algonquin, 7; Turret Cape, 7:15; Senator, 9:40; Ericsson, Mala, 11; Three Brothers, 3 p.m.; Buffalo, W. A. Hawgood, 4:30; Owego, 5:15; Kaministique, 6; Alaska, 6:20; Rockefeller, Jenney, Saranac, 7; Western Star, 7:30; Pawnee and barges, 8:15; Ceralla, 8:40.

Mackinaw City, Mich., July 23.—Up: Pollock, 9:30 Thursday night; Thomas Barlum, 10:30; Black Rock, 11:40; Widener, 12:30 a.m.; L. C. Hanna, 2; Burnham, 4:15; S. M. Stephenson, 5:50; Bermuda, 9:20.

Down: Buhl, consort, 10 Thursday night; H. B. Smith, 11:30; Shaughnessy, 2 a.m.; Manchester, Gary, 2:30; Lagonda, 4; Umbria, 5:30.

Wind north; fresh; clear.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 23.—American passages—Up: F. J. Hecer, 10:45 Thursday night; F. W. Hart, 10:55; James B. Wood, 11:30; N. B. Ream, 12:55 Friday morning; Queen City, 1:30; Bryn Mawr, 2:05; Wm. H. Wolf, No. 2, 3:45; J. J. Albright, 7:15; Andrew S. Ppson, 8:45; Wilbert L. Smith, 9:55; Sosapa, 10; H. L. Shaw, 11:03; James Nasmyth, 11:05; Elbert H. Gary, H. W. Oliver, 10:55; Delaware, North Lake, 12:30 p.m.; Badger State, 1:15; Daniel B. Meacham, 1:40; Cornell, 3; New York, A. W. Thompson, 4:25; S. B. Morse, 4:55; Alex. Holley, 5:10; Mataafa, 5:25; Robert Fulton, 6:15; David J. Norton, 6:25; J. J. Brown, 7:25.

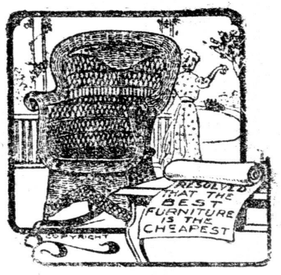
Down: Amazonas, L. L. Barth, 9 Thursday night; Felix Carbray, 9:05; Helvetia, 9:10; Sacramento, 10:25; Mary Woolsen, 12:05 Friday morning; C. H. Bradley, 12:10; Brightie, B. W. Jenness, 12:15; L. E. Hines, S. E. Marvin, A. B. Norris, 1:35; Sonoma, 9; Bransford, 4:30; Wissahickon, 4:35; Charles Beatty, 5:15; P. J. Ralph, Harold, 5:25; Sierra, 8; Jessie Spalding, L. C. Waldo, S. O. Co. No. 8½, 8:15; Monroe C. Smith, 12:3 0p.m.; Van Hise, S. G. Thomas, 2:15; Northern Light, 2:50; Marcia, Maunola, 3:25; H. W. Oliver, 3:50; Mary A. McGregor, 5:30; Centurion, 5:50.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 23. — Canadian passages—Down: Mack, 8:30 Thursday night; Amasa Stone, 9:20; Morrell, 11:30; Zenith City, Ottawa, 12:55 Friday morning; A. M. Fitzgerald, 1:55; Phillip Minch, 2:30; Leonard, Turret Crown, 3:35; Strathcona, 4:35; B. F. Jones, 6:30; Sullivan, 8:35; Perkins, Caribou, 9:35; Carleton, A. B. Wolvin, 10:35; Ward, Ames, 11:55; Wilpen, 12:50 p.m.; Albert A. 1:20; Berwin, 2:15; Iroquois, 3:25; Andrews, 4:25; Jupiter, 5:45; Mary C. Elphicke, 7:30; Truesdales, 8:15.

Up: Midland Prince, 10:40 Thursday night; Kennedy, 12; Cornelius, 6:10 Friday morning; Nipigon, 7:30; Gates, 10:10; Manitoba, 4:15 p.m.; Donnaconna, 3:45; Mullen, 5:10; Saptor, 6:15; Empire City, 6:50.

WM. TRAFFORD FURNITURE COMPANY

"ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE"



Slaughter Sale of Verandah Chairs

See our window display. Excellent goods at sacrifice prices. This is YOUR OPPORTUNITY. You need the goods and we need the room they occupy.

Go-Carts and Baby Carriages
Of all kinds and at all prices. See our $3 Rattan Cart for exceptional ue.

Beds, Springs and Mattresses
We have a large stock of Brass and Iron Beds of Best Quality and at Right Prices.

Now is the time to have your Refinishing and Repairing done.

TRAFFORD'S OLD STAND

95 AND 97 KING STREET, BETWEEN TALBOT AND RIDOUT.

Open Saturday Nights. Established Over 30 Years

WHAT EVERY MAN THINKS HE HAS

Whatever He May Lack Is Certain He Has Sense of Humor.

A sense of humor is something which every man possesses in a superlative degree. Men will admit they have no reverence, that they ill-treat their wives, outdo their neighbors—will own up, indeed, to every crime in the calendar, but not to being devoid of a sense of humor.

And, moreover, the sense of humor belonging to every man is invariably "keen." The most stolid, phlegmatic person, who never got near enough to the point of a poke to throw his hat upon it, will tell you, with tears in his eyes, that he never would have been able to live through all the things he has lived through if it hadn't been for his sense of humor.

The worst offender, however, is the one who makes a business of exploiting this universally asssumed trait. He takes you aside in a kind of joyous confidence.

"I couldn't begin to tell you," he declares, "all the funny things I see. I don't know why it is"—this with an air as if it were a heaven-sent gift, which he, modestly, is in no sense responsible for—"but anything funny—real funny—appeals to me. If I could only remember to set them down! But somehow I never think of it at the time."

He then proceeds to tell you of an incident that happend to himself—personally. You have read the story perhaps ten years back—so far back, indeed, that you have almost forgotten it. But you wouldn't let you friend know it for the world.

When he has finished you laugh heartily. Long practice has trained you to laugh upon these occasions, as if you really meant it, and you tell him that is certainly one of the best things you have ever heard. Henceforth you avoid him. A burnt victim dreads the men with a sense of humor.

Why is it that a man, modest in other respects—who, if he saved another's life, would conceal it—boldly and unblushingly talks about his wonderful sense of humor without the slightest compunction?

Next to him comes the young girl of the family; let us call her dear Mabel.

You've seen Mabel, of course?

"Do you know," her mother declares, "that child sees the funny side of everything! You just ought to hear her! No matter where she goes, it is always the same! Why, last night we sat up listening to her while she entertained us with what she saw on the trolley car—just think of it—and—well, I thought I should split with laughter. Mimic! Perfect! And you ought to see the poetry she wrote! She'd be awful mad if she knew I was showing it. I wanted her to send it to the papers, but I couldn't persuade her. Isn't it perfectly splendid? I suppose she ought not to be encouraged too much. I have a friend who's a writer, and he advises me to keep her down—but it does seem as if a talent like that ought to be put to use. Oh, you just wait till you hear her. Such a sense of humor!"

You don't wait. You love dear Mabel—at a distance. You sneak away in the gloaming. You have been there before. Henceforth when Mabel heaves in sight you put your helm hard-a-port and "wear ship."

It has often been shyly insinuated—by bachelors—that women have no sense of humor.

Yet think of the monumental joke every woman plays on a man when she marries him!—Success Magazine.

DIED AT SEA.

Quebec, July 23. — A young woman from England named McMillan, 39 years of age, died on board the Empress of Ireland, which arrived today, during the voyage from Liverpool. She was accompanied by her husband and two children and was en route for Vancouver.

POOR PACKING.

Grimsby, Ont., July 23.—Numerous complaints having been made about the contents of crates and boxes not being up to the standard as regards packing quality of contents, and measure, the fruit dealers of Grimsby district met here to consider the matter. As a result it was decided, if the complaints continue, to appeal to the agricultural department for the appointment of an inspector.

PEDDLER UNDER ARREST

Suspected of Smuggling Across the Detroit River.

Windsor, July 23.—John Rosenfeld, well-known peddler of Detroit, and frequent visitor to Windsor, is locked up at the Windsor police station awaiting a hearing.

The police believe Rosenfeld executed a neat little coup on the Windsor customs officers, on whose complaint he was arrested. Last Tuesday night about 11:30 o'clock Rosenfeld came across on the ferry boat, and the minute the gang plank let down he whipped up his horse and dashed up the hill, despite the calls of the officers.

It is thought that the man went through to Leamington, where he disposed of whatever was in his wagon. The penalty for avoiding the customs examination amounts to a fine of more than $300. The prisoner will be arraigned in the police court this morning.

ALLEGE DETECTIVE GRAFTED $150,000

Chicago Gambling Crusaders Secure Two More Indictments.

Chicago, July 24.—An astounding story of graft in the west side levee of Chicago is said to have been related to the grand jury today.

Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Griffin, alleged to have been the collector of protection money from dive-keepers, gamblers and cocaine-sellers, was indicted on eight counts. He is alleged to have garnered as high as $9,000 a month, a small part of which remained in his own pockets. In all Griffin is alleged to have collected $150,000 from denizens of various sorts.

Indictments also were returned against Louis Frank, saloonkeeper and politician, who is said to have accumulated $1,000,000 in the levee, and against Michael Heitler, familiarly known as "Mike the Pike." They are alleged to have collected money from resorts by representing themselves as agents of the police.

Testimony against Griffin was given by Charles Yanker, a levee proprietor known commonly as "Monkey Charley." Morris Schatz, who is said to conduct an illegal establishment, appears on the indictment as complainant.

TRADE EXPANSION.

New York, July 23.—Dispatches to R. C. Dun & Co. indicate seasonal dullness in some branches of trade, but the tendency is toward continued expansion, orders for future requirements showing satisfactory increase