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GAMEY'S VIOLENT TIRADE; ABUSIVE AND INSOLENT

Is Compelled to Apologize for Insulting Language

ADDRESSED TO MR. STRATTON

He Talks All Afternoon and Evening in Rambling Invective and the End Is Not Yet.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, June 19. — Mr. Gamey consumed five hours of today's session in a crude and unavailing attempt to justify himself in the long course of dissimulation which culminated in his utter discomfiture at the hands of the royal commission appointed to try his charges. What his speech lacked in logic and reasoning power it amply made up in abuse and scurrility. To such lengths of personality did he go that even his "honored leader," Mr. Whitney, felt constrained to suggest to him that he should address his remarks only to the chair and modify his uterances. His explanation of the $900 deposit, and the trip to Buffalo had only one fault, and that was that it failed to explain. He did not conclude his address, but will resume when the House reassembles on Monday afternoon.

WOULD NOT APOLOGIZE.

Mr. Gamey, in opening, said he meant to make no apology for taking up the time of the House or for making the personal remarks which he meant to make. No one in the province had been more abused than he had, and he meant to make his position and his feelings clear.

Things had changed, said Mr. Gamey, since the bright afternoon of March 10, when the members of the Government had come to him with hearty greetings, and he had been given an invitation to the Provincial Secretary's dinner. Then they had thought him an apostate to his party; now, no name was too vile for him.

Mr. Gamey said he had made his charges in the House in his own rough, simple way, and any faults in those charges were due to the fact that he had no previous parliamentary or legal experience. He had expected that these charges would be dealt with in a constitutional way, and he had never consented to any other disposal of the charges. The Government, however, had insisted on referring them to a commission appointed by themselves and controlled by themselves. The commissioners' pay, even, was to be fixed by the Government after the job was done. These commissioners had not been sitting as judges, but as paid officials of the accused Government.

Mr. Gamey claimed that he had been denied the privilege, supposed to be possessed by every British subject, of a hearing before a tribunal of men in his own station of life. There was no record in history of a government being found guilty by an investigating commission appointed by itself. The representatives of the people, and beyond them the people themselves, were the only proper members of a competent tribunal.

Mr. Gamey said that he had been told by the commissioners not to make a speech. He was there to make his charges good, yet when he attempted to make his explanation he had been cut off like a dog. He contrasted this with the treatment given Mr. Aylesworth, who had testified to a certain fact in which he was afterwards found to be mistaken. "This was passed over as a mere slip," said Mr. Gamey. "If I had done it, it would have been rank perjury, I suppose."

Mr. Gamey said he wished to complain because he had had no personal counsel. Mr. Blake had handled the case ably and conscientiously, but he was representing the people. Mr. Gamey said he should have had his own personal counsel, entitled to cross-examine on his behalf, and look after his interests.

The statements he had made, said Mr. Gamey, were received by the judges with unconcealed prejudice. These titled personages had been dressed in unauthorized and unnecessary robes, and had not given him British fair play. He had expected that at least, but no fair-minded man would say that he received it. However, he had the one satisfaction of knowing that right would some day triumph, and sooner or later the truth would be made known.

When the Premier referred to the Government having been tried by fire, Mr. Gamey said he wondered if the Premier was speaking of the fire which had destroyed the West Elgin ballots.

Mr. Whitney—Saved by fire.

Mr. Gibson—Oh, fire away.

PATRONAGE CHARGES.

In referring to the patronage charges he said the Premier had misrepresented the case, as he had claimed that the appointment of Sheriff Jackson was a statutory matter, and not done because of Mr. Gamey's request. He had not told the House that the Provincial Secretary had wanted another official appointed. "But I said they must appoint the sheriff, and they did appoint the sheriff," said Mr. Gamey amid Opposition applause.

The member for West Huron had excused the judges' errors on the ground that they were mere slips. That was a poor excuse for the undeniable fact that Sir John Boyd had put his signature to a report which was in many respects absolutely false.

The Provincial Secretary had told the House what Mr. Blake said of Gamey, but he had neglected to tell what Mr. Blake said of the Provincial Secretary.

The commissioners had discredited the idea, said Mr. Gamey, that the Government had made approaches to him, and had hinted that he made the first advances. This was an absurd theory, he said for the Government was then on the ragged edge of nothing, and in the position of a bankrupt firm asking for an extension of credit. It was the Government who would make advances. Even the Premier recognized the dire straits of the Government, for he had written several articles on coalition.

The statement of the Provincial Secretary that the Globe interview was not worth the payment of $1,000 was rather misleading, as he had neglected to say that that payment was not in exchange for the interview, but merely a payment in advance on account.

Mr. Gamey said he had been charged with cowardice, and accused of posing as a patriot. He wished to say that he had never laid claim to any high patriotism or superiority of character. The ordinary instincts of manhood were sufficent to make a man endeavor to improve political conditons.

THE $1,200 LOAN.

Mr. Gamey admitted that he regretted some of his actions during the progress of the case—actions which had probably done injury to a good cause. He regretted that he had concealed the $1,200 loan obtained from Frank Sullivan when making his first statement. His reason was that he was ashamed of having such a transaction with Sullivan, and, besides, he thought that Sullivan would be more likely to tell the truth in order to insure the return of his money. Even that consideration, however, had not sufficed to make Sullivan tell the truth.

Mr. Gamey had wondered, he said, if the Provincial Secretary had not blushed when he had deliberately made the statement in the House that the Opposition had knowledge of his (Mr. Gamey's) negotiations with the Sullivans and the Government. here was not a tittle of evidence that went to bear out that assertion, which was as false as the Provincial Secretary himself. Then the Provincial Secretary had, with a great display of oratory, declared that two judges could not be found in the British Empire who would pronounce him guilty on the charges made. If that were true, why in heaven's name did the Government and the Provincial Secretary not allow the Opposition to name at least one of the commissioners. The answer was very simple; it was because they dare not. (Applause.)

[Continued on page 5.]

War Cloud Hovers.

Belgrade, June 20. — Newspaper correspondents who came here from Sofia have been recalled. They say there are indications of serious trouble in Bulgaria. Their recall leads those who are intimately conversant with the Balkan situation to anticipate a recrudescence of the revolt in Macedonia. They consider it possible that the revolutionary committees have proclaimed the autonomy of Macedonia. The best informed people here regard the whole Balkan situation as being most serious, and they think that unless the great powers act quickly and decisively there is danger of general and serious trouble.

FOUR TRAINMEN KILLED

Fatal Head-On Collision Between Engine and Freight.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 20.—By a head-on collision of a light engine and a freight train early today on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad near Whitehall four trainmen, including Henry Collins, engineer of the light engine, a fireman named Moore, a brakeman named Kernie Ryan, and another firman are reported killed.

A COSTLY ESCAPE

A Montana Jail Delivery Causes Five Deaths.

Glasgow, Mont., June 20.—News has reached this city that James McKinny, the last of the Glasgow fugitives, was shot to death after he had made an ineffectual attempt to kill Miss Darnell, who had discovered the outlaw hiding in her father's icehouse.

McKinney is the third of the four prisoners who participated in a general break from the Glasgow jail on June 6, to meet violent deaths, and their escape has cost five lives.

STUDENT DISTURBANCES

The Trouble in Constantinople School Suppressed.

Berlin, June 20.—Apparently referring to the same rumors which were published by the Tageblatt recently and which were subsequently denied, a letter from Constantinople, published by the Cologne Gazette, mentions reports that 40 wounded soldiers were removed from the palace in one night, says troops were employed to suppress disturbances at a certain school resulting in a number of students being killed or wounded, and asserts that Bulgarian vessels are being closely watched.

THE ITALIAN CABINET

Failing In Reconstruction the Old Cabinet Will Remain.

Rome, June 20.—The cabinet situation has developed many difficulties, Premier Zanardelli being unable to get strengthening material from the other parties, as most of the leaders moved against the Government, while the best men of the majority are already in power. Therefore, after several attempts at reconstruction, it has been decided that the cabinet will remain as formerly constituted, with the exception of Interior Minister Giolitti and Marine Minister Bettolo.

The Chamber of Deputies will reassemble June 25, when the Government will ask for six months' extension of the existing credits, there being no discussion to approve the budget before the close of the fiscal year, June 30.

Regina Now a City.

Regina, N. W. T., June 20.—Yesterday afternoon Regina passed from its status of a town into the more exalted standing of a city. The Lieutenant-Governor gave the royal assent to the bills passed at the meeting of the Legislature.



"WE WILL STICK TO GAMEY."

THE GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATED

On Finding of the Commission in Gamey Case.

SOUTH OXFORD LIBERALS MEET

Officers Chosen—Vote of Confidence—Plans to Stir Up Liberal Spirit in the Riding.

Ingersoll, June 20. — The annual meeting of the South Oxford Reform Association was held in the Foresters' Hall, Mount Elgin, on Friday afternoon. Mr. Charles E. Burgess, president; Secretary Hare, and a number of representatives from Ingersoll, Tilsonburg, Otterville, Burgessville and other parts of the riding being present. Mr. Alex Rose, vice-president, was elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. William Fairley, of Norwich, vice-president; G. W. Hare, of Tilsonburg, re-elected secretary-treasurer. The following vice-presidents were elected: North Norwich, John Shehan; South Norwich, A. McFarlane; North Oxford, R. Seldon; West Oxford, D. Guthrie; James Collier was substituted for W. G. Francis as secretary; East Oxford, Mr. Lammiman; Dereham, James Stirton; Ingersoll, J. B. Jackson; secretary, George Sutherland; Norwich, N. E. Hicks; Tilsonburg, L. R. Short; auditors, Steuphen Noxon and W. A. Elliott.

Notice of motion was given to amend article 5 of the constitution, to enlarge the powers and scope of the association by enlisting the more enthusiastic support of the young Liberals.

An interesting discussion took place on the general condition of the riding in a party sense, and the causes that led to a reverse at the last election, and the best means of reviving interest in Liberalism throughout the riding.

After various members had expressed their opinions, a resolution was adopted authorizing the president or some other competent person to visit the various polling subdivisions, hold meetings and generally work up more interest and enthusiasm among the electors. This is to be arranged by the president and executive.

Justice Miller introduced a motion to amend article 16 to enlarge the membership by allowing one delegate to a nominating convention for every 35, instead of 50, electors in each polling division.

On motion, the association expressed the fullest confidence in the administrations of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George W. Ross, and congratulated the Ontario Legislature and Hon. Mr. Stratton on the highly satisfactory reports of the commission on the Gamey charges.

EARTHQUAKES IN WALES

Two Heavy Shocks Were Felt at Bangor and Carnarvon.

London, June 20. — In Carnavon, Wales, a heavy rain yesterday was accompanied by two strong earth shocks. Houses rocked, but no damage was reported. The earth shocks were so severe at Bangor, North Wales, that the patients were carried out of the hospital, and the congregation left the cathedral. The race meeting which was to have occurred at Windsor tomorrow has been abandoned. Six inches of rain have fallen in London since June 8, while the thermometer fell to within three degrees of freezing during the night. The King was present at the Ascot races yesterday in spite of the heavy rain.

New A. O. U. W. Schedule.

St. Paul, June 20.—The Supreme Lodge, A. O. U. W., has framed a new schedule of rates, and after it has been passed upon by the committee on laws, it will come up before the Supreme Lodge for action. Between the ages of 18 and 24 years the present rates hold in force, with increases up to 55, but after that period the change will be more radical.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN DEAD

The Eminent Roman Catholic Clergyman Passes Away at London.

London, June 20.—The Very Rev. Herbert Vaughan, cardinal and archbishop of Westminster, died at midnight.

Cardinal Vaughan was born April 15,



THE LATE CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

1832. He became archbishop of Westminster in 1892. He had been ill more than three months. Late in March it was thought he could not survive more than a few days.

The cardinal, who had been sinking for some weeks from heart disease and dropsy, died peacefully. His death was not expected so soon. Yesterday Cardinal Vaughan was wheeled in a bath chair about the corridors of St. Joseph's College, which he founded. On the previous day he appeared in the college chapel in full cardinal's robes, and made a farewell address to his bishops and priests. His remains will lie in state in the cathedral at Westminster, another monument to Cardinal Vaughan's work, and will be buried at St. Joseph's College.

American Riflemen.

London, June 20.—The American riflemen who are to compete at Bisley for the Palma trophy arrived here today in uniform, and proceeded direct to Bisley.

A World's Record.

London, June 20. — A train on the Northwestern Railway, conveying the members of the International Telegraph Conference from London to Glasgow, ran from London to Carlisle, a distance of 299¼ miles in five hours and 58 minutes without stopping. It is claimed that this is the world's record.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Sun rises..4:35 a.m. Saturday, June 20.
Sun sets...8:02 p.m. Moon rises..1:20 a.m.
Moon sets...2:53 p.m.

Tomorrow Unsettled.

Toronto, June 19—8 p.m.

Local showers occurred today in the Territories, Manitoba and Ontario, but the weather generally has been fair. Temperatures have remained much the same throughout Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54—68; Calgary, 50—64; Qu'Appelle, 50—64; Port Arthur, 38—60; Toronto, 44—60; Montreal, 52—70; Kamloops, 58—82; Quebec, 52—66; Winnipeg, 50—66; Parry Sound, 48—64; Ottawa, 50—70; Halifax, 46—66.

Saturday, June 20—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fresh easterly and northeasterly winds; rain.

Sunday—Northerly winds; showery at first, then clearing.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	68	46	Cloudy
Winnipeg	52	52	Rain
Parry Sound	56	44	Fair
Toronto	62	56	Cloudy
Ottawa	58	50	Fair
Montreal	60	52	Clear
Quebec	56	52	Cloudy
Father Point	54	48	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

A shallow disturbance is passing eastward south of the great lakes. Rain is likely to be fairly general in the southern parts of Ontario, but it is doubtful whether it will extend to the more northern parts of the province and Quebec. The weather is showery in Manitoba and the teritories, but indications are now favorable for fair weather, with higher temperatures.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 68.5°; lowest, 55.5°.

BIG MERGER OF N. Y. C. INTERESTS

Michigan Central Railroad to Lose Its Identity.

WILL BE IN WESTERN SYSTEM

All the Roads West of Buffalo Will Be Managed From One Office at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20.—Important changes are pending in the Vanderbilt railroad systems in this territory, says the Leader. President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, is to retire Aug. 1, and W. H. Newton, president of the New York Central and the Lake Shore roads, will succeed him. This is but the beginning of other changes. The Michigan Central will lose its identity. The intention is to build up a New York Central system west of Buffalo, similar to the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburg. The roads west of Buffalo will be governed from one general office, with vice-presidents in charge of the various departments. The Big Four and Nickel Plate are likely to be a part of the proposed merger.

The roads that will be included in this system are the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling, the Lake Erie and Western, the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee. The officers of the Lake Shore have already had their jurisdiction extended over all of these roads, except the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and the Michigan Central. The inclusion of these roads is but the matter of a little time and form. Just where the central offices will be located is not told, but it is said that Cleveland will be the headquarters of the entire western system.

KILLED A POLICEMAN

Mysterious Man Resists Arrest With Knife and Pistol.

New York, June 20.—While trying to arrest a mysterious man in the fashionable Rochelle Park residential section of New Rochelle today, Policeman Maurice O'Hern was shot and killed. With knife and pistol the man attacked O'Hern, stabbing him in several places. The shooting was witnessed by Dr. Johnson, a dentist, who was sitting up with a sick member of his family. Before he could go to the assistance of O'Hern, he said, the man had shot the policeman twice and rushed off into the darkness.

PLENTY IN THE NORTHWEST

Grain Dealers' Bulletin Increased Acreage of Wheat 19 Per Cent.

Winnipeg, June 20.—The official bulletin of the Manitoba and Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, issued yesterday, estimates an increased acreage of 19 per cent in wheat, as compared with last year. There is 38 per cent increase in the flax acreage. The condition of the growing crop over the whole country is excellent. While in the smaller area of the northeastern portion of Manitoba rain would be beneficial, yet in the wheat belt of the west and south plenty of rain has fallen, and wheat especially could not look more promising.

The school lands sale at Alameda realized $102,000.

Owing to a dispute between contractors and brickyard owners about 300 bricklayers are idle, having no bricks on hand.

McHugh Released.

Sligo, Ireland, June 20.—P. A. McHugh, M.P., vice-president of the Irish National League, who was arrested June 6, under a warrant for contempt of court, was today released from jail.

MR. WYNDHAM BANQUETED BY THE PILGRIMS CLUB

Windsor Court Ball.

London, June 20.—The most brilliant court ball at Windsor Castle since the lifetime of the Prince Consort was given last night. There were eight hundred guests and these filled the state apartments, which were loaded with hot-house flowers and dazzlingly illuminated. Their majesties and practically all the royal family, except the children, were present. Dancing began at 11 o'clock. The programme comprised 16 waltzes and quadrilles. The display of jewels, especially of diamonds, was probably never excelled. Supper, at which the famous Windsor gold plate was displayed, was served in St. George's Hall.

REDMOND SATISFIED

He Believes That the Irish Land Measure Will Carry.

London, June 20.—In an interview yesterday, Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, declared that the Irish land bill was in nowise in a hopeless state. He was sanguine of seeing it enacted. Its progress thus far had been on the whole satisfactory. The question of the minimum price for the land would be raised again.

SPAIN MUST ECONOMIZE

President of Chamber Frowns on Proposed Expenditures.

Madrid, June 20.—Senor Villaverde, in a speech on the ocasion of his election as president of the chamber, recommended that the Cortes should economize in or even abandon altogether the proposals in regard to expenditures for developing the army and navy, and for public works until a more favorable opportunity.

THE McBRIDE FATALITY

Telegrams From Heppner Say Three of the Family Escaped.

Windsor, Ont., June 20. — Miss Ruth McBride, bookkeeper for the Windsor Turned Goods Company, has received a telegram from the mayor of Heppner, Ore., confirming the report that her brother, Samuel McBride, his wife and two daughters, with two of the younger sons, were drowned by the recent cloudburst in that city. Three of the older ones, who were away from home at the time, escaped.

BISLEY TEAM PARADES

They Were Inspected by Col. Sherwood at Montreal.

Montreal, June 20.—The Canadian Bisley team, which sails for England today on the Allan liner Ionian, with the exception of Sergt. W. Drysdale and Pte. J. T. Peddie, who have already left for England, paraded at the drill hall yesterday in uniform for inspection by the commander, Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, C.M.G., A.D.C., Forty-third Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood briefly addressed the men after the inspection, expressing his pleasure at, being in command, especially in view of the fact that the match for the Palma trophy was to take place at Bisley this year. Lieut.-Col. Tilton also briefly addressed the team, complimenting them on their commandant.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT

The Mother Is Dead and the Children May Die.

St. Louis, June 20.—Mrs. August Bailey, who, with her young son and daughter, was found lying unconscious along the Big Four Railroad track near East Alton, Ill., with wounds in their heads, early yesterday, died last night without regaining consciousness. The children have revived, but have not been able to give an account of the assault or tell who committed it. The girl, it is believed, will die, but the boy has a chance for recovery.

An unknown negro was arrested some miles from the scene of assault but beyond suspicion there is nothing to connect him with the assault.

ADMIRAL DE SOLIER DEAD

Head of Argentine Dies Suddenly at Sea.

New York, June 20.—While on a yachting trip, Vice-Admiral Daniel De Solier suddenly died, says a Buenos Ayres cable to the Herald. A wave swept the deck, carrying the body overboard, but after a three hours' struggle the adjutant recovered it and landed it at Montevideo. Funeral honors were paid here to the dead admiral.

Vice-Admiral Daniel De Solier was the ranking officer of the Argentine navy. Since the Chilian-Argentine naval disarmament agreement he has had few active duties, and has devoted much of his time to yachting. He was of French extraction, but was born in Argentina. He entered the navy at an early age and served with credit in the war with Paraguay from 1865 to 1870.

A Parisian Suicide.

Paris, June 20. — The prefect of police has notified United States Consul Gen. Gowdy that Samuel Jameson, an American, committed suicide, June 16, and was buried in potters-field. An investigation showed that Jameson was born at Lebanon, Ohio, and that later he lived at St. Louis. He resided here for a number of years with his wife. Recently Mrs. Jameson became deranged and failed to recognize her husband. This preyed on Jamesons' mind and he cut his throat.

Chauncey Depew Gives His Opinion of Canada.

SAYS SHE'S A SPOILED CHILD

Very Good in Her Way, But Shakes Her Fist in Her Elder Brother's Face.

London, June 19. — About 150 guests attended the first annual banquet of the Pilgrims' Club tonight, the principal guest being Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Among others were the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Brassey, Lord Stalbridge, Field Marshal Sir George White, Senator Depew, several members of Parliament, and a number of literary men.

Mr. Depew, in proposing a toast to Mr. Wyndham, paid a tribute to him for having, after eight hundred years of antagonism, which could not be ended by force or surrender, discovered the secret of conciliating the Irish. He said that everybody in America was interested in what Mr. Wyndham was doing, because whether he succeeded now or later, they were convinced that he was going in the right direction. Referring to Anglo-American relations, Mr. Depew said that nothing now separated the two countries except a "spoiled child of the empire in the north," his reference being to Canada. This child was a very good fellow in his way, but, like all pampered children, he was inclined to shake his fist at his elder brother's face, knowing that his mother was behind him, but the disputed matter had been referred to arbitration, and the decision must be awaited. Meanwhile the child would grow up, and the difficulties would disappear.

MR. WYNDHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wyndham, replying to Mr. Depew's compliments anent the Irish land bill, said that whether the measures achieved what its author hoped for, or whether it buried him in its ruins, the idea would remain. He did not pretend that his effort would necessarily succeed, but hoped in any case that the will would be taken for the deed. His chief incentive in making this practical attempt in a visionary cause was a heartfelt desire that Ireland might become a link between Great Britain and the United States, instead of its being as hitherto, a chasm. There should be no ground for misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain. Speaking the same language, and cherishing the same ideals, a great responsibility rested on both to insure that the mind remained open and the heart warm. It was inspired by that feeling that he had introduced the bill which, he hoped, would bring about an era of conciliation in Ireland.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Sir George White referred to his frequent intercourse with American naval officers while he was governor of Gibraltar. He said the British were all proud to know that the United States possessed within its widely distributed borders every good and useful gift that God could shower on the face of a fair land. She could, therefore, reduce her army and navy to a minimum, while everybody knew with what strength and energy she could, when great national necessity arose, gather together her strength. The forces of the United States and Great Britain, if united, could whip the world, while if ever they themselves came to blows the results to the civilized world would be disastrous, for they were bound by this common principle, that both were maintaining and safeguarding the liberties of the people. It was impossible to imagine that force in either country would ever be used for unconstitutional purposes.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who was born in Canada, in speaking to a toast to the Pilgrims' Club, showed that he did not appreciate Mr. Depew's reference to the Dominion, at which he seemed somewhat nettled.

TO DISBAND ARMY

The Turkestan Forces May Take to Farming.

Pekin, June 20.—The Governor of Chinese Turkestan has memorialized the throne in favor of his scheme of disbanding the Turkestan forces and settling them upon the land. He proposes to pay them off and provide the land, stock and implements upon the condition that all males shall be liable to military service when called upon. He states that one million taels are needed for the plan. The Chinese Foreign Office has referred the matter to the Shanghai customs taotai. It is understoood that the Russo-Chinese Bank would gladly provide the money, but it is not known if China is prepared to invite Russian interference in Chinese Turkestan, which Russia regards as inevitably destined to become a Russian province.

BAD SHIPPING YEAR

Montreal Agents Say That Business Is Very Poor.

Montreal, June 20.—Regarding a report from London that the Morgan ship combine was in trouble and that a dissolution or radical readjustment of the combine was likely, John Torrance and James Thom, Canadian managers for the Morgan steamships, stated yesterday that they had heard nothing concerning any trouble or the need of any readjustment of the combine.

Mr. Torrance stated that without a doubt the shipping business at the present was about as bad as it could possibly be. Freights were at a low ebb, and cargo was scarce. It was bad last year, but this year it is even worse.

Were Safe June 13.

London, June 20.—A dispatch from Bohodle, Somaliland, says the British troops at Damot, who were threatened by the forces of the Mad Mullah, were safe on June 13.

176 and 178 Dundas St., London,
Saturday, June 20, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

Big Reduction in Summer Wants.

Summer Corsets.

Short Empire Double Net Summer Corsets, steel filled, four clasp, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, special Monday, pair 25c

Straight Front Summer Corsets, in batiste and double net, steel filled, double strapped waist line, four clasp, cork protected, special Monday, pair 50c

The Danube, Marguerite and Shirtwaist, three excellent lines, made of fine curtel, in white and drab, steel filled, strapped waist line, four clasp, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, Monday pair 50c

D. & A. Habit Hip, in white and drab, steel filled, bias stitched, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, Monday, pair $1 00

D. & A. Crest Corsets, made of fine jean, steel filled, laced on hips, guaranteed not to break, Monday, pair $1 25

Grand Book Sale Monday.

300 titles to choose from, value 25c and 35c, Monday, each 7½c

Six Big Lines of Summer Hosiery.

Children's 20c Cotton Socks, Monday 10c pair.

Children's Fast Black Cotton Socks, ribbed and plain, value 20c, Monday, pair 10c

Ladies' 25c Hose, Monday 15c pair.

Ladies' Plain and Drop-stitch Hose, fast black, perfectly seamless, spliced heel and toes, elastic top, value 25c, Monday, pair 15c

Ladies' 25c Hose, Monday 2 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Plain Hose, fast black, perfectly seamless, absolutely stainless, elastic top, value 25c, Monday, 2 pairs for 25c

Ladies' 35c Drop-stitch Hose, Monday 25c pair.

Ladies' Drop-stitch Hose, front pattern, seamless feet, extra spliced heel, guaranteed stainless, value 35c, Monday, pair 25c

Ladies' 40c Hose, Monday 25c.

Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, fast black, perfectly seamless, spliced heel and toes, absolutely stainless, with balbriggan soles, value 40c, Monday, pair 25c

Ladies' Drop-stitch Hose, 50c pair.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Fancy Drop-stitch Hose, spliced heel and toes, guaranteed stainless, perfectly seamless, all-round pattern, Monday, pair 50c

Ladies' 25c Vests, Monday 15c each.

Ladies' Pure White Vests, with short sleeves or sleeveless, all sizes, value 25c, Monday, each 15c

35c Presbyterian Hymn Book, Monday 19c.

Presbyterian Book of Praise, large type on smooth paper, Psalms included, different colors, linen binding, with gilt lettering and gilt edges, value 35c, Monday, each 19c

Monday's Selling in Basement.

Special in China Dinner Sets.

4 only 102-piece China Dinner Sets, handsome floral and gilt decorations, value $25, Monday, set.....$18

New open stock, Dinnerware, in flow blue and Florentine green, very pretty patterns, all special prices for Monday.

Toilet Sets.

An excellent assortment now on hand, in 4, 6, and 10 pieces, per set, from $1 00 up to $5

Bread and Butter Plates.

100 dozen Bread and Butter Plates, handsome floral patterns, value 75c dozen, to clear, Monday, at, each 5c

We have a Complete Line of Hammocks, at all prices.

WOODS' FAIR.

SECOND WARNING!

The Great Land Sale of Building Lots in the New Survey,

Home-Hurst

Begins June 27, and Ends July 4.
Positively One Week Only.

Special prices of all lots will be $119 to $197 on installments; $5 to $10 down, balance $3 to $9 per month, without interest.

Home-Hurst

This new survey faces on the north side of Lovett street, just east of Rectory, the grounds occupied by Ringling's circus (you know it, you were there), and comprises 68 building lots, but only 48 open for purchase now. The other 20 sold last year. Three new streets graded and city water mains laid. Two new brick dwellings now building.

ADVANTAGES

Around this survey cluster the leading and largest factories in London. What does this mean? A rapid increase in the value of these lots. These lots are not in the country but right in the heart of industrial London and close to public, separate schools, electric cars, etc, etc.

Title Perfect. Free Copy Registrar's Abstract. Free Deed.
No Taxes 1903. No Mortgages. No Interest.



Grasp Your Opportunities As They Fly Towards You.

Don't let this chance to get a fine lot at first prices and easy terms slip by. Go over the grounds. Look at the surroundings and, if you can read the "Signs of the Times," you will come to the conclusion that this is the greatest chance you ever had to secure a home and make money.

Remember, these prices only open during sale week. Select your lot and be on hand opening day.

Agents on the Grounds to Locate Lots Every Day of the Great Land Sale, from 5 p.m. Until Dark.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

OFFICES—The Peoples Building, 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Open every evening of the Great Land Sale from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

KING WILL ENTERTAIN

American Naval Officers to Be Given Good Time.

Portsmouth, England, June 20.—Preparations are being made to give a most hearty welcome to the American squadron on its arrival here from Kiel, King Edward is taking the liveliest interest in the event and will invite the officers to be his guests in London. He will entertain them at Buckingham Palace at a state ball July 8, and at a dinner July 9. On the latter day the petty officers and seamen on the American ships will be given a dinner on board the depot ship Duke of Wellington, in Portsmouth harbor. Ambassador Choate will give a dinner at the embassy July 10, and the naval authorities and the municipality of Portsmouth also have planned a number of entertainments, including a dinner to the officers at the town hall, July 11 and a naval reception and ball July 13, the men being given a luncheon and seats at the theater.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pyro Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

An underdone steak is better than a steak done over.

The majority may rule if the minority isn't made up of women.

FIVE WOMEN BULL FIGHTERS

Their Sensational Advent in the American Arena.

Beautiful Maidens From Madrid Do Battle With Infuriated Beasts at El Paso.

A scarlet cloak flung at the infuriated head of a harassed bull, a leap by the banderilla, a plunge that proved too quick for the opponent who on two feet tried to outwit the great brute on four, hoarse shouts as the excited spectators swayed in their seats to get a better view—and then the bleeding animal dashed across the arena with a woman almost impaled upon his horns.

High in the air the crazed brute tossed her, and she fell in a fainting heap on the ground, where she would have been gored and trampled to death had not the scarlet capes of other banderillas blinded the bull at that critical moment.

It was the Plaza de Toros, or Place of the Bulls, where I have had the novel experience of watching five women bull fighters just arrived from Spain and Mexico, says an El Paso correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

UTTERLY DEVOID OF PITY.

They are very pretty, these five daughters of a people to whom bull fighting is the most enjoyable sight in the world, and they are well-nigh as devoid of pity as the canvas which their brunette charms would handsomely adorn.

The accident delighted the large audience. It is half the allurement to those who frequent such places as the Plaza de Toros for some catastrophe to occur to the performers.

The girl was assisted from the arena while the game proceeded. She was not injured, strangely enough. A few bruises and a severe shaking up were all that prevented her reappearance that day.

The matadora, a woman, now the center of attention from the benches, stood ready to do her turn. The bull had sufficient strength left to make him an ugly adversary, so the brilliantly hued fighter in front of him adroitly set herself to the task of tiring him, until, made breathless, he should pause with knees together and head lowered, thus exposing to her alert eyes the vulnerable spot on the neck through which her sword must enter to reach his heart.

There was a flash of steel in the sunlight, but the great animal charged before it could descend. Then the woman did that which filled the crowd with delight. She struck the massive, moving target and leaped aside. The bull charged a second time. Again she stabbed him. Again he ground his fore feet into the earth, and this time the blade did its deadly work. His great carcass rolled over and the crowd went mad with glee.

THE GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

It was not until after the senoritas had finished their siestas the next day that I was allowed a personal introduction to them.

They turned upon me the battery of five pairs of coal black eyes. Their lips rivaled their capes in color; their hair, carefully and elaborately arranged, was as black as the velvet that embellished their costumes.

And the costumes—ah, what gorgeousness! Splendidly bespangled, they caught the light at bewildering angles wherever they moved. Each seemed a kaleidoscope of color. They were ready for the street parade in El Paso that takes place daily during their stay, when on a tallyho ride they challenge public attention and admiration. They wore richly embroidered boleros, satin blouses and short satin skirts. While in the ring petticoats are, of course, out of professional question, and they are clad as men.

Their capes—the inevitable garment of the toreador—are of heavy plush and velvet, and extremely elaborate. One can readily understand the reason for their length, breadth and thickness, intended as they are for the confusion of the bulls. Lined with white satin they are daily trailed in the dust, and have to be frequently renewed as to lining. In the arena the owners must never lose hold of their capes for a moment—it would score against them. The caps they wear are made of plush and are very clumsy. Slippers of noticeably small size encase their feet. No Spanish woman is ever too young or too told to take pride in the smallness of her feet.

TRAINED IN SLAUGHTER PEN.

The women bull fighters do not speak English, therefore I communicated with them through an interpreter. Much as I might deplore their vocation, I could not but pay tribute to the courage which had made competitors in a field that is supposed to demand the nerve and physical strength and skill of men only. Each was of superb development, easy and graceful in carriage, and with a complexion that even under rouge and powder evidenced the possession of fine health.

"Where did you get your earliest training?" I asked.

The answer was repellant.

"In the slaughted pens. It was there we learned how to stab to kill," was the calm reply of Mauricia Alvarez. Senorita Alvarez is the matadora, or espada, whose part in the performance is that of a "star," and whose special province it is to reach the bull's heart with a sword.

"And does the sight of slaughter never affect you?" was asked.

The senorita shrugged her plump shoulders. I looked inquiringly at her companions and was answered by the unanimous uplifting of shoulder and eyebrow and careless toss of the head, that more eloquently express indifference among the Latin races than words. Carmen Maria Almuhada spoke in voluble Spanish.

"Men have no scruples about killing animals," said she, "and why should women be different from men?" Four brunette heads nodded approval of her words.

"My father was a matador," said Mauricia Alvarez, proudly, "and a famous one. He was killed in the ring at Madrid five years ago."

HER FATHER'S SWORD.

"Are you not afraid when you encounter angry bulls in the ring?"

"My father, whose sword I now use, was not afraid. Why should I be, or my two sisters here? We are honored to uphold the name in the plazas. It shall not die out just because the men of our family can no longer keep it fresh with victory in the public mind. Our two brothers were matadors, fearless and skillful. One was killed by a bull, the other is now a cripple from being badly gored in the thigh. Alas, he will never fight any more. Think of that! Never to fight any more, after knowing for years what it was to be a victor and hear the cheers of the people! My poor brother! It is glorious to die in the ring, but to live only upon the memories of past conquests—that is terrible.

"The bulls we have to fight in Spain are much more vicious than yours of America. Ellos estan mucho grande," she added, indicating with a sweep of her muscular arm the superior beight—"mucho grande and muy male" (big and very bad). "Of course, we always realize the danger we are in, but we do not feel what you call nervous at all. We have never been seriously hurt, but then we do not expect to get off without any scratches. That would be too easy."

"You will be killed some day most likely," I predicted.

The Senorita Alvarez shrugged her plump shoulders again. She might have been contemplating the purchase of a mantilla for all the alarm that was apparent in her pretty face.

"Muy bien!" Very well), she answered briefly.

THE CHIEF MATADORA.

"I am the principal matadora," she continued in answer to a question. "I direct the others. Sometimes my sister Lolita assists me in dispatching the bull, but she does not strike so true as I, and then we lose some points."

"Why do you kneel on one foot when you meet the charge of the bull, in giving a stroke Cervera does not kneel and he is one of Spain's most famous fighters."

"It makes me stronger, and I strike my sword firmer. We have no picadora. We do all our fighting on foot. This increases the danger. The banderilleras must be very quick on their feet, else they will get killed."

Then their manager came in and announced that they must start.

"Adios!" they said in chorus. Five pairs of red lips parted bewitchingly over fixe rows of white teeth. "Adios!"

Bull fighters, like animal trainers are usually sacrificed on the altar of their profession by the power of their plaything. Narrow escapes only parry their fate for a time.

Antonio Cervera, one of the most famous bull fighters at the present time, has many scars from his encounters. Cervera never enters a ring but what he is cognizant of danger. He is one of the oldest fighters, being now 38 years old. He has appeared before royalty many times in Spain. He is such an expert in handling his sharp three-edged sword that death is dealt with a single stroke to the bull.

THEY LOVE BRUTALITY.

The patrons of the ring—and they include Americans as well as Mexicans, women as well as men—do not care to see the killing done humanely. It robs the sport of its most interesting feature. They want to get their money's worth.

Cervera says that bull fighting is not on the wane; that it is becoming more popular all the time. This is true. There would be very few bull fights in many parts of Mexico were it not that the Americans are the chief patrons. They are making it more popular. The peons have not the money to attend such "royal sport. It is an expensive luxury.

The brutality of the "game," where the odds are against the bull, can be no better demonstrated than by the action of 500 cowboys, who left the ring in Juarez in a body during the cattlemen's convention at El Paso, being unable to witness the torture of the horses and bulls.

And yet women attend these bull fights every Sunday as regularly as they go to church. They sit throughout all the killing—usually six bulls and as many horses are sacrificed—and find it "very exciting and interesting."

Good Words FOR MUNYON.

The Remarkable Experience of Neil O'Neil, London.



"I have suffered from Rheumatism for five years, principally in the arms and legs. My feet and ankles were badly swollen and I was laid up for five or six weeks in the doctor's care. I obtained very little relief and suffered greatly until I procured a trial vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure; this did me an extraordinary amount of good. I am now greatly benefited and can work as I did formerly."—Neil O'Neil, 183 Simcoe street, London, Ont.

If you are sick, if you have indigestion, if you are nervous, if your liver or blood is out of order, if you have any kidney disease, if you have piles, or any ailment, ask your druggist for "Munyon's Guide to Health." It is free and will tell you how to cure yourself for 25c. Thousands of testimonials.

Ants On Horseback.

A French traveler has discovered a new species of ant in Siam, or, at least, a new trait he has never before seen recorded. The creatures were small, of a gray color, and lived in damp places. They traveled often and in troops, which seemed to be under the direction of a commander who rode on "horseback." M. Meissen, the Frenchman, who noticed this peculiarity, was attracted to these groups by discovering that each company contained a large ant that traveled more rapidly than the others. Observing them more closely, he noticed that each large ant always carried a small gray ant upon its back, though the remainder of the troops were on foot. This mounted ant would ride out from the line, travel swiftly along the column from head to rear, and apparently overlook their maneuvers. M. Meissen concluded from what he saw that this species of ant, while on its travels, is under the direction of a commander, though such "ant horses" as the general rides must be rare and valuable, for he scarcely ever found more than one mounted ant in a colony.—Boston Budget.

Danger in Milk.

We are approaching the time of year when, with warmer weather, the infants of our great cities begin to die in their thousands from acute milk poisoning. Some months ago attention was drawn in these columns to the infantile mortality—one in six in the first year of life—that prevails in this country, due in the main to improper feeding. The axiom was also laid down that uncooked milk is an unsafe food. Now the British medical journal is publishing a series of articles on the milk supply of our large towns, with the hope of drawing public attention to the facts we have stated. Next week our contemporary will follow Queen Alexandra to Copenhagen and describe the methods employed in that city, where the handling of milk has reached the final stage of scientific cleanliness. When shall we realize generally in this country (as they do, for instance, at Battersea) the significance of the fact that the professional bacteriologist employs milk for choice, as the best medium upon which to grow his cultures of disease-producing germs?—London Chronicle.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think o' it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ALICE CALDER STOCK—SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST and choirmaster, St. Andrew's Church. Teaching resumed. Piano, pipe organ, harmony, singing. 640 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,527.

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 751 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

LEGAL CARDS.

JOHN F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc.—Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office, 99 Dundas street.

E. B. STONE, BARRISTER, ETC.—District manager Federal Life. Office, Masonic Temple.

STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC.—Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

HELLMUTH & IVEY—
IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 39. Money to loan, lowest rates. W. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Cool and showery.

New Wash Goods

The goods you have been waiting for that sold out so early. Another shipment reached us day before yesterday, and as we know how quickly they are going before we even have time to announce them in print to those who have been expecting them, we trust that you will accept this intimation at once. It's very necessary to do so if you want some of this lot.

36-inch Plain Mercerized Linen Scrim Suitings, in white, linen, reseda, and dark butcher linen. Per yard, only..... 50c
36-inch Crash Suiting, in reseda only. Per yard..... 20c
29-inch Plain Linens, in green, old rose, light and dark butcher blue, for embroidering. Per yard..... 25c

Great Sale of Soiled Curtains, Odd Curtains and Remnants.

Monday morning, sharp at 9 o'clock, we start this great sale. This is the sale we asked you to prepare for. It will eclipse all previous Curtain Sales that we've ever asked you to attend. Come early.

Soiled Sample Curtains at Half Price.

This lot is made up of sample pairs (full size) of most of our best selling patterns, in Nottingham Lace and Swiss Curtains. They are merely soiled through handling and showing to customers—otherwise they are perfect.

Regular $10 Curtains for.....$5 00
Regular $5 50 Curtains for.....$2 75
Regular $4 50 Curtains for.....$2 25
Regular $3 50 Curtains for.....$1 75
Regular $3 Curtains for.....$1 50
Regular $2 50 Curtains for.....$1 25
Regular $1 50 Curtains for.....$1 00
Regular $1 Curtains for..... 50c
Regular 50c Curtains for..... 25c

Don't Miss So Great a Chance.

Odd Pairs Clean and Fresh Curtains.

This lot is made up of the last one, two or three pairs of many of our best selling patterns. All fresh and clean. Couldn't be nicer or better value even at regular prices.

Regular $4 50 Curtains for.....$3 25
Regular $3 50 Curtains for.....$2 25
Regular $3 Curtains for.....$2 00
Regular $2 50 Curtains for.....$1 75
Regular $1 50 Curtains for.....$1 00
Our Special 50c Curtain still on sale.

REMNANTS OF CURTAIN NETS AND MUSLINS HALF PRICE.

This is a wonderful bargain lot of remnants in one to four yard ends of Swiss Nets, Ruffled Bobbinets, Ruffled Muslins and Book Muslins. Picking a bargain will be easy. We give you your choice of the whole lot at half regular price.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

OUR SYSTEM IS SIMPLE AND ACCURATE—Test measures, for irregular figures, receive special attention. Lessons to modistes, and designing and copying costumes. Individual instructions. Terms moderate. 233½ Dundas street, London.

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO, post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY Surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones, 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

Tenders Wanted!

Tenders for Refreshment Privileges for London Races, July 7, 8 and 9, 1903., will be received on Monday, June 22.

D. FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

b

CANADIAN PACIFIC

FOR DOMINION DAY 1903

Will Issue Return Tickets at Single First Class Fare

Going June 30 and July 1, returning until July 2, 1903, between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and east, and TO but NOT FROM Buffalo, N. Y.

"IMPERIAL LIMITED" (connection via North Bay) leaves Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, for Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Banff and British Columbia points. Time, Toronto to Vancouver, 95 hours. First-class sleeper, Toronto to Winnipeg and North Bay to Vancouver. First-class dining car, North Bay to Banff.

For rates, tickets and full particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent. W. FULTON, 161 Richmond street, London. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.
SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND Globe Insurance Company—Assets exceed $61,000,000. Losses paid since 1803, $200,000,000. Edward Towe—Office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (over Bank of Commerce). Note.—Funds to loan at 4½ per cent on farm and 4¾ per cent on city property. ywt

Queen Insurance Co.

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

Signed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Friday, July 24, 1903, inclusively, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 11, 1903.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 26c-wty

BINDER TWINE.

Will be sold at the Kingston Penitentiary to farmers at the following prices per pound, f.o.b., Kingston:
Pure Manila, 600 feet to the lb.....10¾c
Kingston Special, 500 feet to the lb... 9½c
¼c per lb less on ton lots.
Terms, cash with the order.
Address all communications to the Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston, Ont.
Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

J. M. PLATT, Warden.
Kingston, June 5, 1903. 24u-yt

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Ontario Loan & Debenture Co
Dividend No. 79.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th inst., and will be payable at the company's office on and after 2nd July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 20th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.
London, Ont., June 1, 1903. 22u-t

THE LONDON LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.
DIVIDEND No. 52.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum for the current half year has been declared, and is payable after the 30th day of June, 1903.

M. J. KENT,
Manager.
16k-t

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society
Dividend No. 62.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Society, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Society, Masonic Temple, Richmond street, London, on and after the second day of July, 1903.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 2nd day of July next, both days inclusive.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
London, June 11, 1903. 22k-13,20,27,30

Between two evils some men choose both.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BORN.

BAYLY—On Saturday, June 20, to Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moore Bayly, a son.

DIED.

BULLER—In this city, on June 18, 1903, William, the beloved husband of Catherine Buller, aged 64 years and 9 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 503 Pall Mall street, on Sunday, June 21, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. 27u

COTTER—In this city, on June 19, 1903, Bridget, the beloved wife of Cornelius Cotter, in her 49th year.

Funeral from her late residence, 302 Simcoe street, on Monday morning, June 22, at 8 o'clock, to St. Peter's Cathedral; mass at 8:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

Toronto papers please copy.

NOTICE TO CHURCHES.
Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. League anniversary services tomorrow. 11 a.m., Rev. C. T. Scott will preach; 7 p.m., a platform meeting will be held, to be addressed by Messrs. Matthews and Jeffries, of this city. Special music by the chair, and the London Male Quartet are expected to assist.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Morning and evening services as usual. Sabbath School at 2:45. All welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., "The Public Conscience." Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, ANGLICAN—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Wesley's Bicentenary."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. Wm. G. Howson will preach in the morning and Rev. C. T. Scott, the pastor, in the evening. Morning—Anthem, "O Saviour of the World" (Goff); offertory solo, "O Shining Light" (Adams). Evening—Anthem, "I Will Sing of Thy Power" (Sullivan); offertory anthem, "Magnificat in D" (Field); organ postlude, "Grand Offertoire in G" (Lefebvre-Wely).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Evening subject, "Taking the Heights." Strangers welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, minister. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—SABBATH, June 21—Morning, Rev. S. Salton; evenin, Rev. R. Fulton Irwin.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—The pastor will preach. Morning, "Warnings"; evening, "Treasure That Cannot be Stolen."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject, "Life's Calls and Men's Answers."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH, Maitland street—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class at 3 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Archdeacon Davis. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. Collection for the anniversary fund. The Rev. J. C. Farthing, rector of St. Paul's Woodstock, will preach at both services.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "The Praying Soldier"; 7 p.m., "Vicious Ignorance." Bible School at 3 o'clock. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor, Rev. Mr. Manning, B.A., of St. Marys, will preach at both services. Morning—Anthem, "Hear, O Lord" (Watson); solo, Mr. Crawford. Evening—Anthem, "The God of Abraham Praise" (Buck); solo, "I Will Not be Long," Miss Ainlay.

MEETINGS.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of the London and Southeastern Railway Company will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Richmond street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, 1903, at 4 o'clock p.m. J. W. Little, secretary and treasurer. May 26, 1903. 10k-t

LONDON CAMP, WOODMEN—UNVEILING ceremonies in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, on Sunday, June 21. Members meet in Carling Block at 2:30 p.m. 26u-wt

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF GOOD address for permanent position; $25 per month paid at start to right person; an exceptional opportunity for an ambitious girl. Address for particulars, giving references, Box 65, Advertiser. 28c

WANTED—OPERATORS, DRESSMAKERS and aprentices. Helena Costume Company. 26tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY LONDON Bolt and Hinge Works, Maitland street north. 23n

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply at 387 King street. 24tf

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. B. W. Bennett, 72 Hamilton road. 23n

OPERATORS, DRESSMAKERS AND apprentices wanted. Helena Costume Company, 198 King. 15bu

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT—McCormick's new biscuit factory; steady employment; big pay. 7tf

COOK WANTED. APPLY WELLINGTON House. 23tf

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT and candy departments; good wages, steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street, London.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

SPRINGBANK

Week Commencing June 22.

Doherty's $10,000 Canine Circus

15 White Poodles, including Dude and Dimple, waltzing dogs; also Flip, the only Poodle Somersault Dog in the world; 5 Acrobatic Dogs and Working Clown Dogs.

Ruby, the Serpentine Dancer.

Kelly & Reno, Grotesque Acrobats.

Lane & Lane, "The Funny Folks" in a Singing and Talking Act.

Illustrated Songs.

GRAND

CALEDONIAN GAMES

—AND—

SCOTTISH PICNIC

AT QUEEN'S PARK, LONDON, ONT., DOMINION DAY.

$1,070 in cash prizes for afternoon sports.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

Band concert, bayonet contest, broadsword contest, quarterstaff contest, Scottish dances by prizes-winners of the afternoon, exhibition Highland costumes, all the usual Springbank attractions, concluding with

A GRAND **FIREWORKS DISPLAY.**

RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARES on all railroads, good for three days. b

SUMMER SEASON—PALACE DANCING Academy—Private lessons any hour. All arrangements made for dancing parties at Springbank Pavilion by applying W. Lowery, at Pavilion, or Dayton & McCormick.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN, Studio and residence, 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Teaching continued through month of July. xt

LADIES' AID ICE CREAM SOCIAL—In Colborne Street Methodist Church, Tuesday evening; good programme. Admission, 10c. b

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS—OPEN every day during week. Sundays, 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. Swimming pond now open. Cole & Edmonds. t

HO! FOR THE OLD COUNTRY—Tickets to the Old Country at very lowest quotations. Tunisian sails 27th June; Parisian, 4th July; Lake Manitoba, 25th June; Campania, 25th June. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, third door north Bank of Commerce.

LAWN SOCIAL—MONDAY, JUNE 22; Chalmers Church grounds, Waterloo street; strawberries, cream and cake served. Admission, 10 cents. Good programme; orchestra and other music. b

GARDEN PARTIES, CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS—Choice programmes provided. Elite Mandolin Orchestra. C. B. Chapman, 91 Dundas street. 22c-t

$2 30—LONDON TO DETROIT AND return, Dominion Day, going Tuesday, June 30, and July 1; return not later than July 2. Cleveland and Toledo—Short route for Ohio. Get rates. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, third door north Bank of Commerce.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. 'Phone 1,570.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOYS WANTED. REASON'S PAPER Box Works, 80 Dundas street. 27c

BOYS WANTED FOR BOTTLING DEPARTMENT. Apply at Labatt's Brewery, corner Talbot and Simcoe streets. 27c

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN AS porter. Apply immediately, Queen's Hotel. 26c

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN; THOSE used to working around stave mill preferred. Apply London and Petrolea Barrel Company. 26c

AGENTS WANTING FIRST-CLASS permanent position, which will bring them a good yearly income, should write us. We are the largest growers of nursery stock in Canada. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

CARPENTERS WANTED—30c PER hour to first-class men, and steady employment. George Rathbone, Northcotte avenue, Toronto. 26c

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE; MUST be good penman. Box 60, Advertiser. 26c

AGENTS WANTED BY THE LARGEST direct importer and wholesale manufacturer of agents' household supplies in Canada; low prices and liberal terms. Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street, London.

OFFICE BOY WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16 or 17, for office. Apply in own handwriting to Box 64, Advertiser. 28c

WANTED—COACHMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and training of young horses; must be able to milk, also have a knowledge of gardening; must come well recommended. Apply W. M. Gartshore, "Beechwood," South London. 24n

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE—All the advantages of steady practice, instructions, etc., until competent; years saved; growing demand for graduates; positions guaranteed; tools presented; particulars mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 23bu

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WANTED for shipping room and factory. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf

WANTED—IF YOU EVER CANVASSED for anything, or ever expect to, send me your address and I'll surprise you with a prosposition. Wesley Linscott, Brantford. 14un

BREAD BAKERS WANTED AT ONCE—Men proficient and willing to do every kind of work. Apply Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 18tf

SMART YOUNG MARRIED MAN wanted for one of our city bread wagons; permanent position. Apply at once, Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 22tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

WRINKLES CAN BE REMOVED, youthful complexion renewed, by using Madame Kennedy's preparations. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.

WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,231.

WANTED.

WANTED—$650 ON FIRST MORTGAGE, at 5 per cent. For particulars apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt



An Advertiser want ad. breaks all records in the quantity and quality of returns.

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10 Words - 3 Insertions - 20c.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LADY'S BICYCLE ("DOMINION")—FOR sale, cheap; good repair. Apply 526 King street. 26c

FOR SALE—DRUG FIXTURES. APPLY Box 55, Belgrave, Ont. 25k

FOR SALE—LONDON STREET RAILWAY Company's stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

FISH IS PROPER MEAT FOR HOT weather—F. S. Onn keeps all kinds, fresh daily. 'Phone 1,296.

ALL KINDS OF GASOLINE AND GAS engines repaired. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

BAIN TOILET AND MEDICAL COMPANY have removed to old premises, 340 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 85tf

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

REFRIGERATORS, GASOLINE STOVES and all kinds of stoves for wood and coal. A large stock of second-hand furniture at F. Keene's, 141 King street.

ONE LADY'S BICYCLE—PERFECT condition, almost new; cost $45; to clear, $10. Apply Mr. Burgess, Woods' Fair. 28u

FOR SALE—HERCULES AND LION brand Portland cement; best on market. For rates apply Grey and Bruce Portland Cement Company, Limited, Owen Sound.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND a good supply of good mixed blocks, at $2 50 per half-cord. Good dry hardwood and hard and soft coal at the lowest cash price. Green & Co., 495 York street. 'Phone 1,391.

TENDERLOINS, FRESH DAILY—Sausages and bologna and fresh pork always on the counter, and sold at bottom prices. Stalls 1 to 5, Market. G. A. Anderson. ywt

—BOOKBINDING—

Magazines, Law Books, Music, Bibles, bound any style—expensively or cheaply.

DON'T ALLOW

your numbers to be scattered around the house or office, and never know where to find them, when by sending them to the address below you can have them bound so as to be an ornament to your library and a pleasure to use.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,

'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

ONE PURE BRED SHORTHORN BULL, 14 months old; dark red. J. D. Thompson, Derwent, Ont. b

LADIES—OUR HARMLESS REMEDY relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 28n-t

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S COLUMBIA wheel; nearly new. Apply 354 York. b

TOP BUGGY FOR SALE—NEARLY new. Apply 10 Market Lane. 16c-6,11,20

IMPERIAL BICYCLES — HANDSOME new models, also good second-hand wheels. Terms easy. Large stock tires and sundries. Cunningham's, East London.

ALL GENUINE BAIN GOODS ARE stamped. The Bain Toilet and Medical Company, 198½ Dundas street.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON Beds—Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

WE ARE OFFERING 25 ORGANS AT $10, $15, $20, payable $1 and $2 per month. These organs are in first-class condition and guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence.

HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD BY THE reliable clairvoyant; send birth date, one dime and 2c stamp. Prof. Carl, 490 N. Clark street, Chicago. b

$20 00 EARNS $1,000 00 IN ONE MONTH—This represents average profits for past six months. In six weeks recently $1,562 was earned on a $20 investment. A straightforward, honorable business proposition, coming from a corporation with $100,000 capital. National Bank references. Write for particulars. Star and Crescent Company, Department 41, 226-228 La Salle street, Chicago. b

ONE DOLLAR MAY SECURE $3,000 stock certificate that will pay an income for life. Investigate this remarkable opportunity. Bankers' Guaranty Company, Detroit, Mich. 22k-t

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

DERMATOLOGY.

NOTICE THE LINES IN YOUR FACE, caused by those new shoes pressing your corns, and also notice how awkwardly you walk. Have your corns and bunions scientifically treated at 288 Princess avenue, any Thursday, Friday or Saturday. ywt

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

BRISTOL & STERLING—HOUSE MOVERS. Brick buildings a specialty. 344½ Richmond street. 28uk

TO LET—A NUMBER NICE NEW summer cottages, Ipperwash Beach, Kettle Point, Lake Huron. Good boating, bathing, fishing. All provisions and groceries delivered at cottage. Particulars apply Charles Rogers, Ravenswood P. O., or R. Ovens, 225 Queen's avenue, London. 4n-t

TO LET—LARGE HOUSE, 832 RICHMOND; in good repair; suitable for two families. Apply 829 Richmond. 20k-wtyt

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, RECTORY street. Apply Ferguson & Co., 399 Richmond street. 28c-twt

SMALL COTTAGE—NEWLY PAPERED; stable, etc. 647 William street. B. C. McCann. 26c

TO LET — HOUSE, 112 CARLING street; immediate possession. Alex. Harvey. b

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE; New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley; every convenience. Apply Mrs. E. N. Hunt, 356 Dundas street. 22tf

TO LET—SUMMER COTTAGE, FRASER Heights, Port Stanley; inspection invited. Apply to George M. Reid, London, Ont. 28k-tywt

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Port Stanley; one or two months. Address Box 61, London Advertiser. 26c

TO RENT—296 GROSVENOR STREET, a new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms; rent very reasonable to good tenant. P. Walsh, 110 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,021. 6tf

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE OF NINE rooms; possesion immediately. 196 Central. Apply 648 Waterloo street. 27c-vty

TO LET—511 PICCADILLY STREET, $12 per month; 1,088 Frances street, for sale. Avery Casey, barrister.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company.

TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 59tf

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street, 'phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street—Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 9. 'Phone 522.

MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. "Massage," a cure for insomnia, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., 253 Queen's avenue.

HOMEOPATHY—DR. JARVIS HAS REMOVED to 715 Dundas street.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital. 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton—Special attention paid to diseases of children.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.

HOTEL CARDS.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND STATIONERY business; old established and centrally located. Address Box 63, this office. 28n

FOR SALE—THE WHITE SULPHUR Springs and Mineral Baths. Apply 61 Elmwood avenue, South London. 10bu-tyw

REAL ESTATE.

FARM—100 ACRES—WILL BE SOLD IN one or two lots; a bargain; north half lot 18, con. 6, Westminster. Apply Mrs. Blaikie, 373 Dundas street, London, or James Blaikie, White Oak P. O. 24bu 56u

FOR SALE—A VERY COMFORTABLE home, convenient to church, school, street car and store; first-class neighborhood; large lot; beautiful grounds. 12 Cathcart street, between Bruce and Elmwood avenue. 22n-tzywvt

FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. Cook's Shoe Store, 167 Dundas street. 87tf

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM, IN GOOD state of cultivation, lot 22, con. 2, Biddulph Township; brick house, two frame barns in good repair; convenient to church, public and high schools. Apply Mrs. Robert Cooper, Clandeboye P. O. 24bu-ywt

COTTAGES NOS. 74 AND 84 MAITLAND street for sale cheap on easy terms. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street. 22k-tywt

202 SIMCOE STREET FOR SALE OR exchange for cottage. Apply on premises. b

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR PASTURE—A 100-acre farm, lot 22, con. 1, south of Egremont road, Adelaide, 2½ miles from Strathroy; soil, clay loam; frame house and bank barn. For particulars apply L. W. Shipley, Strathroy, Ont. 28h-ty

YOU MAY REDUCE YOUR $6 A month house to $2 50 a month by a $50 cash payment, and a 5 per cent monthly mortgage on our of our $600 properties. Other workmen have secured this bargain; why not you? London Soap Company. 28tf

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN South London. Apply 10 Market Lane. 16c-6,10,20

SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL SALE.

St. James Street—Very superior two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof; contains 10 rooms; all modern up-to-date plumbing, electric light, furnace, plate glass, etc., etc., etc.; corner lot. Price, $3,700.

Hyman Street—Handsome two-story and attic brick, stone foundation; contains 10 rooms; well finished; grate, furnace, gas, electric light; all modern plumbing; art and plate glass; very handsome property. Price, $4,000.

Dundas Street—A pair of two-story semi-detached brick residences, stone foundation; each contains 10 rooms; furnace, gas, modern plumbing; everything in first-class condition. Price for the pair, $7,500.

$15,000—Handsome three-story brick residence, containing large drawing-room, library, morning room, dining-room, halls and kitchen on ground floor; 7 large bedrooms, with grates in 4; bathroom, halls, etc., first floor; billiard room and three other large rooms on second floor; large grounds, with shrubbery; property cost $25,000. One of London's most handsome homes.

If you want the best class of residences, we have a large number from which you can select.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Monager.
Telephone 642. 28t-tf

LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Fine lot, Wortley road, near new Normal School, cheap for quick sale. Gordon Estate, two of the finest acres in the city, corner Cheapside and Maitland streets, $1,000. Double frame house, 150 feet frontage, corner Grosvenor and Maitland streets, $800. Lots on Partridge street, $150 each. Cheap lots in Marsh property, corner Piccadilly and Waterloo. First-class modern residence, corner Princess avenue and Wellington street, $15,000. 857 Adelaide street, modern brick house, 8 rooms, fine location, $1,200 buys it. Splendid building lot, 54x330, Colborne street, adjoining church. W. D. BUCKLE.

J. F. SANGSTER'S PARTIAL LIST.

FOR SALE—Nice two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, fine parlor, with new coal grate; large dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; good stable and driveshed; lot 66x165; would take cottage in part.

GOOD FRAME COTTAGE—Furnace; Hamilton road.

VACANT LOT—Horton street.

A PAIR OF FRAME HOUSES—Central; pays 12 per cent.

MODERN COTTAGE—Richmond street south.

1¼-STORY BRICK COTTAGE—Modern; Hellmuth avenue.

J. F. SANGSTER,
b 112 Masonic Temple.

Thos. C. Knott Bulletin

81 BYRON AVENUE—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences; lot 48x180. Snap, $2,900.

144, 146 and 148 BATHURST STREET, near Richmond—Three brick cottages; 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Price on application.

788 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, near Rectory street. $600.

790 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, near Rectory street. $900.

120 RECTORY STREET—Large frame cottage; lot 40x120. Snap, $1,100.

124 RECTORY STREET—Large frame cottage; lot 69x120 feet; corner of Van street. $1,200.

138 CENTRAL AVENUE—Large brick cottage, near Talbot street; large lot. Will sell on monthly payments if required. Call and get price.

518 RICHMOND STREET—Large brick, modern conveniences; easy terms. $3,200.

659 MARSHALL STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; bakeshop in rear, good oven. Snap, $425.

499 PICCADILLY STREET — Large frame cottage, brick foundation, good cellar; cheap, cash. $950.

55 MILES STREET—Frame cottage; cheap, cash. $450.

3 ST. GEORGE STREET—Brick two-story; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. $1,925.

33 BRUCE STREET—Brick-veneer, two-story; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen; lot 42x265. $1,800.

4 YORK STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; monthly payments if desired. $1,450.

342 THAMES STREET—Frame cottage; on monthly payments if desired. $650.

STORE—489 Richmond street, $3,500.

VACANT LOTS—81 feet Oxford street, near Hellmuth avenue, $15 per foot. 40 feet Oxford street, near Colborne, $10 50 per foot. 40 and 50 feet, Wellington street, near Victoria, $6 per foot. Waterloo street, near Cheapside street, $7 per foot. Renwick avenue, near Cheapside street, $5 per foot. Riverview avenue, $5 per foot. Also lots on Dreaney avenue, Inkerman street, Mamelon street, Redan street and Marmora street, which will be sold cheap on easy terms; and a large number of other vacant lots.

SEVEN ACRES, BRICK STREET—Brick cottage, frame barn, fruit trees; lot fronts on both Ridout street and Wortley road; can be subdivided. Call and get particulars.

SIX ACRES, BRICK STREET—$900.

Agent for Parke and Woodview Estates, South London.
Money to loan.
THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate Agent, Masonic Temple.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

CAIRO, north of Bothwell—A frame store and dwelling, with outbuildings, etc., etc.; 25 acres of prime land; now rented at $300 per year. Price, $2,500. This store has a good general business, with a turnover of $10,000 yearly. A grand investment for a good business man.

DUNDAS STREET—A splendid two-story brick residence, 11 rooms, in perfect order; large brick barn; lot 57x220 feet. At a reasonable price.

JOHN STREET—A new two-story house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,600.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, modern; frame barn; lot 40x200 feet. Price, $2,300.

CRAIG STREET—A large brick cottage, 10 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 66x180 feet.

716 COLBORNE STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, outside blinds; shade trees. At a low figure; inspect at once.

BRIGHTON STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,150.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 66x180 feet. Price, $950.

HILL STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 33x165 feet. Price, $1,100.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,800.

296 GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 38x140 feet. At a bargain; owner leaving the city.

ELIZABETH STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,300.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms; in good order; lot 49x200 feet. At a bargain.

PROOF LINE ROAD—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, with 8 acres of prime land. At a reasonable price.

SIMCOE STREET—A large two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms; in good order; lot 33x190 feet. Price, $1,800.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $950.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation; good lot. Price, $1,350.

FRANCES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms; lot 70x150 feet. Price, $900.

YORK STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price $925; cheap.

SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS south of the Hamilton road, Ironton Park, Richmond street north, Grosvenor street, Evergreen avenue, with numerous other lots to select from.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited.

78 Dundas St., London. Phone 696

NOW IS THE TIME for intending purchasers of city, town or farm property to go on a tour of inspection. The first thing necessary is to secure one of our lists, containing a description of 700 farms, also a large number of city and town properties.

The following are some of our city, town and farm properties:

STANLEY STREET—1½-story brick house, modern. $3,200.

GREY STREET—1½-story brick, modern. $2,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—1½-story frame. $925.

OXFORD STREET—2½-story brick, 3 acres land. $4,300.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick, modern. $4,000.

WELLINGTON STREET—Two-story brick store and dwelling. $4,000.

VILLAGE OF NEWBURY—Frame hotel, doing good business; will exchange for farm. $4,500.

TOWN OF AYLMER—Grist mill and elevator, doing thriving business. $10,000.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES in the Township of Stephen, County of Huron; brick house, good outbuildings, A1 location; all drained by tile; clay loam soil. Price, $11,400. Owned by John Hepburn.

JAMES BURROWS,
bd&w Manager.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

TWO-STORY BRICK—Stone foundation, 10 rooms, choice garden (large and small fruits), large front and side lawn, tennis court, one acre of ground; corner Duchess avenue and Edward streets. Price on application.

TWO-STORY BRICK—Stone foundation, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, handsomely decorated; lot 54x150; William street. Price on application.

FRAME COTTAGE—Seven rooms; stable; lot 36x100; Simcoe street. $750.

FRAME HOUSE—Lot 33x100; Dufferin avenue. $1,300.

DOUBLE FRAME COTTAGE—Lot 55x98; paying 12 per cent; Grey street, $1,200.

1½-STORY BRICK—Eight rooms; lot 80x134; Grosvenor street. $1,500.

FRAME COTTAGE—Seven rooms, gas and city water; lot 54x148. Sydenham street. $1,300.

TWO-STORY FRAME—Brick foundation, 9 rooms; 1 acre; Forward avenue. $1,800.

1½-STORY FRAME—Brick foundation, 7 rooms, bath, etc; Wellington street. $1,750.

1½-STORY FRAME—Seven rooms; lot 52x168; Mary street. $850.

TWO-STORY BRICK—Nine rooms, modern; lot 47x142; Hyman street. $4,000.

TWO-STORY BRICK—Nine rooms, 4 grates, furnace, bath, etc; brick stable; lot 66x160; Albert street. $4,000.

FRAME COTTAGE—Brick foundation, 7 rooms; extra lot, 33x204; Queen's avenue. $1,800.

TWO-STORY BRICK—Nine rooms; large lot, 100x185; Queen's avenue. $3,200.

1½-STORY BRICK—Stone foundation, gas, furnace, bath etc.; central; 8 rooms; Colborne street. $3,150.

CARFRAE ESTATE—Brick cottage, modern; 5 acres; will be sold en bloc or in lots; Carfrae street.

FRAME COTTAGE—With 18 building lots, Colborne street. $2,200.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS—Central avenue, Egerton, Mabel, Princess avenue, Colborne, King, Waterloo and William streets.

LARGE LIST TO CHOOSE FROM.
DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE,
'Phone 1,525. 6 Albion Block.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank of Commerce Building (second floor), Richmond street.

Rosamond

Was a dainty colonial maid, of revolutionary sympathies and an imperious temper all her own.

The memory of her personality and piquant charm is pleasingly expressed in this latest of successful odors.

Rosamond has become instantly popular wherever she has been "introduced."

Cairncross & Lawrence

are headquarters for this dainty Perfume, and are displaying a large assortment of exquisite odors from many of the celebrated perfumers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE DESIRES an engagement. Apply at 361 Oxford street. 28n

YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES POSITION with small family as housekeeper. Apply Box 62, this office. 26c

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT SCHOOL CHILDREN'S PICNIC, Springbank, or on street car, lady's fawn raincoat. Liberal reward for return to London Advertiser. 27c

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING, STAR-SHAPED brooch, set with stones. Reward on return to this office. 27u

STRAYED — FOUR HORSES, ONE black gelding, one gray gelding, one brown driving mare, tail banged, and black driving gelding, lame behind; last seen on Brick street. Reward. City Gas Company. 27c

LOST—BLACK LEATHER CHATELAINE bag. Reward for return to London Advertiser. 27c

LOST—CATCHING GLOVE, ON RICHMOND, near Dufferin avenue. Finder please leave at Advertiser office. 27c

MASSEUSE.

MRS. RAY GADSBY, MASSEUSE, HAS removed to 320 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

AUCTION SALES.

Executors' Sale of Residential Properties.

There will be offered for sale by J. W. Jones, at his auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, London, on Saturday, June 27, at 3 p.m.: Parcel 1—That two-story brick residence on the corner of Byron avenue and Teresa street, and known as No. 95 Byron avenue. Parcel 2—That brick cottage, No. 10 Teresa street. These properties are in the best residential part of South London, and are in a good state of repair.

Terms: Ten per cent at time of sale; sufficient to make one-third in 30 days thereafter; the balance may remain on mortgage at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. For full particulars apply to the LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, or J. W. JONES, Auctioneer. 22u-t

Choice Residential Property by Auction.

J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr. L. H. Dawson to sell at his rooms, 242 Dundas street, London, on Saturday, June 27, at 3 p.m., that most desirable residence, No. 379 Princess avenue, with a frontage of 34 feet, by 198 feet deep.

This house contains 8 rooms, together with all modern conveniences. There is also a good orchard, well stocked with fruit trees and small fruits.

Terms: Ten per cent at time of sale, balance in ten days. For further particulars apply to AVERY CASEY, solicitor, or J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 26c-wtw

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, piano, etc., at 83 Elmwood avenue, South London, on Thursday, June 25, at 10:30 a.m.—J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr. A. H. Wheeler to sell his household effects, comprising grand upright piano, drawing-room suite in odd pieces, center tables, pictures, fine Turkish portieres, lace and chenille curtains, parlor and hanging lamps, hallstand, bookcase, couch, easy chairs, rockers, Brussels carpets, rugs, Japanese matting, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, silverware, crockery, glassware, mantel clock, contents of 4 bedrooms in oak and walnut suites, mattresses, springs, toiletware, cook stove, grate stove, Russian stove, adjustable go-cart, garden tools, kitchen utensils, etc. J. W. JONES,
28u-tx Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, piano, etc.—J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. H. Beaton to sell at her residence, 473 Park avenue, on Wednesday, June 24, at 10:30 a.m., the whole of her household effects, comprising Emerson piano, drawing-room suite in odd pieces, onyx stand, lace and chenille curtains, rope portieres, easel, rockers, ottomans, hallstand and chairs, Brussels carpets, rugs, sewing machine, clock, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, contents of 3 bedrooms in suites, mattresses, springs, toiletware, iron and brass bed, Universal range, gas stove, veranda chairs, kitchen utensils, crockery, etc.
b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

Rev. T. Mason, at the Methodist parsonage, Muncey, Caradoc; Tuesday, June 23; household furniture and effects; sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

RE THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE infant child of Jessie Milne Bennett, deceased.—Application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex, after twenty days from the date hereof, on behalf of John P. Brimacombe, of London, Ontario, letter carrier, for an order appointing him guardian of Edna Milne Bennett, infant child of the said Jessie Milne Bennett, deceased. London, June 6, 1903. JOHN P. BRIMACOMBE, by BUCHNER & GUNN, his solicitors. 16c-t

The Force Food Co.

Girls Wanted

AT ONCE.

Can make from $4.50 to $6.00 per week. $3.00 guaranteed to beginners.

Apply 132 York St.

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LONDON ADVERTISER CO., (Limited).

London, Saturday, June 20.

A Government Railroad—Is It Practicable?

The extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Winnipeg has been suggested as a policy for the Dominion Government, in preference to subsidizing the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M. P. P., in the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, says that the Intercolonial scheme is advocated by the majority of the Liberal members of the Legislature. The sentiment in favor of public ownership is a healthy one, and has had much to do with modifying railway legislation, and creating in Parliament a more vigilant regard for the public interests. The alternative of a Government road to Winnipeg has been freely canvassed at Ottawa by members of both parties. If the Government looked only to party advantage the project would commend itself, as it would put a great engine of patronage in the hands of the party in power. While the construction of the road would present no practical difficulties, the Government may well hesitate when the chances of failure or success in operating it are weighed. A Government railroad would have no branch lines in any of the provinces to serve as feeders. The Grand Trunk Pacific will have as a tributary the whole Grand Trunk system, which covers Ontario with a network of lines. The Canadian Pacific Railway also covers Ontario and Quebec. It may be taken for granted that the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific would look with no great favor on a Government system to Winnipeg. The latter would be in a position to handle export business from Winnipeg to tidewater, and all traffic originating on its own lines, but it could not serve Ontario except by a working arrangement with the other railroads. The probability is that the Government road would be sidetracked, so far as inter-provincial business is concerned. It would get no traffic from the C. P. R., which has its own transcontinental line, while the Grand Trunk would hardly be disposed to encourage Government ownership by turning over to the Government road shipments for the Northwest originating on the Grand Trunk lines. At any rate, the Grand Trunk would not have the same interest in promoting and facilitating traffic between the east and the west over an all-Canadian route, as it would have if it were a transcontinental road. Another question to be considered is the route. In order to reduce the distances and provide for the carriage of products from the prairies to tidewater at the minimum of cost, the Grand Trunk Pacific has been projected in an air-line from Quebec to a point north of Lake Nepigon, where it takes a southerly dip toward Winnipeg. The Intercolonial could not be extended from its present terminus, Montreal, to Winnipeg, unless it took a roundabout course, a fatal objection when every superfluous mile of railroad adds to the cost of operating it. The C. P. R., it is true, follows the same route, but the C. P. R. takes a short cut through the State of Maine to reach a winter seaport, whereas the Intercolonial takes a long detour via Quebec and New Brunswick. Obviously the only plan would be to build from Quebec; and the corollary of an extension of the Intercolonial to Winnipeg would be an extension into the Province of Ontario as a feeder for the main line and perhaps the construction of branches in Manitoba and the Northwest. We have merely summarized the arguments against a Government transcontinental road, as they have presented themselves to the members at Ottawa. The Government may be excused if it refuses to commit the country and pledge the public credit to an undertaking so enormous, and so uncertain in its prospects. While the Government is not prepared to go in for public ownership of railroads on a large scale, it has made a very great advance on the old policy of free gifts to railroad promoters. This is illustrated in the method of assisting the Canadian Northern, and will be seen when the Grand Trunk Pacific proposals are brought down. The principle of public control over railroad rates is now firmly established.

Gamey's Performance.

Gamey's speech is worth reading. If any further evidence had been needed to stamp him as a vulgar scoundrel, Gamey himself supplied it in the tirade of vilification which he poured out in the Legislature. Unfortunately for the honor of the House, the disgrace was not his own alone. It was shared by the majority on his side of the House, who applauded his vile attacks on Chancellor Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge, and laughed at the indecency of his epithets. The body of his speech had been written for him by a practiced hand, and had he stuck to his text he might have come out of the performance without adding to a load of infamy which would have crushed anyone less brazen and shameless. His diseased egotism led him to deck out his story with patches of his own rhetoric. It was easy to tell when he strayed from his manuscript by the unspeakable coarseness of his language. Sir John Boyd he called "the great high muck-a-muck." He wondered how Mr. Stratton could "put up such a rat of a story." The editor of the Globe was "a religious monstrosity." Chief Justice Falconbridge "didn't amount to a hill of beans." He wished Chancellor Boyd was there and he would "rub it into him." The judges had made for themselves "a coat of mud." Mr. Johnston, counsel for the defense, was "a blustering, bluffing lawyer."

"Johnston, who was he? Ebenezer Forsyth Blackie Johnston; he was the defender of the accused murderers Hyams. He was the defender of the accused murderer Sifton, and he was the defender of the accused Provincial Secretary."

Again:

"Who was this man McEvoy? He didn't believe he had much reputation for any other kind of thing than that. He was the man who got together enough evidence to clear Sifton of a charge of murder, of which he thought everyone believed him guilty. He and Johnston were the chaps. He wasn't saying who stole the leaves, but he himself was never alone in the Crossin office after Mr. McEvoy saw the books. He would leave the country to judge whether McEvoy stole the leaves or not."

These are samples of the Billingsgate with which the speech reeked from beginning to end. He shamefully abused his privilege as a member of Parliament in employing language and making accusations, which if repeated outside the House would land him in a court of justice. If his invective was strong, his defense was pitiably weak. He excused his flight to Buffalo by saying that he wanted to get away from the threats of Government supporters. This is the first intimation that his nerve ever failed him. The theft of the missing cash-book, as we have seen, he lays at the door of one of the counsel for the defense, a cowardly stab at Mr. McEvoy's reputation, since the latter has no redress for calumnies uttered on the floor of the House. Gamey made no attempt to explain why he falsified the bank deposit slips, or why he told one story at Buffalo, as to the origin of the $900 which he deposited to the credit of the Crossin Company, and another story in the witness box. His speech was that of a moral pervert, who, having committed a crime, will go to the most desperate lengths in the effort to save himself from the consequences.

Bishop Baldwin's Rebuke.

[Hamilton Times.]

That was something of a scorcher which Bishop Baldwin gave to the laymen of Huron Diocese at the synod. If that exhortation does not put new life and energy into the army of shirkers, their case is hopeless, indeed. There ought to be virtue in such plain speaking.

The Verb "To Get."

[Toronto News.]

But, the whole verb, "to get," is a poor verb in modern acceptance, anyhow. It has the vaguest possible connotation, is only used when we are too lazy to define our meaning further, or frequently is absolutely pleonastic. The man who tells you, "I have got a cow," may mean, "I have bought, or stolen, or acquired, a cow," in which case he is referring vaguely to a definite and probably recent event. But it is ten to one that he means not a syllable more than that he has, owns and possesses an animal of the bovine genus of mammalia. He may never have acquired it. He may have been born the possession of it, or it may have been forced upon him. He will still say, "I have got a cow," and he will not be using bad English. But if he wants to talk American, he will say, "I have gotten a cow," and if he prefers unexceptionable, tasteful, literary English, "I have a cow."

W. S. Gilbert's Admission.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Here is a letter recently sent by W. S. Gilbert, the famous librettist and playwright, to a London newspaper:

"There is a line in your issue of May 15 that must have sent a thrill of joy through many a worthy home. I refer to the line in an article headed 'A Naval Battle,' in which I am referred to as the 'late W. S. Gilbert.' I am always sorry to spoil sport, but common candor compels me to admit (reluctantly), that I am still alive."

It is very good; but hardly as good as Mark Twain's protest against the reports of his death as being "greatly exaggerated."

Not Much Difference.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Restaurant Proprietor (to guest) — It's too bad you have had to wait so long. Our men have just gone on a strike. How long since you gave your order?

Guest—About half an hour. I didn't know there was a strike. I thought it was merely the usual delay.

The Girls Were Loaded.

[Huntington, Va., Herald.]

"The stage presented a pretty scene. In the first row were the graduates, ten young girls, dressed in white, each carrying a large bunch of carnations and one young man."

Who Knows This Man?

[Tit-Bits.]

"Oh, he is a born debater!" said one friend to another the other day. "There is nothing he likes better than an argument. He won't even eat anything that agrees with him."

Uneasy Lies the Head.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

King Peter—I see my latest ukase is ignored. What is the reason?

Gen. Krackovitch—The army failed to approve of it, your majesty.

King Peter—It did, eh?

Gen. Krackovitch—Yes, your majesty, it just did, with a big, big D.

King Peter—Say, I'd like to know who is running this country?

Gen. Krackovitch—Gimme something harder. It's the army, your majesty.

King Peter—It is! Well, I'd like to know where I come in!

Gen. Krackovitch—Well, the army can tell you mighty quick where you'll go out if you make any trouble.

King Peter—Hang it all, I was almost sure I wouldn't like this job. Those confounded soldiers don't show me any respect. Why, only last night I was passing the barracks when a lot of fellows in front of it began singing, "Pete, Pete, is a gilded cheat." That's a pretty sort of verse to sing about a reigning monarch. What does it mean?

Gen. Krackovitch — I'm afraid it means, your majesty, that the boys are getting ready for another king hunt.

King Peter—Gee whizovitch! I knew I wouldn't like this jobovitch.

HAGUE FOLLOWS BRITAIN'S LEAD

Will Not Recognize Servian Provisional Government.

PETER AT MERCY OF THE ARMY

Will Probably Ask the Regicides to Absent Themselves Until Trouble Blows Over.

Belgrade, June 20. — Great Britain has practically broken off diplomatic relations with Servia. The British ambassador, G. F. Bonham, leaves here Monday for England. The consul of Great Britain, W. G. Thesiger, will take charge of British interests.

The new Servian constitution was gazetted today, together with a decree abolishing the constitution of April 6, 1901, and all ordinances contravening the new constitution.

The Hague, June 20. — The Dutch representative at Belgrade has been instructed to assume the same attitude as Great Britain towards the provisional government of Servia.

THE KING'S PREDICAMENT.

Belgrade, June 20. — Unless King Peter is prepared to altogether ignore the foreign demands for the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga, his only means of satisfying any requirements appears to be to persuade the criminals to absent themselves until quiet is restored, when they will be permitted to resume their places in the army. The provisional government hold office solely at the will of the army, and should King Peter promise to punish the officers implicated, it is as likely as not that the army will force the withdrawal of the invitation to occupy the throne. It is suggested in official circles that Russia may possibly advise the officers concerned to so absent themselves.

FEAR CRITICISM.

Belgrade, June 20. — The alarmist reports regarding alleged events at Constantinople are deliberately concocted with the connivance of the Servian officials with the object of diverting the attention of the people from the hostile criticism of events in Servia, in the now arriving foreign newspapers.

LOOPS THE LOOP; MAY DIE

Substitute for Regular Performer Tries Feat and Breaks His Skull.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—Will Zimmerman, aged 20 years, tried to loop the loop in this city in place of Ray Stevens, who is again laid up with broken ribs from the feat, but fell from the top and fractured his skull. The doctors say he will die. The authorities will stop the trials.

A LAZY MAN'S DEVICE

He Breaks His Finger to Avoid Hard Work.

Dublin, Ind., June 20.—David Hardy, a prisoner in the Delaware County Workhouse, deliberately broke his left forefinger at the jail in order to avoid cracking stone. Hardy is a one-legged man and a professional tramp. Wednesday, when put to work on the stone pile, he balked and refused to work. The block and tackle was finally resorted to, and Hardy Thursday morning, seeing no other way out of working, made up his mind to dodge the law. According to fellow-prisoners, before he had worked fifteen minutes he laid his finger upon one of the large stones, and, lifting his hammer, struck it a vicious blow. The finger was badly bruised and it will probably be necessary to amputate it. Hardy, however, did not work and seems satisfied.

27 YEARS IN PRISON

A Woman Is Free After Long Expiation.

New York, June 20.—After 27 years behind prison bars Mrs. Emma Wimple is free through the pardon granted her a few days ago by Governor Odell. She was sentenced to life imprisonment for poisoning her husband and entered Sing Sing, a pretty girl of 18, to emerge now a grayhaired woman of 45. Fifteen months ago she was found to be losing her reason and was taken to the asylum from which she has just been liberated. She may soon entirely recover, and will live with the sister of her husband. She poisoned the latter as the outcome of a love affair, and the young man who was tried as her accomplice and also sentenced for life died in prison many years ago.

Too Windy For Race.

London, June 20.—Owing to the fact that a gale is sweeping over the channel the start in the annual yacht race from Dover to Heligoland for Emperor William's cup, arranged for today, has been postponed until Monday.

Municipal Telephones.

Winnipeg, Man., June 20. — The city council is considering a proposition for installing a municipal telephone company. It is claimed it would not be necessary to charge more than half the present rate to those who use telephones.

Preparing For Trouble.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 20. — Governor Cummins upon receipt of advices that a crisis was approaching in the street railway strike at Dubuque, issued orders today to mobilize three additional companies of militia at that point.

Record Price For Hogs.

Macy, Ind., June 20. — Record prices were paid at the Poland China swine sale here. The aggregate sales of the two days were more than $60,000 for the ninety-six head that were offered. The highest price paid for one hog was for Ideal Sunrise, which approximated $17,867.

A half-interest in Majestic Perfection was sold for $4,400 to Wilkinson Bros., of Cynthiana.

A WIFE'S GRATITUDE

Husband Got Drunk Twice a Day.

She Gave Him Tasteless Samaria Prescription—He Now Brings His Wages Home—Doesn't Take a Single Drop.



"How could I ever prove you my gratitude for the happiness I have enjoyed through your simple remedy for the cure of the drink habit? My husband was such a drunkard that he got drunk twice a day. Since taking your Samaria prescription he has not taken a single drop, and the money he earns comes home to the family. I feel it will be an obligation to me now to recommend the great cure of the drink curse to all my friends and relations."—Mrs. C. Bouchard.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials, and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 134 Dundas street.

MAJOR POND LOSES LEG

Had an Ulcer on His Foot—Gangrene Set In and Threatened His Life.

New York, June 20. — Major James B. Pond, the well-known lecture manager, who lives at 604 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, had his right leg amputated at the knee on Wednesday afternoon. The operation was performed in the major's home by Dr. Robert H. M. Dowborn, of Manhattan, and Dr. C. D. Hill, of Jersey City. A trained nurse who has charge of the patient said last night that the major had no fever and was rallying well. Dr. Hill said that his condition was highly satisfactory. Major Pond has suffered for several months from an ulcer on his right foot. Gangrene set in and it became necessary to amputate to save his life.

ASKS KISS; BITES HIS WIFE

Judge Says It Is a Pleasure to Send Husband to Jail.

Chicago, June 20.—A kiss has sent Stanislaus Doman to the penitentiary. Doman had asked his divorced wife for one farewell kiss, and when she granted the boon he bit her nose. Then he kicked her and took her purse.

"It is not, as a rule, a pleasure to me to sentence any man to the penitentiary," said Judge McEwen, when the jury had returned a verdict of mayhem against Doman yesterday, "but in this instance I have no reluctance in following the recommendation of the jury and in sentencing you to the most severe punishment the law admits of."

Doman had definitely told the court that, as the woman had been his wife and had secured a divorce without his consent, he believed she should be punished, and that it was nobody's business what he did to her. Mrs. Doman, who worked as a laborer in Vienna before she married Doman, told a tale of domestic drudgery on the stand. After the marriage she supported her husband in idleness until she saved enough money to bring them to America. At Boston he was ill and was sent back to Austria, while the wife came to Chicago. Later she received a demand from Doman's sister in Vienna to pay doctors' bills and she sent it. Then came word that her husband was dead and she sent money to pay the funeral expenses.

Believing that she was a widow she prepared to marry again, when Doman made his appearance. He beat her regularly, she testified, until she left him and secured a divorce on Jan. 19. Then came the attack on the woman which sent Doman to Joliet.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY

Poker-Players on Steamer Come to Blows and Pistols.

New York, June 20.—Alleged cheating in a poker game on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. when the vessel was two days from New York very nearly resulted in a tragedy this week. Three men were playing cards in the smoking-room after midnight, when the smallest of the trio suddenly threw down his hand, after calling a large raise, and loudly accused his opponent of being a cheat, at the same time striking him full in the face. They grappled and scuffled about the room, creating almost a panic. The smaller man freed himself and drew a revolver, and his antagonist fled to the deck. Following him, the armed man was confronted with a revolver in the hands of the other man. He hesitated a moment and then coolly leveled his weapon at the man on deck. Before he could fire the third man of the party sprang upon him, and, with the assistance of a deck steward, overpowered him. The combatants were taken to their cabins, and no more was heard of the affair. The names of the men were not learned.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Appeal To Privy Council.

Toronto, Ont., June 20. — The Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company has decided to appeal to the Privy Council in the arbitration between the company and the city. The city took over the company's property, but the arbitrators declined to allow anything for the franchise. The company has lost its claim in every Canadian court.

New Store. Perfect Light.

Kingsmill's

Grand Challenge Sale

ON Saturday morning we place on sale the balance of this season's importations at prices that will astonish the public and defy competition. The high character of our stock is well-known by every practical buyer. The light of our Warehouse being perfect enables every purchaser to see exactly the quality and color of the goods shown. We are determined to clear out all that remains of this season's purchases regardless of market value or cost. Every department will contribute to this unparalleled sale of High-Grade Drygoods. Watch these columns for further particulars or call and examine the great bargains at our Mammoth New Store, Saturday.

Kingsmill's

THE AMERICAN DERBY

Track Fast But Soft—Savable the Favorite.

Chicago, June 20.—The annual American Derby will be run this afternoon at Washington Park on a fast but slightly soft track. The weather is cool.

Savable and High Chancellor, the pair of candidates owned by John A. Drake, of Chicago, were favorites in the morning betting at 5 to 2. The fast track is regarded as slightly favorable to Savable, although the two second choices, Claude and Judge Himes will not find conditions against them. Twenty-three horses were named in the entry list.

NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS

Latin is to Be Removed From the Compulsory List.

Toronto, Ont., June 20. — The committee of the Ontario Educational Association, which is meeting here to consider the new regulations of the education department, suggested by the minister today, indorsed the proposal to take Latin from the compulsory list, and to give options in French or other languages in its place. It recommends, however, that where another language is taken, candidates shall be required to get 50 per cent. The committee makes the further recommendation that business practice, commercial law and commercial arithmetic be added to the subjects in the commercial course. The new regulations probably will come into force in the autumn.

A Danish Failure.

Copenhagen, June 20.—The Grain and Feeding Stuff Company, of this city, has suspended payments. It was heavily engaged in operations in American and Russian maize.

The Thibetan Boundary.

London, June 20.—The representatives appointed by China on the Thibet Sikkim boundary commission have no influence either in China or Thibet. The Indian Government should not waste any time negotiating with the Chinese in regard to Thibet, but should treat with the Thibetans themselves.

Capsized the Canoe.

Peterboro, Ont., June 20.—While Innis Hamilton, the 18-year-old son of Mr. Peter Hamilton, was out fishing in a canoe, in Little Lake, yesterday afternoon, it capsized. He attempted to swim to shore, but the effort was too great, owing to the weeds, and he sank. A lad named Howard Bennett was hurrying to his assistance in a punt, but was unable to reach him in time. The body has not yet been found.

A Long Motor Trip.

San Francisco, June 20.—E. T. Fetch, of Jefferson, Ohio, and M. C. Krarup, of New York, left here today in a twelve horse power single cylinder gasolene motor car with the intention of traveling to New York. The trip is undertaken to demonstrate what an automobile of moderate power can do over mountain and desert roads of the worst description.

Bids For Power Pit.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 20.—The Toronto and Niagara Power Company today called for bids on what will be the largest power wheel pit in the world. It is to be 480 feet long, 180 feet deep and 27 feet wide, cut through the solid rock. The work will cost $1,250,000 and will develop 250,000 horse power.

FIGARO MAN KILLED

A Newspaper Man Murdered by Abyssinian Natives.

London, June 20.—A telegram received here yesterday from Jibutil, Abyssinia, announces the arrival at Adis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia, of the expedition headed by W. N. McMillan, of St. Louis, Mo., which is to explore the whole course of the Blue Nile, to ascertain its navigability as a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterrenean. Mr. McMillan was detained a week owing to the murder by natives of M. Dubois de Saulle, the correspondent of The Figaro, who was accompanying the expedition.

TO SAVE LOVE LETTERS

A Girl Risks Her Life In a Burning Building.

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—Who could be the writer of a brand of love letters so entertaining that the girl who received them would risk her life in smoke and flame to rescue them at a fire? Inmates of the fashionable boarding house at 3,040 Calumet avenue are asking that question, referring particularly to the billet doux that caused Miss Fredericka Hunt to rush back into the building from which she had just escaped during a fire, and come out, scorced and fainting, triumphant in the thought that her love letters had been saved. Miss Hunt, with her sister Marie, who first carried her to safety before her daring re-entrance into the building, and Miss Pearl Hulbert, who also had a narrow escape, have all gone to the Hunt home at Crown Point, Ill., and Miss Fredericka cannot speak for herself. It is enough for the public to know that Miss Hunt tore to fragments and left in a pile in the hall of the building some of the less important of the letters.

LIKES LONDON BEST

Depew Says British Metropolis Is Most Attractive.

London, June 20.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by Mrs. Depew and his son, Chauncey M. Depew, jun., arrived today on the steamer St. Paul from America.

"We are going to Paris on Sunday," said the senator, "but I like London better, I think I shall run back here after a few days. London is the best watering place in Europe. In the first place, everybody speaks English, which I am sure is the Lord's own language. Then there are theaters, and the people are extremely hospitable. An American can pass two or three weeks more pleasantly here than anywhere else in Europe. There is no doubt London is the capital of the old world. There are more distinguished persons in London in every department of human endeavor than in any other city. If you stay here long enough you are sure to meet them all, and from all countries.

"New York is not a capital. You cannot get in a city, no matter how great, people that a stranger wants to meet unless it is a capital. A stranger who comes to New York says he find there more elegant hospitality than anywhere else in the world, but that he never meets the people who govern the country."

Big Fire Loss.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 20. — The loss to the Kenyon Paper Company, whose factory at Baldwinsville was destroyed by fire last night, is given today as $140,000, with $60,000 insurance. The company manufactured manila and tissue paper, using for the latter pulp made of paper money condemned by the Government.

COLUMBUS' LOG BOOK

It Gives Details of His Voyage in the Year 1492.

Murphysboro, Ill., June 20. — Frank Reeves, of this city, has a book that ranks among the most valuable and highly cherished relics in the United States. It is said to be the secret log book carried by Christopher Columbus when he made his trip across the Atlantic in 1492, and discovered the new world. It contains a record of events of the voyage that meant so much to this country, written in script on parchment. It is yellow with age, yet the account is plain and easily read.

The record begins with incidents attendant on the sailing of the three vessels from Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, and continues until two of the craft were caught in the gale west of the Azores on the return trip. During the terrific storm the last entry was made in the book, which was then placed in a secure box and thrown into the sea with the hope that it would drift to the shores of Europe and be picked up by friends of the navigator, and his countrymen. Each member of the crew was certain that death would overtake them before the storm ceased.

The record is written in quaint language, and the orthography is that of 400 years ago. It gives a vivid description of the discovery and the disappointment of Columbus when he failed to find either gold or spices on the tropical islands which he visited.

The book came into the possession of Mr. Reeves when he was in Cincinnati several years ago. Fancy prices have been offered him for his property.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down, from 50 cents up. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Couches, Chairs and Stoves of all kinds at Hunt & Sons', Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

For the Denver C. E. Convention.

Very low excursion rates have been arranged from all points in Canada to Colorado, leaving July 6, 7 and 8, good for return up to Aug. 31. Everybody can go, the rate is wide open, and this is a splendid opportunity to spend a vacation among the Rockies at slight expense. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and connections will run special standard first-class and tourist sleeping cars through to Denver, besides the regular daily service from Chicago.

For full information, time tables, pamphlets, rates and sleeping car reservation, write to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 8 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 14-uc

Leave London at 7:15 p.m.

The Michigan Central train leaving London at 7:15 p.m. arrives New York 10 a.m. next morning via New York Central Railway. Through sleeping car from St. Thomas. 23-bk

THERE IS ONLY ONE ECLECTRIC OIL.—When an article, be it medicine or anything else, becomes popular, imitations invariably spring up to derive advantages from the original, which they themselves could never win on their own merits. Imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil have been numerous, but never successful. Those who know the genuine are not put off with a substitute, but demand the real thing.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser
It
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40TH YEAR. NO. 16928. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 20. PRICE ONE CENT

BIG BATTLE OF THE STOCKS; STORY OF RAID ON C. P. R.

How an American King of Finance Raided the Canadian Pacific Stock in Attempt to Break Up the Canadian Pool—Sensational Story That Accounts for Recent Suspensions.

Toronto, June 20.—The Minneapolis Journal has written a history of the market campaign in Canadian Pacific, which culminated on June 2, in the suspension of A. E. Ames & Co. It is held that the campaign just ended had little or nothing to do with the original Canadian Pacific pool, as Ames & Co. were not members of that clique and had nothing to do with this select coterie who pooled their cheaply bought stock under the able care and consummate generalship of one of the cleverest speculative leaders that has ever jousted with the free lances of Wall street. This original pool started operations early last spring and accummulated stock at intervals up to the middle of the summer of 1902. It is believed it sold out the last share of stock within a week of the beginning of the money stringency in New York.

While this pool was unloading its stock several other smaller pools were formed, to participate in the benefits from the advance of Canadian Pacific to 175, this being the optimistic figure these manipulators set for themselves. One of the members of this fraternity was identified with the firm of A. E. Ames & Co. Early in September, 1902, a certain powerful New York financier, whose operations are not always in the speculative market, and whose millions have been made as much in the legitimate field of railroad development, as in the wrecking of companies and the ruining of fortunes, turned his eyes upon the speculation rampant in Toronto and Montreal. With the genius of the stock market general, he saw that this speculation had gone a little too far. Once before he had made many millions by a magnificent attack upon the inflated securities of a company whose stock had been for months the center of speculation, and he believed that he could repeat the process with the stock of the Canadian capitalists. That idea was the origin and basis of the remarkable campaign that culminated with the failure of A. E. Ames & Co.

Early in the fall of 1902 he secretly sent to Montreal a certain young man who had come out of the west five years ago and had made for himself on the floor of the stock exchange a reputation for shrewdness, sagacity and lack of principle. This young man spent many days in Montreal, but came back empty handed. He reported to his chief that he could not find in Montreal a spot weak enough for a stock market attack. Two of the most powerful banking institutions on the continent stood squarely behind the Montreal men who had handled Canadian Pacific so fearlessly and so well. He advised his chief to abstain from the attempt to break into Canadian Pacific. He believed that the pool was sold out and was not, therefore, vulnerable.

His chief then sent him to Toronto. The expert scalp hunter returned within a week. He reported that he found a powerful banking firm that had committed itself too deeply on the bull side of the market, and that had tied up its availabie funds and its capital in a class of securities that could not be liquidated with advantage in a falling market. The market at that time was declining in the first heat of the early autumn. The New York speculator had found the opening he looked for. It but remained to bring his forces to bear upon the weak spot.

He came within an ace of accomplishing his object within 20 days. Canadian Pacific touched 124 when it stopped, for the reason that an organized and powerful attack was made by a syndicate of bears upon the securities of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. The capitalist who supplied the sinews of war to break the Canadian Pacific account was himself deeply committed to the bull side of St. Paul. He had sold much St. Paul already, but by no means all he intended to sell. It behooved him, therefore, to support the market, not depress it. He put aside for the time being his sinister attempt to wreck the fortunes of the Toronto men, and turned his attention strenuously to the saving of his own thousands. In consequence—so great is the power of this one man—St. Paul rallied nobly, and the bears were repulsed with heavy loss. With it Canadian Pacific also rallied, the pressure of the attack being removed, and the New York capitalist helping the rally considerably by covering his shorts in Canadian Pacific.

Since then the capitalist in question has passed through a severe illness. Moreover, since then more newly-made millionaires of the West have been cajoled into buying St. Paul at prices between 180 and 160, on the understanding that the Northern Securities Company would, if successful in the courts, take in St. Paul at $220 per share, which would, of course, net a handsome profit. After that the cash. This shrewd man of Wall street and his numerous friends having unloaded largely of St. Paul and other stock, proceeded to knock the bottom out of the market and gather in the profits as they fell.

This is a matter of market record. The special efforts that have been directed against Canadian Pacific are not a matter of record. An effort was made three weeks ago to test the market in Canadian Pacific by heavy short selling. The result was not just what was desired. It became manifest that the Toronto account was not standing, and that new forces were at work beneath the surface. It was just at this time that a whisper from Montreal reached the street to the effect that Canadian Pacific was again good for 145. It happened, however, that an even more powerful influence than the united strength of the Montreal capitalists was working in the New York market for a decline. For the first time in two years a really powerful bear party entered the Wall street lists. Standard Oil cut its dividend. The City National Bank preserved an ominous silence. The powers that be talked little, and when they talked it was of "undigested securities," "balance of trade," and "labor trouble." All the glowing crop reports from the West had no power against this tremendous pressure. The three most carefully guarded stocks in the list—Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and New York Central—were handled as they had never been handled before. They went down, and down, and down. Hardly a trader in Wall street had nerve enough to try and stem the tide. Wall street became "the bluest spot in the world."

Once more a determined effort was made to break through the defenses of the Canadian Pacific lines. This time it was successful. An unsigned circular was thrown upon the street one day, in which it was predicted that Canadian Pacific would sell at 90. That circular was supposed at first to be one of the frivolous effusions that appear from time to time attacking the credit of great corporations. This was not so. That circular came from the office of the same young man who had served as a spy for the New York capitalist in question in the very camps of the Toronto and Montreal speculators.

Having predicted that Canadian Pacific would sell at 90, he proceeded to make it go there. When the stock reached 125 he began to get stock from Toronto. In other words, he had managed to break the line. Another swift attack—this time on the minor securities, which he knew to be held largely in the same hands. And then the climax.

It is held that the causes leading to the swift rally were first that American stocks were at the turning point, that the banks of Canada were perfectly well prepared and forewarned of the impending attack. The men who smashed C. P. R. were not ordinary bears, and proceeded to cover their shorts, and the stocks chiefly affected by the failure rallied sharply. It is not known positively that the Montreal men had anything to do with this rally, but it is not at all improbable that the old Canadian Pacific pool seized upon this golden opportunity to get back some of the stock it sold around 140.

PEACE FOR EUROPE

Italian Statesman Says No Power Will Risk War.

Paris, June 20.—Signor Prinetti, the former foreign minister of Italy, who is visiting here to recuperate his health, was interviewed lengthily by a Temps representative. He discussed the importance of maintaining the Franco-Italian understanding, owing to their common interests in questions affecting the Mediterranean, and said France had nothing to fear from the triple alliance. Should she assume an aggressive attitude and undertake a war of revenge it would be a different matter; but there was no chance of that. The two great groups comprising nearly the whole of Europe, "constitute two solid pillars of universal peace." It would be difficult to induce either of them to risk a war. Therefore Signor Prinetti regarded the triple alliance and the Franco-Russian alliance as a pacific alliance threatening no one.

THE SULTAN'S TURN

Sensational Rumors of a Crisis at Constantinople.

Belgrade, June 19.—Leaflets are being sold on the streets today containing reports, hinting in mysterious language at a political crisis at Constantinople and the abdication of the Sultan. The source of the reports is not given, and well-informed circles discredit them. But the rumors have created much excitement in Belgrade.

London, June 19.—Numerous telegrams have been received in London today from Constantinople, but none of them make mention of any unusual occurrence in the Turkish capital.

Found Second Body.

Fort Colborne, One., Jrne 19. — The body of Stanley Petit, of Lockport, was found yesterday evening just outside of the new breakwater, where the yacht Emma Dietrick foundered some three weeks ago. The body will be taken to Lockport for burial.

MORGAN'S COMBINE WEAK

A Big Slump Reported in the Atlantic Shipping Trade.

London, June 20.—The slump in the Atlantic shipping trade and rumors of sensational developments forthcoming concerning the unsatisfactory position of the Morgan combine, excite widespread interest here. Like the German elections, they were specially used as ammunition in the imperial reciprocity campaign. Liverpool telegrams declare that six Leyland liners are laid up, and that three Atlantic transport steamers now on the Thames are about to be laid up. The Southampton-New York intermediate service will be discontinued immediately. It is stated that even American shippers are so dissatisfied that they are sending freight by Cunard and other British lines. It is even said that a dissolution or readjustment of the combine is not impossible.

DYNAMITED POSTOFFICE

Burglars Wreck the Place and Get Good Haul.

Rochester, N. Y., June 19.—Burglars broke into the postoffice at Charlotte last night, realizing something more than $300 from their haul. Dynamite was used on the safe to blow off the outside door, then another charge was fired in the safe's interior. People in the village were awakened by the explosions, but thought the sounds came from fireworks at the beach. The robbery was not known until 7 o'clock this morning. The postoffice was almost completely wrecked. No trace of the perpetrators has been found.

Sudden Death at Allandale.

Barrie, Ont., June 19.—James Graham, proprietor of Graham's Hotel, Allandale, died suddenly in bed at 7:45 this morning from heart failure. He was one of Allandale's oldest residents and was widely known and highly respected. He was 61 years of age and leaves a widow and three unmarried daughters at home.

PRINCIPAL CAVEN WORSE

Was Rapidly Improving When Taken With Collapse.

Toronto, June 19.—Principal Caven, whose serious illness has caused such widespread anxiety, had shown signs of improvement for several days that warranted hopes for his recovery. He has had a relapse, however, that has awakened the worst fears. At a late hour last night he was in a critical condition, which was regarded with apprehension by his physicians.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

A Feeling of Confidence Established in Stock Market.

Toronto, June 20.—Aemilius Jarvis & Co., bankers and brokers, in their weekly letter, say:

The past week has done much to establish a feeling of confidence in the financial situation, both locally and in New York. In the latter place the constant aggression of the bear party, which had deveioped to unusual proportions, has given place to occasional attacks, not accompanied with the same degree of success as recently. The feeling seems to be general that prices are distinctly below their real intrinsic and investment value. The best opinion is that the material buying lately has been for investment account, and the difficulty of covering short interests continually weakens the bear side of the market. Our own markets have improved in tone in even greater proportion than the New York market.

ENTERTAINED DELEGATES

Victoria Holds Reception for Members of the Assembly.

Victoria, B. C., June 19.—Sir Henri Joly emphatically denies the statement that he intended leaving British Columbia owing to the state of Lady Joly's health. He states Lady Joly is improving in health and would regret the necessity of moving elsewhere, so charmed is she with Victoria's climate and beauty.

Between two and three hundred of the Assembly commissioners enjoyed the hospitality of the mayor and corporation of Victoria yesterday. They arrived by the steamship Charmer, and were entertained at luncheon and at an informal reception in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church this morning. The Parliament buildings were visited and various side trips up the gorge and through city drives enjoyed this afternoon. The whole party, under the guidance of Mayor McCandless, visited Esquimalt. The fleet of ship's boats took the members to the flagship, and afterwards they visited the drydock where H. M. S Flora is being cleaned. The disappearing batteries at the naval yards and other points were visited. A number went east last night, but more are coming down from the mainland.

CANNON BALLS OF GOLD

They Were Used in India to Repel an Invading Army.

Calcutta, June 20.—Not long ago an old peasant was wandering in the jungle about half a mile from the city of Ahmadnagar, in India, when he found a round ball of metal. It was black and looked like an old iron round shot, but when the old man lifted it he was struck with its immense weight. He carried it home and found, on scratching it, that it was a lump of solid gold. It weighed eight pounds and its sale made the finder rich for life.

There are many more of these cannon balls, each worth a small fortune, lying hid or buried in the recesses of this jungle and their story is a curious one. At the end of the sixteenth century Akbar, the greatest emperor Hindoostan ever saw, was at the height of his glory. At the head of his conquering army he summoned Ahmadnagar to surrender. The city and its rich treasure were then under the rule of the Princess Cande. Knowing that resistence could be but short and in bitter rage against the oppressor, she caused all the treasure of gold and silver to be melted down. She cast the metal into cannon balls and engraved upon each maledictions against the conqueror. These were fired into the jungle, and when Akbar entered the city, instead of the rich hoard he hoped to win, he found a treasury absolutely empty.

That this is not the only occasion upon which cannon balls of gold have been cast is proved by the fact that in the treasury of the shah of Persia there may be seen in the same room where stands the famous peacock throne, two small globular projections of gold. They were estimated by a recent visitor to weigh about thirty-one pounds each and are very roughly made. Their origin or purpose is, however, totally forgotten. It is only known that they are very old.

Drowned at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 19.—Govier Donald, a lad 15 years of age, who lived here with his mother, was drowned in the river near Queenston yesterday at noon. The boy had been employed picking berries, and after quitting for dinner went in bathing with some companions and took cramps.

Killed By Live Wire.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Otto Thornet, an electrical expert, from Germany, was instantly killed by touching a live wire while inspecting a new switch board for the Germantown Electric Light Company. Thornet had been in American only a few weeks. He was formerly assistant supervisor of the lectric light system of Berlin. He was sent here to inspect the local system. About 2,500 volts passed through his body.

Prominent Catholic Dead.

New York, June 19.—Louis J. Kaufman, vice-president of the American Federation of Roman Catholic Societies, died today at his home in East New York, aged 58 years. Mr. Kaufman was president of the Staats Verbuna, of New York, an organization which aimed to consolidate into one great association all the smaller German Catholic societies in the state.

DOMINION TRADE GENERALLY GOOD

A Large Turnover of Staple Fall Goods Expected.

PAYMENTS SAID TO BE SLOW

Owing to Recent Losses in Speculation—Local Retail Trade Thows More Activity.

New York, June 20.—Bradstreet's review of Canadian trade:

The continued advances in the markets for staple goods has stimulated the demand at Montreal for fall delivery. Many retail merchants are seeing the necessity of providing themselves against any further depreciation in prices, and as stocks in jobbers' hands show large reductions the past month, and it is known that repeat orders are costing more money, there is more disposition throughout the country to buy liberally at present prices. The fine outlook for the crops is helping trade in all lines, and the general opinion in trade circles is that the turnover the coming fall will be much larger than ever before. In some departments of wholesale trade the sales so far this season are equal to the whole volume of business in fall goods two years ago, and in a few it is equal to the total of last year. Payments are not so prompt as might be desired, and it is feared that losses through stock speculation may have been a factor in this connection. Cotton and cotton goods continue to advance, and the mills, it is declared, could not replace the goods at the present prices of the raw material.

There has been a steady increase in the demand for goods for fall delivery at Toronto this week. The excellent outlook for the fall trade combined with the steady advances in staple manufactures continues to stimulate the demand in nearly all departments of trade. The crops in this province are all that could be desired, and the reports from Manitoba and the Territories are very promising. Values of woollen and cotton goods, both foreign and domestic, are strongly held at recent advances. There is a good demand from the West for hardware and building material generally, but strikes in the building trade here have kept down the demand in such lines. Country payments are a trifle slow.

Wholesale trade at Quebec during the past week is reported satisfactory, and merchandise is moving freely. The rain has greatly improved the crop conditions and reports from the country districts are favorable. A dullness is noticeable in shipping circles, but it is thought the situation will improve as the season advances.

At Victoria, Vancouver and other coast trade centers there is a good demand for fall staples. Trade generally appears to be in a healthy condition. The outlook for business is promising. Payments have been fair lately. Sales of seasonable goods by retailers have been fair. Provincial industries are active and continue to employ many hands at good wages.

The feature of the situation at Winnipeg is the steady progress being made by the crops. The feeling in trade circles not only in this city, but throughout the province and the Territories is one of increasing confidence in the future of trade. The buying of staple goods for the fall has been larger than in any previous year up to this date. Payments are fair.

Business at Hamilton has shown steady progress this week. The firm tone of the markets for staple goods has had a good effect on country orders for the fall, and the sales for current requirements of retail trade are very encouraging. The conditions of trade, as reported to Bradstreet's, are exceedingly encouraging.

In London there has been a steady demand for fall staples the past week. Retail trade is showing more activity, and it is expected that country remittances will show improvement soon. Staple goods are firmly held in the jobbing trade.

The movements in wholesale trade at Ottawa this week have been quite large, the retailers, under the stimulus of advancing prices of staple goods, having ordered freely for the fall. The outlook for business is generally considered promising.

Dun's report says: A little better demand for drygoods and groceries is reported at St. John, but shoes and hardware still move slowly. Rains have improved the crop situation, but are not sufficient to help lumbermen. Business is satisfactory at Quebec, and payments are good for the season. Ample rain, followed by good growing weather, has greatly improved the crop situation in the Montreal district, although the hay crop was seriously damaged. Country merchants send in larger orders, and on the whole business is good for the season. Cool weather and rain temporarily retarded retail trade at Hamilton, especially in summer wear, but wholesale business is satisfactory. Building materials are in good demand at advancing prices. The berry crop is abundant and hay has been benefited, so that an average yield is anticipated. Wholesale trade at Toronto is active and general conditions sound. Groceries are in good demand and hardware sells freely. Payments are satisfactory. Trade is good in all lines at Winnipeg and crop prospects assuring. Trade conditions at Vancouver are unchanged, and the water stage in the Fraser River is reassuring.

A Double Hanging.

Clarksville, Ala., June 20. -- George Durham and Fred Underwood were hanged here yesterday for the murder of Sheriff John H. Powers. Both men made a speech, thanking the people of Clarksville for their kindness.

Jealousy Causes Murder.

Boston, June 20. — Herbert M. Wolfe, a colored waiter at the Hotel Brunswick, killed Frederick Moore, a colored waiter in the same hotel, Thursday, and then gave himself up. Moore was shot in the left breast, and died in a few minutes. Jealousy caused the tragedy. Wolfe found his wife in Moore's room.

Death of a Canadian.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 19. — Michael Swords, a member of Bidwell-Wilkinson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Buffalo, whose home was in Welland, Ont., was stricken with heart disease, after marching in yesterday's parade and died early today at the hospital here.

ATTACKED BY LEOPARD

A Woman Animal-Trainer Is Badly Lacerated.

New York, June 20.—Madame M. L. Morello, a professional trainer of wild animals, was nearly torn to pieces by a six-year-old leopard yesterday while she was attempting to teach it tricks in one of the big cages of an animal show at Coney Island. The great animal leaped on her back from above and began scratching and tearing her. Madame Morello was finally rescued by one of the lion men, who went into the cage and fought the beast off with a pitchfork.

JUDGE ARMOUR'S ILLNESS

Doctors Hold Out No Hope of Ultimate Recovery.

London, June 20. — Judge Armour's case is considered hopeless. He is carefully nursed at the residence of his son, Dr. Donald Arnold, in Wimpole street, but though Professor Sir Victor Horsley and others of the best doctors have attended they hold out no hope. The family exercise reticence, but the fact is well known by the inside circles of Canadians in London, that the judge himself never expects to sit on the bench again. We consider that the Canadians are entitled to know the facts of the Dominion's great jurist, especially in view of the fact that his health is of international importance, owing to his position on the Alaskan trbunal.

KING WON THE CASE

A Novel Suit Settled in Edward's Favor.

Toronto, June 20.—King Edward was the plaintiff in a novel suit before the division court in which action was brought by the department of militia and defense against Mr. McGregor, of this city, for the recovery of $48 67, overpaid by the department to the defendant, on behalf of his son, who is now dead. The deceased served in South Africa, and was a member of C Battery, R. C. A. The defense did not attempt a denial of the claim, but registered a counter claim against the King for $120, "more or less." This was claimed to be made up of the difference between the imperial pay of 29 cents a day and the Canadian pay of 75 cents a day for military service. The father had not taken out letters of administration, and as the soldier died intestate this defendant had no standing in court, and judgment was given for the King. Judge Morrison allowed McGregor to withdraw his counter claim so as not to prejudice his right to sue the King.

GOOD TEMPLARS ELECT

Annual Report Shows Satisfactory Increase in Lodges.

Toronto, June 20.—At the meeting of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars it was decided to hold the meeting next year in Toronto on June 16. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand chief templar, Rev. James Graham, Inglewood; grand councilor, A. E. Scobie, Toronto; grand vice templar, Miss Adeline Lipsey, Renfrew; grand superintendent of juvenile Templars, Mrs. James Graham, Inglewood; grand secretary, G. Locke McCrea, Toronto; grand treasurer, A. E. Fairbairn, Ottawa; D. R. W. G. F., A. H. Lyle, Hamilton, and R. W. Ross, Renfrew; representatives to Intenational Supreme Lodge, F. S. Morrison, Hamilton, and F. Rogers, Ottawa. The committee on political actions presented its report, which indorsed the action taken by the Ontario Alliance at its recent annual meeting, and also the statements referring particularly to the abolition of bars and the treating system in the Grand Templar report. The committee on the state of the order expressed satisfaction at the increase in lodges during the year, and they suggested ways and means for further propogating the order. In the afternoon the new officers were installed and some minor business was transacted, after which the convention closed.

Premier Ross Will Speak.

Toronto, June 19.—Premier Ross has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Home-comers' Garden Party here on July 2, in connection with the four days' festival.

A Difficult Neighbor.

London, June 20.—The correspondent of the Times cables from New York a comment on Chamberlain's tariff policy. He says: "Americans well know that Canada, with Great Britain at her back, is a deal more difficult neighbor to deal with than if she stood alone."

A Sidewalk Art.

One of the joys of city life owes its existence to an industry that has risen almost to the dignity of an art, without the recognition usually accorded to art. The joy is that of window-gazing, and the art is that of window-decorating. To look at the modern shop windows is to look at pictures that stimulate one's sense of the beautiful much as the dainty bits of canvas do. Of course, real art is disinterested, whereas the object of the window art is to arouse covetousness in the breasts of beholders. But in a measure this art defeats its own purpose, for many who gaze come to love art for art's sake, and are able to eliminate the desire for possession from their admiration. The shop window of the past revealed but an incongruous group of crudely arranged articles, and the woman who beheld there the dress fabric that seemed best suited to her beauty had to exert her fancy in summoning up a picture of herself arrayed in the coveted goods. But now the merchant supplies both fabric and fancy, and is able to hold a mirror up to feminine nature, and to give to woman the gift of seeing herself as others will see her. Not enough praise has been bestowed upon the window artist, who, in his ability to hold the abstracted gaze and to divert the car-laden mind, is really one of the forces that make for the betterment of the world.—Chicago Tribune.

UTILIZING PLAGUE BACCILI AS AN INSTRUMENT OF WAR

The Scheme Proposed by Macedonian Insurgents Not a Novel One, as Introduction of Yellow Fever Germs Was Considered During the U. S. Civil War.

London, June 20. — Suppose that the germs of that Oriental pestilence, the bubonic plague, were scattered over Europe maliciously, what would be the effect? That is the startling query which is presented to many minds by a rumor which comes from Turkey. A correspondent of the London Daily News, which has a reputation for caution and accuracy, telegraphs from Sofia that the revolutionary leaders have determined upon a desperate expedient. Having obtained a quantity of plague bacilli from India, they threaten to infect Constantinople, Salonica, and possibly Berlin, if the powers do not intervene in their behalf with the Turkish Government. The recent dynamite outrages at Salonica are an indication of the recklessness of the leading spirits of the present rebellion. While there is no certainty about their purpose, it is safe to say that they are altogether capable of executing the threat here mentioned.

By nations which have any regard for decency a step of this kind would be held unworthy of a moment's consideration. A leading authority on international law, the late Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale, says: "The use of poisoned weapons, the poisoning of springs, and the employment of hired assassins have long been condemned as opposed to the idea of war, which is an open and honorable way of seeking redress. * * * Kluber lays it down that the customs of war not only condemns * * * attempts to spread the plague, but also the use of chain-shot." From these expressions it will be seen that the very agency which the Bulgarians now talk of using has been tried, or at least suggested, before. Even in this country, during the civil war, an attempt to introduce the germs of yellow fever into northern cities was meditated. It does not appear that the Confederate Government sanctioned it, or even knew of it. President Davis was a fugitive at the time of Lincoln's assassination, but probably no one believes today that he had any sympathy with either of these foul methods of fighting. Cruel as war is, the distinction between legitimate and illegitimate procedure is recognized by all civilized nations. The revolutionary leaders in Turkey, having no more sense of responsibility to the world than a maniac or an assassin, are restrained by no such scruples.

TERRIBLE HAVOC IN EAST.

The bubonic plague, like the Asiatic cholera, has done its worst work in the far east. China, Japan, India and Egypt have suffered terribly from it. When it made its appearance in Canton in 1894 the mortality was 180,000 in a single season. Several times since 1823 it has appeared for a short time in some place southeast of the Himalayas, the most formidable outbreak being that in Bombay late in 1896. It is now rooted at so many points in British India that a month or two ago the number of deaths a week in the whole empire was 30,000. Within the last six years the deaths in India from this one cause have been scarcely less than 2,000,000! In the city of Cairo alone there were 80,000 deaths, and some 200,000 in all Egypt in a single year, 1835.

Europe has suffered repeatedly from visitations of this same disease. First one part and then another would experience an epidemic of appalling proportions. There were 46,000 deaths in Marseilles in 1720, 76,000 in Vienna in 1679, and 83,000 in Prague in 1681, from this same cause. London lost 54,596 of her 460,000 inhabitants in 1664-65, or one in eight, while the epidemic of 1770-71 in Moscow carried off 25 per cent of the population! Constantinople has probably had more frequent experiences with the "black death" than any other large city in Europe, being one of the chief gateways of commerce from the east.

Accurate figures are not available to show how large a percentage of those who were attacked died. But within the last few years in Asia, the mortality among the natives has ranged from 50 to 95 per cent. Perhaps 80 per cent would be a fair average. Filthy surroundings and a tropical climate promote the spread of this disease, and those who have been badly nourished and know nothing of personal hygiene succumb easily. Hence among the Europeans and Americans in a place loke Bombay today the mortality is much lower than among the other residents.

SCIENTIFIC SANITATION.

The adoption of scientific sanitation in Western and Northern Europe is a great safeguard against further trouble. A cool climate also discourages the rapid spread of the disease. Nevertheless, quarantine officers at such places as London, Hamburg and New York feel that the utmost vigilance is necessary when there is danger from this source. They believe it vastly preferable to prevent the introduction of germs than to try to suppress an outbreak after the disease gets in. There is less occasion for worry over Berlin than Constantinople, because it is clean and situated in a high latitude. As for the Turkish capital, that is so filthy that it would afford an inviting soil. Without any special activity on the part of the revolutionists, the plague would spread to the rest of European Turkey in a short time after it had become epidemic in Constantinople. These provinces have a population of 6,000,000 or more, and might easily lose 5 per cent inside of a single year. This would not be the worst of it, either. It would be practically impossible to confine the disease to Turkey. Slowly, and with diminishing effect, it would undoubtedly find its way westward and northward over the whole continent of Europe. Beyond the Sultan's dominions the mortality might not be great, but the possibility would cause much anxiety, and, by provoking a rigid quarantine, paralyze commerce to a vexatious degree.

WILL NOT MEET THE NEW KING

Britain Orders Sir Geo. Bonham to Leave Belgrade

UPON ARRIVAL OF KING PETER

He Is Told to Do Nothing That Could Be Taken as Recognition of New Dynasty.

London, June 20.—In the House of Lords yesterday Foreign Minister Lansdowne announced that the British minister to Servia had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time, on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the meanwhile to do nothing which could be construed as a recognition of the new Government. Lord Lansdowne expressed indignation at the crimes at Belgrade, and said he thought it was not desirable that Sir George Bonham, the British minister, should be in that city when the new regime was inaugurated. The Foreign Minister added that no proposal had been received for concerted action towards Servia by the powers, but the British Government had no intention of maintaining ordinary relations with the persons concerned in the massacres.

The Government yielded to none in its abhorrence of the events which had lately disgraced the capital of Servia, and that abhorrence had not been diminished by later intelligence which had reached the foreign office. It would be no exaggeration to say that it would be hard to find a parallel for the outrages, even in the annals of states which made no pretense to be included among the civilized communities.

The Government has ascertained that France, Germany and Italy were maintaining an attitude towards Servia similar to that of Great Britain, while Russia and Austria were prepared to recognize the new regime, although Russia appeared to have claimed that proper punishment should be inflicted. He thought Great Britain could not usefully propose to the other powers concerning measures of a punitive character against the authors of the outrages. He had telegraphed to the British minister at Belgrade, on June 15, not to recognize the provisional government, whose freedom from complicity in the acts of "that frightful night" has not yet been established, nor do anything necessitating Great Britain "recognizing the authority which may be upset in the succession to the late dynasty." The British minister would, therefore, be absent from Belgrade when the new reign was inaugurated.

Berlin, June 20. — Germany is not supporting Russia's demand for the punishment of the Servian regicides. The Russian note on the subject was published without consultation with Germany, which feels no interest in the matter, except a general wish to see the murderers punished.

Belgrade, June 20. — The provisional government has offered the diplomatic corps places at the railroad station on the occasion of the reception of King Peter; also expressing the desire that they appear in uniform. The diplomats have not replied, pending the receipt of instructions from their respective governments.

LAUGHEED BILL PASSED

Foreign Strike-Settlers Compelled to Prove Nationality.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 19.—The Lougheed bill passed the Senate committee this morning with three amendments drawn up by the sub-committee. The bill originally directed against foreign labor delegates only, now applies to aliens and British subjects not having been continuously domiciled in Canada for a year before the commission of the alleged offense. Foreign delegates who come to Canada to settle strikes are exempt, but in every instance the accused person must prove his nationality.

GERMAN HOSTILITY

Lansdowne Says It Is Not Deliberate and Blames Britain.

London, June 20.—Lord Camperdown, in the House of Lords, yesterday, drew the attention of the House to the recent revelation of Foreign Minister Lansdowne to the effect that Germany had intimated that if the other British colonies follow the example of Canada in giving preference to British imports, Great Britain would probably not be allowed to continue in receipt of the most-favored-nation terms. Lord Camperdown asked that the papers on the subject be laid on the table.

Lord Lansdown replied that he desired to deprecate the assumption that the conduct of Germany was actuated by deliberate hostility to Great Britain. He considered that Germany's course was not unnatural, considering the way in which Great Britain had hitherto dealt with these questions concerning the colonies. If Great Britain made her position perfectly clear and intelligible, as she ought to do, it would, he thought, be possible to accomplish a settlement of these questions in a manner satisfactory to Great Britain and to her colonies.

They Like Our Chickens.

London, June 20. — Canadian poultry is now capturing the best trade of fashionable London and the suburbs. Canadian chickens are having a great demand, realizing $1 75 to $2 per pair retail. Their highly finished appearance and flavor have demolished all prejudice. During the summer and the beginning of the autumn a permanent exhibit of Canadian food products and industries will be opened at the Crystal Palace.

All We Ask is One Trial for

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea. Black or Natural Green. If you don't find it infinitely superior to any other tea "abandon it." Sold only in sealed lead packets, 25c and 40c per pound. By all grocers.

HER EARNEST TROTH

They went together into the clean, white-draped bedchamber, and Bethel knelt down in her glistening robes of tinted satin, and drew out a heavy tin box from under the bed, in which she deposited her treasures among a heap of others.

"You never thought to possess such wealth, did you, Dan, dear?"

"No, darling, but I dreamed of possessing better than all the wealth of the Indies—your precious self. How soon do you think we can go, pet?"

"Well, in another month or so, I hope, you impatient fellow."

"And you would be impatient, pet, were you so placed."

"Of course I should, and worse; I should be in a perpetual passion with everyone and everything. I wonder how Lucy will account for my absence?"

"Oh, easily enough; is she not a woman? And she must know it is not likely I should let you go tonight, now that you are here."

Lucy evidently understood the case, for upon her return she went to Mrs. Pyne, and said:

"My lady regrets that a trifling indisposition will prevent her seeing her friends again tonight; she has retired and begs not to be disturbed."

Little madam looked aggrieved, saying:

"I am sure she will let me say goodnight."

"I think not, madame. I left her asleep. Would not it be a pity to disturb her?"

"Oh, certainly," replied madame. "I will wait upon her early in the morning."

Then the little lady went over to Brinley, and informed him of the lady's illness, while Lucy went into the housekeeper's room, and informed her ladyship's maid that her services would not be required that night, as her ladyship had retired.

Then she went into Bethel's room, lighted a fire, and sat down to wait. At dawn a figure glided into the cheery room where Lucy sat asleep. A figure with radiant face bathed in dew, who stooped and kissed the sleeping face, fondly rousing her by contrast with her cool, moist lips.

Lucy sprung up brightly, helped to disrobe her friend, telling her the while how she had accounted for her absence.

A dark impish face had followed Bethel to the door of her bedchamber, saw the disguised figure glide with noiseless steps past the silent doors of the sleeping household. Then, with a chuckle, the little black imp crept back to his own room, cold, shivering, and exultant, a fiendish delight disturbing his dark visage. It was Puck, who, like an imp of darkness, had watched and waited and found his vigil rewarded. He danced about the room in the roof, whispered triumphantly to himself his secret, saying to his reflection in the cracked glass:

"Oh, I know, my lady, but she knew not me. She have me flogged, will she, when I steal! She take me from my fairy queen and teach her hate me! Well, I pay her all in time! Oh, it is grand to have the power to crush her in these hands she tied to tables, like the little madame, only not so kindly, and Mrs. West, too, shall see the black boy she thinks too poor a thing to play with the sweet miss, shall find the plaything can repay insult with injury, injury with insult."

Then Puck crept like a blot upon the fairness of the sheets into his resting-place, and dreamed victorious dreams of being a king in his own country, guarded by a multitude of warriors.

Well, we all dream, why not this imp of darkness!

The next morning Bethel drove out accompanied by the little madame, and was very merry, and had evidently quite recovered the trifling attack of illness. At dinner she was very gracious to Brinley and allowed him to sit beside her in the drawing-room later, and to pay her public court. True, her attention often wandered from his words and vexed him with the indifference with which she received his courtliest speeches.

His mind, too, shifted now and then from the grandly beautiful woman by his side, to the lovely fading girl who hung upon his breath as a flower turns to the sun, and he sighed to think how contrary nature is to allow love to play at cris-cross with so many hearts, and thinking of her made his speech flow in the same channel. He talked so much about Margery that Bethel grew interested, for she had always liked the girl.

Still talking of Margery they stepped out on to the moonlit balcony, and from thence to the pleasant walk below, where white-limbed statuettes played hide and seek with the moonbeams. They walked on through the grounds, treading gently on the earth's soft carpet of autumn leaves, still talking of the girl who, for lack of desire to retain it, was allowing her sweet young life to fade out of her, like a flower fallen beneath the blight of premature decay.

"Poor Margery," said Bethel as they tarried by a moonlit fountain. "I often wondered that you never learned to love her, Brinley, she was so pure, sweet and desirable."

"Yes, that is true, but you know one cannot command affection. I did love her to a certain extent, as I would a sister such as she; but you forget that I have since decided to love you."

"Oh, I know," said Bethel, "and still could wish it were no so, both for our own sake, and Margery's, for I believe she loves you dearly, while I am but a sorrow to you. She would have made you happy."

"A sorrow," said Brinley, brightly quoting:

"Come, then, sorrow,
Sweetest sorrow,
Like an own babe I nurse thee on my breast."

With gallant alacrity he caught her to him, and was about to cover her face with kisses, when she broke away from him with horror, saying:

"For God's sake, don't touch me, as you value your life!"

"Bethel, are you gone mad? Why may I not caress my affianced wife?"

"Enough, that you may not," replied Bethel, looking about her with terror in her eyes. She had a finger on her lip in token of silence, and upon the stillness of the night air broke the sound of a retreating footstep upon the gravel path beneath the dark grove of whispering elms.

Brinley was about to follow in pursuit, when Bethel linked her arm in his, saying:

"Don't leave me alone, Brinley, I feel strangely nervous tonight. It was perhaps one of the guests, or a servant, or a servant's lover. Come, let us go back to the house. We shall be missed. I did not mean what I said, just now, only one does not like to make mirth for unseen spectators by inopportune love-making. Listen! Willie Dare is singing."

The sweet words and strain of a French serenade of Gounod's broke out upon the ear, sung in a rich, manly voice:

"Quand tu chantes bercee,
Le Soir entre mes bras,
Entends-tu ma pensee,
Qui te repond tout bas."

"Come, let us go into the library," said Bethel; "you may read to me, if you like; my head aches so I cannot mingle with the merry folks tonight."

"Bethel, are you quite sure you are in your usual health tonight? You seem to change so rapidly to me of late. Is anything troubling my queen? If so, will she not share her trouble with her faithful friend and lover, and thus, by dividing the load, lighten it?"

"Brinley, I assure you I am well and happy. You vex yourself foolishly by worrying about me so. Come in, let us enjoy a genial hour in the cosy old room. I declare the night grows very chill."

[To be Continued.]

AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Maxime Boucher.

Other Medicines Failed, But the Great Kidney Remedy Has Yet to Find the Case of Kidney Diseases It Cannot Conquer.

Hunterstown, Que., June 19.—Few men have had the experience of Maxime Boucher, of this place. For a quarter of a century he suffered from Kidney Disease, and was certainly justified in thinking his case incurable. Today he is a well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it. Speaking of his case, Mr. Boucher said:

"For 25 years I suffered of the malady of the Kidneys. I felt always feeble. I tried many remedies, but with no success, till reading of many cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to give them a trial. I took in all 25 boxes, and I am perfectly cured."

This proves conclusively that no case of Kidney Disease is of too long standing to be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and there is abundant proof that they will cure any form of it—every form from Bright's Disease to Pain in the Back. Dodd's Kidney Pills have yet to find the case of Kidney Disease they cannot conquer.

A New Loop-the-Loop.

"The Tornado" is the name of a new "loop-the-loop" device which will be seen at the summer resorts and gardens during the coming season. It is about twice as spectacular in arrangement as the original Coney Island affair, having two loops, within which a rubber ball of large dimensions and containing a human being whizzes. The ball is sent down the incline from a standard of 50 feet high, rolling along two cable wires. It plunges into the first loop and is conducted into the second in short order. The trip ends in a net, where the rubber sphere is unlatched and the man allowed to show himself to the people. E. S. Cox, of Chicago, is the inventor. He claims for the "tornado" that it will give 100 somersaults in 10 seconds. When the rubber oval is seen on the 50-foot standard this summer by an admiring and wondering populace it will be a courtesy to the management for young men to refrain from calling it a high-ball, as the joke is already old. — Chicago Record-Herald.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Cures Summer Rheumatism.

A Cornwall, Ont., Gentleman Completely Cured After the Failure of Physicians.

Recent reports from medical men in various sections, indicate that rheumatism is on the increase this summer. This being the case, we implore rheumatic victims to make every effort to remove this dangerous febrile disorder before the intense hot weather comes on. During the month of June, a few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound will speedily banish articular, inflammatory or muscular rheumatism. Mr. G. J. McDonald, Cornwall, Ont., speaks about his cure as follows:

"For three years I suffered terribly from rheumatism. It seemed to me that I was forced to endure all the agonies and pains that a mortal could possibly experience from this dreadful disease. While suffering I tried many of the advertised medicines and also doctors' prescriptions, but never found a cure until I procured a supply of Paine's Celery Compound. It worked like a charm and seemed to strike at the very root of my trouble. I am now cured; all my pains are banished, and in every respect I am a new man."

MOVED A BRIDGE; DID NOT INTERFERE WITH TRAINS

Feat Was Accomplished in Wisconsin in Four Hours.

Electric Power May Be Used in the St. Clair Tunnel.

A Lively Passenger Rate War—To Abolish Grade Crossings—New Roads for Alaska.

The Wisconsin River bride on the Milwaukee road was moved six and a half feet last Thursday. The work was done in about four hours, during which time there were frequent interruptions by passing trains. There was not a moment's delay to any of the trains nor passing of teams on the wagon bridge. The bridge moved is one of the highest and longest on the system, and its moving was a marvelous feat of engineering. The length of the bridge is 435 feet, including two spans of steel structure 35 feet high. The weight of the bridge is about 460 tons. To move it the ends were raised from the base and steel rails were laid close together for a track. On these were two-inch steel rollers, on which the base of the steel bridge rested. The ends of the bridge were raised about six inches with ball-bearing screw-jacks, each end requiring the work of four 50-ton and four 25-ton jacks. These powerful machines operate by a complicated system of gearing, but they are really not much larger than the ordinary jack used in raising wagons — about two feet long. One of them has a lifting power of fifty tons. When the moving was done after the bridge had been lifted on rollers, three of these jacks, one at each end, and one in the center, moved the whole structure six and a half feet. Each jack was operated by one man who worked at it by a bar, with one hand, with no apparent exertion. At the same time the two approaches to the bridge and the railroad tracks for 50 feet at each end moved with the bridge. In this way there was no break in the track and trains were passing during the work —the moving being stopped, of course, while trains were on the bridge. When the afternoon passenger trains crossed a great crowd of people stood around the bridge, ropes and guys and pulleys in every direction. The passengers gazed in evident wonder at the unusual sight, but none suspected that they were crossing on a moving bridge 90 feet above the Wisconsin River. The new bridge will be a Pratt steel truss, double track. It will be constructed outside of the present bridge, which will be used during the building, and taken out when the new one is complete.

American Road Statistics.

The interstate commerce commission has prepared a summary of its report on the railroads of the United States for the last fiscal year. It shows that the total single track railway mileage at the end of the year was 202,471 miles, having increased during the year 5,234 miles. This increase was greater than that for any other year since 1890. Including side tracks, double tracks, etc., the total trackage is 274,195 miles. Other important data are:

There were 41,228 locomotives and 1,640,220 cars, not including cars used during the year. Of these 36,991 were in the passenger service. The total number of employes was 1,189,315, and the amount paid in salaries and wages was $676,028,592. The compensation of the railway employes for 1902 is equivalent to 60.5 per cent of the operating expenses of the railway companies and 39.16 per cent of their gross earnings.

The amount of railway capital outstanding at the end of the year was $12,134,182,964, or $62,301 per mile of line. The funded debt was $6,109,981,669. The amount of capital stock paying no dividends was $2,686,556,614, or 44.60 per cent of the total amount outstanding. Omitting equipment, trust obligations, the amount of funded debt which paid no interest was $294,175,243.

The number of passengers carried was 649,878,505, and the number of tons of freight 111,089,347. The gross earnings of all the roads for the year were $1,726,380,267, and the gross expenses $1,116,248,747. The total dividends declared for the year was $185,421,239.

The total number of casualties to persons on account of railway accidents as shown for the year, was 73,250, including 8,588 killed and 64,662 injured. Of railway employes 2,969 were killed and 50,524 injured.

The number of passengers killed was 345, and the number injured 6,683. One out of every 401 employes was killed and one out of every 24 employes was injured. One passenger was killed far every 1,883,706 carried, and one injured for every 97,244 carried. Ratios based upon the number of miles, traveled, however, show that 57,072,283 passenger miles were accomplished for each passenger killed, and 2,946,272 passenger miles accomplished for each passenger injured.

American Tax Suits.

Twenty-seven new bills of complaint have been filed in the United States circuit court at Grand Rapids in the suits brought by the various railroads of Michigan to restrain Auditor-General Perry from collecting the differences in taxes between the old specific tax and the new ad valorem tax. They are substitutes for bills heretofore withdrawn. The claims now set forth declare that while the railroads under the ad valorem act are vastly overtaxed, other properties are not assessed in accordance with their value. Judge Wanty issued a temporary restraining order directed against the auditor-general, returnable on Aug. 11.

According to President Joseph Ramsey, jun., of the Wabash, the Goulds hope to have all their properties east of Toledo amalgamated in one company by fal.

The gross earnings of 24 American roads for the first week of June were $4,233,596, against $4,054,957 for the first week of June, 1902, an increase of $178,639. Seventeen roads show increases and seven decreases. Since July 1 the roads referred to above, earned $233,191,513, an increase of $17,789,091 over the $215,402,422 reported for the corresponding period last year. For the longer period twenty roads show increases and four decreases.

Involves Heavy Winter Expense.

Officials of the northern roads calculate that the extra work on their lines during the winter months costs them, on an average, something over $1,000,000 per annum. The three lines of which this statement is true are the Great Northern, Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific. The greatest items of expense are snowsheds, blockades, snowslides and washouts. The maintenance of snowsheds is necessarily the greatest expense, taking year by year, for the reason that they are kept up just the same one year as another, whether the winter is bad or not. The blockades are serious only in very bad years, while the washouts vary with the years also.

The past winter has been an exceptionally good one. The northern railroads suffered little except in February, when trains were badly delayed for many days on all three lines mentioned. The blizzard that visited the north quite recently was an exceptional occurrence, and its effects only lasted for a few days within a limited area.

The National Tehuantepec Railroad, which is owned by the Mexican Government and operated under a lease by a firm of English contractors, is developing an extensive oil field of its own. This new oil field was discovered a short time ago, and is adjacent to the railroad. All the locomotives of the road are being equipped to burn oil and large storage tanks are being erected at points on the line. It is said that the Mexican Government will equip the locomotives on the Interoceanic and Mexican National Railroads for burning this oil.

Fighting the Santa Fe.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers has declared a boycott against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, a circular letter signed by the president and grand secretary of the order having been received by the ticket agents of all the roads centering in Chicago. The letter asks the ticket agents, when routing passengers and freight, to discriminate against the Santa Fe.

The trouble between the telegraphers and the Santa Fe is of long standing. In 1890 the telegraphers and station agents became dissatisfied with their pay and working conditions, and sent a committee to Chicago to make demands, and, after many conferences, a strike was called. Officers of the order say that the company, by a subterfuge, induced the men to resume work at the end of seventeen days, and they also say that those who took part in the strike have been discriminated against ever since by the Santa Fe and some other roads. The Santa Fe has not been employing members of the order for some time.

An official of the Santa Fe said last evening that he did not believe the ticket agents will pay any attention to the appeal made to them.

To Abolish Grade Crossings.

Recent activity to the end of abolishing grade crossings in Cleveland has caused considerable inquiry not only as to prospects of the plans being carried out, but regarding the cost of the venture. Investigation shows that there are 135 such crossings in the city and that the work of doing away with all of them will cost a little more than $10,000,000. This figure is approximate and based on estimates from the different companies interested. The city will pay one-half of the expense. The Nickel Plate, Lake Shore and Pennsylvania will be put to the largest expense, no doubt. It is estimated that the Nickel Plate's 54 crossings will cost about $2,500,000, the Lake Shore's fourteen crossings about $1,000,000 and the Pennsylvania's 21 about $1,100,000.

Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad numbering 3,500, all connected with the Philadelphia terminal division have asked for a reduction of the working day from 12 to 8 hours. The branches of the service making the demand are the trainmen, car inspectors and baggagemen.

Electric Power For Tunnel.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has asked for bids from several electrical firms for furnishing the power for equipping the St. Clair tunnel with electricity. Third Vice-President Morse has given the matter considerable attention and is of the opinion that cars can be drawn through the tunnel by electricity much cheaper than with a large engine.

One of the fastest short runs on record for the Pennsylvania lines west was made on the Fort Wayne branch by the new Seashore limited. According to authentic information, the run from B. to V. A. tower, a distance of 20 miles, near Upper Sandusky, was made in the remarkable time of fourteen minutes. The train was composed of eight cars and was hauled by an Atlantic type engine.

About 30 engineers have been suspended from duty on the Southern Pacific for carelessness in regard to danger signals.

It is estimated that by July 1 the Baldwin Locomotive Works will have turned out 1,000 locomotives for the year, breaking all records. Last year the total output was 1,000 engines.

Pennsylvania's signal system in the Philadelphia yards is to be reconstructed and electricity used for many switch lights. The work will cost $50,000.

Roads Into Alaska.

Plans for a new railroad to extend 413 miles from the coast toward Central Alaska have been completed as a result of surveys made last year. The plans provide for a terminal on Resurrection Bay, which can accommodate ocean-going vessels of deep draught. The settlement around the proposed terminal has been named Seward, in honor of the former Secretary of State. A stretch of 25 miles of the proposed railroad from Valdez to Eagle City on the Yukon River will be constructed before another winter sets in. Ultimately it is the intention to construct branches, one from the confluence of the Chittina and Copper Rivers to the Nozina Placer district, and another down the Tanana to Fairbanks.

Passenger Rate War.

A rush of outbound travel has been precipitated by what promises to be the liveliest passenger rate war that Kansas City has known for several years. The war began in Kansas City with the cutting of the round trip rate to Indianapolis to $10. The indications point to a protracted rate war, with the prospect of the cheapest excursions known for several years between Missouri points and extreme Eastern point in New England, with correspondingly cheap rates to intermediate points.

HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES DYES. The latest and most improved dye in the world. Have no equal for strength, simplicity, penetration or fastness. In thirty minutes they make suits, dresses, blouses, ribbons, etc., like new. All colors, at Cairncross & Lawrence's, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs', 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes', Wortley Road. ywt

The Unreasonable Citizen in Flood Time

This morning, when Patrol Driver White was busily engaged in rescuing flood victims from East Crane street, and was returning to dry land with a heavy load of people, a man hailed him and ordered him to take him aboard. The wagon was loaded and the driver stopped to parley before making the return trip. "What do you want?" asked White. "I want you to go back to my house and let me get two ladies' hats which we forgot to bring when we came out." "I have a load," replied White, "and I can't go back now." Then the man on the sidewalk became violent and cursed the driver roundly. "Who pays for the feed of that team?" he asked. "We do, the taxpayers. You do as I tell you or I will report you to the mayor." White, with his load of flood sufferers, went his way towards dry land, leaving the profane citizen actively engaged in making threats.—Topeka Journal.

RAILROAD Time Tables.

GRAND TRUNK.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk station, Richmond street, near York street.

Up-town ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, E. De la Hooke, city passenger and ticket agent.

MAIN LINE EAST.

Leave London—
12:35 A.M.—* New York Express.
3:32 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
8:10 A.M.—Express.
10:25 A.M.—*Atlantic Express.
2:20 P.M.—Express.
4:35 P.M.—*New York Express.
6:40 P.M.—*Eastern Flyer.

MAIN LINE WEST, VIA SARNIA.

Leave London—
3:05 A.M.—*Chicago Express.
7:40 A.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
11:05 A.M.—*Lehigh Express.
2:20 P.M.—Sarnia Accommodation.
7:57 P.M.—*Pacific Express.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Leave London—
6:30 A.M.—Accommodation.
11:15 A.M.—*Express.
2:30 P.M.—Accommodation.
7:55 P.M.—*Pacific Express.

ARRIVE FROM EAST—
*3:00 a.m., *11:00 a.m., 11:35 a.m., *6:15 p.m., *7:45 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM SARNIA—
*12:32 a.m., *3:27 a.m., *10:10 a.m., 1:55 p.m., *4:30 p.m., 7:20 p.m.

ARRIVE FROM WINDSOR—
*10:20 a.m., 4:20 p.m., *6:35 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

* Daily, Sundays included.

ST. MARYS AND STRATFORD BRANCH.

Depart—6:30 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 3:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m.
Arrive—10:40 a.m., *10:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 10:40 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:20 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

CORRECTED TO DATE.

Trains arrive and depart from Canadian Pacific Depot, Richmond street north.

Uptown ticket office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. William Fulton, city passenger and ticket agent.

TORONTO, OTTAWA AND MONTREAL—
Leave—*4:30 a.m., *5:25 p.m.
Arrive—*11:30 p.m., *11:30 a.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST (VIA NORTH BAY)—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

CHATHAM, DETROIT, CHICAGO, ETC.—
Leave—*11:25 p.m., *11:35 a.m.
Arrive—*4:25 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS.

WOODSTOCK, ST. THOMAS, TORONTO—
Leave—**8:40 a.m.
Arrive—**8:00 p.m.

*Daily. **Week days.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Michigan Central depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Up-town ticket office, 395 Richmond street. John Paul, city passenger and ticket agent.

9:10 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Dutton, Bismarck, Rodney, Ridgetown, Tilbury, Comber, Essex, Windsor and west. Connects at St. Thomas for east.

2:20 P.M.—Through train all stations to Detroit. Connects at St. Thomas with mail train for all stations east.

7:15 P.M.—Connects at St. Thomas with fast Eastern express for Buffalo, New York and eastern points; also with Pacific express for west.

Arrive at London as follows:
7:45 A.M.—Local from St. Thomas.
10:55 A.M.—Mail train from Detroit, and intermediate stations; also from Buffalo and intermediate points.
6:05 P.M.—From St. Thomas, local.

LAKE ERIE and DETROIT RIVER RY.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Trunk depot, Richmond street. R. J. Tait, local agent.

DEPARTURES FROM LONDON.
6:00 A.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
9:45 A.M.—For St. Thomas.
2:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas, Port Stanley and Walkerville.
6:30 P.M.—For St. Thomas and Ridgetown.

ARRIVALS AT LONDON.
8:40 A.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:20 A.M.—From Ridgetown and St. Thomas.
1:40 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.
5:40 P.M.—From Port Stanley and St. Thomas.
10:05 P.M.—From Walkerville and St. Thomas.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Dominion Day

Wednesday, July 1, 1903,

Excursion tickets will be sold at

SINGLE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP

to all stations in Canada, and to Detroit and Buffalo, going June 30 and July 1, good for return until July 2.

Boston and Return.

June 25, 26, and 27.....$14 35
July 2, 3 and 4.....$16 35

All information at the city ticket office, 395 Richmond street. Telephone 205.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A.
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Best Canadian and American Makers. See the Royal Blue ball bearing.

For Sale at **REID'S HARDWARE**

118 NORTH SIDE DUNDAS STREET.

MATCHES.

The next car of our matches will arrive in London on or about July 1.

GROCERY BAGS Self Opening, Square Bottoms.

Are made from the toughest papers in all sizes and weights.

Flour and Cement Sacks.

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The E. B. EDDY Co., Limited, Hull, Canada.

LONDON OFFICE, 436 RICHMOND STREET.

Donald McLean, Agent.

Going Out of Town This Summer?

If you are, why not arrange to have the Daily Advertiser sent to you by mail? The address may be changed as often as desired.

The subscription price to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain, payable in advance, is, per month..... 25c

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway.

PORT STANLEY

SUMMER RESORT.

Commencing Wednesday, June 10

Train No. 33, leaving London at 9:45 a.m., will run through to Port Stanley on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Port Stanley at 4:20 p.m., until further notice.

R. J. TAIT, General Agent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

5 New Publications.

Intercolonial "Fishing and Hunting."

Intercolonial "Tours to Summer Haunts."

Intercolonial "Maritime Express."

Intercolonial "Salmon Fishing."

Via the Intercolonial for "A Week in the Woods."

WRITE—

General Passenger Department, MONCTON, N.B.

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New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

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CELTIC.....JUNE 26, 6:30 A.M.
*ARMENIAN.....JUNE 30, 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....JULY 1, 11 A.M.
CYMRIC.....JULY 3, NOON.
TEUTONIC.....JULY 8, NOON.

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Saloon rates from $60 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY...

Return tickets will be issued at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

between all stations in Canada, also to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., etc., good going June 30 and July 1, valid returning from destination on or before July 2, 1903.

New Fast Train Service.

6:30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, for St. Marys, Stratford, Berlin, Guelph, Brampton, Toronto, connecting with Muskoka Express for Muskoka Wharf, Penetang, Huntsville, Burk's Falls.

New fast train will leave Toronto daily, 7:40 a.m., making connection with fast express from Montreal, arriving London 10:55 a.m., via Stratford.

Fast train arriving from Toronto and intermediate stations, via Stratford, at 10:40 p.m.

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The famous Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Georgian Bay, Lake Nipissing, Kawartha Lakes, reached by the Grand Trunk, are noted for their excellent and healthy climate, up-to-date hotels, fine fishing—season for bass and maskinonge fishing is now open.

For tickets, information and descriptive literature of the Highlands of Ontario, apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent, London.

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THE WABASH will sell round trip tickets to DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS or PUEBLO, COL., at

Less Than One Way Fare

Tickets on sale July 6, 7 and 8, good to return any time before August 31, 1903. Passengers going via Detroit and over the great Wabash line, can go via Chicago and Omaha, return through Kansas City and St. Louis, without extra charge. This will give passengers the grand opportunity of seeing the World's Fair buildings at St. Louis. All Wabash trains stop at the fair grounds.

For full particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

R. & O. Richelieu Ontario Nav. Co.

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Hamilton, Toronto & Montreal Line.

Steamers leave Hamilton 1 p.m., Toronto 7 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays till June 8. On and after June 9, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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From June 1 steamers leave Toronto 4 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. On and after June 13, daily, except Sundays, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids to Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

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The twin-screw iron steamship Campana, 1,760 tons, with electric lights and bells, and all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 1st, 15th and 29th June; 13th and 27th July; 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I. The finest trip of the season for health and comfort. For full particulars apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, London, or ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. tyw

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

[Letters to the editor of this page should be addressed to the Editor of the Woman's Page, The Advertiser, London, Ontario.]

The Married Woman.

It seems rather like the "old maid," who always thinks that if they were her children, she could bring them up so much better, when an unmarried woman gives her opinion on how a married woman should conduct herself, but proverbially the "looker-on sees most of the game," and it is from the standpoint of the "looker-on" that I write.

It is perhaps not so glaringly conspicuous in London, as in Toronto, and the American cities, but even in London, you see a great many instances of the married man who, while very kind to his wife and family in a material sort of way, neglects them to a very considerable extent in other ways.

He would probably be vastly amazed if you were to tell him so; if you were to even suggest that he is not doing all he should do for his wife. Does he not give her a very ample allowance? Does she not have all she wishes in the way of pretty clothes, handsome furniture and all the comforts and pleasures that money can give her? And he might add, were he to speak the truth, does she not have just as little of her husband's society as he can, in reason, give her?

Now, it is very far from being my intention to decry my own sex, but it seems to me that in the majority of cases it is the woman's own fault if her husband fails to find his chief pleasure in her society. Most women seem to conduct their married lives on the principle that "it's no use running to catch a car after it's caught," and to believe that it is hardly necessary to attract one's husband after marriage.

On the contrary, a woman ought to realize that it is after marriage she should exercise to the full all the power of attraction she possesses. It is a comparatively easy matter to win the love of a man; it is an extremely difficult thing to keep it. It seems to me that the first year of married life must be, in most cases, one long disillusionizing process, and it is for the woman who wishes to keep her husband's love to do her utmost to check that process.

Before marriage, a girl will have a small-sized spasm if her fiance happens upon her when she is not so immaculately gowned as is her wont to be; if her hair is not arranged in its most becoming style, and if she herself is not a vision of faultless neatness. After the first month or so of married life you may "run in" to see a bride, and find her, even at the noonday meal, with her hair done up in kid curlers (the most disfiguring things, next to curl-papers, that she could possibly wear), and a sloppy-looking, old dressing-jacket, or out-at-elbow shirt waist, an old skirt and very possibly a gingham apron.

I am quite aware of the fact that, when one is doing her own work, it is impossible to be gowned as daintily as when you have a maid to do all the hard work for you, but it is, at least, possible to be always neat. Nowadays inexpensive and pretty materials can always be found in the stores, and a neat little shirt waist, with short skirt and no superfluous trimming, which you can easily make for yourself, or have made at very small expenditure, certainly looks much better than some old finery, no matter how elaborate it may originally have been, which, even were it not draggled and dirty, is extremely unsuitable for kitchen-work. I don't see how a man can preserve his love and respect for a woman who, appears before him in a dirty, slovenly dress.

Before marriage, you consulted your fiance's taste in colors, songs and all the minor details that go to make up life. Surely it is but a little thing for you to do after marriage, to array yourself in the daintiest gown you have in his favorite color, to make the everings pleasant for him by singing his favorite songs, playing his favorite pieces and, in short, conforming to his tastes in all things.

There is a great deal in conforming to you husband's tastes. People who have not congenial tastes should not marry,. for there is no particular "rhyme or reason" in marrying a man, all of whose tastes are as widely different from yours as day from night. It has always been a pet theory of mine that a man or woman should marry the one person of all others that she or he would have selected as a good "chum," if they had been the same sex. But suppose you are so unfortunate as to discover after marriage that the man whom you had found to be such a thoroughly congenial companion, has, in truth, tastes widely differing from yours.

It is then your duty to acquire tastes similar to his. If he is fond of music and you have the faintest atom of musical talent, cultivate it to its utmost. You have no idea how much can be done by practice until you try, and hours of hard work will be fully recompensed by the approbation of your husband. If he is fond of reading, make it a point to read the same books, magazines and papers as he does, that you may discuss them intelligently with him. Never worry him with the thousand and one little domestic worries that beset the path of the housewife, but get him, if you can, to talk to you of his business, whatever it may be, understand it as far as possible, that you may sympathize with all his worries and rejoice over all his successes.

If he is fond of society, of entertaining and of going out, no matter how domesticated your own tastes may be, make of yourself a social success, gain the reputation of being the most charming hostess in your circle, the most sought after guest; if, on the contrary, as is more frequently the case, he is fonder of his "ain fireside" than of all the dinners, dances and theaters on record, no matter if you were the gayest of the gay before marriage, learn to win all your successes in your own home, and to make your home your world.

"But," you say, "I should be sinking my own individuality entirely in his, and I think it is utter nonsense that a woman, after she is married, should have no life of her own, but should be a mere shadow of her husband." It is not necessary to become a "mere shadow" of your husband, but it is necessary for you to make his happiness your first consideration. If it is not, and if you do not love him a great deal more than your own selfish pleasures, you had no right to marry him.

"But," says someone, "this might be comparatively easy before the children come, but after that, you simply cannot give the same time to your husband as you did before." That is one of the things I never could understand, how a woman could give her children, no matter how dear to her, the preference over her husband. Surely her husband should always be the first and dearest of all earthly considerations to her.

There is no necessity for a woman to make herself a slave to her children. If children are properly trained from the beginning to be as obedient and docile as they should be, their subsequent conduct is not a source of as much work and worry as most mothers seem to imagine. A man may be very fond of children, but only one in a thousand wants to come home from a trying day down town and be bothered with his children at night. Half an hour, after dinner, usually suffices him and the wise wife then effaces herself and the baby while he reads the evening paper and smokes his evening cigar. Then, when she comes back, the baby snugly tucked into his little bed, she herself dainty and charming and ready to entertain, be entertained or be silent, as suits her husband's mood, he is very apt to reflect for the thousandth time on how jolly it is to have such a sensible and sweet little woman for a wife and what a lucky dog he is all round.

A woman may be all this, well-dressed, accomplished and charming in all other ways, and yet "the heart of her husband may (not) rejoice in her." She may "nag." The besetting sin of most women, married or single, is a propensity to "nag." She is the fretful, discontented woman, the woman who fails to see right in anything her husband says or does, who worries him perpetually about things she wants or imagines she wants, who scolds him for smoking in the house and then scolds because he goes out at nights, who desn't went his "nasty, rough bachelor friends in her house," and then wonders why he spends his evenings at the club and who, in short, is one of the most aggravating, nerve-destroying wives a man can have.

There is one salutary thought that every woman who nags ought to keep always before her, and that is, that there is always a woman who doesn't; a woman who doesn't nag, who doesn't scold and who is always charming, bright and pleasant; a woman who lets her husband smoke all over the house if he likes, who is always delighted to see her husband's friends; is ready to entertain them or to efface herself as the occasion seems to warrant, and is altogether such a pattern of companionable good sense that your husband inwardly wonders why his wife can't be like that. Don't be so foolish as to give him cause to wonder or to spend his evenings elsewhere than with you.

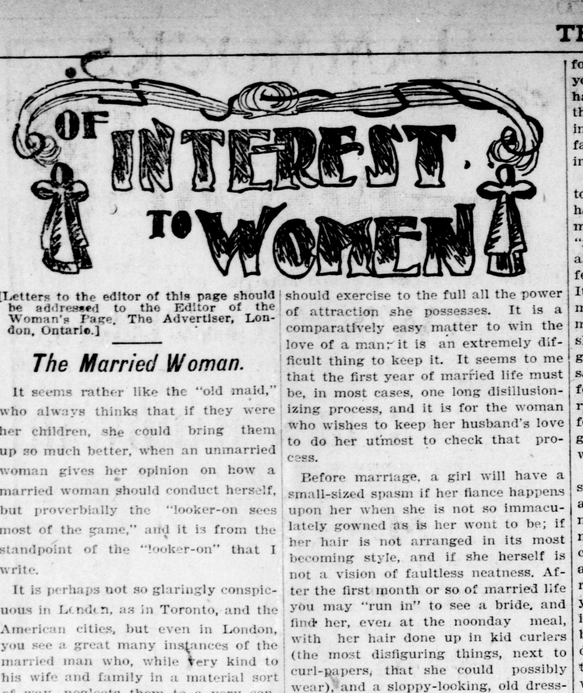
Then there is the rock on which a great many married couples go down, the money question. The "what shall we eat and drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed," is about the most important of all questions now-a-days and the woman who is a "good manager" is to be envied.

It seems to me, however, that any woman of average intelligence and ability ought to speedily make of herself a good manager, if she is not already one. Let her get her husband to teach her how to keep her books and then let her teach herself how to "cut her coat according to her cloth." It is a very important lesson to learn and one comparatively easy. Merely an exercise in self-denial and self-control; the doing without the charmingly pretty hat, the latest wrinkle in "clothes and things," the hundred and one little trifles that are so pretty, so expensive, so dear to the heart of woman and—so unnecessary.

Most women are naturally extravagant, but it is a tendency that must be subdued, and you can't begin too early on the subduing process. Get your husband to give you a very accurate estimate of his business standing, have him give you an adequate allowance, and then make your expenditure in accordance with it, and, if possible, save something out of it.

The wisest woman, and, looking at things in a purely selfish light, the woman who gets the most from her husband in every way, is the one who flirts with him just as she did before marriage, not in the vulgar sense of the word, but the woman who makes her husband feel that she is just as fascinating now as she was then, who makes the most of all her attractions, just as she did then, and who brings them all to play upon him, just as she did when the reputation of being a finished coquette was very dear to her.

The woman who really and truly loves her husband will find all this easy enough, for, after all, there is only one key to happiness in married life, first, last and always, love, and if one may be permitted to paraphrase the Scriptures, if one has love—all these things shall be added unto you, for love is the very best teacher,and if one truly loves, surely the happiness of the one beloved should be one's first object in life.



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Painful Periods

are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality,—if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause—perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displacements, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

Details of Another Case.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the sufferings of women. I believe that if we properly understood the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured.

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"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** cured me completely, and I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—MISS JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.

SYRUP OF FIGS



To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

Always buy the genuine—Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—**California Fig Syrup Co.**—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

THE WOMAN WHO SMILES.

You can face almost any bogy if you have a smile in your heart and another on your lips.

Women are fretters largely for the reason that they seldom have an eye for humor. The nice, fussy old dame, who splutters about everything from the state of the weather to the size of the steak, would break up her whiney spells if she would hear herself in the phonograph of her own conscience.

There's many a time when a laugh has saved the day. There's many an argument that has been warded off and scurried away by a smile. A joke perhaps, has been the cause of untold misery side-tracked along the railroad of sunny-shine chatter. I have myself seen two individuals all ready to let loose the dogs of verbal wars, all primed for fighting, when lo! a little catchword of a bit of wit, and peace is declared right then and there.

If you have a sense of the humorous you won't fly to bits and distribute yourself all over the house just because some woman down the street has chanced to remark that you got your fall gown ready-made, and then sewed in Mme. High-price's label. If some woman has threatened to pull your hair because of some real or imaginary grievance, you can easily sit down and think out how you will wear your new wig. It's easier than getting criss-cross and planning a counter attack of hair-pulling. Don't you think?

After all, life is fun.

It isn't all fun, of course. There are troubles that appear and pass every day, like figures on a cinematograph sheet, but they are just a part of life. As we consider them, do they grow or disappear? There is no man or woman, king or queen, who can escape troubles. You have to accept them just as a baby must go through the teething period and the measles and learning to go to bed alone in the dark. Into each life a few shadows must slant. But there is enough sunshine to make up. And fair weather must follow some time, for it can't rain forever, can it? Well, then! When it's raining put up your umbrella of good humor and say: "What do I care? I've got a rain coat! Who's afraid?"

If there were bigger bumps of humor on our domes of thought, hearts would be better builded.

What we could not help we would not wail about. What we could not have we would not cry for. Our emotions of selfishness, jealousy, anger, would be smoothed and silenced, for the impulse to laugh is the brisk fine north wind that blows away the clouds of grief.

I know, and so do you, that there are some sorrows in life that can never be smiled away. But we can bear the big trials better than we can the little ones. Something gives us courage, and we live through them and come out all strong and brave and splendid. But it's these wretched little stickpin digs that keep us hopping around all the time. That's where and when a sense of humor proves to be a sure specific.

If you have a realization of what is absurd and laughable, you won't make your face into 20 knots because some woman at a bargain counter grabs things out of your hands and glares at you with a haughty stare. When you think you know some one and bow to her, and she sends straight at you an acidulated, refrigerated glare of haughty disdain, you shouldn't be angry. You should chuckle to yourself, and say this to yourself: "You made a mistake that time, dear girl, but it's better than failing to speak to somebody whom you do know. Heigh-ho! Funny world. All jokes and clever verse!"

Then again, a sense of humor, when it is of the right sort, makes one kinder and more thoughtful. It helps one to see oneself in a critical light. It presents to one's own eyes one's imperfections and silly frailties. Really it does. Humor and egotism are enemies. The man or woman who is filled with bubbling good humor, the kind that never stings or hurts, can never help but see himself or herself in the true light.

There's one good thing too that a sense of humor does for you.

It gets you out of the notion of thinking you are a great martyr. You discover that you are boring people with your whines and wails. You cease and draw rein and wonder what it's all about anyhow.

I have often heard people say: "When I sit down and think about my troubles I nearly go mad."

It's not difficult to shoot a reply at that. Why doesn't she stand up and stop thinking and not go mad? There is such a thing as getting away from one's thoughts. Consider the worries you had ten years ago. Where are they now? Faded into thin air, it is likely. Don't you wish you hadn't worried about them?

There is a good chance that the troubles that you think are so terrible will be a subject for smiles to you five years hence. You will smile because you will wonder how you could have got into such a mental fermentation. This day's worry will be an old one and properly shelved in due course of time. Don't keep hanging onto it by thinking and brooding and dreaming nightmares.

When you feel like getting good and mad crack a little smile.

It will be hard work learning how at first, but after a time you can do it.

When you fancy that somebody has said something unkind of you, don't write him or her a horrid letter or say horrid things back. Go get a clever little book and read awhile and smile up. It will pay. Why? Because you will save yourself the wear and tear of harsh emotions, feelings that make women old and men sour, and which affect not only themselves but the lives of all those whom they love and of those who love them.

You remember Katherine, don't you? If her sense of humor had been properly developed she would not have torn the portieres to shreds and broken up the furniture when anything chanced to go wrong. But her sense of humor and her sense of common kindness were awakened when Petruchio did as she did and made himself a raging hurricane to terrify the little world about. After she was nicely tamed Katherine said:

A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;
And while it is so, none so dry or thirsty
Will deign to sip or touch one drop of it.

And so it is. With a sense of humor among one's mental gifts one must be sure to be of pleasant temperament. And if one is at peace with oneself and the multitudes of the earth one cannot be "a fountain troubled." Certainly the ability to smile when you can just as easily—or more easily—break into a frown is worth a good deal. When a horrid, unkind thought creeps into your mind, rolls itself into a cyclone of temper and tears in fury down to the tip of your lips, let a smile be the cannon that breaks its force and gives you clear weather again.

It's better to be able to laugh, even if one is misjudged a little and called frivolous, than it is to be a human obituary notice and to trail around as sullen as a gray cloud and twice as stormy.

Laugh and grow sweet.—Mme. Qui Vive.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

When Father Rode the Goat.

The house is full of arnica,
And mystery profound;
We do not dare to run about,
Or make the slightest sound;
We leave the big piano shut
And do not strike a note;
The doctor's been here seven times
Since father rode the goat.

He joined the lodge a week ago—
Got in at four a.m.,
And sixteen brothers brought him home,
Though he says he brought them.
His wrist was sprained, and one big rip
Had rent his Sunday coat—
There must have been a lively time
When father rode the goat.

He's resting on the couch today
And practicing his signs—
The hailing sign, working grip,
And other monkey shines;
He mutters passwords 'neath his breath,
And other things he'll quote—
They surely had an evening's work
When father rode the goat.

He has a gorgeous uniform,
All gold and red and blue,
A hat with plumes and yellow braid,
And golden badges, too,
A sword of finest tempered steel,
Hilt set with precious stones.
He says this par'phernalia
All came from Pettibone's.

This goat he leads what "Teddy" calls
A very strenuous life,
Makes trouble for such candidates
As tackle him in strife.
But somehow, when we mention it,
Pa wears a look so grim,
We wonder if he rode the goat,
Or if the goat rode him.

Swimming "Sailor Fashion."

It was a red-headed boy from across the tracks on his good behavior at the swimming-hole above the dam that I first saw swim hand-over-hand, or "sailor fashion," as we called it, rightly or wrongly, I know not. I can hear now the crisp, staccato little smacks his hand gave the water as he reached forward.

It has ever since been my envy and despair. It is so knowing, so "sporty." I class it with being able to wear a pink-barred shirt front with a diamond cluster pin in it; with being genuinely fond of horse-racing; with being a first-class poker-player; with being able to swallow a drink of whisky as if I liked it; with knowing truly great men like Fitzsimmons, or whoever it is that is great now, so as to be able to slap him on the back and say: "Why, hello! Boly, old boy, how are you?" with being delighted with the company of actors—what wouldn't I give if I could be that? My life has been a sad one. But I might find some comfort in it yet if I could only get that natty little spat on the water when I lunge forward swimming over-hand.—McClure's.

The Dog That Caught Fish.

Last summer I took my big collie Rex and went up in the Catskill Mountains to a big hotel where lots of people came to enjoy the fishing near by. Right past the house ran a brook in which people could catch trout, but this brook belonged to the hotel-keeper, and only the guests of the hotel were allowed to fish in it.

Rex liked to go out walking with me in the woods. Sometimes he would catch a squirrel or a woodchuck, and one day I discovered that this naughty doggie knew how to catch other things besides.

I was sitting down upon a fallen log near the trout brook. Rex had just run off after a squirrel, and so I was all alone. Pretty soon I heard a crashing noise in the tree, and I began to get scared, for I was afraid it might be a tramp. Then a man came striding through the bushes, and I was very glad to find it was Mr. Wardell, one of the hotel people.

"Miss Lynn," he said, "do you know what Rex is doing?"

"No; what?" I asked.

"Catching fish, ma'am; just come and see."

He carefully helped me over the fallen logs till we came out on the bank of the stream. And what do you think I saw?

Rex was standing on some flat stones in the middle of the brook, looking down into the water. On a stone beside him lay four or five dead trout. As he watched, his head suddenly shot forward, his jaws snapped quickly; then he lifted a trout in the air, gave it a little shake, and laid it down on the pile.

"The rascal," I cried. "Come here, Rex." And he came trotting gayly through the water. He never looked back for the fish. He had only caught them for fun. Mr. Wardell promised not to tell the hotelkeeper, then we whipped Rex and tied a dead throut to his collar to remind him of his naughtiness. My, how ashamed he looked. Since that time Rex has never touched a fish, not even one that was cooked.

A Dog's Devotion.

The strong attachment of dogs to human beings is sufficient in itself to assure them a place in the household.

Mrs. Sarah Bolton in her book on "The Dog," referring to the steadfast faithfulness of all kinds of dogs, from terrier to St. Bernard, mentions the case of one found by Leland Stanford, jun., for whom the great university of California is a "memorial."

One day when Leland was about 10 years old he heard a great tumult in the street and darted out of the house. He came back covered with dust, holding a homely yellow dog in his arms. Before his mother could reach him he had flown to the telephone and summoned the doctor. Thinking from the agonized tones of the boy that some of the family must be very ill, the doctor hastened to the house.

At first his professional dignity was belittled at being confronted with a dusty, excited boy, holding a dirty mongrel with a broken leg. But the earnest, innocent face of the boy disarmed him and he took the boy and the dog to a veterinary surgeon, who washed and dressed the dog's wounds and then turned him over to his new master.

The boy took care of the dog until it recovered, and it repaid him with a devotion that was touching.

When the boy died in Italy his body was brought to the marble tomb in Palo Alto. The little yellow dog had been waiting his master's return from Europe. When he did not return the dog knew that something was wrong, and after the body was placed in the tomb, lay down in front of the door, and could not be coaxed away even for food. One morning they found him there, dead, and buried him next to his protector and friend.

A Condescension.

Gwendolen Jones was chubby and sweet,
And her age was half-past three;
And she lived in a house on Wellington street,
In the yard with the walnut tree.
Harold Percival Marmaduke Smith
Was almost half-past four;
And he said, when they gave him a base-ball and bat,
That he'd "play with the girls no more."

Gwendolen Jones she gazed through the fence,
At an end were all life's joys,
As she saw the friend of her youth depart
"To play with the great big boys."
Harold Percival Marmaduke Smith
Up to the field marched he,
But his eye was blacked and his head was whacked,
And his ball no more did he see.

And the boys called him "Baby" because he cried,
Did Teddy and Willie and Tim,
And they chased him away when he threatened to tell,
And said they'd "no use for him."
Gwendolen Jones came down to the fence,
And her face wore a joyful smile,
When Harold Percival Marmaduke said
He'd play with her "once in a while."

—St. Nicholas.

CHILDREN

,,vbgkgfm

Don't Look At It.

I once learned a lesson from a dog we had. My father used to put a bit of meat or biscuit on the floor near the dog, and hay, "No," and the dog knew he must not touch it. But he never looked at the meat. He seemed to feel that if he looked at it the temptation would be too strong, so he always looked steadily at my father's face.

A gentleman was dining with us one day, and he said: "There is a lesson for us all. Never look at temptation. Always look away to the Master's face."

"Yes, this is the good old way; do not look at temptation. "Avoid it; pass it by." When the thought of doing wrong in any way comes into your heart you may be sure it comes from Satan; so do not look at it, but look up to Jesus and ask him to keep you and make you more than conqueror over ever temptation, through him that loves you."

BABY'S WELFARE.

Every mother is anxious for the health and welfare of her little ones, and Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine to make baby well and keep it well. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets constantly in the house—they say they would not be without them. As proof of this Mrs. Geo. Kilgore, Wellwood, Man., says: "Having used Baby's Own Tablets for some time, I can truthfully say that they are the best medicine I have ever used for little ones. I think so highly of the Tablets that I always keep them in the house."

A medicine, like Baby's Own Tablets, which so many mothers praise, is the right one for your little ones. They are guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs, and can be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. Good for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhea, simple fevers, worms and all the minor ailments of children. Sold by druggists, or may be had by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE NOVELIST'S LOST SECRETARY.

Don Phillip's Inspiration.

"Ripping sort of girl Don has for secretary," drawled a masculine voice, whose owner was evidently lounging on the piazza, for as his tones died away, there followed the deliberate scratching of a match and a puff of smoke was wafted through the open French window.

"Yes, burying one's self in the country to become the novelist of the hour is not half bad with such an amenuensis in attendance."

"But what I cannot understand," continued the first speaker, "is how a girl of that type can endure country life in winter. With that hair and those eyes, any New York manager would jump at the chance to put her in the front row of the chorus, and she's be the rage in no time."

"And girls with that hair and those eyes are generally looking for higher game. Probably she knows all about Don's substantial bank account, his social position—and the law of propinquity. She is doing it well, too—has her mother in attendance, but at a safe distance. The two women have taken a little cottage in the village, I understand, and she goes back and forth in Don't trap. Clever girl. She doesn't propose to have her social campaign, when she become Mrs. Donald Herbert Phillips, interfered with by the ghost of a scandal."

"I say, you fellows," sang out a third voice, "there's an hour or so before luncheon, and I'm in the mood for golf. Come along."

The two men on the porch swung themselves over the low railing and disappeared with their host in the direction of the links. Silence reigned for a moment or so, the soft, tender silence of an ideal spring morning. Then a long-drawn, quivering sigh broke the stillness. A tall, graceful figure was framed in the French window. The face beneath its aureole of copper-colored hair was very white, her dark brown eyes burned tawny red, and her hands were tensely clasped around a roll of papers.

"What chance has a woman to be judged on her merits," she murmured bitterly. "A man starts out to earn his living and gets credit for honest motives. A woman must always be accused of some hidden purpose. That I should want to support my mother decently and should select a position which removes me as far as possible from the memory of happier days and other circumstances, is clearly past the understanding of those men. Perhaps—could it be possible that he feels the same way about my work?"

A wave of crimson covered her face. She turned into the quaintly appointed drawing-room, treasure-house of a traveler who knew art centers better than his Baedeker.

Her glance fell upon the open piano with some new music which had come that morning from the city. Playing Chopin and Mendelssohn was scarcely to be classed with the regulation duties of a secretary, but Donald Phillips had always insisted that the half hour of music after luncheon put him in just the right mood for his afternoon work.

From the drawing-room she passed through the dim, wide hall to the dining-room. A maid was polishing a high-backed covered chair, the one which her mother always occupied when they worked late, when in response to Mr. Phillips' invitation, the elder woman joined them at dinner. Somehow her mother, with her small, patrican features and her snowy hair built in graceful puffs, seemed eminently suited for high-backed carved chairs. She recalled some of the clever stories which had come with the nuts and the coffee, and the final hour in the drawing-room.

The maid had paused in her work and was regarding Miss Anstey as if expecting to receive some order. Helen came out of her revery with a start, and recrossed the hall to the library. Talbot, Mr. Phillips' man, was just coming out, and he held the door open for her ostentatiously, almost obsequiously. Helen Anstey's heart beat fast and hard. She swept through the door, and, as it was closed behind her, she leaned dizzily against the heavy table.

"They all think it—the very servants. And I have been blind to my own folly. The restful life after the bitter struggle for a position, mother's happiness, and the work which has become a part of myself, that it all it has been to me. But now—"

She set to work with feverish zeal, first reading the transcript made from yesterday's notes; then with mechanical accuracy, but almost unconscious of what she was writing, she transcribed the few notes Mr. Phillips had dictated before his guests had finished their late breakfast.

When Donald Phillips hurried in, ten minutes before the luncheon hour, a dozen sheets of paper covered with neat typewriting greeted his gaze.

'Now isn't that something scandalous, Miss Anstey," he said, "we won't have that book finished until fall at this rate. But I can't imagine what has come over me unless it is the spring weather and the sight of those two chaps, fresh from India. If this keeps up, I shall endanger my championship. Let's see, the Everyday Magazine called me the most prolific writer of good English—isn't that it?"

He threw back his head and laughed. The inconsistencies of newspaper criticisms always amused him immensely. Helen Anstey usually shared his mirth, but just now she was rolling and unrolling her handkerchief, under the shelter of her typewriting table, as nervously as a country schoolgirl.

"Yes, I have been thinking, Mr. Phillips, that now your friends are here, perhaps you might spare me for a few days in town. You know I have not seen New York in four months, and in spring a young woman's thoughts turn to shops and bargain counters. A few days on the links will do you no harm, and I am sure a few in town would do me much—good."

She had her little speech well framed, but her voice faltered just a trifle on the last word.

"Will three days be enough?" he inquired with an air of mock severity. "I am sure you will spend all your savings in that time and be glad to come back."

The girl's hands were clasped convulsively and she bit her lip. His next words were even harder to hear.

"I realize that I have been very selfish, Miss Anstey. You should have asked me for the vacation before, but the book has been going so beautifully, and—"

"Pray do not mention it. I have not really wanted to go, but I think a little pleasuring would do you good."

"Well, as an expiation for my thoughtlessness, you will at least permit me to bear the expenses of the little trip for yourself and your mother. It will be added to your next salary check."

Three days later the guests at Graham Court, as the old Phillips place was known, took their departure, and its master sank back into his big library chair with a sigh that held considerable relief. The three days afoot and afield had been delightful, but now—well, he explained his restless feeling by the fact that his publisher had written him a somewhat urgent letter.

"Talbot," he said, as that worthy responded to his ring, "send one of the boys to the village with the trap, and see whether Miss Anstey has returned."

"Excuse me, sir, but there is a young man here who says he comes from Miss Anstey."

For full five minutes, the young man sat silent and depressed while his prospective employer studied over the following note:

"My Dear Mr. Phillips: I am sending you with this a young man who I believe will prove entirely capable of picking up the work I feel compelled to drop. His experience is ample, his references unimpeachable. I trust that you will not regard me as a hopeless ingrate. I appreciate everything you have done for me and my mother. You were good enough to take me as your employe without explanation or reference. Will you not let me leave your employ in the same manner, and still believe me. Yours gratefully,

"Helen Finley Anstey."

So she disappeared from his life, as completely as if the earth had opened up and swallowed her. At the village postoffice she had left no orders for forwarding mail. Personals in various papers brought no acknowledgment. Phillips was too proud to employ detectives, and plunged back into his work.

Six months later, on board an ocean liner, he met a woman whose name stands high upon the social ledger. She was talking of his new novel.

"To be entirely frank with you, Mr. Phillips, I was disappointed in the last few chapters. The beginning was so strong, so virile, but toward the end you seemed to taper off, as if you were just dreadfully tired and bored with it all."

"To be equally frank, I was bored," was his reply. "Somehow my whole life seemed to be tapering off just then."

He was looking out across the stretch of waters, his brow drawn in a frown.

"I expected so much of that book, for I had in my employ at the time it appeared a young women who had been your secretary, and—"

Phillips swung round and clasped the hands of his astonished companion.

"In your employ! Helen with you, now?"

"Miss Anstey is in London as social secretary to Lady Carvan, formerly Miss Grand, of New York." She had withdrawn her hands, and was studying the man curiously.

"And if you knew her, as I knew her, you will understand why my book faltered on the finish. She was my inspiration."

"That being the case, I would suggest that you gather your wits together before we get beyond the reach of the wireless station."

Her tone was that of raillery, but her eyes were tender.

The length of the message he sent back to London fairly startled the officers on shipboard, but when two words, "Come back," were received in reply, he seemed more than repaid. And three weeks later, when he stood in the dull, old library of Lady Carvan's country home, with the girl of his heart clasped in his arms, it seemed to him that nothing counted which had gone before.

Louisa Alcott's Father.

Alcott was tall and well-proportioned, with thin white hair worn in long, flowing locks, a pure, pale complexion, placid features, and a rather loose mouth, writes J. T. Trowbridge, in The Atlantic. Placidity appeared to be his normal condition, from which you would have said no conceivable circumstances could rouse him to any display of energy.

If an acquaintance met him in the woods he could be counted upon to do two things—begin to talk, and to look about for a log to sit down on. He began life as a Yankee peddler; but even that occupation, commonly thought inseparable from shrewdness and an eye for the dollar, did not seem to have developed in him a sense of the practical value of money, or of pecuniary obligation. He had perfect faith in a Providence that justified the ways and looked out for the welfare of the saints.

A friend of mine once saw him on a Nantasket boat, without a ticket, or money to pay for one. When called sharply to account by the fare-taker, he remarked innocently that the trip had attracted him, and that he believed "there would be some provision"—a belief that was immediately vindicated by a passenger recognizing him, and stepping up to make the aforesaid "provision." There were times, before the daughter Louisa began to earn money by her facile and popular pen, when the family would have starved but for the generous gifts of Emerson and others, and the energies of Mrs. Alcott, a woman of great worth and good sense, who kept the wolf from the door while her husband dreamed dreams.



After the leaves have been plucked from a tea plant for a year or two it naturally loses the vitality necessary to send forth abundance of the new shoots which are used in

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The plant then undergoes a thorough pruning—its branches are lopped off, and it looks utterly ruined. The rest does the plant good, however, and it bursts forth with renewed vigor. The leaves are delicate and tender. They make that rich, fragrant, delicious tasting tea that is peculiar only to the forty-cent, Red Label, Blue Ribbon Tea.

Black, Mixed, Ceylon Green — **Forty Cents** — Should be Fifty

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KEEP HENS LAYING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Novel Scheme to Supply Eggs to the Hungry People of the Klondike.

A Tacoma (Wash.) item says: W. E. Dickman, who is a citizen of Nome between the runs of the earliest boats in the spring and the latest boats in the fall, had returned from New York, and will sail for the north in a few days. He expects to remain an indefinite length of time, and to return with some good Nome gold. His plan for getting rich is rather unique for a land where the icicles hang as plentifully as in Nome. The basis of his business will be 1,000 Plymouth Rock hens. With these he expects to supply the epicure of Nome with fresh eggs, to take the place of the packed variety, with which they have heretofore regaled their palates. The fabulous goose that laid the golden eggs was not in the running with the hens that will lay eggs in Nome. Eggs are steady up there at a dollar per dozen, and the man who can supply the market with fresh right off the nest can command almost any price he may choose to ask.

A hennery on the bleak shores of Alaska is not an experiment with Mr. Dickman. He proved the business last year with 250 good hens and true. These hens laid jubilantly all summer, and when they themselves went to the restaurant table they brought $2 50 apiece.

There is one lesson, however, that the tenderfoot hen has to learn in Nome. She can't rely on the time-honored custom of regulating her laying by the sun, for the sun shines for weeks at a time. The hen has to be watched or she will overtax her energies in this constant flood of sunshine. Mr. Dickman's hens were like Old Grimes' old blue hen that laid two eggs every week day and three on Sunday. In order to prevent a call from a walking delegate, Mr. Dickman had to put his hens in a black tent, which did not admit the rays of the sun, for several hours out of every 24.

Next winter Mr. Dickman intends to keep his hens laying instead of slaughtering them for the fall markets, and instead of a black tent, he will have electric lights to announce to the hens that it is morning, or at least time for business. By providing warm houses he expects to keep them laying all winter.

The expense of keeping chickens in Nome is not so great as it would seem. Mr. Dickman used no grain last winter, but fed his hens altogether upon stale bread and meat scraps from the restaurants. This year, having a larger number of hens, he will take some grain.

Mr. Dickman tried for several days to get the 1,000 chickens in the vicinity of Tacoma, but was unsuccessful, and departed for Petaluma, Cal., which is the largest poultry center in the world, with the possible exception of a place in Belgium.

BILL OF FARE

For the Baby in Summer Time

BREAKFAST
Lactated Food.
DINNER.
Lactated Food.
SUPPER.
Lactated Food.

With an occasional lunch of Lactated Food to suit age. Lactated Food is relished by the babies at all times. It is the only food that keeps the bowels in condition, and prevents all fatal summer troubles. Ask your Druggist for it, dear mother; take no other.

A PLEA FOR THE DOG BY JULIUS CHAMBERS

Protest Against Using Man's Faithful Friend For Cruel Vivisection.

The spectacle of the great University of Chicago purchasing and stealing dogs for purposes of vivisection is revolting to every man who loves the animal most closely associated with the human race. Of course, we are told that the cutting up of live dogs is in the interest of surgery. Indeed, that profession has so long plumed itself upon those commercial relations with body-snatchers, in the interest of science, that the wanton destruction of brute life doubtless appears mild in comparison. Medicine has been six thousand years getting to its present condition of imperfection. And yet Dr. Bryant told a large audience a few nights ago that the germ theory was discovered only twenty years since, and by a man who was not a physician or surgeon—Professor Tyndall! That medical research is in want of encouragement admits of no discussion. When we allow our hearts to speak, however, a universal protest against the vivisection of dogs will arise.

I have a friend at home, the guardian of my family. I trust him, and he is worthy of any man's supreme confidence. As a comrade, he never has faltered in his devotion. He'd give his life to save mine and would not ask the same sacrifice on my part. Although a slave to my wishes, he's a peer of the realm. He's my friend to the death, and he's—a dog.

Recall the dog heroes of history! Have we forgotten Llewellen's human-hearted Gelert? Is gone from memory the immortal Barry of the Great Saint Bernard? The Switzers revere him and have reared a stately monument at Berne. Can we doubt that Kermir, patient, tireless guardian of the Seven Sleepers at Ephesus, was admitted into Paradise by Mahomet? Has the judicial combat to the death between the devoted dog Aubrey and his master's murderer passed out of our mind? Does not every visitor to Newstead Abbey know that Byron, prince royal of our English tongue, chose his grave at the side of his one true friend, Boatswain? And Maera, too, descended from the noblest dogs of all antiquity, was translated to the heavens to become the dog-star of the northern sky.

Many more dog heroes of history might be recalled, for the dog has shone in song and story since the beginning of animal life. No living creature is so fond of man—it is said he learned to bark in imitation of human speech. His life on earth is given to the service of his master; the only heaven he knows is a place in that master's heart. Human friends prove false, but his fidelity endures — proof against all temptation.

When dire misfortune overtakes the master, the dog does not desert him, and, at the end—that last, sad scene that comes to all—of us—friends, home, family, gone — the loving comrade of poverty follows the body to an unmarked grave and, prone upon the soft, dark mound, moans a requiem till he dies.

To the rescue of the dogs, say I!

How a Sprain Does Hurt!

But it isn't the pain alone that is dreaded—just think of the loss of time and wages. Sprains without number have been cured by rubbing Polson's Nerviline well into the pores of the skin surrounding the joint. No matter whether it is a sprained wrist, ankle, knee or back, just try Nerviline on it, and see how quickly it will cure. There is only one liniment that can be depended upon to cure sprains, strains and swellings, and that is Polson's Nerviline. Large bottles, 25 cents.

It is noble to soothe an aching head, but there is sometimes more fun in hitting a head and making it ache.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Love for neighbor lightens labor.

A boy's mind is clogged rather than lubricated by the application of strap oil.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 56

"Death loves a shining mark" is a jolly we give the mourners. It doesn't mean anything.

Corns, Warts, Bunions

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never Burns, always cures, promptly and effectually. Use only "Putnam's."

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

Malt Breakfast Food

Little and Big People Love It and Call for More.

TRY A PACKAGE. ALL GROCERS.

Children Cry for **CASTORIA.**

At the burial of a South London man his six dogs draped in black followed the cortege.

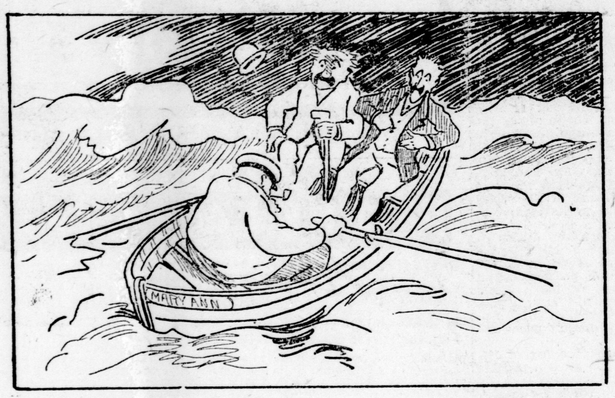
TWO MEN IN A BOAT—A WHIT MONDAY OUTING!



(1.) Gus—Well, I yam glad I decided to have a row on the ocean, intead of going for a bicycle ride.
Frederick—So am I, Gus. The weather's luvly, ain't it?
Gus—Righto it is! And ain't the water cawlm?
Frederick—'Eavenly, Gus.



(2.) Gus—This is what I like—a leetle more wind. I allus was a good sailor.
Frederick—Same here, Gus. This sorter rocking abart is a most pleasant sensation, ain't it?
Gus—Yus. I like it when you rises on the top of a wave, and goes dahn again.
Frederick—And yet they say it makes some fellers feel sick! Fatheads! !





Allie Sioper.
(3.) —Gus—Still al—alright—Fred? I—I—am.
Frederick—Immense, ol—ole fell'r. Perhaps the—er—gur'rh—perhaps the wind is jest a trifle too high—er?
Gus—Oh! I dunno—I rather (hic) like (hic-hic) a high wind. But it certain—certainly is wob-wobbley (hic).

(4.) Frederick—Shay, ole man (hic), I think we we'll turn back now (hic).
Gus—Shay, boatman (gurr-h-oooo-er), turn back, d'ye 'ear?
Frederick—Oooooooo-er — hic — oo—! ! !
—Gus—Stars and daggers—pothooks and syphons! ! !
—Finale, and grand banquet for the little fishes.

ASSASSINATIONS OF A CENTURY.

Many Notable Cases in the Last Twenty-two Years.

Forty Persons Killed in the Attempt On Louis Philippe's Life in 1835 —The King Escaped.

A Rochester contemporary gives a list of fifteen rulers who have been assassinated during the past century. It is as follows:

March 24, 1801, Paul I. Czar of Russia, killed at the instigation of members of the royal family.

Aug. 13, 1860, Prince Daniel of Montenegro.

April 14, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, mortally shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theater, Washington.

June 10, 1868, Prince Michael of Servia.

March 13, 1881, Alexander II., Czar of Russia, blown to pieces with nitroglycerine, while driving through St. Petersburg.

July 2, 1881, James A. Garfield, presidentz of the United States, shot and mortally wounded by Guiteau in the railway station, Washington.

June 24, 1894, Sade Carnot, president of France, stabbed to death by Caesario.

May 1, 1896, Nasr-ed-Din, shah of Persia.

Aug. 26, 1897, General Borda, president of Uruguay.

Feb. 9, 1898, President Barrios of Guatemala.

Sept. 10, 1898, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, fatally stabbed while walking from her hotel in Geneva to the lake boat.

July 20, 1900, King Humbert of Italy shot three times and killed at Manza by Bresci.

Sept. 6, 1901, William McKinley, president of the United States, shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Pan-American Exposition.

June 11, 1903, King Milan of Servia, shot by Major Lazarovics.

Of these assassinations, fifteen in number, no less than ten have occurred in the last 22 years.

ATTEMPTS THAT FAILED.

Many attempts at assassination of royal persons have been made during the century and have failed. George III. of England was attacked twice in May, 1800.

Napoleon was attacked while first consul, and though he escaped, no less than twenty persons were killed and 52 wounded.

Louis Philippe, King of France, was shot at while driving along the Boulevard du Temple, and 40 persons were killed.

Queen sabella of Spain was stabbed while on her way to church, Feb. 12, 1852.

In 1853 a shot was fired at King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Ferdinand Charles II., Duke of Parma, was shot at on March 27, 1854.

King Ferdinand of Naples was stabbed by a soldier on Dec. 8, 1856.

Napoleon III. was attacked by Orsini and others on Jan. 14, 1858, and many persons were killed.

Prince Otho of Greece was shot by a student in 1862.

King Alphonso of Spain was shot at in 1878 and again in 1879.

Two shots were fired at William I. of Germany, the first by Hoedel, May 11, 1878, and the second by Dr. Nobeling, on June 2 of the same year.

King Humbert of Italy was attacked by Pietro Aociarito on April 22, 1897.

President Faure of France was attacked by a dynamite bomb on June 13 of the same year.

Three attempts were made to kill Queen Victoria, and two to kill the Prince of Wales, now Edward VII., but no one was injured.

One of the most extraordinary attempts ever made to kill a ruler was the attack on the life of Louis Philippe of France in 1835. On July 28 of that year a Corsican adventurer, Joseph Marie Fieschi, determined to kill the king. He was well aware of the uncertainity of aim at times of excitement, and accordingly set to work to construct a gun that would fire in all directions at once. The barrels were arranged in fan shape, and there were 25 of them in all; in addition some of them were raised and some depressed, and each barrel was loaded with four balls. This infernal machine was placed in the window of a house which the King was to pass. When the King appeared Fieschi applied the match and a shower of bullets fell upon the King's party. Forty persons in all were killed, but the King escaped. Three other attempts were made to kill Louis, but he seemed to bear a charmed life.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER II.

The assassination of Alexander II. of Russia was intensely dramatic. The plot to kill him was hatched in the Imperial School of Mines by a pupil named Russakoff. He had been a friend of the Czar in 1879 and had been executed. Russakoff was assisted by two women and four men. They prepared a number of bombs filled with broken glass and dynamite, and on Sunday, March 13, 1881, while the Czar was riding through the street one of the bombs was thrown at him. This injured only one of the attendants, but a second bomb was thrown, and this blew off the legs of the unfortunate monarch, who expired soon after.

Christian Endeavor, Denver.

For the international convention at Denver, July 9 to 13, the official route selected by the transportation managers for Ontario and Quebec is via the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific Railways. Special train of tourist sleeping cars through to Denver. Tickets on sale July 6, 7 and 8. Return limit, Aug. 31, 1903. Very low rates from all stations in Canada. Write for official Christian Endeavor folder, rates and full information to B. H. Bennett, 2 East King street, Toronto. 13-n xt

The woman with a chaotic top bureau drawer always has a delusion that she is going to straighten it up tomorrow.

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills

CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty, Cloudy, Thick or Highly Colored Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.

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THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

THE MACHINERY FOR LAUNDRYING

Great Field For the Display of Ingenuity.

Six or Seven Different Machines in the Process of Ironing "Bilod" Shirt.

It is only within the last few years, says Engineering, that English makers have paid any attention whatever to the smaller machines and contrivances so much needed in the many steam laundries now existing throughout the country. Their efforts have been almost exclusively confined to the larger ironing and washing machines, to the neglect of the smaller but equally necessary appliances used in every up-to-date steam laundry. When one considers that in the present day, to get the best results, each shirt has to pass over six or seven different machines before it is properly finished, it is at once apparent what a field there is for ingenuity in designing and perfecting these machines. The nature of the laundry trade makes it absolutely essential that the machines used shall be able to do their work quickly and well, and at the same time be unlikely to break or get out of order; and also that they shall be so designed as not in any way to run the risk of either damaging the finest fabrics or soiling them whilst being operated upon. The machines now being supplied by American makers are, adds Engineering, highly ingenious, and perform their operations on the whole satisfactorily; but they are much too slimly built and subject to breakdown, which naturally cause steam laundry proprietors to fight somewhat shy of placing their eggs all in one basket, as it were, by investing in them and getting rid of a number of their operatives; because if a machine is installed to do the work of a number of hands and breaks down, it is a very serious thing for the proprietor, who can seldom command the requisite number of hands to fill its place at a moment's notice.

Shirt-troning resolves itself into two divisions—the raw and the boiled starch systems, each of which requires a different kind of machinery. But little machinery is required for the raw starch system, as most of the work is done by hand, only the glossing of the bosoms and cuffs being done by mechanical means. The machines used for this operation consist of a turned and hollow cast iron roller, heated internally by means of a gas flame, under which a board on which the goods are stretched is passed to and from until the required gloss is obtained, the necessary pressure being given by a spiral spring, or in some cases a lever working in notches. The former is the better arrangement, as it admits of a certain amount of give-and-take, according as the goods vary in thickness.

The "slip" of the heated roller on the goods, which is obtained by means of gearing, gives the gloss and requires careful consideration, as it is a question of a compromise between gloss and wear and tear. The less the slip required to give the necessary gloss, the better for the linen. Most of the heated rolls of these machines are, according to Engineering, too small in diameter. It is also highly desirable that these machines should be so designed that, in the event of a roller stopping on a shirt front from any cause, such as the driving belts slipping or breaking, the board on which the shirt is placed should be capable of being instantly dropped down out of contact, otherwise the work is liable to be scorched.

The boiled starch process is entirely different from the foregoing, and necessitates the use of an entire line of machines to complete it, and is at present, perhaps, the most experimental department in the whole steam laundry. No two persons seem to be agreed as to the best way of doing the work, or the most efficient machines for the purpose. Here, too, America is well to the fore, and most ingenious are some of the machines produced there. To begin with, the bosoms and cuffs have to be thoroughly impregnated with starch, without allowing it to come in contact with the bodies of the shirts. This end is reached, with more or less success, either by means of beaters immersed in the starch, and between which the bosoms and cuffs are rubbed for about half a minute, or by rollers kept wet with the starch, which pass to and fro over the goods stretched on a fixed table.

After being dried in a temperature of about 190°, the goods are damped by being passed between perforated rollers, kept moist by water under slight pressure, which is admitted through the spindles; and after being submitted to pressure in a hydraulic press in order to insure an even moisture, they pass on to the line of ironing machinery, which consists of usually about seven different machines, each of which finishes a portion of each piece.

The machines used for collar ironing are similar to those used for shirts when raw starching is done; but where boiled starch is the material used, quite a different set of machines are required. First, a starcher, of which many varieties are in the market, has to be used, through which the collars are passed; then, after having been dried in a high temperature, they must be damped, as in the case of shirts, previous to ironing. Of collar-ironers there are several different makes, all originating in America, both gas and steam-heated; but the ironing of collars is a difficult operation, and so far has been only partially successful, the desired object being to obtain a maximum of finish with a minimum of wear and tear.

Some Specimen "Bulls."

Some of the best "Irish bulls" were not perpetrated by Irishmen. Other people besides those born in Ireland have a knack of putting ill-assorted ideas together, as witness the following:

The American calls attention to two rather good "bulls" which are attributed to the late Sir George Campbell. On one occasion he had been calling attention in the House of Commons to some abuse in Indian administration, and proceeded to observe that he had further revelations to make concerning other scandals in comparison with which this one was a "mere fleabite in the ocean." Another time, when speaking about military affairs, in India, he declared that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian army."

The Spectator also refers to two "Hibernicisms," which are not chargeable to Irishmen. One of them was recently uttered by the captain of a "boys' brigade" — a popular military organization in a certain English parish. He addressed the corps on the subject of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, and in ending his sympathetic remarks, chose an appropriate hymn to close the service. "And now," he said, "let us sing these lines in solemn silence." The other remark was made by a clergyman in a discourse on the transitory nature of earthly things. "Look," he said, "at the great cities of antiquity; where are they now? Why, some of them have perished so completely that it is probable they never existed."

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HOW FAR ARE WE FROM FIRE?

Facts About the Thickness of the Earth's Crust.

Government Experts at Work Trying to Learn Nearness of Moulten Mass in Planet's Center.

How far are we from fire? Uncle Sam is trying to answer that question. His experts have been engaged recently in measuring the thickness of the earth's crust in various parts of the United States, and they find that it varies very much. The rind of the planet beneath Pittsburg is about 25 miles through; at Yankton, S. D., is only about half as thick as that.

The crust is found to be thickest along a belt which passes through the eastern portion of the United States, around by the southeast and through the Middle South. It thins off toward the north and west and appears to be thinnest on the plains of South Dakota, where the fiery core of the globe comes so close to the surface that the artesian wells are all tepid, one such at Pierre supplying a swimming pool that has a natural temperature of 92 degrees.

It used to be supposed that the earth's crust was of a fairly uniform thickness everywhere, but this notion has been exploded by Dr. Nelson H. Darton, of the United States Geological Survey, who has been engaged for some time past in making temperature observations at great depths in mines, in wells and in borings for oil and gas. There are in the United States quite a number of such borings which go down half a mile or more; there is one at Wheeling three-quarters of a mile deep, and another in Pittsburg is considerably over a mile in depth. Thus it has been practicable to get down pretty far into the shell of the globe.

RATE OF INCREASE VARIES.

The accepted notion hitherto has been that the temperature gained one degree for every 50 feet going down. So it does, in some places; but the rate of increase varies enormously. Near Yankton, S. D., it is one degree for every 17 feet; in the Calumet & Hecla mine (Lake Superior) it is only one degree for every 224 feet. If it be asked why the earth's crust is so cool in the neighborhood of Lake Superior, the answer is that all the region thereabout is still chilled by the glacial ice-cap which anciently covered it. The chill left behind by the vanished ice-cap appears to extend downward to a depth of two or three miles.

In any given place the increase of temperature going down is constant, and it only requires a little figuring to ascertain at what depth in that particular spot the rocks must be molten. Such a condition of things must exist 25 miles below the city of New York, and it must be the same way 13 miles below Yankton.

The entire crust of the earth is relatively thin, being much less in thickness than the shell of an egg, proportionately. Owing to the tremendous pressure, the hot rock-stuff beneath, which would be fluid under ordinary circumstances, is held as rigid as steel; but once in a while there comes a crack in the rind of the planet, and out flows the molten rock. Such an occurrence is called a volcanic outbreak, and the fluid rock is termed lava.

WATER UNDERGROUND.

The water in a well 50 feet deep remains at the same temperature all the year round. If you wish to ascertain the mean annual temperature in any locality take a bucket of water from such a well and put a thermometer into it. In the latitude of New York this temperature is in the neighborhood of 60 degrees. After you get down into the earth 1,000 feet or so the thermometer begins to rise, showing the effect of the subterranean heat, and it continues to go up steadily. If it were practicable to bore a hole deep enough the molten material from below doubtless would rush up and out, creating an artificial volcano.

In parts of the west remains of former volcanic conditions still exist in the shape of masses of rocks near the surface which have not yet cooled off. Such a state of affairs is accountable for the temperature of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas. It is likewise the case in the Yellowstone Park. Beneath the celebrated Comstock mine, in Nevada there is a focus of volcanic heat not more than four miles from the surface of the ground, and, consequently, the excavation of the great lode has been attended by extraordinary difficulties, immense volumes of hot water gushing forth; while at the 1,700-foot level the temperature was so high that cold water had to be showered from above to enable the men to work.

LOCAL VARIATIONS.

Where such local volcanic influences exist, they must be taken into acount in making investigations of the kind here described, else they would mislead; but this is not a matter of difficulty to the expert geologist. Beneath the plains of South Dakota there are no "igneous" rocks, any more than in the neighborhood of New York or Chicago.

The chilling of earth's crust in the region of the great lakes is another purely local condition, for which allowance has to be made, else it might be supposed that the shell of the planet was far thicker, judging from temperatures recorded, in that part of the United States than anywhere else on the globe. These causes of error being avoided, it has been found possible to determine with a fair degree of accuracy the thickness of the crust all over the country.

The Calumet and Hecla mine is 4,712 feet, or nearly a mile in depth. Professor Alexander Agassiz, not long ago, made a series of temperature observations there, holes being drilled in the rocks to various depths and thermometers left in them from one to three months. In this way the actual temperature of the rocks themselves were taken at 105 feet (the level of Lake Superior), at 655 feet (the level of the sea), at 1,257 feet (the level of the deepest part of Lake Superior), and at 1,530 feet. At a depth of 4,530 feet the thermometer showed only 90 degrees, a striking illustration of the chill.

SPECIAL THERMOMETER.

Dr. Barton has devised a special kind of thermometer inclosed in a tube of thick glass, which he has lowered into deep borings all over the United States. The instrument registers the maximum temperature which it encounters. Rock temperatures were taken in the Anaconda and other deep mines in the manner already described, while other records were furnished by the water gushing out of artesian wells. Such water, coming as it does direct from the depths, gives the exact temperature of the strata from which it is drawn.

The deep hole at Wheeling was bored unsuccessfully for oil. Its bottom temperature, at 4,500 feet, is 110 degrees. The Pittsburg well, which is the deepest on this continent, 6,000 feet, was sunk for gas; a thermometer lowered in it to 5,000 feet registered 121 degrees. A well near Berlin, Germany, 4,170 feet deep, has a temperature of 118 degrees at the bottom. Another, near Leipzig, 5,740 feet deep, is 135 degrees at the bottom. But the deepest hole on earth it at Paraschowitz, Silesia. It is 6,500 feet in depth and going deeper. Temperature observations are to be taken in it, but none has been made as yet.

All obtainable data on this interesting subject are being assembled, and before long the United States Geological Survey will publish them in a special bulletin, together with a chart showing just how thick the crust of the earth is all over the United States. Thus people everywhere in this country will have the satisfaction of knowing exactly how much solid ground separates them from a region below where conditions correspond in all important respects to the traditional Hades.—Rene Bach in Pittsburg Dispatch.



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The particularly economical feature of the Oxford Gas Range is the fact that it burns a large percentage of air. When you realize how cheap common, every-day air is, then you'll appreciate the economy of the

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No other gas range on the market can burn such a large percentage of air without lessening the heat of the flame and causing a violent popping or firing back accompanied by quite a decided explosion.
This invention of the Oxford Gas Range does not only save considerable on your gas bill but it gives you a greater heat.
The burners of the Oxford Gas Range may quite easily be removed and cleaned.
We would like to have you call at one of our agencies and hear all about this Range. Write for leaflet.

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Perfection Cocoa, Royal Navy Chocolate, and Famous Blend Coffee
ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.
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WEAKNESS
PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN

It is sad to contemplate the unfortunate condition of so many men of our day and generation. At 30 they feel 50; at 40 they feel 60, and at 50 when they should be in the very prime of life, they are almost ready for the grave. The fire of youth has gone out, the fountain of vitality is exhausted. Premature old age! No matter what produced it, whether evil habits in youth, later excesses, or business worries, the one thing for you to do is to get back the vim, the vigor and vivacity of manhood. Don't lose your grip on life. There are yet many happy, golden years for you if you only get help. We can and will not only help you, but cure you to stay cured. Curing diseases and weaknesses of the nervous and sexual system has been our exclusive business for the past 30 years, during which time we have cured enough fallen men to make an army. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will restore to you what you have lost.

It purifies and enriches the BLOOD, strengthens the NERVES, vitalizes the sexual organs, checks all unnatural drains and losses and fits a man for the active duties of life.

Cures Guaranteed or No Pay.

We treat and cure Blood Poison, Varicocele, Stricture, Gleet, Urinary Drains, Sexual Weakness, Kidney and Bladder diseases. CONSULTATION FREE. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

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25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured. Bank Security.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

How it shakes one up, invades sleep, destroys strength, adds a real misery to life. Not the stomach, but the nerves are affected. Starved nerves make the whole trouble. You need Ferrozone because it's a nerve food. It supplies the elemants that are needed to make rich, red blood. This is the savings bank of health. The richer the blood in red cells, the richer you're sure to be in health. Ferrozone quickly makes blood, strengthens the nervous system, strengthens the digestive organs, and, presto! the nervous disturbance disappears. Sold by all druggists.

Both parties should remember that they are married for worse as well as for better.

An agreeable truth may lie at the bottom of a well, but a disagreeable one always comes to the surface.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HENRY IRVING'S PURITAN WIFE

Made Strong Objections to His Stage Career.

Mrs. Irving Has Not Lived With Her Husband Since Their Second Son Was Born.

When Laurence Irving, younger son of Sir Henry Irving, got married the other day, that little-heard-of member of the Irving family, Sir Henry's wife, must have realized more than ever how great a distance there has come to be between her and her husband. Lady Irving—whose maiden name was O'Callaghan—and Sir Henry have been separated ever since the birth of this same Laurence, but both he and his brother (Harry) have kept regularly in touch with their mother. Laurence Irving lived with her, in fact, until that morning a few weeks ago, when all unbeknown to his relatives and friends he took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Mabel Hackney, a pretty and promising London actress.

So Lady Irving will now live alone in the old-fashioned house in Chelsea with which Sir Henry provides her. No breath of scandal has ever touched Lady Irving, although her troubles have been oft discussed. She is a woman of deep religious convictions, being what is known in England as a dissenter. It is said that her somewhat Puritanical views sowed the first seeds of discord between her and her actor-husband. He was a bank clerk when Lady Irving married him and the graceless profession of the stage had then no very powerful claim on the young man. He had acted in amateur affairs and had made some unsuccessful attempts to make money on the boards. To all of which his wife scarcely gave a second thought. It developed later that she never for a moment believed her Henry could be guilty of actually leaving his clerkship in a bank for the disreputable path of stagecraft. But he did, and in spite of his wife's conscientious protests went to acting in earnest.

Whereupon the troubles began. Discord piled up in a thousand ways and culminated in a final breach after the birth of Laurence Irving. Naturally, Lady Irving, as she is now, always was dead against either of her boys following their father's profession, and, for the matter of that, Sir Henry agreed with her. It seems to have been the one point on which this husband and wife thought alike. At this time Lady Irving devoted her life to instilling hatred for the stage into her sons' hearts. And until they finished at Marlborough school both Harry and Laurence not only sympathized with their mother in her differences with their father, but earnestly assured her of their intention to shun his calling and follow in the way of nonconformity.

At Marlborough School, where their father's fame could have given them the entrance to the most exclusive circles of the gentry and titled youth, Harry and Laurence Irving kept apart, led almost solitary lives and rarely even engaged in the school sports. At the end of the term other London boys coming up to town for the holidays would see the Irvings get down from the train and rush into the embrace always, not of their father, but their mother. Thus until "H. B.," as Harry Irving is called, went to Oxford and Laurence finished at Marlborough, Lady Irving had the satisfaction of having children after her own heart.

Sir Henry Irving became a vital factor in shaping the lives of his two sons as Lady Irving's influence waned. The boys began to understand their father's greatness, his loneliness—and to wish to know more about him. They began to visit him frequently and to be—what they never really had been—proud of him. His profession, they had been brought up to believe, was off-color. To their minds it took on now a color so vivid and admirable that the young men longed to emulate their distinguished parent.

Soon after this Harry Irving actually adopted the stage as a livelihood and almost immediately showed a promise of which his present work in "The Admirable Crichton," which William Gillette is to play in the United States next fall, is the fulfillment. Laurence Irving donned the sock and buskin soon after his brother did so, but with happy results. His ability lies more in the direction of writing plays than in that of stage management. He translated "Dante" for his father, and generally supervised his production.

The Irving bridegroom of the moment is also considerable of a book worm. Incidentally, years ago, he tried to commit suicide, being of a morose and somewhat tragic turn of mind. So Sir Henry shipped him off to Russia and the diplomatic service. This calling Mr. Laurence cordially detested. He threw it up soon and it was after he did so that Sir Henry let him have his fling on the stage out of sheer desperation.

After their parents' separation the Irving boys continued to live with their mother, as has been said, Laurence until a few weeks ago, and Harry until his marriage with handsome Dorothea Baird, the original stage "Trilby," a distinctly clever woman.

Be is said that there is now a third Henry Irving. Henry Irving II. has recently bought a fine old house in Russell square—the mansion occupied by Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, until she betook herself to Grosvenor square and regions frequented by the higher circles.

Both Harry and Laurence Irving have written some things that are likely to stand the test of time. The elderly brother's scholarly treatise, "Studies of French Criminals," is looked upon as standard, and Laurence Irving's "Peter the Great," is one of the most popular pieces in his father's repertoire. "H. B." has for his middle name that which was his father's by birth. It is Brodrib, and was used by the family until, by special legal procedure, Sir Henry's name became in sight of the law the now famous one of Irving.

Of the two sons, "H. B." is the more intimate friend of his father. He frequently sups with him at the Garrick Club after the play. The men are strikingly alike in appearance, and are subect to much observation in whatever company they are seen. In their mutual kindness of disposition, their prodigal generosity and liberality of thought.

Sir Henry Irving and his eldest son are especially sympathetic. Sir Henry expects great things of "H. B." as an actor now, although he laughed at his theatrical ambitions ten years ago. H. B. Irving has won his place, not because of his father's influence and reputation, but in spite of it.

Laurence Irving, who remained a bachelor so long, has been reported engaged to innumerable young ladies, among whom are Ethel Barrymore and Alice Neilson. Miss Barrymore, by the way, will doubtless hear of her former admirer's capitulation from her highland retreat in the Duchess of Sutherland's domains. Miss Barrymore is her grace's guest in Scotland.

Mrs. Laurence Irving, formerly Miss Hackney, has been Miss Ellen Terry's understudy in Sir Henry's company for several years. Oddly enough, she has also played juvenile lead for Sir Henry and important parts with H. B. Irving at the St. James Theater. Miss Hackney's name is known in America, as she accompanied Sir Henry on several of his American tours. She has been a great friend of Laurence Irving ever since she went on the stage.

Colds, Headache, Catarrh.

Relieved in 10 Minutes By Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy, and will relieve any form of head pain in ten minutes, and eradicate catarrh.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure Helps the Overworked Heart

Sold by C. McCallum & Co. 20

FEVER'S VICTIMS

The After Effects Often Worse Than the Disease Itself.

A Sufferer From the After Effects of Typhoid Tells of His Deplorable Condition—Appeared to Be in a Rapid Decline.

The after effects of some troubles, such as fevers, la grippe, etc., are frequently more serious in their results than the original illness, and the patient is left an almost physical wreck. In such cases as these what is needed is a tonic medicine, to enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and put the system right. Mr. L. Barnhardt, a prosperous young farmer living near Welland, Ont., offers proof of the truth of these statements. Mr. Barnhardt says: "Some years ago, while living in the United States, I was attacked by typhoid fever, the after effects of which proved more disastrous to my constitution than the fever itself, and for months I was an almost total wreck. I had no appetite, was haggard and emaciated, and apparently bloodless. I had violent and distressing headaches, and my whole appearance was suggestive of a rapid decline. I tried no less than three doctors, but they failed to benefit me. At this juncture a friend of mine mentioned my case to another physician, and he suggested that I should take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took this advice and found it most satisfactory. Almost from the outset the pills helped me, and I continued their use until I had taken about a dozen boxes, when I felt myself fully restored to my former health, and my weight increased to 165 pounds. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since, and I will always give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the praise they so richly deserve."

These pills are a certain cure for the after effects of fever, la grippe, and pneumonia. They make new, rich, red blood, and strengthen the nerves from first dose to last; and in this way they cure such troubles as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart weakness, kidney and liver ailments, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, etc. They also cure the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery and bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Other alleged tonic pills are mere imitations of this great medicine, and the buyer should see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Church Chained to Earth.

Inherent in humanity is the instinct of devotion, but morality does not necessarily follow religion, says Jessie Ackerman, writing in the Housekeeper of the many strange places of worship she has visited during her world travels. A native Australian will steal sheep, assault his neighbors, and wage unjust war upon other tribes, and return to his wretched hut to engage in some act of devotion expressive of gratitude to a higher power for success. Without a qualm of conscience a Chinaman will declare black to be white, gather in the last "cash" from his best friend at the gambling table, and spend the last of his ill-gotten gains in the purchase of some bauble wherewith to propitiate his favorite idol.

It is remarkable how much one can tell of a creed or religion by the appearance, exterior and interior of its places of worship. The Roman Catholic Church in every part of the world is designated by the sign of the cross. The missionaries of this faith have always been most energetic in their work at the outposts of civilization, and go where you will you find their little missions flourishing. The most interesting, though probably the smallest of their outposts is on the northern shores of Iceland. Most of the people of Iceland belong to the Lutheran Church, and for many years it was the only denomination represented on the island. During the visit of a wealthy Icelander and his wife to the Continent of Europe they became converted to the Catholic faith, and upon their return home erected the present church on the northern shores. It is situated on a spot where the winds have full sweep from the northern seas, and for fear the little church might be borne away by some of the mighty blasts of winter, it is made fast to posts driven deep in the earth, by a great chain, one of the heaviest ever constructed. On a cold night in January it is a weird experience to sit in this church and try to listen to sermon or song, while outside old Boreas is howling and his blasts cause the tiny shrine to sway like a ship at sea. But it is firmly anchored, and the danger is more imaginary than real.

Hope.

Though, while the years go by,
Loves and ambitions fade;
Though, while men trust and try,
Low are their efforts laid;

Still to the earnest soul
Time's beckoning vistas rise,
Onward to get the goal,
Onward to fairer skies.

Naught to the Spirit's life
E'er waxes old—is gone;
All things above its strife
Straight to an end reach on;

All of the old, the new,
Deep in the soul are one;
Deep where, when life is true,
Fate's little farce is done.

—J. Franklin Booth.

WICKEDNESS IN OLD LONDON

Firmly Rooted Notions of the Provincial Mind.

Too Sweeping Conclusions Drawn From Police Court News and Society Divorce Cases.

The wickedness of London and the inherent vice of Londoners are firmly rooted notions in the provincial mind, which take a good deal to eradicate. They draw general conclusions from the police court news and society divorce cases which are altogether too sweeping. We have our little failings and our little inconveniences; but after all a man may safely take the last tramway car home from the city to his suburb in spite of the vivacious hooligans, and a lady may do her shopping in Bond street, or even in High street, Kensington, without fear of being kidnapped in broad daylight. But the provincials on their first visit to London take a little time to shake off their nervousness of such things.

Nevertheless, the Londoner is much envied for living in the center of civilization.

"What a privilege to live in touch with the British Museum!" says the country clergyman, with a sigh of envy. "I suppose you drop in there constantly."

"How glorious to live with in a penny 'bus ride of the National Gallery!" says the artistic young lady.

"What a profound influence it must exercise upon one's mind to pass so often beneath the shadow of St. Paul's, and to meditate in the dim religious light of Westminster Abbey!" says the earnest young thinker of the North country.

And the provincial youth reveling in the romance of Scott and Harrison Ainsworth wishes to goodness he could spend his half-holidays at the Tower of London, like the lucky Londoner.

What a little they know of the lucky Londoner! I do not suppose one in a thousand has ever entered the portals of the British Museum, and the idea of dropping in constantly would seem an excellent good joke to the average cockney, who would just as soon "drop in" to Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

As for the National Gallery, I have been there many a time, and found the only visitors to be a few enthusiastic foreigners. Londoners, as a rule, use only the gallery as a convenient shelter from the rain when they are passing through Trafalgar Square, and then they stay beneath the portico, without troubling to go inside.

To provincial people who take an interest in political affairs—and most provincials are keen politicians — the glory of London and the happiness of Londoners consists in having the Houses of Parliament in their very midst.

All those names, familiar in their mouths as household words—the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and son are surrounded with the glamor of great renown. It is one of the chief ambitions of provincial people to see these great persons in the very flesh, to hear them speak in the House where the laws of England are made and unmade, and which is the shrine of great historic memories.

Yet a strange and almost pathetic feeling of disappointment comes over the provincial when he first gets an order from his member and goes through the turnstile into the Strangers' Gallery.

"Is this the House? How small. How unimpressive!"

It takes him a little time to recover from the preliminary shock. His imagination, aided by newspaper prints, has conceived something much more vast and spacious, with crowds of members sitting in serried ranks, the Government supporters divided by a great gulf, from the Opposition. In their minds the front bench and the front Opposition bench had loomed large and imposing. And, after all, there is nothing to be seen, but rows of plain-looking seats on which a few old fogeys are sitting in all sorts of ridiculous attitudes, for all the world as if it were a town council meeting. And, worst of all, the member for the Borough of Militown is nowhere to be seen!

The same disappointment awaits the provincial with regard to London generally. From his earliest childhood, he has heard great things of the magnificence of London and of the wealth and grandeur of Londoners. Yet when he comes up to town, like a man revisiting the scenes of his childhood, everything seems shrunk and insignificant. Even St. Paul's is not so vast and impressive as his imagination had pictured it, and as he rides on the omnibus down Fleet street and the Strand, he is surprised by the meanness of the buildings compared to those which had existed in the mind's eye.

But though the first impression of the provincial is one of disillusion and disappointment, if he stays long enough his mental balance becomes adjusted, and he realizes something of the greatness and fascination of London, and of the ever-changing phases of London life. He is astonished and impressed by the vastness of the town, of which he can explore but a limited area, the rest being mere mystery to him. And the concrete municipal life of his own town is contrasted with the strange disintegration of individualism of London, where people of different classes seem to live in different worlds, and where a man may dwell for ten years in one street without knowing his next-door neighbors.

The provincial is, above all, impressed by the loneliness of London. During his sojourn, this feeling of being alone among millions, appals him, and perhaps for the first time in his life he is self-conscious, in the deeper meaning of the word. Strange as it may seem to the Londoner, the provincial visitor is always glad to get back to the provinces.—London Mail.

Nervous and Could Not Sleep

Troubled Greatly With Neuralgic Pains—Fully Restored by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. John Beaton, 148 Mill street, London, Ont., and whose husband is a bookkeeper, states: "I was very nervous, could not sleep, and was troubled a great deal with neuralgic pains in my head. After having used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for some time I am pleased to state that my nervous system has been very much benefited. I do not have those dreadful headaches, and am able to get a good night's sleep. We have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment in our family for skin diseases, and found it to be an excellent remedy."

Put this treatment to the test by weighing yourself each week while using it, and you will be surprised with the results. By enriching the blood it forms new tissues, rounds out the angular form and permanently benefits the system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

Pigs' Feet For Sleeplessness.

The story sent out from Washington that the Siamese minister had not been able to sleep for a month, not even for a few minutes, may seem incredible to persons accustomed to their eight hours every night," said a New York specialist in neurasthenia, "but in the profession we are constantly coming across such instances. Most persons would suppose that a man or woman going without sleep for a month would succumb to sheer exhaustion. Nothing of the kind. Many patients refuse to take narcotics, no matter how long they go without sleep, and when they do feel that way the doctor seldom insists. I had a patient this winter who never slept a wink for 42 days. He was suffering from a common form of insomnia. I got his digestion all right inside of a month by regulating his diet and giving him a hearty meal of pigs' feet about three hours before bedtime. It was as successful as it has been in other cases. No, I don't say that there is any virtue in pigs' feet as a sedative, but in the digestive process they induce restful slumber, quite different from the stupor sleep induced by heavy feeding."—New York Times.

SOME QUEER CASES OF BOGUS BABIES

They Read Like a Novel—Money is Not Always Involved.

The arrest in London of Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford on a charge of making a false entry in the birth register in the St. Pancras district last December by representing herself as the mother of a child, set a retired detective of this city talking about similar cases, says the New York Sun.

"Bogus babies," he said, "do not always involve monetary questions alone, although a majority of such cases are based upon expected inheritances. I recall a case where a bogus baby became what it was intended to be.

"An ambitious woman became the wife of a minister. The father was anxiousto rear a boy in accordance with his ideas. He had a theory which he wanted to prove to himself. His wife was as much interested in his theory as he was. But they had no child.

"After nearly three years the wife presented her husband with a male heir. In this case the physician was an honest man, but before consenting to play his part he laid the whole plan before me. There was no monetary consideration in the case, so far as the child was concerned. I advised him to confer with a lawyer, and it was finally agreed that the doctor would not be implicated discreditably.

"The child lived; it was reared in accordance with the minister's theory, and I know that he fulfilled the minister's expectations.

"He never knew the truth as to his birth. His mother died after having lived to see him become a great and successful preacher. She was a member of the congregation, and when she died he preached her funeral sermon.

"He had become greatly interested in her, and through his efforts she was cared for as long as she lived. Before her death she attended his wedding, and she was the godmother of his child. It sounds a little stagy, doesn't it? Reads like a novel.

"Another case of which I had some knowledge was that of a middle aged and childless couple who lived in Ohio. The wife had a younger sister, who gave birth to a girl baby under circumstances that would, had they been known, have shadowed the lives of both.

"The birth occurred at a hospital in Cincinnati. The mother died in childbirth. The aunt of the child took it and went into a new and distant state, where her husband joined her. Before doing so he obtained a divorce from her, and in due time he became the husband for the second time of his first wife.

"The people in the new country never knew the truth of that alliance. In that case the husband was not deceived. He and his wife were devoted to the child, and the child became a noted beauty in her state.

"She married a man of prominence, and her name was frequently mentioned in connection with state social functions in Washington. All the parties connected with this case are dead. The man who became the husband of that child died not six months ago.

"There was a singular case a few years ago in Chicago. A young girl became a mother. Her own mother, true to a mother's instinct, went away with her daughter, and in the course of a few months she notified her husband that she was soon to become a mother. A short time after she informed him that he was again a father, and in due time she returned with her heir. Her daughter did not return until some time after.

"These are three cases of which I had knowledge. In each case there seemed to be no reason why the public should have known the truth."



The Misery of Catarrh.

It makes a man ridiculous, it makes him an offensive nuisance and it makes him dangerously sick.

Catarrh is not a luxury or a necessity.

It is pretty sure to bring on consumption, pneumonia, or at least, bronchitis. You cannot afford either.

You can afford the cure for it. A cheap cure that has never failed. It is Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

It relieves a cold or catarrh, or cures a headache in ten minutes, it entirely heals up the catarrh-wasted surfaces.

No other remedy can count noses with us—cured noses.

C. B. Zimmerman, of the staff of the Roanoke World, states:

"Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that has ever given me any permanent relief, after suffering more than fifteen years from Catarrh."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure first looks to the main spring of life and health, sets up the heart in new strength, feeds the nerves and fills every other organ with life. Cured thousands, will cure you.

A SMALL BOY'S DREAM OF LOVE

Cub-Like Way of Starting to Show His Preferences

When He Ceases to Look Upon Girls as So Much Waste Material—A Father's Recollections.

"I've been observing out of the tail of my eye lately that my oldest boy, 'bout twelve years old, is just beginning to chirk up and pay attention to the girls he meets up with," said the portly, comfortable-looking man with the lurking grin around his mouth. "His method of paying attention to them—letting 'em know that he considers them worth noticing—is to give little tugs at their pig-tails, to try to knock their school books out of their hands, to sneak up behind them and scare 'em almost into fits by bawling in their ears, and so on—the usual methods whereby a small boy who's just beginning to admit to himself that girls—or females of any age, for that matter—have any part in the social fabric or in the destinies of the world, seeks to gain the good graces of the little girls whom he royally honors with his patronizing if noncommittal attentions. Up to about the age of twelve, the average small boys looks upon girls as so much waste material in the composition of the human race, and his calm and self-contained manner of ignoring them as absolute non-participants in the social equation is elemental in its completeness and consistency.

"Anyhow, as I watch the antics of this small boy of mine in his cub-like efforts to attract the attention of the little girls upon whom he has begun to bestow such signs of his favor I get to thinking of when I was at just that semi-civilized stage of life myself, and durned if it doesn't make me feel old.

"Got to thinking last evening of the mean, measley way I ducked a terrible humiliation in the eyes of the little girl I was mashed on when I was just at the age of that kid of mine. She was a tidy little thing, 'bout 'leven years old, in gingham aprons and sun bonnet, and with a couple of tallowy pig-tails finishing in bright red ribbons down her back, who lived right across the street from where I lived in the little western town. It was a pretty serious case between us, and on the day that I donned my first pair of gray jeans long pants I told Hattie, confidentially, that I had decided that she would do as my wife when I got around to marrying and had achieved a competency as a bank and train robber. Hattie received this benign and benevolent assurance with proper and becoming humility, and when she ventured the opinion that I would eventually make the James boys and the Younger brothers look like counterfeits in their business, or words to that effect, I heartily concurred in that opinion and told her so.

"'You won't get no more lickin's now that you've got long pants on, will you?' she asked me on that great day.

"'Lickin's?' said I, giving utterance to a long, low rakish laugh. 'Who's a-goin' t' lick me? They'd be a-skeeart!'

"That was about the way it stood between us on this day that I started to tell you about when I had to do some quick thinking in order to keep from shedding the heroic aspect which I wore in the eyes of my little inamorata on the other side of the street.

"I had been strictly enjoined, on pain of the thrashing of my life, by both my father and mother, not to go swimming in the Missouri River. Notwithstanding which, of course, I took the usual little chance which boys assume in such cases made and provided. One afternoon I got home looking a good deal like a lobster just out of the boiling pot—I'd been swimming in the Missouri since about 9 o'clock that morning, and the summer sun shines some bright on the bosom of the old Missouri, I'm telling you. Not only was my hair wet—I'd been in such a hurry to get home that I hadn't waited to let it dry—but, somehow or other, in hurriedly dressing when coming out of the water, I'd got my little blue checked gingham jacket on wrong side foremost.

"My good mother, of whose powers of discernment I had had an exceedingly small idea up to that time, took me in with a sort of slantwise gaze when I hustled in the back gate and made a dive for the summer kitchen to grab out something to eat, preparatory to going down to the river for still another swim.

"'Son,' she said to me, 'your hair is wet. How comes that?'

"'Been playin' pirate over by Jinkie Mack's well, an' they thrung water on my head,' I told her, carelessly—I sure was a boy with a hair trigger sort of an imagination.

"She edged a little closer to me, however, and said:

"'And your jacket is turned the wrong way. How does that happen, my boy?'

"Well, that sure was a kind of a stunner, even for a boy quick at framing up answers to suit any old emergency. But, as I say, I rated my mother's analytical powers as something pretty close to the zero mark—upto that time, that is.

"'Oh,' I replied, but not quite in such an off-hand manner, 'I was a-climbin' th' fence, an'—an' it got turned that-a-way.'

"Pretty raw, wasn't it? Can you imagine the fond imbecility of even a small boy expecting his mother to swallow a dose like that?

"And, when my mother got through with me, and I went to the front of the house, still blubbering and rubbing myself, I saw my beloved pair of pig-tails across the street. Hattie was looking over at our house, and there was a sort of triumphant, gloating expression in her eyes. I knew that she'd heard the notes of pain I'd emitted, and it was agonizing for me to stand for her knowing that I'd been licked, notwithstanding the heroic pronunciamento I'd made to her with regard to that matter.

"I corralled my younger brother right away.

"'Jim,' I said to him, 'if you'll say to anybody that asts you that you got th' lickin' 'stead o' me, I'll give you my top an' half my marbles.'

"That suited Jim all right—he hadn't got to the age when he was taking notice of any mere girls.

"My inamorata was still standing in front of her gate, watching our house with that essentially feminine and vindictive gleam in her little blue eyes, when I carelessly strolled out of our house, the front way, with my brother Jim.

"'Aa-aa-aa!' was the instant greeting that she hurled at me across the street. 'Got licked, didn't you? Thought you wasn't goin' t' get licked no more? Thought you said they'd be a-skeeart? Aa-aa-aa, shameey, shanney, got licked, aa-aa-aa!'

"I crossed over to her with great dignity.

"'What you talkin' 'bout, annyway?' I said to her, solemnly. 'Who got licked?'

"'You did—aa-aa-aa!" she repeated, and then I called Jimmy over.

"'Hey, kid,' I said to Jim—I was all of two years older than Jim—'who got licked, me or you?'

"'I did,' promptly replied Jim, 'I'm throwin' th' dipper into th' well.'

"That let me out, and reduced my little pig-tailed sweetheart to a state of abject apology. But it was a narrow squeak."

No Pay For Advice Not Taken.

A few weeks ago a good-natured Scotchman came to the Walnut street office of one of the teachers of materia medica at Jefferson College, and presenting a letter of introduction from a common friend, began relating the symptoms of his ailment. When he had concluded the physician said:

"The first thing you must do is to stop smoking and the next is to cut off your liquor, and then there must be no more midnight suppers."

"Humph!" ejaculated the Scot. "I dunno leek that."

"Well," said the physician, relenting, "if you must have something to eat at night, take a few crackers and a glass of warm milk about an hour before retiring; but no liquor, remember."

"And is thet all?" asked the Scotchman, as he arose gravely from his chair.

"I think so," said the doctor. "Of course, I want you to come in to see me again in about a week."

"Well, good-day to ye, doctor," said the patient, as he stepped toward the door.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, my usual fee is $10 for the first visit, but in your case the charge will only be five, as our friend asks me to let you down easy," said the physician, as he picked up the note of introduction from his desk.

"Five dollars, and fer what?" asked the Scotchman.

"For my advice," replied the physician.

"Then," replied the Highlander, "I'll naw pay ye a pinny."

"And why not, pray?" asked the doctor.

"Because," replied the Scotchman, "I naw intend to take your advice."—Philadelphia Press.

ALL PATHS SEEM SMOOTH

When You Have Foot Elm in Your Shoes.

It is wonderful how easy walking becomes when you have Foot Elm in your shoes. It relieves all tiredness, soreness and aching of the feet, prevents blistering or chafing, and gives perfect comfort. Price 25 cents a box of 18 powders, at druggists or by mail. A. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Potato Precedence.

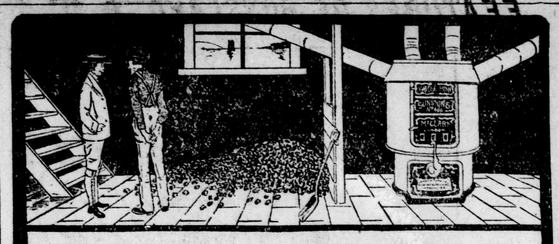
Down in Cochrane, Ga., the affairs of civil justice are administered by Judge Edwards, who is also a capable and enthusiastic farmer.

One cloudy spring afternoon court was convened to try a peculiarly tortuous and perplexing case. Judge Edwards listened uneasily for a time, with growing unrest, every now and then casting a quick glance through the nearest window. He was observed at last to seize a slip of paper, scribble a few words, place the document beneath a heavy paper-weight, and reach for his hat.

"Captain," he called cheerily, "excuse me fur interruptin' you, suh; you go right on with your argument, which is a darned good one. It's suah goin' to rain this evenin,' gentlemen, an' I got to set out my potatoes right away. But you go right on, captain! When you an' the major get through you-all'll find my decision under this heah paper-weight."

And the door closed upon an astonished orator.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.



Sunshine Furnace

PROPRIETOR—"Well Tom, how did that new furnace work this winter—save any coal?"

JANITOR—"Yes, sir! put in two tons less than last winter and have about half a ton left—guess it paid you to throw out that old coal-eater and put in this up-to-date SUNSHINE."

PROPRIETOR—"Yes, I think so; and I noticed the house was comfortable in all kinds of weather. Easy to take care of?"

JANITOR—"Yes, sir! just had to attend it twice a day—never had any trouble with the fire going out, and didn't have to spend half my time sweeping, cleaning, shaking, dumping ashes, and all that sort of thing—wish all my customers had SUNSHINES."

In the end you pay more for fuel than the furnace in which you burn it—a furnace that saves fuel saves it's cost.

Burns coal, coke or wood. Catalogue free.

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Popular Parcel $6.30 Carriage Free. Lot 289 contains 1 pair Rich Lacey Drawing-room Curtains, 4 yards long, about 2 yards wide; 2 pairs alike handsome Dining-room Curtains, choice old lace design, 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide; 1 pair floral and scroll Bedroom Curtains, 3 yards long, 50 inches wide; 1 pair fashionable Brise Bise Curtains; 1 Guipure Table Center, Renaissance design; 1 set Duchesse Toilet Table Covers, 1, 45 inches long and 5 smaller. Ecru if desired. On receipt of Postoffice Order for $6 30, the lot sent per Parcel Post direct to your address in Canada well packed in oilcloth. Customers throughout the Empire testify to the marvelous value and durability. First Prize Medals, Toronto, 1892; Chicago, 1893.

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dignity.

"'What you talkin' 'bout, annyway?' I said to her, solemnly. 'Who got licked?'

"'You did—aa-aa-aa!" she repeated, and then I called Jimmy over.

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"That let me out, and reduced my little pig-tailed sweetheart to a state of abject apology. But it was a narrow squeak."

Tortured with Pain.

Too Weak to Work.

ULCERS, BOILS AND PIMPLES ALL OVER HER BODY

Such was the condition of Mrs. Samuel Deitz, Zurich, Ont.

She happily found relief from her terrible suffering by using

Burdock Blood Bitters.

A remedy without a rival for the cure of all diseases and troubles arising from bad blood. A record extending over a quarter of a century and thousands of testimonials will prove this. Mrs. Deitz writes: "Too weak to work, tortured with the pain of ulcers, boils and pimples all over my body, especially on my face. I had almost made up my mind to give up trying to have them cured. I was ashamed to have any person come to see me, my face was in such a terrible state. I tried everything I could think of but got worse and worse. I was then led to try Burdock Blood Bitters and was surprised at the wonderful change the first bottle made. Altogether I took seven bottles and am now completely cured and am in perfect health again. I feel that B.B.B. saved my life."

The poor man never troubles himself about the troubles of the millionaire.

Knowledge may be power, but it's seldom powerful enough to move a stubborn man.

MODERN MEDICINE.

Cod-liver oil is good. Purified petroleum is better. Angier's Emulsion is made of odorless and tasteless petroleum, glycerine and hypophosphites. It does all—and more—than cod-liver oil and similar preparations. It is pleasant to take, agreeable to the stomach.

SANTA-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

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FEATURES OF ROSSLAND, B. C.

BY CY WARMAN.

The first sign I saw in Rossland read: "Beer, 5 cents," and I said at once that Rossland could never be counted a high-grade camp.

"But you are in Canada now," said Mr. Hector; "things are different here." And then he told this story:

When Rossland was only two years old a couple of Yankee prospectors leaned upon the bar at the Kootenay House and argued as to the "grade" of the camp. Presently a stranger, wearing leather trousers and a white hat, entered, whipped out a gun and shot the left ear from another gentleman who was at that moment lighting a cigar at the far end of the room. The two men who had been quarreling over the future of the camp faced each other. "Say, Bill," said the one who had been pessimistic, "it's goin' to be a high-grade camp after all."

If you could not see the shaft houses and ore dumps on the mountain side above the town, hear the creak and roar of the tram cars, the ringing of engine bells, the clang of hammers as the trackmen spike the rail down, making new trails for the iron horse, the flying feet of the mountain cayuse, as his steel shoes strike the trail, the distant boom of the blast, and the soft, low burr of the wheel on the slot-machine, you would not know that you were in a mining camp.

All the shops close at 7 p.m. You can "wash your neck," as the miners say, at any and all hours, but you can't buy a clean collar or a shave until 8 a.m.

There are a great many English young men here; real hustlers and remittance men. The latter come loaded with letters from lords and knights, expecting to step into a soft job, but they will do most any sort of work before they will starve or steal.

The manager of one of the big mines told of an Englishman who came over from India with a trunk full of golf sticks, dress suits, and letters from lords and applied for work in the mine.

"I have been a sort of assistant manager of a tea ranch," he said, puffing his cigarette. "Of course, I shall be a bit awkward at first—can't take full charge of a mine, don't you know, until I knock about a bit."

"Just so, just so," mused the manager.

"But I must do something. I'm deadbroke, as you fellows say."

"What did you do in India?"

"Oh, I galloped about on a pony, swore at the natives, and played a little polo."

The manager looked his visitor over and wrote a note to the foreman.

"See what you can make out of this package," he wrote. "He's a well-bred brute, I take it, for he brings letters from many of our people, including one from Lord Dufferin.—Manager."

The next day the manager happened to visit the mine and he saw the gentleman from India, wearing kid gloves and a little chip of an English Derby hat, sweating freely and shoveling snow. The foreman, who at that moment was passing into the shaft house, touched his hat as the snow-shoveler glanced up, and the latter, lifting his eyebrows, puffed a rink of smoke from his cigarette, and bowed slightly to the foreman.

"He was a good worker," the manager went on. "But he soon became discouraged. Promotion came slowly in the mines, and so he went away, and the last I heard of him he was down at Trail washing bottles in the brewery."

There are many features about Rossland, aside from the quiet of the place that are strikingly at variance with Yankee mining camps. They are not in so much of a rush. The people building the town build better than Yankees do, using more brick, and stone, though lumber is plentiful and comparatively cheap.

The War Eagle boarding house, built by the company, is as fine a bit of architecture as the Denver Club, the haunt and home of millionaires. They have in this mine the finest electrical hoisting machinery in America.

A few days before my visit a bolt had slipped in the hoister, the lever had thrown the hoisting engineer from the platform, and before he could regain his feet and stop the whirling spool from which the steel cable was running, the car, with five men in it, had dropped 360 feet to the bottom of the shaft. I saw the sole survivor of that frightful catastrophe at Halcyon Hot Springs a few days later. He was an Englishman, a university graduate, who, being strong and young, was working as a miner at $3 per day. He had the walk of a rheumatic, a weary look and a nervous, restless glance in his eye. I tried to get from him his sensation.

"There was not much sensation," he said wearily. "There was not much time. I felt, as we dropped, that my heart was in my mouth, that my very soul was being dragged out through my neck, and then we struck the bulkhead, with the sound of a world exploding. I must have lost consciousness, but for a moment, for almost immediately it seemed to me, I saw by the dim light below—the light of the lamps of men who had hurried to our rescue—the torn, mangled, distorted carcasses of my late companions.

"Of the four men, three were quite dead. The other poor chap had his face crushed and he died the next day, after indescribable agony. Yes," he added, gazing out over the quiet waters of Arrow Lake, "that was by far the most horrible moment—the moment I lay among the dead and mangled men," and he closed his eyes and shuddered.

At Rossland, as in many other parts of this earthly vineyard, the machine is beating the workingman out of a job. That well-dressed, retiring, velvet-fingered "gent," the faro dealer, who has spent long days and nights learning to deal from the bottom of the deck, is unknown in a Canadian camp. Just picture in your mind's eye one of these dapper gents, alighting with his layout from the afternoon stage. Follow him to the leading gin and watch the four-card flush fade from his handsome face when he meets that bloodless usurper, the slot-machine.

For the next 30 days he will haunt the cafe, flooding his grief with champagne, and going against the machine between drinks. Finally, when his dust has dwindled, we see him in the backyard of a cheap boarding-house, halting between a saw-buck and the jail. It is indeed a pathetic picture.

I went into a little cigar store with Mr. Hector. The shop is run by one James Crow. Upon the counter there were two small machines, about the size of a typewriting machine. Hector grappled with one of them, and after feeding Yankee nickels into it for a few moments got a cigar.

In the meantime other smokers—I ought to say suckers—came in, and Mr. Crow put up another machine. In less than five minutes four machines were humming away, doing what they could, uncomplainingly, to make Mr. Crow comfortable. To be sure, they were small machines, and could not do much. A big one in the Kootenay bar that cost $180 is said to have paid for itself in two days. You can bet as low as 5 cents and win as high as $5. I saw a man do this. The machine made a show of holding out on the man, but the man punched it under the chin, shook it, kicked it and cursed it some, and then it coughed up a quart of nickels. The man spilled them upon the bar and got a $5 bill.

He told me confidentially that he had been up against this same machine for about a dollar a day for the past three months. "I was bound to beat the thing," he added triumphantly, and he called the crowd to the bar. "If I had to stay with it all summer."

But we were in Mr. Crow's mint. In a little while he put up still another machine—five of them on a ten-foot counter.

"Tell me, Hector," said I, "about how many machines does Mr. Crow keep?"

"Five," he answered, relighting his cigar for the third time. "You see, he opens at 6 in the morning and closes at 10 at night. Two of these machines go on at 6 and quit at 2 p.m., the other two work from that hour until closing time. The other one is an 'extra,' to be ready in case of a breakdown or a hot-box."

"But why must he change them?"

"The union," said Hector, glancing about. "The miners would boycott the shop if he worked one of these machines over eight hours straight."

People Who Live Underground.

Britain numbers among its population some people who live entirely in underground caves. They are the fishermen who inhabit the far north coast of Scotland, and the caves occupied have either been carved out at some prehistoric time by the action of the waves or owe their origin to the smugglers of other days. This life-long existence underground affects the cave-dwellers in a rather peculiar manner, for it has been noticed that practically without exception they are of small stature and might very favorably be compared to the inhabitants of Lapland.

The men of note have frequently found a fascination in living beneath the earth, says the London Tid-Bits. Saurier, whose novels are so popular throughout France, was one of these, and many of his finest works were written underground, or, rather, under water. He was a very eccentric man, and had in his garden a large lake. One day, worried by a noise around him, he conceived the idea of having a study erected under the lake, with a roof of plate glass to it. This was done at enormous cost, and in that room Saurier lived throughout the day. When not busy he had only to look through the glass and watch the fish as they passed to and fro.

The late Duke of Portland, it will be remembered, passed the latter years of his life in the underground cellars of Welbeck Abbey, and lived there until his death, entirely cut off from the outer world, where the sun could not reach him. Elizabeth Browning, too, wrote many of her finest poems in the cellars of her house, where she was compelled to live after her sight had given way.

Bite-and-Sting Remedies.

Bites and stings are common misfortunes. The bite of a dog, even when the animal is perfectly healthy, is attended with some danger. Physicians say that a healthy dog that snaps only in a moment of irritation will not often cause serious trouble. But there is always the doubt to make one uncomfortable. When there is reason to suspect madness, the veterinarian of the National Stockman advises that the wound should be sucked and then cauterized with a red-hot iron or stick caustic; the latter is much the easier and is said to be just as efficient. After cauterizing, the wound should be dressed as any other burn. Baking soda made in a solution is very good to dress the wound. This latter is also very soothing for stings, though the remedy always at hand is equally good—saliva and earth mixed into a paste. Snake bites are especially to be dreaded, as the action of the virus from a venomous snake is so very rapid that help, unless almost instant, is likely to be too late. Sucking the puncture is recommended by medical works, although it is attended with some danger. If the saliva be instantly ejected, the result may be all that is desired. Liquor is usually given for snake bites, because the action of the virus is to paralyze the nerve center. Ammonia should be ejected into the blood if there is any means at hand to do so. It would pay a family living in the country, where venomous reptiles abound, to keep a hypodermic syringe for this purpose alone.—Massachusetts Plowman.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache-Kidney Tablets.



THERE is no remedy equal to these Tablets for removing all poisons and impurities from the blood, and giving health, strength and vitality.

They cure blood humors, skin eruptions, headache, backache, sideache, dragging pain in the loins, feeling of weariness and depression, torpid liver and all dangerous and distressing kidney troubles.

They are small, chocolate coated and easily taken.

MRS. L. J. SHAVER, Chalmers Street, Galt, Ont., says: "I think I have always had backache more or less ever since I was a child, until I used Dr. Pitcher's Backache-Kidney Tablets. They have cured me, not only of that constant pain in the small of my back, but of that depressing weariness that the slightest exertion seemed to produce. I sleep well nights, the languor has disappeared, and I am not easily fatigued as formerly. These Tablets have given me the greatest relief. I have not had headaches or backache since I used them. I feel buoyant and vigorous, and consider these tablets a truly valuable remedy."

The price of the Tablets is 50c. a bottle, at druggist or by mail. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes

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Choice Recipe Book sent free, will tell you how to make Fudge and a great variety of dainty dishes from our Cocoa and Chocolate.

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Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
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MONTREAL, P. Q.

Unexpected End of a Fox Hunt.

Here is a fox story dedicated especially to the clientele of "Red Buck" Bryant in the Charlotte Observer. A few days ago Pem McNeill, son of Dr. J. W. McNeill, living at "Ardlussa," on Rockfish Creek, seven miles south of Fayetteville, shouldered his gun and set off down towards the mill, followed by a young hound much given to the sports of that section.

A big yellow perch "brake" in a dark, cool eddy of the creek; the maple and bay buds were bursting in russet and green along the edges of the stream; the pungent smoke of burning new grounds mingled with the smell of the fresh-plowed earth; and from the cedar at the corner of an old tobacco barn, a saucy mockingbird was "guying" a swamp sparrow with a perfect counterfeit of his liquid whistle. Suddenly the hound lifted her head, cocked her silky ears, trod more softly along the leafy woodland path, looked up into her master's face and then swiftly glided off through the undergrowth.

In a little while she gave tongue a quarter of a mile away, plainly on the track of a fox, and the chase could be clearly followed over the hill, down by the hollow, across a neck of woods, and on to Carver's old field. Then the dog's "music" was shut off, so suddenly that it impressed Pem at first, but it passed out of his mind; and making his rounds, he returned home.

The hound was not back at dinner time nor that night, and Dr. McNeill, who values her highly, half jocularly accused his son of shooting at the fox and hitting the dog—a charge denied with the natural indignity of a Cape Fear sportsman, that he should be thought guilty of the unpardonable sin of shooting at a fox. Three days passed, with vain search and inquiries all over the neighborhood for the missing dog, and on the fourth morning Pem McNeil, recalling the fact that the hound ceased her "music" about the Carver old field, set out with a companion for that spot.

There, in a dry well, 25 feet deep, were both dog and fox, alive and lively. The former was on guard, and the latter was intrenched in a little cave dug out in the side of the well, and whenever the fox ventured out the dog made a dash for it. It was evident that both were stunned when they struck the bottom, and that the fox, recovering first, scratched himself a shelter in the clay wall of the well before his antagonist came to her senses.

A rope lasso was made, and, after some angling, the hound was noosed and drawn out, the fox leaping up and biting and yelping in a frenzy of rage as his enemy was hoisted up. When last heard of the fox was still in the well, but Dr. McNeill ordered that, when captured, it should have its freedom.—Charlotte, N. C., Observer.

Give Tone and Strength to Your Weakened Digestive Organs.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Whets the Appetite of Old and Young in the Hot Weather.

If you have not yet tried Malt Breakfast Food, begin at once, and see how quickly this peerless cereal food will tone and strengthen your stomach and whole digestive organism. If your appetite is jaded and uncertain, Malt Breakfast Food is the form of nourishment you need for soothing and comforting every organ connected with the stomach. Malt Breakfast Food keeps people well in summer. All Grocers sell it.

Novel Headache Cure.

"Since they've started running these electric elevated express trains I've discovered a new cure for business end-of-the-day headache," said a Harlem commuter as he appropriated the empty motorman's cubbyhole at the forward end of the car for himself and an acquaintance at Rector street. "When you've had a particularly trying day at the office and you reach the street fagged out and spiritless, you can take free treatment and effect a cure before the express eases up at One Hundred and Sixteenth street. You lean back with your head just touching the window, not pressing hard against it. These electric expresses have a queer staccato swerve from side to side, and if the head if held loosly a soothing vibration is felt. When the guard shuts the gates at Christopher street and the train gets under way—and these expresses go at the rate of three-quarters of a mile a minute—you get a vibration treatment for the cerebellum and its suburbs that you'd pay $5 for at a specialist's. I've never seen the headache it wouldn't cure. Maybe the electricity has something to do with it. Anyhow, it's a specific and worth trying."

The new hydroscope invented by Signor Pinos, an Italian, it is said, enables human eyesight to penetrate the sea to an incredible death and for an enormous radius. A naval official who witnessed an experiment with the hydroscope in the Mediterranean says that the instrument can be operated from the deck of a ship, making visible cables and torpedoes.

POINTS ABOUT POISONOUS IVY

Now Is the Time When It Does Its Dangerous Work.

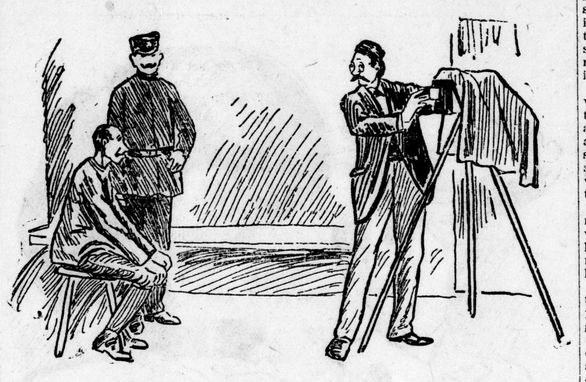
How It May Be Distinguished From Other Plants—Ways in Which Ill Effects Are Transmitted.

"No plant of the United States is more popularly recognized as harmful to man than poison ivy," declares Mr. V. K. Chestnut, the poisonous plant expert of the department of agriculture. "Its effects are familiar to everyone, and, as its victims far outnumber those of all other plants combined, it has come to be regarded as 'the' poisonous plant of America. Poison ivy is so plentiful that everyone should know something about the plant, and the proper treatment of ivy poisoning. This is the season when ivy is growing most vigorously, and persons roaming through the woods should be extremely careful to avoid coming in contact with the leaves or stalks.

"A great deal of the suffering caused by poison ivy could be avoided," added Mr. Chestnut, "if persons would take due precaution to avoid the plant in the first place, and would lose no time in applying proper treatment whenever they do come in contact with the poison. Most, if not all the severe cases that have come to my notice, could have been avoided if they had been taken in time."

Mr. Chestnut has devoted a vast amount of time to the study of poison ivy, not only to the growth of the plant, but to the poison itself, and to methods of treatment of ivy poisoning. He has been sufficiently interested to offer himself up as a subject of experiment on a number of occasions, hence he can speak authoritatively.

"Until recently poison ivy was a great mystery, both to botanists and to chemists" continued Mr. Chestnut. "No one was able to tell how its effects were produced, or to what principle they were due. Formerly the poison was supposed to be a vapor or exhalation from the plant; then, with successive stages in the development of chemistry, and biology, it was attributed to a specific gas, a volatile alkaloid, a volatile acid and to bacteria. Experiments seemed to verify each of these ideas in turn, but that all were erroneous has recently been shown by the discovery made by Dr. Franz Pfaff, of the Harvard University Medical School, that the poison is in reality a non-volatile oil. This oil, now technically known as toxicodendrol, is found in all parts of the plant, even in the wood long after drying. Like all oils, it is insoluble in water, and cannot therefore be washed off the skin with water alone. It is readily removed by alcohol. The oil is easily and effectively destroyed, as first shown by Dr. Pfaff, by an alcoholic solution of sugar of lead, chemically known as lead acetate.



FORCE OF HABIT.

Prison Photographer (to convict just sentenced to a "lifer")—Now please, look pleasant!

READILY TRANSMITTED.

"So very poisonous is the oil of the ivy vine," says Mr. Chestnut, "that a very minute particle will affect a sensitive skin. This will be imagined when it is known that a thousandth part of a milligram will sometimes cause an eruption. The vicious oil is readily transmtted and transferred from one object to another. In consequence of this fact many persons become poisoned who have not been near a poison ivy plant, but in every instance the poison can be traced back to the vine.

"It has happened many times that a person driving in the country will stop by the roadside to gather flowers, and in so doing will allow his hands to come into contact with a poison ivy plant. He himself may not be poisoned, while someone else taking up the whip or the reins which he afterward handled may contract the poison. There are instances on record where persons have become poisoned from handling golf balls which in play have brushed against an ivy plant and carried off some of the poisonous oil. Very frequently a susceptible person has been poisoned by shaking hands with another who has handled or touched poison ivy even when the latter has suffered no ill-effects.

EXPERIMENTS.

"Experiments conducted so far have not definitely determined how easily poison can be absorbed from the ivy. Some persons with sensitive skin are poisoned by brushing across the ivy. Others are not poisoned without stoutly rubbing against a leaf or vine, and still others are immune. It has been suggested that possibly the poison circulates through the air, that is, that particles of dust which lodge for a time on the leaves may absorb some of the poisonous oil, and when blown about by the wind carry the poison with them. Whether or not this is so, I cannot say.

"There is a general misconception of the manner in which ivy poisoning is contracted. It is popularly believed that many persons are poisoned merely by going near a plant. I do not believe this is true. Either they touch the plants unknowingly, or, as I have before, come in contact with some person or object that is contaminated. You will hear persons declare that ivy poison gets into the blood and is distributed through the system. That is another fallacy. They think so because eruptions appear on portions of their body that have not been exposed, perhaps on the shoulder, on the back or on the leg. But those persons themselves carried the poison to the affected spots, probable with their hands. The oil may have been on their finger nails or on a tough piece of the hands, where its effects would not be felt. The minute the hand touched a more sensitive part of the body the poison was transferred.

"In order to satisfy myself that toxicodendrol was not a volatile oil, that is, that the oil of the ivy does not vaporize and circulate through the air, and to show that ivy poisoning was not distributed through the blood, I experimented upon myself. I applied minute quantities of the oil to four places on the left wrist, and these were carefully guarded to prevent spreading. At the end of an hour one of the spots was thoroughly washed by successive applications of alcohol; in three hours the oil from a second spot was washed off in the same manner, and the others were cleansed three hours later. There was little or no mark on the first; that on the second was more marked, but it did not equal that produced on the last two. The spots were within an inch of each other, but remained wholly distinct, a fact which very clearly shows that the affection is not spread by the blood. Subsequent applications of an alcoholic solution of sugar of lead gave speedy and permanent relief.

ONE FATAL CASE.

"Ivy poisoning is seldom fatal. In fact, I know of but one fatality, and that is famous in medical history. A small boy, living on a farm, had just recovered from a very severe illness, which had taxed his vitality, when he was sent down to the creek one day to be washed by a laborer, who had been engaged clearing out a lot of underbrush, among it considerable poison ivy. Without first washing his hands the man waded into the stream and gave the boy a severe rubbing, using his bare hands. In a day or two the boy broke out all over with poisoning in its most severe form, and in his already weakened condition was unable to withstand the shock to his system. The oil on the man's hands had been rubbed well into the pores of the unfortunate boy's skin, and while the man himself felt no evil effects, the boy died.

"A person coming in contact with poison ivy should lose no time in removing the oil from the skin before it has a chance to sink into the pores. The sooner it is removed the less the danger of poisoning. A good washing within an hour after the poison is touched will generally prevent any parts coming in contact with the ivy should be washed in alcohol, not in a basin of alcohol, for that would merely dilute and distribute the poison, but in a series of applications, keeping the fresh alcohol free from drippings. If alcohol is not available, warm water and soap will answer the purpose, but the washing should be thorough, and should be repeated several times.

NOW FOR THE REMEDY.

"Once the poison gets in, however, the remedy must be looked to, and the sooner it is applied the better. An alcoholic solution of sugar of lead will give speedy and permanent relief. In practice it is not desirable to use strong alcohol, which is apt to be too irritating to a sensitive surface, but a weaker grade of from 50 to 75 per cent is recommended. To this the powdered sugar of lead is to be added until no more will easily dissolve. The milky fluid should then be well rubbed into the affected parts, and the operation repeated several times during the course of a few days. The itching is at once relieved, and the further spread of the eruption is checked. The remedy has been tried in a large number of cases and has always proved successful. It must be remembered, however, that the lead solution is itself very poisonous if taken internally.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH IT.

"Poison ivy, or poison oak, as it is sometimes called, is readily distinguishable from other wild vines and plants. It is a climbing or trailing shrub, found on tree trunks, crawling along the ground, occasionally growing erect like a shrub, always with variable three foliate leaves, aerial rootlets and greenish flowers, appearing in May and June. The smooth, waxy white fruit often remains on the plants, until late in the winter. The leaves often resemble those of the box elder. They differ from those of the Virginia creeper only in having but three leaflets instead of five. Because of its resemblance to Virginia creeper, poison ivy is often panted around porches and in gardens, and is more often gathered in the woods by persons making up bouquets of wild flowers and foliage. All this could be avoided if persons would only learn to know the ivy and to distinguish it."—Washington Star.

INDIGESTION

besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.

The Best Cure for Indigestion is

IRON-OX TABLETS

Fifty Tablets 25 Cents

MINARD'S LINIMENT IS USED BY PHYSICIANS.

COMING TO OUR TOWN

J. Y. EGAN, Rupture Specialist. 326 W. RICHMOND ST. P.O. 539, TORONTO.

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority in the treatment of Rupture without an operation He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Stop wasting time and money in useless efforts elsewhere, but go to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Have you not had experience enough to justify you in adopting some change for the better? If you ever intend to be cured, now is the best time—"next week may be too late." CONSULTATION FREE. Send for Pamphlet

VARICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE

No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted or failures you have experienced trying to be cured—my Biotone system will cure you; the wormy veins return to their normal condition, hence the sexual organs become vitalized, and manly powers return, no temporary benefit, but a permanent one, no operation, no detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent a large sum of money and time searching for the remedy that I offer you—Come and consult me free during this visit.

LONDON SPECIALIST WILL VISIT TECUMSETH HOUSE, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

56u

SHIRT MADE IN LESS THAN SEVEN MINUTES

How the Process of Manufacture Is Carried on in These Days.

In these days when a shirt can be turned out, buttonholes and all, at the rate of one in every six and a half minutes, there is no excuse for not having a second one to your name, and possibly could the heroine of Hood's "Song of the Shirt" look in upon a modern shirt factory she would be even more disconsolate than the poet painted her, says the New York Sun.

To satisfy his own curiosity, the reporter visited a factory and told the superintendent that he would like to start at the beginning and follow a single shirt from cutter to the finisher. The foreman turned him over to the forewoman, who piloted him safely among 300 machines and as many girls, and eventually, let him out into the open air unhurt.

"We will begin here," she said, walking over to a 60-foot table. "On this we lay the goods, layer upon layer, after which the marker comes along and marks out the shirts. The second step is to cut these 60-foot strips into squares, each one of which contains a whole shirt, and then they are taken to the cutter's table."

And passing to another part of the room she pointed to a young man who was pulling a slab of cloth around a knife, run by electricity, with all the nonchalance he would have exhibited had it been a pine board.

"How many shirts can you cut at a time?" asked the visitor, seeing the young man sawing away at a pile of goods several inches thick.

"Usually 300. You see that all the different parts of the garment, such as collars, cuffs, etc., are marked out on that square he is at work on, and when he runs the knife along every line he has cut each part required, so that it can go direct to the machines."

The cutting was one of the most interesting sights in the factory. In the center of the table was a long, sharp knife, run at great speed by electricity, and the cutter was sawing through 300 thicknesses of cloth rapidly, but with mathematical precision. In ten hours he can cut 250 dozen, or 3,000 shirts.

Selecting half a dozen pieces of black silk, which, she said, were an embryonic shirt, the forewoman descended to the next floor where the machines were situated.

The first girls into whose hands they pass must be expert seamstresses. No. 1 took them and rapidly fashioned the bosom after which they were passed to No. 2, who fastened on the collar and sewed in the back.

Before the visitor knew what had become of it, a third had made the sleeves and a fourth was sewing them in the proper places. No. 5 grabbed this shirt and quickly seamed up the sleeves and the two sides of the shirt, which, up to this time, had been flying open. No. 6 hemmed the bottom and put in the gussets and then No. 7 finished the cuffs.

At this stage, the garment usually goes to the inspector, who looks it over carefully to see that the work is well done, but this being a special case, it was given directly to the button and buttonhole girls. The latter turns a machine that automaticallly works the buttonhole first and cuts it afterward.

She makes 16,800 buttonholes a day, or 28 a minute. All the operator has to do at this machine is to place the garment in proper position and the machine works around, and when the circuit is complete an automatic knife drops down and cuts the hole.

Equally interesting is the next and last machine, which sews on the buttons. There were seven on this particular shirt and when the last one was in its place the forewoman announced that the garment was finished and asked:

"How long do you suppose it has taken to make this shirt?" and then, as she, and not the interested spectator, had been keeping time, replied to her own question, "Just six and a half minutes."

Whom to Kiss and When.

There are still occasions, nowever rare, when inactivity, much as it has fallen into disfavor, continues to be masterly, says the Chicago Tribune. One of these is with regard to kissing. When a modest maiden is in doubt as to whether or not she should allow herself to be kissed by any man not related to her by close ties of consanguinity, she best displays her wisdom by giving herself, not him, the benefit of the doubt, and so refraining from osculation.

Kises of greeting, or parting, of good night, good morning and of congratulation are still general, although by no means so frequent as they were formerly. Indeed, kissing as a practice is much less popular than it once was. Between doctors and the moralists it is constantly falling more and more into disfavor, while, still more fatal, Fashion, with a big F, sets her face as a flint against all demonstrations of feeling as ill-bred.

All the same, the man who becomes engaged to be married, as a usual thing expects a kiss from his fiancee to seal the bargain—not for publication, so to say, but as a guarantee of good faith on her part. If she is willing to promise to marry him, he reasons, she ought to be willing to let him kiss her. Moreover, he desires a kiss, or kisses, upon general principles, as something to which he is entitled by the unwritten law of tradition. On the other hand, the party of the second part has herself to consider in the matter. A woman should be sure of her own bona fide intentions of matrimony and doubly sure of those of her lover before she sets such a sign and seal to the contract. Engagements of marriage are by no means irrefragible, and she who kisses least is likely to have least cause for future regret. At all events, a prudent woman will wait before she permits any kissing. There are men who have serious objections to marrying any woman who has been engaged to another man, for the simple reason that they do not choose that any man shall be able to say of the woman whom they have taken to wife that he has kissed her as her lover. It matters little, rather more, that the kisses have been given in good faith to an affianced husband. It's a way men have.

Sir, she's yours!
You have brushed from the grape its soft blue,
From the rosebud you've shaken the delicate dew;
What you have touched you may take.

A noted "lady-killer" of a past generation, who had been engaged many times, and who boasted to his intimates that no woman ever refused an offer of his hand in marriage, was once asked why, in that case, he was still a bachelor. "Because I am waiting until I can find a woman who will not permit me to kiss her before we are married," he replied.

Even though a woman be fully assured of the inevitableness, in due time, of her marriage, she will be wise not to be too liberal of her caresses. Most things in this world are rated as valuable in direct proportion to their rarity. Were diamonds as common as pebbles they would be worth no more commercially than the common stones of the beach and highway. Moreover, one may have too much of a good thing. King Midas' story is an old one. "Too much water drowned the miller." It is a common practice with confectioners to allow a new apprentice all the candy which he or she can eat, certain that in a little while the surfeit of sweet will destroy all taste for sugar in any form.—Helen Oldfield, in Chicago Tribune.

There are a good many "high flyers" in this country, but the inventory of flying machines are not in that category.

Wood's Phosphodine,



Before and After.

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of *Tobacco, Opium* or *Stimulants, Mental* and *Brain Worry,* all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price $1 per package or six for $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Mailed prompty on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine, sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. vwt

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says:—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Worth its Weight in Gold



BABY'S OWN SOAP

keeps the most tender skin, soft, smooth, and free from chaps.

No Other is just as Good.

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ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. Montreal.

PROSPEROUS OSTRICH RANCH IN SOUTHERN PASEDENA, CAL.

The Young Birds Grow at the Rate of One Foot in a Month—When Full Grown They Eat From Nine to Thirty-two Oranges as Dessert—Live For Seventy Years.

We have imported almost everything foreign to the United States, from the Chinese "washee-washee" to the fetching Japanese kimo affected by our ladies of leisure, except the jinrikshaw of the smart Indian ladies and the caribou of the Filipino. When it comes to birds, we have them all, great and small, useful and ornamental. Consider that most remarkable of all the feathered tribe, the ostrich, in his adopted home so far removed from all likeness to the sandy veldts of South Africa; he thrives as the green bay tree, and even goes so far as to improve upon his habits in the old country! Instead of laying eggs only twice a year as does the African female ostrich, the imported species is accommodating enough to keep on laying the whole year through, despite the drawback incidental to a country whose rich soil affords no soft, deep burrows of sand in which to deposit the eggs, and, according to the ancient belief, to hide their ungainly heads in at the approach of an enemy.

Our childish idea of the wonderful ostrich embraced great stretches of sandy desert, over which this giant bird sped on the wings of the wind with his wonderful long legs, pausing at intervals to bury his naked head in the sand as a protection. Little did we dream that in the brain of a progressive Californian would be born the idea of exporting from their native land a cargo of live ostriches and establishing in sunny California a great industry that bids fair to become an important one in the United States. This man was Edward Cawston, now proprietor of the largest ostrich ranch in America, whose show rooms today display $20,000 worth of ostrich plumes, contributed by over 1,000 adult birds, some on smaller branch farms in Southern California and Arizona, under the control of Mr. Cawston.

THE FARM.

A visit to this ostrich ranch is well worth the long trip across the continent, and the public is not slow to take advantage of the double opportunity of visiting one of the most charming natural regions of California and at the same time studying the habits of the remarkable bird of the Sahara, transplanted to American soil. The South Pasadena Ostrich farm, of which Mr. Cawston is proprietor, is situated in an ideally beautiful spot between Pasadena, the "City of Roses," and Los Angeles, "City of the Angels," accessible by means of the Pasadena electric cars, which pass the entrance of the ostrich farm every ten minutes. It is said that $15,000 is annually paid by tourists to view the beautiful exhibits of this farm. Much money has been spent upon improving this already charming spot; art has supplemented nature in beautifully decorating the grounds with landscape gardening, and if pleasant surroundings and perfect climate are conducive to the successful development of the ostrich industry, it should flourish at an astonishing rate on the South Pasadena ostrich farm.

GREAT EATERS.

From an egg weighing three pounds to a bird weighing 300 pounds, standing eight feet upon his four toes (the African ostrich has two toes only), and reaching the mature age of 70 years, is a long transition; yet that is the average size and age of the ostrich. They are about the size of frying chicken when hatched, and grow at the rate of one foot a month. It is a wonderful sight to watch these ungainly baby ostriches tumble awkwardly out of their shells. They subsist on alfalfa and later come corn and sugar beets, with oranges by the wagon load for dessert. A full-grown bird will eat from 9 to 32 oranges at a meal swallowing them whole and as fast as they are tossed to him! What a wanton waste of the delectable fruit! There are many small boys in colder climes who would not object to changing places with the California ostrich when dessert is brought on. I presume the ostrich took kindly to this American innovation, for desserts must have been rare on the African veldts!

$500 A PAIR.

Ostriches pair at the age of four years, when they are worth $500 a pair. At that age they commence laying, the female depositing an egg every other day until there are thirteen, and then the "sitting" begins, the male relieving his mate at night. He is exceedingly ferocious when guarding this precious nest, though peaceable at other times. The peculiarity of their mating lies in the singular fact that when an ostrich finally selects a mate, and they are very particular in their choice, he cleaves to her and her alone as long as life lasts—something like 70 years. This connubial constancy should put to shame many marriages made by intelligent men and women.

But, stranger still, another marked peculiarity of the ostrich is the lack of parental love shown their offspring. When a young ostrich begins his interesting career, it is without the protective care of the parent bird. He is the most independent young creature in existence, and spends his time careering up and down the grass in the warm sunshine, searching always for something to satisfy his everlasting appetite. Incubators are employed in rearing the young birds, as well as the primitive mode of a nest scooped out of the ground. The young chicks are fed on green alfalfa.

PICKING THE PLUMES.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the sights on the ostrich farm is that of "picking," or rather removing, the plumes that go to adorn my lady's hat, to fashion those lovely feather boas and fans that are the admiration of the fair sex. The first crop of feathers is secured when the ostrich is eight months old, and from then on every nine months. The process of removing the plumes is not at all like the proverbial task of "picking the old gray goose." This novel sight draws throngs of visitors, who are always notified through the papers of the important event.

WEIGH 350 POUNDS.

The ungainly birds, taller than a man, stronger than a horse and weighing as high as 350 pounds, are not to be coerced into parting with their plumes; strategy is employed, and the process made as pleasant as possible. The birds, not in the best of humor at this time, are coaxed into a corner, for they can easily strike a blow that will kill a man. Then a hood or bag is drawn over the big bird's queer, naked little head, and the "picking" begins. One man holds the bird, while another carefully clips away the long white, black or gray plumes that are so highly prized in the millinery world, taking care to leave an inch or so of quill, which is easily removed after the juices and vitality have been absorbed by the new growth. The small fluffy feathers, ordinarily called "tips," are really plucked. The entire process is without the slightest degree of pain to the ostriches, and those who harbor conscientious scruples in regard to wearing the plumage of birds that have been slain to gratify the vanity of the human race, need feel no compunctions in adorning themselves with the ostrich plumes.

The most beautiful plumes of all are the pure white and drab ones that are taken from the wings of the male bird. The feathers are thoroughly cleansed in the work rooms, and then in all their pristine loveliness are sold or shipped directly to consumers, thus giving to the Pacific coast one of the most unique as well as profitable industries in the world. The ladies must PROSPEROUS OSTRICH—Gal TWO. bedeck their picture hats, it appears: here, nature, art and enterprise have combined to secure an ideal ornamentation at a fairly moderate price.

AN ANCIENT RACE.

The ostrich was known to the ancients, and is mentioned several times in the Bible. Job asks: "Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacocks, or wings and feathers unto the ostrich?" And we find this passage in Lamentations: "The daughter of my people is become cruel, like the ostriches of the wilderness."

Being indigenous to one of the most anciently-peopled countries of the earth, this singular bird has been brought to the attention of man from the remotest periods of antiquity. The historian Xenophon says of them that outran the soldiers of Alexander the Great. Herodotus, among the early Greek writers, was well acquainted with the history and appearance of the ostrich. At a later period, this bird was not only frequently exhibited at the Roman games but the epicure Heliogabalus caused hundreds at a time to be slain and their brains scooped out, to concoct a choice dish for his luxurious banquets. Quite a costly dish when we consider the birds at their present valuation—500 a pair!

Should there be any twentieth-cen- new gastronomic concoctions we should new gastroomic concoctions, we should advise roasted ostrich, for the meat could not be otherwise than dainty, considering the fact that the birds are fed on such a cleanly, healthful diet as alfalfa, sugar beets, corn and oranges. It has been estimated that this dainty would cost about $50 a plate.—Florence B. Crofford.

The Truth About Mosquitoes

There is no longer any doubt of the pestiferous nature of the mosquito. The insect conveys yellow fever and malaria and possibly other diseases. The peril from yellow fever threatens a small part of the country only, but there is no part which is wholly exempt from malarial fevers. The scientists now declare that only those who are bitten by mosquitoes contract such fevers.

It is possible to decrease the annual supply of mosquitoes and thus to improve the health of the nation. Petroleum sprinkled over marshy ponds will prevent the insects from developing there. It is better, of course, to drain the marshes, but that is not always practicable. It is easy to fill or drain small depressions about the house or barn where stagnant water settles. It is not difficult to keep empty barrels and tubs under cover so that they may not catch rain water for the insects to breed in.

Broken flower pots, tin cans, old kettles and everything that will hold water should be carried to the dump and buried. If there is a sagging eavestrough on the house it should be mended, so that the water may run out of it. The gutters in the towns should be kept free from water, and the ditches by the roadside in the country should be kept open, so that they may not afford a hospitable home for the larvae of the insects.

In several cities the health boards have already begun a campaign of extermination against the mosquito. There is no good reason why the health officers of the village should not engage in the same work, and if they have the co-operation of the people at large they will soon be able to boast with truthfulness that their towns not only have no mosquitoes, but have no malaria either.—Youth's Companion.

PLEASANT AS SYRUP; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Too many marriages are for publication only and not as a guaranty of good faith.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Wee Robert Macpherson.

"Rubbert! Rubbert! Come oot!" called Mary from the yard just as Robert had settled down after his Sunday dinner to a pipe and a newspaper.

"Hoots, wummam! What's wrang w' ye?" responded Robert. "Ma pipe's juist pooin' guid."

"Macpherson hae set granpaw afire, an' he's burnin' oop," announced Mary, thrusting her head inside the door. "Come oot!"

"Aw, the wean's fine," said Robert. "Whit wey disna granpaw joomp doon the waal an' pit hissel' oot?"

"He canna," replied Mary. "He's steekit."

"Aweel, aweel," grumbled Robert; and drawing a pail of water he sauntered into the yard and extinguished what promised to be a funeral pyre for grandpa, Macpherson, who had been dancing gleefully about the flames, was much disappointed.

"Whit wey did ye pit oot the licht, paw?" he asked.

"Whisht!" cried Mary, fearing grandpa had succumbed to the shock. "It's a guid skelpin ye deserve."

"Havers, wumman! Grandpa is just a wee bit singed," said Robert, untying the old gentleman.

But grandpa was very well toasted. It was necessary to carry him into the house on a shutter and send for a physician.

"'Twas me ain faut for fa'in' asleep," he said, feebly. "Dinna skelp the wean."

It developed that while grandpa was taking an al fresco nap, Macpherson had tied him to his chair and made a fire under him. The question of rebuking him for the escapade then arose, and Mary, as usual, decided the form of chastisement.

"Rubbert," she said, when the wee one was out of hearing, "ye maun gie Macpherson a gey sair sartin'."

"Aw, whit am I to dae, Mary?" replied Robert, miserably.

"Ye maun be strick wi' him. Ye maun gar him to gae oop to his granpaw and say he's sorry he burnt him."

"Macpherson's unco prood," said Robert, demurring at the humiliation attached to such an apology.

"I know he's unco prood," said Mary; "but granpaw is unco brunt, an' may die."

Robert sighed deeply and set about the disagreeable task. "Come awa', Machperson," he said, and the wee one approached with a trifle of misgiving. "Whit wey did ye mak' a fire o' granpaw?"

"Him an' me war playin' Injun, paw."

"D'ye ken that, Mary?" cried Robert, delighted. "Macpherson an' granpaw war playin' Injun."

"Ye're to dae as I tell't," replied Mary, firmly; and Robert, with another sigh, went on:

"Yer maw says ye maun gae oop to yer granpaw and say ye're sorry. Aw, Mary, the wean's so prood—let him juist say he hopes granpaw will no dee."

"Dae whit yer paw tell't ye, Macpherson," said Mary; and the wee one, with many a tear, obeyed.

"We're ower strict wi' the wean, I'm thinkin'," said Robert.

Mary did not reply. Her own conscience was not entirely easy.

"An' granpaw said hissel' 'twas his ain faut," went on Robert gloomily.

"Ay," said Mary thoughtfully. "He sudna hae gane asleep."

At that moment the wee one reappeared, wreathed in smiles. "Granpaw gie me saxpence to buy joojoobs," he anounced.

Both parents beamed again.

"He's such a wee deevil," whispered Mary.

"Dod, ay," said Robert.—Chicago Tribune.

No Patron of the Drama.

"I see they are giving al fresco plays in a lot of places, daddy. It's quite the rage."

"Who is Al Fresco?"

"That means out of doors, daddy."

"Well, why don't you say so? How do I know it ain't some travelin' fakir or somethin'? And what are they frescoing out o' doors?"

"They are giving plays, daddy. Mostly 'As You Like It.'"

"Is that a play?"

"Yes, daddy. It's a play by William Shakespeare."

"I've heard his name. And they play it out o' doors, eh?"

"Yes, daddy, right out on the lawn, and under the trees, and it's just beautiful. You'd like to see it, wouldn't you, daddy?"

"No, I dunno as I would. What I was goin' to say that thet if I catch that Al Fresco, or any of them other fellers, trying to play their Shakespeare pieces on my grass or under my trees, me an' Tige an' the old shotgun will run 'em up the pike pretty dern sudden. That's all."—W. R. R., in Cleveland Plaindealer.

Messengers On Roller Skates.

"We think of putting our messenger boys on roller skates," said the overseer of a messenger boy station downtown, reports the Philadelphia Record. "The paving of the city is practically perfect now. The sidewalks are as good as a rink for skating purposes, and many of the streets with their asphalt coating, are as good as a rink themselves. Hence, the boys would have a pleasanter, easier, swifter existence if they used roller skates.

"I got a boy to make a trial of these skates the other day, and on them his working power multiplied itself by three. He had no difficulty, on the upper part of Broad street, in making eight miles an hour, and downtown he skimmed along at a five-mile galt.

"I suppose you are aware of the popularity of the roller skate in London? Over there you see people everywhere darting this way and that upon the little wheels. The clerks use them in going to and from work. The staid, dignified clerks, in their black suits, skate gravely, morning and evening, through the busy London streets."



PLUCKY GIRL—EH?

"So I said to pa, 'If you'll make me an allowance—say £500 a year—I'll go on the stage and earn my own living!—I'd love to be independent!'"

WOMEN ADEPTS IN ASTRONOMY

Win High Honor in This Branch of Science.

Fellowships in hte Royal Astronomical Association Society Bestowed On Two Women.

Sir Edwin Arnold writes: "More than once when I have been asked by studious women what new subject they should take up, I have answered, learn botany, learn Persian, and above all learn astronomy."

In no other department of science have so many women made brilliant records as in astronomy, and in few others is the welcome they receive from their men co-workers as cordial. The highest honors have been bestowed upon those who merited them. The Royal Astronomical Society of England does not, indeed, admit even such distinguished women as Mary Agnes Clerke, Eliza Brown, and Mrs. E. W. Maunder to full membership, but it recognizes thir learning and achievements. Only recently honorary fellowships were bestowed on Miss Clarke and Lady Huggins, the latter the wife of the president of the society. The same society during the last century recognized in the same way the merits of Mary Somerville, Caroline Herschel and Anne Sheepshanks. This was a remarkably liberal sentiment for any body of men to display in that generation, when a learned woman was regarded generally with aversion hardly to be realized today.

STARTED EARLY.

There have been women astronomers since Egypt and Greece were in their prime, and in Hypatia all the learning of the fourth century culminated. With her death, in A. D. 415, science suffered almost complete extinction for several centuries. A number of women astronomers are recorded in the middle ages, among them an abbess of St. Hubert monastery near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, who observed the variability of stars, and theorized on the movement of the earth around the sun many years before Copernicus and Galileo. A woman made the translation into French of Newton's "Principia," and was among the first continental students to appreciate that great work. Many of the leading astronomers, past and present, have been assisted by their wives, and the men have given them credit for their work. In fact, there must be something enlarging to the character in the study of the starry worlds, for astronomer husbands, fathers, and brothers have been, generally speaking, liberal in their treatment of their womankind, and helpful and encouraging towards their educational efforts.

CAROLINE HERSCHEL.

The relations of Caroline Herschel and her renowned brother were almost ideal, except that the sister effaced herself too much and by her exaggerated humility fostered a certain selfishness in her brother, which he probably did not naturally own. Hamerton echoes the majority of men when he says: "Not by adding to our knowledge, but by understanding us, have women been our greatest helpers." In other words, men want and require sympathetic help in their own work, and usually consider that women are better employed in giving it to them than in doing independent work along the same lines.

It is perhaps due to the need of intelligent assistance in astronomical research, as much as to the liberality of astronomers, that women have been able to carry on their studies without opposition. Mary Somerville is almost the only woman who became an astronomer against the wishes and commands of her family. She was obliged to study geometry in secret, and her first marriage, which lasted for three years, was made wretched by the opposition of her husband to her work. Every obstacle was thrown in her way; every discouragement that sneers, ridicule and stupid animosity could devise was meted out to her. Her persistency under the circumstances was commendable. Her second husband, Dr. William Somerville, of the Royal Navy, was of altogether different type. He admired his wife's genius and urged her to continue her work.

MARIA MITCHELL.

Maria Mitchell had the happiest experience of all. Born into a family of astronomers, she received every help and encouragement she could have asked, and her success was a source of unselfish joy to her father and brothers. Miss Mitchell says of herself: "I was not born with much genius, but with great persistency." This quality is called for in all women who enter a scientific career, especially astronomy, where the aphorism "genius is eternal patience" approaches truth.

Feminine persistency, devotion, enthusiasm and obstinate patience have had their greatest reward in astronomical research. Astronomy in its modern form is not all star gazing. In fact, the star gazing is not now the most important part of the work. The observatory has become a laboratory, and the change has wonderfully increased the opportunity for women in the science.

MRS. DRAPER.

The application of photography to astronomy, whereby the positions, variability, etc., of the stars are determined with far greater accuracy than visual observation with the most powerful glass could ever give, has been the greatest advance the science has made since the invention of the telescope itself. Daguerreotypes of the moon were taken as early as 1841, and five years later Harvard began its experiments which have been carried on continuously since. One of the most sucessful photographers of stars was Dr. Henry Draper, his wife, Mrs. Anna Palmer Draper, being his constant companion and assistant in all his experiments. On his death in 1882, Mrs. Draper founded the Henry Draper Memorial at Harvard to continue their researches. In so doing she opened up a wide opportunity for women in astronomy. In 1886 three women were employed as assistants in the department, and every year afterwards the number was increased, until at the present time a large force of trained and efficient women are employed under the supervision of one of the most distinguished astronomers in this country, Mrs. Williamina Stevens Fleming, a Scotswoman, who came to the United States in the late seventies, and has been connected with Harvard Observatory since 1879 as a computer. She has discovered a large number of variable stars, and has confirmed the discovery of several new stars. Many of these are not visible to the eye through the glass.

AT THE TOP.

A woman even more widely distinguished in this department of astronomy is Miss Dorothea Klumpke, who probably stands above all others, men or women, in her own line. Assisted by a devoted group of women assistants, she supervised all the work of the plates of the astro-photographic catalogue which was issued from the Paris observatory.

Miss Agnes Clerke, whom the British Astronomical Association has just honored, has published a number of important works, her last book, "Problems in Astrophysics," embodying the latest and largest discoveries in astronomical research. Other English women who have achieved honors are Mrs. A. S. D. Russell Maunder, who was for some years one of the computers at Greenwich, and editor of the Journal of the Astronomical Association, and Miss Eliza Brown, who was sent to Russia to observe the total solar eclipse of the sun, Aug. 19, 1887.

In America Miss Marguerite Palmer is the author of several memoirs in the "Transactions" of Yale, and she it was who computed a definite orbit for the comet discovered by Maria Mitchell. Mrs. Alice Lamb Updegraff was assistant astronomer in Washburn observatory for several years, and afterwards accompanied her astronomer husband to the National observatory in the Argentine Republic. In both places Mrs. Updegraff had charge of the time service, and made important observations of minor planets and double stars with a 15.1-inch equatorial telescope. The names of Mary Proctor and Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd are familiar.—New York Evening Post.



THE NEW BABY

Opens up a new world to the loving mother. If it is a strong, healthy baby that new world is a world of happiness. If it is a weak, fretful child the new world is full of anxiety. It has been proven in thousands of cases, that the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes all the difference between strength and weakness in children. Healthy, happy mothers have healthy, happy children. "Favorite Prescription" gives the mother strength to give her child. It makes the baby's advent practically painless and promotes the secretion of the nourishment necessary to the healthful feeding of the nursing child.

"I have been using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and can say it is just what you advertise it to be," writes Mrs. Victor J. Hadin, of Leonardsville, Riley Co., Kansas. "I began taking it just two months before baby came and was greatly benefited by its use. The doctor who attended me said I did about as well as any one he had seen (as I was sick only about three hours), and also that your 'Favorite Prescription' was 'one patent medicine' which he did have faith in. We now have a darling baby boy, strong and healthy, who weighed nine pounds when born. During this month he has gained three and one-half pounds. Have never given him one dose of medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HARD NAMES

For the Man Who Suffers From Dyspepsia When Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Cure It So Easily.

"From the very first I got relief." That's what H. Hutchison, of Chatham, Ont., says of his experience with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Is there a message in that for you? Have you ever suffered hour after hour with those torments only a Dyspeptic knows? If so, Mr. Hutchison's message to you is, "Take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

But if you have just felt the first slight discomforts after eating, that herald the approach of the terror of civilization, the message is still one to you "Take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets." You may never really know the agonies you are really missing, but what matter as long as you miss them. Listen to the rest of Mr. Hutchison's experience:

"I had suffered for a long time from Dyspepsia before I used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. All I can say is a man is a fool who will suffer from Dyspepsia when he can be so easily cured."

Czolgosz's Insanity.

Dr. Walter Channing, of Brookline, has a communication in the New York Evening Post, called out by his magazine paper on "The Mental Status of Czolgosz," in which he incidentally remarks:

"I have been brought up to believe that insane persons should not be punished, but I am beginning now to think differently. In the first place, in shutting insane men up in institutions we are punishing them, only we choose to call our so doing by another name. In the second place, whether a man is insane or not, if society can be protected, it is justifiable to punish him even if thereby he individually suffers."

This impresses one as the true ground on which to treat insanity that finds vent in criminal acts. The safety of society calls for the putting out of the way of doing further harm of those who commit them. The motive, which may rest upon the condition of the brain, is a minor matter. Dr. Holmes (in his "Elsie Venner," we think, once argued that all crime come from an abnormal brain condition. Dr. Channing would not have medical experts appear as authority as regards criminal guilt. "I have come to believe," he says, "that the medical expert had better let it alone altogether. It is for him to ascertain whether or not insanity exists, and so state on the witness stand for the benefit of the court. The question of responsibility should be left to the jury."—Boston Herald.

A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A CLEAR HEAD.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings. Many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach and consequently keeping the head clear.

A pessimist is one who foresees the future meals of warmed-over turkey before the Thanksgiving dinner has been eaten.

Round-Trip Home-Seekers Excursions

On July 7 and 21, Aug. 4 and 18, also Sept. 1 and 15, 1903, round-trip tickets will be issued from Chicago and St. Paul at single first class fare, plus $2 to points on the Great Northern Railway in the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, also to all points in British Columbia reached via Great Northern Railway. These tickets are valid for return passage within 21 days from date of issue. Full information as to stop-over privileges, etc., by calling on or writing Chas. W. Graves, district passenger agent, 6 King street west (room 12), Toronto, Ont.

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ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 13a

MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

Effort to Go the Distance Ends In a Fluke.

Once there was a Rhinestone Sport who had an Ambition to be called a Good Fellow.

He had a Cousin Jim, who was known in Rapid Circles as a Prince, so he decided to trail along after Jim and get in among the Rowdy-Dows.

Jim was full of Wise Talk about the Ponies. Ever and anon he would carelessly fish out of the Side Pocket a large Wad of the Green Kind, with a Fifty for a Wrapper, and tell about sitting in with a couple of Horsemen and a Wine Agent the night before. He loved to speak of Hotels where a Swell Room with Bath came to only $9 per Day and explain that he was getting a Rate.

Jim felt that he was wasting his Conversation any time that he mentioned any Picayune Sum under a Thousand. He had nothing but Sporting Corpuscles of the Crimson Variety moving about in his Arteries. He was ready to lay a Small Bet on any proposition, give or take, and when he put up his End he never hated an Eyelash. He had the Confidence of many of our most celebrated Barkeeps and could give the Hurry-Up to any well-known Gam.

No wonder that pale-faced Herbert, the would-be High Roller, looked with Awe upon Cousin Jim and inwardly longed to butt into his Class.

For he perceived that he never could stand Ace with the sure-enough Fellows until he had demonstrated that he was a Good Fellow.

Jim slipped him a Tow-Line and took him out into the Night Air to pick up a few Pointers.

Herbert learned that the first Rule for being a Good Fellow was to move rapidly up to the Poison Counter every time an Order went in. Herbert weighed about 100 Pounds and the Doctors had told him to try a Milk Diet, but he did not care to renig, otherwise some one might have suspected that he was a cheap Varnish and a low-down Quitter. He was a Featherweight and an Invalid, but he wanted to be Game.

So he stood in Line with the copper-lined Rounders who had Bull Necks and weighed about 220 on the Hoof and made an awful Bluff at going along with them. He knew that to take Vichy would be a Misdemeanor, and to duck altogether would be a Crime and might block him out of the Good Fellow Division for all Time to come.

Consequently, he would Stick with his Breast-Bone against the Railing and continue to hoist until he was Pie-Eyed. Then someone would take him out and boost him into a four-oared Hack and send him Home.

Next Morning he would awake with the Head spread out over two Pillows and his only Joy in Life would be the proud Remembrance that he had demonstrated his Desire to be a Good Fellow.

He learned, also, that in order to be the genuine It he must go to the Track and get on friendly Terms with Whispering Ike, the Boy who holds the Watch on the Morning Gallops and gets a Commission from all the Poorhouses.

In a short Time he had a lot of Good Stories about being Nosed Out and was Sleeping with the Dope-Sheet under his Pillow. Although he went $1,200 to the Bad on the Meeting he made the Personal Acquaintance of at least a dozen Celebrities who wore Red Vests, carried Field Glasses, and bet nothing but Markers, therefore he had the Glad Knowledge that slowly but surely he was absorbing some of the Attributes which distinguish the Good Fellow from other Members of the Blue Creation.

After all, he only cinch Method for becoming a steam-heated Gazabe is to exhibit a tall Nerve in a cut-throat Session of the Game that made Congress famous. Cousin Jim knew a lot of Gentlemen Players who were devoting their Attention to Poker because they were getting too Fat to climb Porches. As a Special Favor he fixed it so Herbert could get a place at the Table.

It was a Proud Moment for the Amateur when he sat in that Distinguished Company and began to pick up Hands and then put them down again. The Sheep that walked into Armour's Packing House had the same kind of a Chance that Herbert had when he put his Elbows on the Green Cloth and tried to keep from trembling.

He had been against the one-call-two Boarding House Game, where they hand everything back over $2, but he was not accustomed to dallying with Friends who took out Pencils and began to figure how much they could get on his Clothes.

They were the Kind that started in to play just about where he left off. The only Reason they didn't kill him with the Ante was because he looked so good to them that they wanted to keep him in. It was one of the Games that begin to get Ripe about the time the church Bells are ringing.

The Trimmers' Union had no way of knowing that they would ever get to him again, so they decided to make one Job of it.

After Herbert had signed up all the Checks and put a Cold Towel on his Head he began to Roar somewhat and talk about chopping on the all-night Seances.

"You must not Beef," said Cousin Jim. "A True Sport never lets on, even when they unbutton his Shoes."

"Do you know, I sometimes suspect that I am not qualified to be a Hot Dog," said Herbert. "I find that I begin to pass away about 2 a.m. Perhaps it is owing to some Oversight in my Early Training, but I notice that after I have taken a thousand Drinks I cannot put the Red Ball into the Corner Pockets, I have a Timid Nature, and somehow I cannot learn to whoop the Edge on a Pair of Nines. I'm afraid that I drank too much Rainwater in my youth. And besides I got into the habit of going to bed. It's a great Blow to my Pride, but I don't think I am galted to keep up with the Bell Cows. Me back to the Cheap Push at the Boarding House."

Moral: Many are Called, but few can deliver the Goods.

Kidney-Wort Tablets

THE FAMOUS NON-ALCOHOLIC KIDNEY CURE

Recommended by Physicians and Our Best Druggists.

Kidney troubles irritate the nerves, cause dizziness, irritableness, shortness of breath and disturbed sleep. Victims of this dangerous disease experience painful urination, inflammation of the bladder, jaundice, torpid liver and constipation.

If you note any of these warning symptoms, may Heaven direct your attention to Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy known to medical science for the healing and building up of the diseased tissues that are now passing away cell by cell in the urine.

The kidneys abhor alcohol administered in any form. Be careful about the use of liquid medicines; they are largely composed of deadly alcohol. Kidney-Wort Tablets do not contain a trace of alcohol, they are purely vegetable, and have never failed in their work with old or young; they have cured some of the most desperate cases. Go at once to your druggist and buy a bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets if you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder troubles, they will save you weeks and months of pain and anxiety.

The Drinkers "Dares."

A few days ago a reveler in Paris made a wager that he could drink twelve glasses of absinthe while the clock was striking the hour of midnight. When the clock began to strike he began to drink, and when the clock had ceased striking he had finished drinking the twelfth glass of absinthe. While his companions, leaping upon chairs, were cheering lustily, the absinthe drinker fell to the floor, dying instantly.

This man died as the fool dieth. He really took his own life.

Last Wednesday a number of men were carousing in the town of Yoakum, Tex. After drinking a great deal, the revelers agreed that each would drink a pint of whisky within a period of ten minutes. In the company was one known as "Dr." Jackson. "When the others got through with their dose," says the report, "some alleged wags put smoking tobacco and a large amount of alcohol into the glass prepared for Jackson. He drank the mixture, staggered to a seat and died within a short time. No one," adds the report, "was held responsible for Jackson's death."

Well, some one was "responsible" for this man's death. The act of these "alleged wags" was little less than one of murder; and it should have been so regarded and so punished.

"There are some men who will lose their best friends," says Carlyle, "in order to crack a joke." This observation of the Sage of Chelsea needs to be revised and brought down to date. There are evidently in Yoakum, Tex., some men who are willing to do to death an innocent and helpless man "in order to crack a joke." There are cases in which the "practical joker" becomes a practical criminal. In civilized society there is no place for him outside prison walls.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Maypole Soap is an English Home Dye that saves time, patience, mess and trouble. A brilliant, fast dye that washes even while it is dyeing. The dye of highest quality. An easy dye. Made in England but sold everywhere.

10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.

Washes and Dyes

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PE-RU-NA

(Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Makes Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.)



Systemic catarrh causes nervousness, poor appetite, tired feelings. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

LETTERS FROM WOMEN

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Ana Prescott, in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I exprienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

Pe-ru-na a Friend to Women.

Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following from 75 Walton Place:

"As a tonic for a wornout system, Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few doses always makes me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Pe-ru-na Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, writes:

"When that languid, tired feeling comes over you, and your food no longer tastes good, and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

GAMEY'S VIOLENT TIRADE; ABUSIVE AND INSOLENT

[Continued from page 1.]

"And you know better than to allow us," cried Mr. Gamey, turning to the Provincial Secretary, "you are guilty down to the bottom of your feet."

The Premier called for order.

Mr. Whitney—Is the point of order taken because the honorable member is not speaking to the chair."

Mr. Ross—Yes.

Mr. Gamey apologized, and addressed himself to the chair.

HITS AT THE GLOBE.

Continuing, he gave vent to some rather forcible opinions regarding the Globe for the way it had treated his charges, and concluded by remarking that the paper had a religious monstrosity at the head of it, and for his (Mr. Gamey's) part he would rather be likened to Titus Oates than to Rev. J. A. Macdonald, the Globe's editor.

There were many reasons, Mr. Gamey said, why the independent press, as well as the people, believed the Provincial Secretary guilty, and one of them was that he dared not get up in the House on the 11th of March, as any innocent man would have done, and repudiated the charges then and there. The Provincial Secretary had complained bitterly that he had been dogged by one man from Manitoulin. Mr. Stratton had called him an adventurer, Mr. Gamey said, and asserted that he was on the lookout to make money for himself. If he had been on the lookout for money he had the chance of his life, so long as he stayed in with the two Sullivans and the Provincial Secretary. If he had taken a seat on the Liberal side of the House he could have roped in all the money he wanted, but he had no intention of betraying his party. It would be interesting to know, Mr. Gamey went on, where the Provincial Secretary made all the money he was reputed to be worth. He had stock and interests in a hundred and one companies, but Mr. Gamey would not say what was common rumor as to how he had accumulated his wealth.

The member for Manitoulin next spoke at some length in justification of the negotiations he had entered into with the Sullivans and Stratton. He was a young man, he explained, had always paid his own way single-handed, and when the good people of Manitoulin elected him by a large majority after a clean campaign, he felt proud of the honor. But soon after the election along came a hireling of the Government, who said that his seat would be protested, although the Liberal lawyer looking after the protests had said that there was no evidence that would warrant a protest being entered. The object of putting in a protest was to ruin him financially or compel him to either resign the seat or enter into a scheme devised by the Government. Mr. Gamey then came to the conclusion that there was nothing left for him to do but to treat wath them or else resign the seat. He chose to take the former course, the diplomatic course, and he was sure that no one could blame him for using diplomacy under the circumstances.

It had been charged, the member for Manitoulin said, that the chain of evidence he had worked up against the Provincial Secretary was not complete. That might perhaps be excusable, for it would take the most experienced and skilled detective to cope with Mr. Stratton when he set out to conceal the truth. He was the shrewdest politician that had ever been in Ontario politics since the regime of corruption had been inaugurated. However, Mr. Gamey said if he went into another transaction of this kind, he would phonograph all the evidence and photograph all the documents, and even then he doubted if the commissioners would be satisfied.

A SIGNIFICANT REMARK.

At this point Mr. Gamey made a somewhat significant remark which may mean that he has some further disclosures to make. He said that he had in his possession some more evidence, but he would not make the mistake he had, as he intended to keep it until the proper time came for it to be made public. He was not going to make another statement in the House, and have to wait until a court was convened to investigate it, thus giving the members of the Government an opportunity to fix up their defense and make all their witnesses' stories dovetail into each other.

Referring more particularly to the judges' report, Mr. Gamey declared emphatically that it was full of mistakes, and most misleading and unfair. The chancellor had practically told him that because his statement in the House and his evidence in the witness box differed in some particulars, he was a scoundrel, and in return he was compelled to admit that he did not know what to call the chancellor.

The fact was, Mr. Gamey proceeded, that the commissioners forgot to try the Provincial Secretary; they forgot that he had been accused of a high crime, and this was only one instance of many that might be given to show that they had been partial to Mr. Stratton.

The bribe money, he said, had been paid the day after the Aylesworth letter was signed, but the commissioners had tried to give the public the impression, in their report, that he did not know when he received the money. A similar instance of downright inaccuracy was given further on in the report where the chancellor said it was to be noted that Mr. Gamey had deposited in the bank $900 on the forenoon of Sept. 11, but he did not at the same time, as he should have, refer to the sworn statements of the bank officials that the money had been deposited in the afternoon. This was in itself a small thing, but it served to prove that the commissioners had misrepresented what actually occurred. All he asked was that the judges report fairly and honestly on the evidence, and quote what the witnesses themselves said, and not what the commissioners said. If the House passed this report without change the members would be indorsing what was absolutely wrong and absolutely false.

REPUDIATES CHAMBERLAIN.

Dr. Chamberlain's evidence to the effect that he had heard what had been said between Mr. Stratton and Mr. Gamey in connection with the Globe interview was repudiated by Mr. Gamey. The doctor was not present, he declared, at the time the interview was talked about.

One of the strangest things in a strange report was the fact that not a word was said of Hammond's evidence in connection with the Globe interview.

"The chancellor ought to be ashamed of himself for making such a report," said Mr. Gamey. "I wish he was here today; I'd rub it into him. The man who would pen those lines should step down from the bench and say, 'I am unworthy of the trust of the people of Ontario.'"

The report, continued Mr. Gamey, said that he signed the Aylesworth letter without being coerced or alarmed into the action. Was not the entering of a protest and the threatening talk of "Cap" Sullivan a means of coercion?

Mr. Gamey then stated emphatically that he had not mailed to the Premier the Aylesworth letter of Sept. 10, but had handed it to Mr. Stratton the following day. Mr. Stratton had sworn that he did not know the letter was signed until Oct. 23. He must think the people were very gullible if he thought they would believe that, the Government was in dire straits, Mr. Stratton had gone to immense trouble to get his support, had seen Aylesworth, had waited for the lawyer at Osgoode Hall, had made all the arrangements for the signing of the letter—all these things he admitted—and yet he told them that he did not take the trouble to inquire of Aylesworth or anybody whether the letter that was to work so much had been signed, and did not know it was signed until over a month later. Was that a reasonable story? Was it as feasible as his (Gamey's) story that he had taken the letter to Mr. Stratton the day after it was signed? (Opposition applause.)

Mr. Stratton immediately rose and said that this stateent was absolutely false. He had not received the letter from either Gamey, Sullivan or Aylesworth, and had not seen it till he got it from the Premier.

At this point, 6 o'clock, intervened, and the House arose.

Mr. Gamey resumed his address at 8:15 p.m., and spoke till the hour for adjournment arrived.

He spoke at length on Dr. Arthur's evidence and reminded the House that both the Sullivans were in Arthur's office when the latter received his summons.

The commissioners' finding that Gamey had not received or controlled patronage, he declared to be false. There was not an appointment made between September and March that he did not sanction or indorse, with one exception, that being the appointment of J. M. Fraser to the office which he resigned in order to run against Mr. Gamey.

Mr. Gamey said he offered no excuse for his conduct in going to Buffalo except that he was distraught and anxious to get away from the threatening letters he was daily receiving from Government supporters.

Mr. Gamey was still speaking when the House adjourned at 10 o'clock. He will continue his speech on Monday morning.

A QUEBEC RACE FUED

Negroes Vanquish Whites in a Desperate Fight.

Montreal, Quebec, June 20.—Three white men are in the Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from wounds sustained in a fight with a number of negroes on the outskirts of the city last night.

The fight is supposed to have been a drunken brawl, but the men taken to the hospital were so weak that they could give no account of themselves. One of them had to have eighteen stitches and may die.

The negroes vanquished their opponents.

Fatal Tunnel Collapse.

Boston, June 20.—A section of the East Boston tunnel, near the foot of State street, weakened by the action of the compressed air used in connection with the excavating, caved in during the night and one man, a Polish laborer, was killed, and another injured. A third workman was reported missing and it was feared he was buried in the tunnel, but a force of diggers failed to find him.

Too Much Rain.

Windsor, June 20.—A few weeks ago the farmers of Essex County were wishing for rain, now, however, they complain the very opposite. So much rain has fallen that the ground cannot be worked except on the high ridges and if there is not a change very soon the crops will be ruined, as they were last year. Some of the ground in low places is entirely under water and the corn and other spring crop are drowned out.

Dr. Lorenz In Montreal.

Montreal, June 20.—Dr. Lorenz, the famous bloodless surgeon, who arrived in the city last night, is today visiting the Monteral General Hospital, and making the acquaintance of the staff. He will perform an operation at this hospital on Monday. Dr. Lorenz says German hospitals are ahead of those in the United States.

POPE NOT DYING

Is Preparing to Hold a Consistory Next Week.

Rome, June 20.—The Pope did not hold an audience yesterday against his own wishes, as he said he would immediately be reported as dying, "which I am not," he added emphatically. Indeed, a rumor that he had had a relapse was already in circulation. The only reason, however, for the suspension of yesterday's audiences was Dr. Lapponi's wish tha the Pontiff should be in the best condition for the consistory, which it to be held next Monday.

Peculiar To Itself

In what it is and what it does—containing the best blood-purifying, alterative and tonic substances and effecting the most radical and permanent cures of all humors and all eruptions, relieving weak, tired, languid feelings, and building up the whole system—is true only of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

No other medicine acts like it; no other medicine has done so much real, substantial good, no other medicine has restored health and strength at so little cost.

"I was completely run down, troubled with headaches and dizziness and pains in my back. I could not sleep and had no appetite, and medicine did not do me any good until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave great relief and in a short time entirely cured me." MRS. L. WINTERTON, Orangeville, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

D & A

DIP HIP CORSETS

310



Impart to the figure an erect carriage without that discomfort inseparable from the wearing of imperfect types of the Straight fronted variety.

There is a "D. & A. Straight Front" to suit every type of figure, this fact practically disposing of the necessity of buying any other make, for the "D & A" is the Standard of Corset making.

Can be bought at all First-Class Dry Goods Houses.

MADE IN ALL SHADES.

Literary Notes.

THE REAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.

"The Real Benedict Arnold," by Charles Burr Todd, is an attempt to rehabilitate the character of one who was at once the most brilliant and detestable figures of American revolutionary history. Just how far the author has succeded, the individual reader will have to decide for himself. Arnold's name has long stood as a synonym for the blackest treachery. Contempt and contumely have been heaped upon his head to such an extent that the task of apologist becomes no easy one. Admitting his monumental crime as the betrayer of his country, Mr. Todd seeks to alleviate it by giving the real source of his act. He presents the novel view that desire to save his wife—who had intrigued with the British—was the primary cause of his treason, and it must be admitted that he has made out a good case. Quite apart from this, the book is well worth a perusal, in that it throws a fresh light on many of the prominent figures and incidents of the revolution. (A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers, New York).

THE SMART SET.

July's issue of the Smart Set opens with a humorous novelette, The Metempsychosis of the Ogdens, by Edward S. Van Zile, which will prove to be very pleasant summer reading. According to the story, the father of a beautiful young society girl, through the instrumentality of an apparently harmless Oriental curio, which he possesses, is forced to assume, for a short time, his daughter's identity. The adventures which befall the couple are ludicrous in the extreme. Cyrus Townsend Brady contribues a tale of the plains, entitled, How The Kid Went Over the Range. Other short stories are: Jane's Gentleman, by Owen Oliver; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Fatted Calf, Fayal, the Unforg'v'ing, Blue Blood, and a dozen more. Alfred Henry Lewis writes a distinctive article under the title, Break a Heart and Make an Actor, and among the poets represented are, Louise Chandler Moulton, Clinton, Scollard, Thomas Walsh, William H. Hayne, Marvin Dana, Theodosia Garrison, Arthur Stringer, Madeline Bridges, Duffield Osborne, Frank Roe, Batchelder and Roy Farrell Greene. The July Smart Set is decidedly entertaining.

POSTMASTER TALKS.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Bright's Disease and He Tells All About It.

Lovett, Ont., June 15.—Though well past the three score and ten mark, C. A. Harris, postmaster here, still carries his age well, besides holding the respect of the entire community. And Mr. Harris credits a large share of his wonderful health and vitality to Dodd's Kidney Pills. Speaking of the matter the postmaster says:

"In 1897 I was at the point of death from Bright's Disease. I was a complete wreck. I could not even dress myself. But now I am, I may say, a well man and I attribute it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. Harris' experience has led many people here to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have proved that the remedy that always cures Bright's Disease makes short work of any of the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN,S FRIEND.

APPLYING BLUESTONE KILLS WILD MUSTARD

Important Information For Farmers From Government Sources.

The following should be read carefully and preserved for references:

The Minister of Agriculture has again authorized the Ontario Agricultural College to give demonstrations in mustard spraying.

The demonstrations given in many parts of the Province in 1901 and 1902 were uniformly successful in the destruction of growing wild mustard plants in growing cereal crops; and it is believed that the Blue-stone treatment of mustard will be welcomed by hundreds of farmers throughout Ontario.

I. How the Blue-stone is Applied: Place an ordinary spray pump, such as is used for the spraying of fruit trees, on a cart or light wagon; drive along slowly through the field applying the solution to the mustard plants in the form of a fine spray. When the field is badly infested, it is advisable to spray the crop in strips in order that no mustard plants escape the spray.

II. How the Blue-stone Solution is Made: Put nine (9) pounds of Blue-stone (copper sulphate) in a coarse sack or bag, and suspend it in a vessel containing three (3) gallons of very hot of boiling water. The Blue-stone will usually dissolve in 15 or 20 minutes. Strain the solution into the barrel of the spraying pump, and fill up with cold water, to make 40 or 45 gallons. This is known as the 2 per cent solution. (One pound of blue-stone in five gallons of water.)

III. When to Spray the Mustard Plants: Spray the mustard on a calm, bright day, just as the plants are coming into bloom. At this time most of the young plants have made their appearance, and all will be killed. Should a heavy rain come immediately after spraying, it will be necessary to spray again.

IV. The Cost of the Solution: Commercial blue-stone or blue vitriol costs at the drug store about nine or ten cents per pound. A barrel of the solution will therefore cost about 80 or 90 cents.

V. How Much is Required to Spray an Acre Thoroughly? A barrel of the solution is sufficient for an acre. Successful results are obtained when the spraying is done thoroughly.

VI. Are the Crops in Which Mustard is Growing Hurt by the Spray? Experience shows that the young wheat, barley, oats or young clover plants are not injured beyong a slight browning for a few days by the blue-stone spray.

VII. Where Further Information May be Obtained: Should you desire further information regarding the treatment of mustard with blue-stone solution write to the biological department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

Biological Department,
Ontario Agricultural College.
Guelph, June, 1903.

Sometimes marriage is a failure, and sometimes it is only a run on the bank.

A wife should not expect her husband to be light-hearted if the biscuits are heavy.

No matter how little a man believes in religion, he detests irreverence in women.

GIVE HOLLOWAY'S Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

A FABULOUS STORY ONCE MORE REFUTED

Revival of the Yarn That Lincoln's Assassin Was Not Killed.

Every once in a while a story crops up to the effect that John Wilkes Booth was not killed by Boston Corbett in the barn to which he fled from Dr. Mudd's house when he learned that United States soldiers were in pursuit of him as the assassin of President Lincoln. The latest tale of this kind comes from Enid, Okla., and sets forth that Booth committed suicide in that place on Jan. 14 of this year, and that his remains have been identified by his nephew, Junius Brutus Booth, the third of that name. We doubt if this young man ever saw his uncle, John Wilkes Booth, though possibly he may have done so in his infancy. The killing of President Lincoln at Ford's Theater, Washington, occurred on Good Friday night, 1865, over 38 years ago, and the present Junius Brutus Booth, if he were born at that time, must have been too small to have had any one's countenance impressed indelibly upon his memory.

The maniac Booth was undoubtedly mortally wounded, and his remains were buried obscurely in Washington by the Government, until they were turned over to Edwin Booth, to be reinterred in the Booth family lot in a Maryland cemetery.

The unfortunate actor, who had a crazy idea in his head that he was imitating Brutus in the Roman capitol at the death of Julius Caesar, had as a companion in his last moment a tool named Harold, whom he enticed into the conspiracy to kill Lincoln, Seward and others, and this effeminate youth was captured and hanged. He was to some extent a fool, who had on undue admiration for the handsome and dashing player who was fond of repeating the lines:

"The aspiring youth who fired the
Ephesian dome
Outlives in fame the pious fool who
reared it."

But with all his idolatry for Booth, we do not believe Harold would have gone to a felon's grave without revealing the fact, if fact it were, that Booth has escaped, and that another man's body was substituted for his mortal remains. There were only Booth and Harold in the burning structure, from which Harold emerged to give himself up, while the arch conspirator remained to receive a fatal bullet, he having already been crippled in jumping from the private box in which he slew the President. John Wilkes Booth died as he wished to die to escape capital punishment, and his ashes, as already indicated, have long lain in the plot with the dust of his father, mother and other near relatives who are no longer among the living.

In looking back through criminal annals, there will be found numerous fabulous tales of men of some prominence who were furnished with opportunities to flee from the penalty of the law after it had been given out that they were dead, and this story about John Wilkes Booth rests upon no surer foundation. There are many ill-informed aged people who believe that Professor Webster, the slayer of Dr. Parkman, was never executed in the old jail on Leverett street, in this city, though the rope with which he was hanged is in the possession of the descendants—well-known residents of Roxbury—of the turnkey of the prison house mentioned over half a century ago.—Massachusetts Plowman.

He Couldn't Help It.

"Say, old man," said the traveling salesman, "what became of that peach of a stenographer you had the last time I was here? I don't see why you ever let her get away. I've been looking forward for six months to the joy of getting another smile from her. She was all right. If I'd been in your place I'd have had a piano in here for her and made arrangements to have her meals brought up. You ought to have seen the sad look she gave me that morning I told you I didn't expect to get around this way again for a year. I felt mad at myself for making her so unhappy. Where is she?"

"She's married."

"The deuce! Confound it, I'm sorry to hear that. Got some bald-headed old chump with money, I suppose?"

"Well, he's able to make both ends meet."

"Pshaw! When did it happen?"

"About six weeks ago."

"That's just my luck. I intended to make this trip in March, but our Boston man got sick and I had to go down there. Say, why did you let it come to that, anyway?"

"I couldn't help it. You see, she gave me a few smiles like the one you refer to, and my heart was touched. Won't you come out to the house and have dinner with us? I know she'd be glad to see you."

"Thanks, no. I've got to catch an early train for St. Louis."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Longevity of Man Increasing.

Medical men are discussing a lecture by Professor Pfluger, of the University of Bonn, on longevity, in which he asserts that the average length of human life is steadily increasing. He maintains that one-third of all the deaths registered in Munich are due to heart disease, brought on by the immoderate use of beer, and that tobacco also claims a large percentage of the victims. Among 40 centenarians who have come under his notice, there was only one smoker, while nearly all professed to a moderate use of alcohol. What Professor Pfluger most seriously warns people against is the thought and fear of death. The mind must be occupied, he says, in order to secure longevity. Hard-working men who retire seldom live much longer.

The German census statistics show that in 1871 the centenarians numbered 147 men and 287 women, but in 1900 only five men and 30 women. The above press report is of interest. As is well known, in Munich the consumption of beer per capita is greater than elsewhere in the world, and the percentage of heart disease is higher. Beer has a worse influence on the heart than either wine or whisky. Tobacco is better borne by adults and the aged than by youth. No child should be allowed to smoke before the age of 21. Wine has been said to be the milk of old age; it should not be used until past the noon of life. That the German census shows a reduction of old men since the war with France is natural. The age of industrialism, of city life, of strain, of alcohol and of the venereal diseases, with increase of tabes dorsalis and general paresis is the present age of Germany, as it is of the United States. Only the sedate and the temperate in all things can expect length of days.—Indiana Medical Journal.

Properly Prepared.

Usually Pork and Beans are too strong through improper blending. "Clark's Pork and Beans" have no fault. Delicious either hot or cold.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of J. Y. Egan, Rupture Specialist, which appears in today's issue. Mr. Egan will be at the Tecumseh House on Saturday, July 4, and the first Saturday each month until further notice.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

WHISKARD'S 3 Busy Stores, 228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street.

We Are Charged With the Crime

Of selling goods too cheap. We know we are guilty, but will continue doing so for the benefit of our patrons.

Here are some of the prices that prove the charge against us:

12½c Ginghams and Chambrays

In fawn and pink stripe, blue and white stripe, pink and white stripe, gray stripe, pink checks, lace stripe and other colors and patterns, our sale price is, yard **8c**

Nice patterns in Delaine Goods. These goods are worth at the least 15c. We are selling them at yard **8c**
Come quick, if you want them.

12½c, Navy Blue, Heavy Duck, white spot and stripe, wide width, sale price, yard **8c**

12½c PRINTS, in very nice patterns, yards, 5c, 6c and **7c**

Black and White Prints, new patterns, regular 10c, sale price, yard **7c**

Big Sale of Embroideries in Cambrics and Muslins

Yard, 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c and **12½c**

LADIES' SKIRTING EMBROIDERY — Very expensive goods. All cut down in price.

SKIRTING EMBROIDERY — Worth $3 50 yard, reduced to, per yard **$1 25**

Skirting Embroidery, worth $1 75, reduced to, per yard **90c**

Skirting Embroidery, worth $1 00, reduced to, yard **59c**

Corset Department

Special line in Girdle Corsets, regular 50c, all sizes, now selling at, pair **39c**

Ladies' Black Mercerized Underskirts

pleated and flounced, regular $1 00, reduced to, each **50c**

Ladies' Black Mercerized Underskirts, regular $2 00, reduced to, each **$1 00**

Gilbert Dress Linings, regular 25c, reduced to, yard **15c**

Black and White Stripe Muslins, clearing at, yard **5c**

Clearing Lines in Hosiery Department

25c line Black Hose, Balbriggan feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, reduced to, pair **18c**

15c line Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, reduced to, pair **10c**

Infants' Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, regular 10c, reduced to, pair **5c**

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, pair **12½c**

We Have a Lot of Lace Curtains to Sell Yet.

$1 25 Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, reduced to, pair, 75c and **90c**

4-yard Lace Curtains, worth $1 75, reduced to, pair **$1 25**

4-yard Lace Curtains, worth $3 50, reduced to, pair .. **$2 50**

Millinery Department.

All our Trimmed Hats cut down in price.

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society.

Call at our office and secure one of our

"SAVINGS BANKS"

on making a deposit of One Dollar.

This is a good way to save money in small sums, as these "banks" cannot be opened except at our office. Try one. Full information at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE MARKETS.

STOCK MARKETS.

Owing to the Montreal Stock Exchange being closed, there will be no report today.

NEW YORK.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Co. today:

New York, June 20—Close.—Until the publication of the bank statement the market was moderately strong and the tendency was to ignore the declines which had taken place in London. Reading was again a feature, and the buying seemed to be of a good order, and some uneasiness was created by the sudden pressure to sell later. The bank statement was disappointing. Instead of an increase in cash of some $5,500,000, as had been predicted both by the Financial Chronicle and the news agencies, there was an increase of only some $1,400,000. Loans, instead of decreasing, as had been hoped, actually increased nearly $1,500,000. The surplus reserve now stands a little over $10,000,000, as against $12,000,000 a year ago. The disappointing character of the statement resulted in fairly heavy selling by the professional element, carrying prices down to a lower level than prevailed at the close yesterday. Nevertheless, the feeling continues to be rather optimistic. Although there seems to be no basis for a bull movement, conditions seem to warrant somewhat higher prices.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 20.

	Ask.	Off
Montreal	..	..
Ontario	..	128
Toronto	240	..
Merchants	..	..
Commerce	159¾	159
Imperial	..	228¼
Dominion	238	233½
Standard	250	240
Hamilton	228	..
Nova Scotia	..	270
Ottawa	..	212
Traders	..	137
British America	100	..
Western Assurance	95	..
Imperial Life	..	150
National Trust	..	138½
Toronto General Trusts	..	156
Consumers Gas	210	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	84
Canada Northwest Land, Pref	..	96
Canada Northwest Land, com	..	..
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	122	121⅞
Can. Pac. Railway Stock, new	..	..
Canada Life	..	..
Royal	..	..
Toronto Electric Light	128	126½
General Electric	155	154
General Electric, pref	..	..
London Electric	106	..
Commercial Cable	..	158½
Dominion Telegraph	..	..
Bell Telephone	..	..
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co	..	84
Niagara Navigation	122	121
Northern Navigation	..	132
St. Clair L. and C. Navigation	..	..
Toronto Railway	100	98½
London St. Railway	..	..
Twin City Railway	96	95¼
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	..	84
Toledo	..	..
Luxfer Prism, pref	..	..
Carter Crume, pref	..	..
Dunlop Tire, pref	..	..
W. A. Rogers, pref	..	..
Packers, A	..	..
Packers, B	..	..
Dominion Steel, com	16	15
Dominion Steel, pref	..	..
Dominion Coal, com	91½	90¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com	90	89½
Lake Superior, com	6	4½
Virtue	..	..
North Star	..	..
Colored Cotton	..	..
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
War Eagle	..	..
Republic	..	..
Payne Mining	..	..
Cariboo (McKinney)	..	..
Canada Salt	..	119
British Canadian L. and I	..	70
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	105½	103½
Canada Permanent	..	..
Canada Savings and Loan	..	118
Central Canada Loan	..	148½
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	119
Huron and Erie L. and S	..	178
Imperial L. and Invest	..	..
Landed Banking and Loan	..	119
Lon. and Can. L. and A	..	..
Manitoba Loan	..	70
Toronto Mortgage	..	85
London Loan	120	..
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	121
Peoples' Loan and Deposit	..	..
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	..
Dominion Steel Bonds	..	61
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	111½

SALES: Dominion, 1 and 8 at 234; Bell Telephone, 5 at 157; Niagara Navigation, 10 and 28 at 121; Northern Navigation, 10 at 133; Canadian General Electric, 100 at 152, 50 at 153, 50 at 153¼, 50 at 154, 60 at 154½; C. P. R., 25 at 122, 100 and 100 at 121⅞, 250 at 121¾, 25 at 121⅞; Toronto Railway, 25 at 98½, 200 at 98¾; Sao Paulo, 10 at 85; Steel, 25 at 14¾, 25 at 14⅞, 525 at 15; Coal, 25 at 90¾, 25 at 90⅞, 200 at 91, 25 at 90¾, 25 at 90½, 50 at 90⅝; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 90⅜, 25 and 50 at 89½, 6 at 90.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for the Advertiser.

New York, June 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m
Amal. Copper	54⅝	54¾	53⅝	53¾
American Sugar Co	120⅛	120⅛	119½	119½
American Locomotive	22	..	..	..
American Foundry	34½	34⅞	34½	34½
American Refining	45	45	43	43⅝
Atcheson Com	67	67½	66⅞	66⅞
Atcheson Pfd	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜
B. & O	85⅞	85½	84⅝	85
Brooklyn Tran	57	57⅜	57	57
C. P. R	122⅛	122⅜	121¾	121¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	37⅝	38¼	37⅝	38
Chic. Great Western	18¾	..	..	..
Col. Fuel and Iron	62½	63	62	62¼
Erie	32⅞	33	32⅜	32½
Erie Pfd	66⅜	66¾	65⅝	65⅞
Illinois Central	134	..	..	..
Louisville and Nashville	109¼	110⅜	109¼	110⅜
Manhattan	136¼	136¼	136	136
Metropolitan St. Ry	124⅛	124¼	124⅛	124¼
M. P	103⅛	103½	102¾	102⅞
N. Y. Central	126⅞	126⅞	126¼	126¾
Norfolk and W	63⅞	64⅛	63½	63¾
Ont. and West	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25¼
Pennsylvania	125⅞	126⅛	125½	125⅝
Reading	49¾	49¾	48⅞	49¼
Rock Island	33⅝	34	33¼	33⅜
Southern Ry	23½	24⅛	23⅜	23¾
Southern Pacific	48¾	48⅞	48¼	48¾
St. Paul	150⅝	151⅜	150½	150½
Texas	29	29	28¾	28¾
Twin City	96	..	..	..
T. C. I	50½	50½	49¼	49½
Union Pacific	80½	80½	79¾	79¾
Union Pacific, pref	87	..	..	..
U. S. Steel, com	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅝
U. S. Steel, Pfd	79¾	80¼	79¼	79⅝
Wabash, com	24¼	24½	23⅞	23⅞
Wabash, Pfd	43⅝	43¾	43	43
Wisconsin Central	20½	20½	20¼	20¼

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 20.

The disagreeable weather of this forenoon was detrimental to a large attendance. Under the circumstances there was not amuch larger crowd than on the ordinary midweek market day. Sales were fairly brisk. There was no change in prices of any note.

Grain—A few loads of oats sold at 93c to 95c per cental.

A couple of loads of hay sold at $10 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Considering the small supply in the other lines, there was quite a lot of butter offered; prices ruled at 16c per pound for crocks and 17c for pound rolls; occasionally 18c was secured for a choice basket. Most of the eggs, in basket lots, sold at 13c; for small lots 14c per dozen was obtained.

Vegetables—There were several loads of potatoes offered, and most of them sold at $1 50 per bag; new beets sold at 40c per dozen; carrots, 30c to 40c per dozen; lettuce and radishes at 20c per dozen; asparagus, 40c to 50c per dozen; green peas at 20c per quart, shelled; onions at 30c per dozen.

Fruits—Strawberries were one of the most important lines on the market; about 40 loads were offered, and most of them sold at 4c per box in large lots; a few lots went at 4c per box; retail they sold at 5c per box. Gooseberries were not plentiful, and sold at 8c per quart.

Poultry was scarce and prices firm; spring chickens sold from 65c to $1 per pair, dressed; old hens, 70c to 85c per paid; a few pairs of spring ducks sold at $1 10 to $1 25 per pair.

Dressed Hogs—From 8 to 10 carcases were offered, selling at $8 per 100 pounds.

Several small lots of wool went at 16½c per pound.

Honey sold at 12½c per pound in the comb, and 10c per pound strained.

Live Hogs—Several loads sold at $5 50 to $7 per pair, according to size and age.

Butchers' Meats—There was a fairly large supply and sales were made at the following figures: Beef, $6 50 to $7 50; mutton, $5 to $7 50; veal, $6 to $8 per 100 pounds; spring lambs, $4 50 to $5 each, or 12c per pound.

Barley	31	@	43
Oats	92	@	94
Peas	85	@	90
Corn	58	@	72
Rye	53	@	55
Buckwheat	50	@	52

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	72	@	72½
Oats	30	@	31
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Rye	95	@	1 00
Buckwheat	90	@	1 10
Peas	1 40	@	1 50
Wheat, good	$1 20	@	$1 20
Barley	95	@	1 00

SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.

Clover seed, alsike	6 00	@	7 00
Clover seed, red	7 00	@	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50	@	2 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, per ton	9 00	@	10 00
Straw, per ton	4 50	@	5 00
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 00
Hay, baled, wholesale	7 50	@	8 50

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	5 65	@	5 65
Pigs, per pair	3 75	@	4 00
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 50
Fat cattle, per cwt	3 25	@	3 75
Dressed hogs, per cwt	7 50	@	7 75
Cows, each	25 00	@	37 00

BUTCHERS' MEATS.

Pork, per cwt	8 00	@	8 00
Beef, per lb	6 00	@	8 00
Veal, per cwt	6 00	@	8 00
Veal, fronts, per lb	7	@	7
Veals, hinds, per lb	9	@	10
Spring lambs, each	4 50	@	5 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, per roll, baskets	17	@	17
Butter, in crocks	15	@	16
Eggs, wholesale, per doz	13	@	14
Eggs, retail, doz	15	@	15
Butter, per roll, baskets	17	@	18
Butter, creamery, per lb	20	@	20
Butter, crock, per lb	15	@	16
Eggs, doz., basket lots	14	@	14
Eggs, doz., new-laid	15	@	15
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10
Honey, in comb, per lb	13	@	13

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	11	@	14
Chickens, per pair	75	@	90
Ducks, per pair	75	@	1 00
Geese, each	65	@	90
Spring chickens, per pair	60	@	90

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	70	@	75
Turkeys, per lb	9	@	11
Spring chickens, per pair	50	@	60

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed, per lb	15½	@	16
Wool, unwashed, per lb	9	@	9
Hides, No. 2, per lb	6	@	6
Hides, No. 3, per lb	5	@	5
Tallow, rendered	6	@	6¼
Tallow, rough	3½	@	3½
Sheepskins, each	60	@	60
Calfskins, No. 1	8	@	9
Calfskins, No. 2	7½	@	8

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 25	@	1 40
Potatoes, single bag	1 40	@	1 50
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bag	60	@	65
Lettuce, per doz	30	@	30
Beets, per bu	30	@	40
Carrots, per bag	20	@	40
Cabbages, per doz	60	@	60
Celery, per doz	25	@	50
Radishes, per doz	30	@	35
Rhubarb, per doz	20	@	25
Cucumbers, per doz	60	@	1 00
Watercress, per doz	25	@	25
Green onions, per doz	20	@	20
Asparagus, per doz	50	@	50
Spinach, per bu	31	@	40
Tomato plants, per box	10	@	15
Lettuce plants, per box	10	@	15
Celery plants, per box	10	@	15
Cabbage plants, per box	12	@	15
Tomatoes, per lb	12	@	15

FRUITS.

Strawberries, per box	5	@	6½
Apples, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Apples, per bag	50	@	75
Dried apples, per lb	5	@	5½

20,000 lbs. Full Grass Butter Wanted, also Eggs

Please let us know what you have, and we will quote you prices f. o. b., your station.

T. A. FAULDS,

'Phone 151. 13 Market House.

ywt

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

Chicago, June 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—July	76¾	76⅞	76¼	76⅝
Sept	75	75⅛	74⅜	74⅞
Corn—July	50	50¼	49½	49¾
Sept	49⅝	50⅛	49¼	49½
Oats—July	40	40½	39⅞	40
Sept	33½	33⅝	33¼	33½
Pork—July	16 90	16 90	16 87	16 87
Sept	17 00	17 00	16 90	16 90
Lard—July	8 82	8 82	8 77	8 77
Sept	8 92	8 95	8 90	8 90
S. Ribs—July	9 30	9 32	9 27	9 27
Sept	9 30	9 32	9 25	9 27

STOCK BONDS GRAIN All standard investment securities bough and sold for cash or on margin.

H. C. BECHER, Stock Broker,

Long Distance Phone 213. 412 Richmond St.

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BEAN MARKET.

Detroit, June 19.—Cash and July beans closed with a loss of 2c; there was nothing doing in October and the price did not change. Cash, $2 18; July, 1 car at $2 20; October, $1 80.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 19.—Oil opened and closed at $1 50.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 19.—Credit balances, $1 50.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.—Sugar—Raw was steady; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, June 19.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 3d, nominal; centrifugal, 96 test, 9s 6d; beet sugar, June, 7s 10½d.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.—Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., June 19.—Wheat—Cash, 77¼c; July, 76⅛c; Sept., 76⅜c. Corn—July, 51c; Sept., 49¾c. Oats—July, 39¾c; Sept., 33¾c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 19.—Wheat—Prices were marked up during the forenoon on the strength in the Liverpool and London cables. The advance was quickly lost on profit-taking and short selling, influenced by the bearish Modern Miller report, better harvest returns and favorable weather for growth and harvest operations. The market acted tired and closed easy. The southwest were liberal sellers, although St. Louis and northwestern markets were relatively strong. It seems to us reasonable, after the advance, to expect a still further reaction. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 15 cars.

Corn—The corn market was unsettled, with prices at the high point during the forenoon and weak at the close. Free realizing and bearish tactics by professional traders checked the advance. The news was mainly bearish. Receipts are good, with indications of an increase next week. The weather was favorable throughout the belt. We believe longs should secure their profits. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 620 cars.

Oats—The market was heavy, with continued liquidation in September option. The condition of the crop shows improvement, and we advise longs to take profits. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 190 cars.

Provisions opened lifeless, with prices easier on lower hogs, but later gained strength under fair buying of the list by commission houses and influential buying of lard. Market closed dull and somewhat easier. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 17,000 hogs.

Sick Room Supplies.

Invalid Cups, Medicine Glasses, Expectorating Cups, Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Rubber Sheeting, Bed Pans, Air Cushions, Night Lights, Lavender Water, Cologne Water, and all the leading Invalid Foods and Meat Extracts.

W. T. STRONG

Druggist, 184 Dundas St.

Strong's Baking Powder Leads, others follow.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.—Flour—Receipts, 14,000 bbls; sales, 3,600 pkgs; quiet but strongly held on all grades. Rye flour—Steady. Wheat—Receipts, 68,250 bu; sales, 500,000 bu; wheat was irregular and generally easier, owing to rains in the northwest and lower English cables; July, 82⅞c to 83¼c; Sept., 79¾c to 80 1-16c; Dec., 79 13-16c to 80 1-16c. Rye—Steady. Corn—Receipts, 117,600 bu; sales, 35,000 bu; corn opened easy on cables, rallied with the west and then sold off again with wheat; July, 57⅝c to 57¾c; Sept., 56c to 56⅜c; Dec., 55¼c to 55¾c. Oats—Receipts, 70,500 bu; oats were quiet and steady; track, white, 42c to 46½c. Coffee—Quiet. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Steady.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 19.—Baled Hay—Car lots on the track here are quoted unchanged at $9 per ton, while a few dealers still ask 50c more per ton; supplies come forward quite freely, while the demand is about steady.

Baled Straw—There is no increased demand evident, and the market is quoted steady and unchanged at $5 per ton for car lots on the track here.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,788; steady and lower; steers, $4 70 to $5 45; bulls, $2 50 to $4 25; cows, $1 50 to $4 10; exports, 655 cattle and 5,677 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 402; firm; veals, $5 to $7 50; buttermilks, $2 75 to $3; mixed calves, $5 10; city dressed veals, 8c to 11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,872 head; easier; sheep, $3 50 to $5 25; extra, $5 40; culls, $3; lambs, $5 85 to $7 75; yearlings, $5 60 to $6 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,393; steady; state hogs, $6 75.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 19.—Canadian cattle are quoted at 9½c to 10½c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle, 10c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef is 8½c per lb; sheep, 10½c to 12c per lb.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 275 head; market slow, 10c lower; prime and shipping steers, $4 85 to $5 40; butchers' steers, $4 25 to $4 90; cows and heifers, $2 75 to $4 80; bulls, $3 25 to $4; stockers and feeders, $3 50 to $4 50. Veals—Receipts, 110 head, 20c lower, at $5 25 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow, 10c to 15c lower; heavy, $6 35 to $6 40; mixed, $6 35 to $6 40; Yorkers, $6 30 to $6 40; pigs, $6 35 to $6 40; roughs, $5 25 to $5 50; stags, $4 to $4 50; dairies, $6 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; slow, 10c to 25c lower; lambs, $5 to $7 25; yearlings, $5 50 to $5 75; ewes, $4 40 to $4 50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $5; wethers, $5 to $5 25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; good to prime steers, $5 to $5 45; poor to medium, $4 to $4 95; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 75; cows, $1 60 to $4 50; heifers, $2 25 to $4 75; canners, $1 60 to $2 80; bulls, $2 50 to $4 25; calves, $2 to $6 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5 95 to $6 15; good to choice heavy, $6 10 to $6 20; rough heavy, $5 90 to $6 10; light, $6 to $6 20; bulk of sales at $6 05 to $6 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 50 to $5 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $4 25.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 85; steady; no sales; city dressed native sides, 7c to 8½c. Exports, 1,200 beeves, 35 sheep, 2,926 quarters of beef. Calves—City dressed veals, 8c to 11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,780 haed; lower; sheep, $3 25 to $5; culls, $3; lambs, $6 50 to $7 50; dressed mutton, 7c to 10½c; dressed lambs, 11c to 13c.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,841; no sales.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 19.—Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 10,982 pkgs. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 7,346 boxes. Eggs steady and unchanged; receipts, 9,344 cases.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19.—At the regular meeting of the Ottawa cheese board today, 1,488 boxes of cheese were boarded—1,160 white and 32 colored; 588 boxes were boarded subject to Ottawa inspection, and 444 of this number were bought by Dickie at 10½c; the remainder of the offerings sold subject to Montreal inspection, at 10½c; members are demanding Ottawa inspection.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., June 19.—Twenty-two hundred and fifty-five boxes were brought into Perth cheese market today; all white and June make; all sold at 10½c; Fowler got 1,400, Bissell 425, Webster 235, Howe 105, Ferguson 90.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 19.—Butter steady; creameries, 16c to 21c; dairies, 15½c to 18½c. Cheese steady, 10½c to 11½c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., June 19.—At the cheese board this afternoon 2,385 boxes were boarded, of which 1,560 were white and 825 colored; sales, 420 white and 210 colored at 10 9-16c. Buyers present: Cook, McMurphy, Thompson, Alexander, Cleall, Vanluven, Bissell and McKinnon.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 20.—Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,453 pkgs. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,453 boxes. Eggs firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,945.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 20—Closing.—Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 2d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 7d; No. 1 California, 6s 8d. Futures quiet; July, 6s 3⅞d; Sept., 6s 3¾d.

Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, firm, 5s 1d; American mixed, old, quiet, 5s 2d. Futures dull; June nominal; July, 4s 8d; Sept., 4s 6¼d.

Peas—Canadian dull, 5s 9½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, £5 12s to £6.

Beef—Quiet; extra India mess, 80s.

Pork—Firm; prime mess western, 87s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 56s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 49s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 55s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 52s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 51s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 51s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 40s 6d.

Lard—Quiet; prime western, in tierces, 44s 6d; American refined, in pails, 43s.

Butter—Good United States steady, 75s.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 53s 6d; American finest colored, 55s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 25s.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 39s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 5s 7½d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 20.—Wheat—Firm, at 74c for No. 2 red and white, middle freights; Manitoba firmer; No. 1 hard, 85c, and No. 1 northern at 84c, lake ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady to firm, at $2 72½ to $2 75 for 90 per cent patents in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher. Millfeed—Staedy, at $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Steady, at 44c for No. 2 extra and 41c for No. 2, middle freights. Rye—Steady; No. 2 at 50c, middle freights. Corn—Steady; Canada, 46 in car lots west; American, 58c for No. 3 mixed and 59c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 31½c to 32c high freights west, and 32c to 32½c middle freights. Peas—Steady; No. 2, 64c. middle freights. Butter and eggs—Steady.

BOARD OF HEALTH WILL APPEAR BEFORE COUNCIL

Tell It of Predicament in Connection With Scarlet Fever.

Mayor Beck Did Not Want Dr. Bryce's Letter Made Public.

The question of securing isolation for scarlet fever patients, as required under the new regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, was one of the matters again discussed by the local health board at a meeting this morning, the outcome this time being the adoption of a resolution to report to the city council that additional accommodation was required for contagious patients. It was only after an hour and a half's consideration that a conclusion was reached, the board being in a predicament as to the best course to pursue. Mayor Beck was on hand, and he seized an opportunity to protest against the publication of a letter by the local newspapers, until it had come before the board. The letter was from Dr. Bryce, the Provincial Medical Health Officer, in regard to the city's liability to provide isolation for fever patients. "I don't think the letter should have been paraded in the press," he said, "telling the people that the board was liable for damages if it did not provide isolation for scarlet fever cases."

The letter was addressed to Medical Health Officer Hutchinson, and when that official disclaimed liability for the publication of the letter, and City Clerk Edwards shouldered the responsibility, the mayor wheeled around and said he did not want to keep anything from the people, but there was a danger of their coming back with suits where isolated treatment was not provided. None of the other members of the board sided with the mayor, and nothing further about the publication of letters was heard.

During the discussion, a copy of the act permitting the issue of debentures for the nurses' home was produced, and when it was found that the money was stated to be for "additional accommodation" for the hospital, without specifying a nurses' home, Ald. Campbell asked if, under those circumstances, some of the money could not be used for an addition to the contagious pavilion and thus bring the city through the present difficulty. The mayor's only reply was that he did not think it mattered to the board of health what the trust did, or chose to do. The board, however, might ask the trust to do as Ald. Campbell mentioned, or it could ask the council for the money.

ALD. CAMPBELL'S IDEA.

Ald. Campbell's idea of the matter was that the contagious ward should be away from the nospital altogether, and conducted by a separate staff. The difficulty, however, would arise over the cost of building and the outlay of $6,000 or $8,000 a year for maintenance.

The mayor compared the position of Hamilton and Toronto with London so far as scarlet fever was concerned, and he acknowledged that the provincial board of health was justified in doing everything in its power to stamp out the scarlet fever. It had gone the right way about it, but the trouble was it had gone too far, as it would ruin any municipality to comply with the regulations. London, he said, should not make any move, as other cities were not doing anything towards providing extra isolation, yet at the same time the regulations should not be completely ignored.

Ald. Campbell moved to report to the council the need of additional accommodation. The motion carried, the mayor agreeing, on condition that the board wait on the aldermen, although at first he wanted to defer action until it was seen what Provincial Secretary Stratton meant when he stated recently that the regulations would be modified.

Mayor Beck called the board's attention to the many complaints made by residents of the east and south ends of the city about the use of the trunk sewer by the Canadian Packing Company and the nuisance arising from the rendering works on Trafalgar street. The matter was referred to the medical health officer to take the necessary steps to have the trouble abated.

The clerk of Vancouver, B. C., asked the board for information concerning the contagious diseases regulations in force in London and other kindred matters. The city clerk will give the desired information.

Ralph Jackson, of King street, wrote the board to the effect that his store had been closed for some time, owing to the existence of scarlet fever in his home. He asked the board to appoint some person to estimate the loss sustained by him by reason thereof, the board having failed to remove his child to a hospital as demanded.

The board filed the letter, the opinion being expressed that to take any other action would pave the way for many such claims.

The question of surrendering possession of the smallpox hospital was left with the chairman and city solicitor. Ald. Judd, who represented Miss Frank, owner of the place, told the board that if a definite understanding was not reached action would be begun.

Ex-Ald. Carrothers (in the chair), Ex-Ald. Taylor, H. C. McBride, W. D. Willis, Ald. Campbell, Mayor Beck, City Clerk Edwards, Medical Health Officer Hutchinson and Inspector McCallum were present.

DISOBEYED A SUMMONS

Francis Hutchison's Laugh at the Law Cost Him $2.85.

Last of Teamsters' Cases Disposed Of—Family Frktion Settled.

Francis Hutchison knows what it means to disobey a summons. He may have known before, but now the disobeying of it and punishment thereto are facts of which he has become firmly convinced. He is a teamster, who neither took out a license, nor appeared in court when so requested by a mildly-worded summons, and so a warrant was made out and Hutchison arrested. He paid $1 fine and $1 85 costs for disobeying the court's order, and was made to promise to take out a license.

The rest of the offenders in the police court were drunks or vagrants. George May was again remanded for a week. He comes from the county and is weak-minded. The magistrate does not wish to send him to the asylum. John McGregor and George Nichols went down to jail with May, the former for 21 days for being drunk, and the latter on remand for vagrancy.

Charles Johnston was charged by his sister-in-law, Margaret Johnston, with using abusive languafe. He acknowledged his fault, apologized and was let go.

ELOPED TWENTY YEARS AGO

Now Husband Applies to Court to Bar Wife Dowery in Property.

"She eloped 20 years ago and is now said to be in Chicago."

That is what counsel said in court in Toronto yesterday of the wife of Charles B. Fawcett, of this city, who in 1884, four years after her marriage to him, left London with a man named Richardson and has never since returned.

Counsel for the husband and William Murphy, of Strathroy, are asking the court for an order barring her from in future ever exercising her right to dower in property on Canaan street, Strathroy. Mr. Murphy bought the property in 1892, but is now anxious to sell it. But the prospective purchaser is not satisfied as Murphy was, to accept merely the husband's "undertaking" as to his wife's dower. Mr. Justice Ferguson heard the application.

WILLING TO WORK

The Striking Coast Miners Have Had Sufficient.

Victoria, B. C., June 20. — The coal strike on Vancouver Island, in consequence of which the mines at Ladysmith and Comox have been getting out a very small amount of coal, and steamers have had to bring coal from Newcastle and Japan, to supply the coast market. held by the Vancouver Island collieries is now at an end. Yesterday the striking miners petitioned Mr. Dunsmuir, head of the mining company, to be allowed to return to work. Mr. Dunsmuir wil meet the miners at Ladysmith.

MADE GENEROUS BEQUEST

Check for $942 Received by the Board of Children's Aid.

The Late Miss Mary A. Bell Impressed With Good Work While on Visit.

The board of the Children's Aid was cheered today through the receipt by the treasurer of a check for $942, being the bequest made by the late Miss Mary A. Bell, of Tilsonburg, to the funds of the society.

The money has been appropriated towards paying off the debt on the children's shelter, and the amount due on that building will be materially lessened as a result of Miss Bell's beneficence. When the debt is all cleared the society propose improving the building. Miss Bell came to this city three years ago, and after seeing how the work was being done, said that she would remember it in her will. This is the first bequest ever received from outside the city, and it is manifest that the work of the society must be impressing itself on the charitably disposed throughout this western section. It is also apparent to citizens that all bequests from outside the city lessen the cost to the citizens of keeping the institution.

DARING OUTLAW

One Hundred Men and Women Surrender to Three Highwaymen.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, June 20. — Ben Cravens, the outlaw leader, accompanied by two companions, has again demonstrated his nerve and daring by holding up a party of 100 men and women Sunday afternoon in the Osage Indian nation, 24 miles from Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

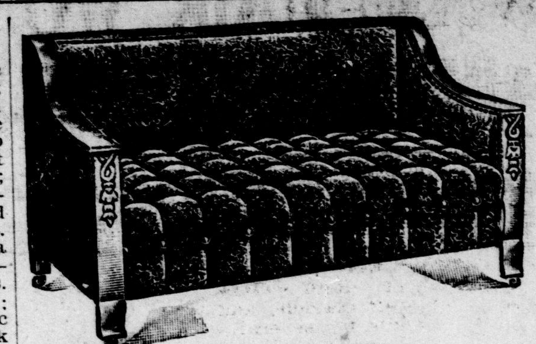
The news was brought to Guthrie by John Lahy, postmaster at Pawhuska. The first man captured by the outlaws was Fred Keeler. He was halted, searched and taken to a secluded spot, where he was closely guarded by one of the trio, all of whom were armed with rifles.

Ten minutes later David Ware, an old Texas ranger, passed along. He got the same treatment that Keeler did. Ware was in a rage, but powerless, being unarmed. From 2 till 6 o'clock the hold-ups continued. Not a single person escaped. At 6 o'clock 101 prisoners, grouped together 100 yards from the roadway, were released.

The highwaymen, out of 55 head of horses, selected nine good animals and made off. A peculiar feature of the hold-up is the fact that not one cent of money was taken. Good horses, seemingly, were the chief desire of the bandits.

Among the victims were a party of men and women, numbering eight, who arrived from Ohio for a hunt.

Cravens escaped from the Kansas penitentiary three years ago by holding up the guards with a wooden revolver covered with tinfoil. Since then he is known to have committed two murders.



Is It Money You Want?

To save money come to Our Furniture Sale, now on.

Cosy Couches, Davenports, Box Wardrobe Couches, Adjustable Arm Couches, Odd Parlor Pieces, all shapes. See our White and Gold Enameled Iron Beds. No entry charge.

J. Ferguson & Sons,

174 to 180 King Street.

FIRST OF RECITALS

Miss McLennan's and Miss Mowat's Pupils Entertain.

Conservatory Hall was well filled last evening with an appreciative audience to listen to the first of a series of closing recitals. A very pleasing programme was given by the piano pupils of Miss McLennan, A. L. C. M., assisted by Miss P. Mowat, vocal pupil of Miss Brown.

The programme was as follows:

PART I.

Cradle Song .... Lohr
Miss Gertrude Rennie.
Evening Bells .... Kullak
Miss Alta MacDonald.
Merry Company .... Gurlitt
Miss Elsie Thompson.
Flower Song .... Tobani
Miss Gertrude Smith.
Skating Carnival .... Krogman
Master Myre Harris.
Hunting Song .... Gurlitt
Master Sam Harris.
Flower Song .... Cochrane
Miss Sophie Porter.
(a) Nocturne .... Turner
(b) Dorothy .... S. Smith
Master John Gibson.

PART II.

(a) Polonaise, A Major .... Chopin
(b) Second Valse .... Wienaiwski
Miss Sybil Jury.
"Fear Not Ye, O Israel" .... Buck
Miss Pauline Mowat.
Lolita .... Chaminade
Miss Mary Gibson.
Sur de Lac de Como .... Strelezski
Miss Belle Matheson (Armow).
Colombine Menuet .... Delahaye
Miss Wilhelmina Sage.
"Heaven is My Home" .... Sauvage
Miss Mowat.
Pasquinade .... Gottschalk
Miss Belle Matheson.
Berceuse .... Gottschalk
Miss Wynifred Spencer (Southampton).
Serenata .... Moszkowski
Miss Anna Steele (Lobo).
Second Valse .... Godard
Miss Kate Lancaster.
Fourth Mazurka .... Godard
Miss Sybil Jury.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. Charles S. Hyman, M. P., is in the city.

—Mrs. Lena Putt has been removed from the county jail to the asylum.

—Mrs. John Dundas, of 466 Dundas street, is spending a few days with friends in Petrolea.

—Mr. J. B. Smallman, of Smallman & Ingram, leaves on Monday for Britain on a purchasing tour.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Underwood, and family, of this city, left today for their summer home at Weesbeach, Sarnia.

—Dr. H. A. Sifton, who has been visiting his father and mother at Sunnyside, has returned to his home in Milwaukee, Wis.

—Coroner Piper decided that an inquest was unnecessary in the case of the shooting of James Smith on Carling's Heights last Tuesday evening.

—Mr. Carmon Purdy, of this city, leaves tomorrow for New Westminster, B. C., where he has secured a good position in a tonsorial establishment of that city.

DIED AT HYDE PARK.

Early this morning Mrs. Emma Reeve, wife of Mr. John Reeve, passed away at the family residence, Hyde Park. She was 47 years of age and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her husband and a grown-up family survive.

DEATH OF MRS. COTTER.

The death of Mrs. Bridget Cotter, wife of Mr. Cornelius Cotter, of Simcoe street, occurred last night. Mrs. Cotter was born in Kilkenny, Ireland in 1854, and came to this country a number of years ago. She was the daughter of the late James Bowie, of Bruce County. The funeral will be held Monday to St. Peter's Cathedral.

MORE BAD BOYS THAN GIRLS.

Three boys and a girl appeared this morning in the juvenile court. One of the boys played truant. He gave his cross-my-heart promise that he would go back again to school and was discharged. Another was found not guilty of being disorderly, and the third was bailed for a week on a charge of stealing. The girl was charged with assault. Her case was dismissed.

INTERRED AT SCOTCH CEMETERY.

The funeral of the late James Smith, who shot himself with fatal result at Carling's Heights on Tuesday evening, took place yesterday from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Reardon, Lorne avenue. The interment was made at the Scotch Cemetery. Rev. James Rollins, pastor of the King Street Presbyterian Church, conducted the services.

DID NOT OBEY SUMMONS.

John Panfold did not appear to answer to a charge of cruelty to animals when his name was called before Squire Lacey at 1 o'clock today. He is a Delaware man and his neighbor, Simeon Peacock, alleges that he shot his dog. Detective Northgreaves served Panfold with a summons some time ago. The case was adjourned until June 24. In the meantime steps will be taken to secure Panfold's attendance. The complainant, too, did not put in an appearance.

DEATH OF GEO. H. BROOKS.

The death of George Henry Brooks, a resident of Toronto, took place in this city on Friday. Mr. Brooks, who was 30 years of age, had been in poor health for a year, and a few weeks ago he came to this city to spend a time with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ford, of York street, the parents of Mrs. Brooks. He was suffering from a form of blood-poisoning contracted in his place of employment in Toronto, and gradually became worse, a stroke of paralysis attacking him a week since. He leaves a wife and one child about a year old. The remains were taken to Toronto on Friday evening for interment.

PARK SCHOOL CLOSING.

Yesterday afternoon in the public library building the closing exercises of the Park school were held, where a large number of pupils and their parents attended, and a particularly enjoyable time was spent. The decorations were artistic and consisted of wreaths of daisies and yellow and white bunting. Mrs. Frank Leonard presided and gave a short address at the commencement, after which she presented prizes to Miss Marjory Betts, of the senior grade, and Misses Jean Allen and Nora Moore, of the second grade. Miss Zimmerman awarded a prize for composition to Miss Kathleen Johnston and one for history to Miss Elaine Leonard. An excellent programme, including recitations, two French comedies and a Latin dialogue, was given together with physical exercises under Lieut. Gregory's direction.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

Paid Up Capital, - $1,200,000
Reserve Fund, - - $585,000

3½% on Deposits.
4% on Debentures.

Interest Half Yearly.

W. F. Bullen, Manager. John McClary, President.

We Have a Fine Stock of the Best

SCRANTON COAL

And Can Fill Orders Promptly.

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M. C. R. Ticket Office. | PHONE 348. | 19 York Street.

Plumbing, Hot Water Heating and Tinsmithing.

Skilled mechanics and the best material enable us to give entire satisfaction.

F. C. HUNT, Plumber,

521 Richmond St. Phone 1213.

OUR PROCESS

of dyeing and cleaning lace curtains is unsurpassed by any in existence at the present time. 'Phone us to call for your curtains.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners,

400 Richmond Street, near Corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

1 Good For CENT!

This coupon will be accepted for payment on an advertisement for

Female Help Wanted, Male Help Wanted, Articles for Sale, Lost and Found, Houses To Let.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

Bring us ten coupons and they will be accepted as payment for a ten word advertisement for one insertion, or as part payment for any number of insertions.

THE NEW STAMP

King's Head to Adorn Them After Dominion Day.

Ottawa, June 20.—The King's head issue of Canadian postage stamps will make its appearance on Dominion Day. The stamps bear the likeness of the King, copied from the latest portrait of his majesty, being one painted since his accession to the throne, and representing him in royal robes of scarlet and ermine. In each of the upper corners of the stamp is a Tudor crown, and in the lower corner a maple leaf, with a numeral indicating the denomination of the stamp. The portrait of the King is a striking and admirable likeness of his majesty. The denominations will be the same as at present, with the addition probably of a 4-cent stamp.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA

CHANCE FOR WONDERLY IN AMERICAN DERBY TODAY

On the Fast Filly Flocarline He May Ride to Victory.

L. R. C. Bowlers Defeat New Team From Asylum—General Sport.

THE TURF.

SLIGHT CHANCE FOR OTTO.

Chicago, June 19.—The American Derby, the greatest turf event of the West will be run tomorrow afternoon at the Washington Park track. Officials of the Washington Park Club say they expect to accommdate 60,000 people. Twenty-three horses are named in the entries for the big race. The event is worth $25,000 in added money, and if all the horses named go to the post the gross value of the Derby will be $33,175. There never was an American Derby field which presented a more open proposition than the one tomorrrow. Savable, the favorite of the race, is expected to lose by many more experts than have picked him to win. Instead of becoming a warmer choice as the race approaches, his odds have gone up half a point and he is now 2½ to 1. A week ago the race looked like a duel between Savable and Irish Lad. A few days later, when the withdrawal of Irish Lad was announced, the event appeared to be at the mercy of Savable. Then Linguist and Judge Himes came out, and raced Savable to a head in a mile and an eighth race and the stock of the favorite immediately began to decline. He is still regarded as the most likely winner on a fast track, but there is no certainty that the course will be at its best. Light rains will not hurt it, but the fall of rain this afternoon has dampened it. More showers will make it slow. The track, however, is well drained, and will dry up rapidly under a warm sun. The mere fact that Savable is believed to be in over his head has served to increase the size of the field. It is strictly a western lot of horses, and includes all kinds, from Claude, who has won three western Derbies, to Rate, a horse that has never been seen in public. Rate was known as Ravel until late this afternoon. He was entered by E. Corrigan as Ravel, but a message from Registrar Wheeler, of the jockey club, gave the information that the colt was imported from England last year under the name of Rate, and Rate it will have to be in the race tomorrow. Owners of Claude, Judge Himes, Linguist and Gregor K., all horses that are regarded as having a big chance, are anxious for rain. They believe a heavy track will beat Savable, and with the son of Salvator out of the way, they can fight it out among themselves. There is only one filly in the race. She is Flocarline (Wonderly's mount), and has many admirers, but as Modesty, who won in 1884, was the only filly that ever landed the Derby, tradition is against her. Betting on the Derby has been heavier than on any race in the history of the turf. The big betting has all been done in advance of the race in the future books, which have been in operation since last March.

PROMISING STRING OF HORSES.

Strathroy Age: This week we received information concerning the success that has been attending the fast string of horses that have been under the able and careful training of C. P. Barrett, of Parkhill. At the Hamburg meet last week Wisdom King, by Wisdom, owned by F. Neville, Collingwood, won the 2:20 trot, purse $250, and now sports a 2:19¾ record. Nettie D. by Prohibition, went a creditable race, winning fourth money. Adelaide Boy, by J. I. Case, the 3-year-old pacer purchased from Mr. Barrett last fall by Ernest Crummer, of Adelaide village, that has had only four weeks' training, gave a splendid exhibition of speed, stepping a mile in 2:32¾, doing the last half in 1:09, and the last quarter in 33 seconds. Immediately after, Adelaide Boy was purchased by J. C. Stone, of Collingwood, for the fine figure of $500. These records certainly speak well of Mr. Barrett's training ability.

AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

New York, June 19.—Coming to the wire, heads apart, Lady Uncas, Blues and Astarita, finished in the order named in the Coney Island handicap at Sheepshead Bay today. Blues was thrown on the fence and had his side badly bruised, and Hoar, his rider, had his leg hurt. Before Hoar could ascend the steps leading to the stewards' stand to claim a foul, the red board announcing everything to be all right was run up. The paying off of bets on the race was stopped when the foul was claimed, but after a few moments deliberation by the judges the books were allowed to settle with bettors. It was rumored that Mr. Farrel, owner of Blues, would protest the stake. Lady Uncas got off in front, with Blues second and on the rail, and Astarita third on the outside. This order was maintained to the stretch, where the early effort began to tell on Lady Uncas and she commenced to stop and bore into Blues, forcing him on the rail. Blues, however, responded gamely after he was straightened out and was only beaten a head. The Daisy stakes for 2-year-olds was won by Frank Ferrel's Nameoki at 15 to 1. The favorite, Seymour, finished sixth.

First race, last 5 furlongs of Futurity course—Bashful, 122 (McCue), even and 1 to 3, 1; Monet, 122 (Bullman), 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, 2; Yellow Hammer, 115 (O'Neil), 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:01⅘.

Second race, 7 furlongs, on main track, selling—Never More, 105 (Haack), 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, 1; Coruscate, 107 (Bullman), 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, 2; Dussellgarth, 106 (Adams), 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, 3. Time, 1:32.

Third race, the Daisy stakes, 5 furlongs, on the turf—Nameoki, 117 (Hoar), 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, 1; Rusk, 117 (Odom), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, 2; Jim Kelly, 115 (McCue), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:02.

Fourth race, the Coney Island handicap, 6 furlongs, on main track—Lady Uncas, 100 (Redfern), 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, 1; Blues, 128 (Hoar), 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, 2; Astarita, 107 (O'Neil), 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, 3. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles—Douro, 116 (Odom), 9 to 5 and 5 to 10, 1; Sambo, 115 (O'Neil), 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2; Torchlight, 106 (Michaels), 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, 3. Time, 1:59⅘.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, on turf, selling—Irish Jewel, 100 (Haack), 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, 1; Carroll D., 96 (O'Brien), 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, 2; Lady Potentate, 105 (Burns), 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:50⅘.

AT HARLEM.

Chicago, June 19. — Dr. Stephen, at odds of 12 to 1, made a runaway race of the mile and an eighth handicap, the feature event of the closing day of the meeting at Harlem. Six-Shooter, the favorite, barely got second place by a head from Major Tenny, while Hargis, second choice in the betting, finished last. Jockeys J. Reiff and Sinclair were painfully injured in the first race. Reiff suffered a dislocation of the left clavicle, and will be out of the saddle for several weeks. Sinclair had no bones broken. Reiff had the mount of Galba and Sinclair rode Discord. Going round the turn there was much crowding. Galba went down and Reiff was struck by several horses. Twenty yards further Discord dropped and Sinclair fell beneath the horse's hoofs. The race was won by Orsina, a heavily played "good thing." Weather wet, track good. Summaries:

First race, 1 mile—Orsina, 5 to 2, 1; Sarah Maxim, 4 to 1, 2; Alfio, 50 to 1, 3. Time, 1:41⅘.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Toah, 7 to 5, 1; Silvia Talbot, 8 to 5, 2; Burnie Bunton, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1:13.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Dr. Stephens, 12 to 1, 1; Six-Shooter, 7 to 5, 2; Major Tenny, 16 to 1, 3. Time, 1:52⅘.

Fourth race, steeplechase, short course—Golden Link, 3 to 1, 1; Crest, 4 to 5, 2; Crilon, 4 to 5, 3. Time, 3:30.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Maggie Leeber, 11 to 2, 1; Sanctum, 8 to 5, 2; Commodore, 13 to 1, 3. Time, :54.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Alfred C., 6 to 1, 1; Omdurman, 12 to 1, 2; Cogswell, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:49⅘.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 19.—Frank Bell won the feature of today's Fair Grounds' card. He was assisted materially by a straggling start. Scorpio and Crolix d'Or were practically left. The race was run in two divisions, with Frank Bell and Santa Ventura leading. Frank Bell won easily from Santa Ventura, who was two lengths ahead of Scorpio, who ran a good race from a bad start. Weather fine; track fast.

First race, 4½ furlongs—Atlas 5 to 1, 1; Princess Lucille, 50 to 1, 2; Max Rose, 8 to 1, 3. Time, :56¾.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—Chandoo, 10 to 1, 1; Eugenia S., 6 to 1, 2; Dr. Clark, 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:50½.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Matt Wadleigh, 7 to 5, 1; Ben Adkins, 6 to 1, 2; Hugh McGovern, 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:02.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Frank Bell, 14 to 5, 1; Santa Ventura, 8 to 1, 2; Scorpio, 7 to 2, 3. Time, 1:15.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Orleans, 15 to 1, 1; Ladas, 3 to 1, 2; Leonid, 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Posture, 3 to 1, 1; Mint Leaf, 30 to 1, 2; Allanzeo, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:15¼.

AT GROSSE POINTE.

Detroit, Mich., June 19.—T. E. Farley was ruled off the turf by the judges of the Grosse Pointe meetings this afternoon. This action was taken after Farley failed to produce the mare Sarah Black, which won a race on Tuesday, and which was claimed to be Aimless, which ran at Latonia, and was substituted for Sarah Black. Farley said that Aimless was at Latonia, but inquiry developed the fact that that mare was not there, but had been shipped from Detroit to the Kentucky track yesterday. H. H. Kingsbury, the owner of the substituted horse, was also ruled off. The races today were run in rain and mud, and favorites fared badly, although the fields were small. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and up, selling—Senor, 4 to 1, 1; Aratoma, 5 to 2, 2; Dr. Moody, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:22½.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, purse $300, for 2-year-olds—Handmore, 3 to 5, 1; Miss Fleischman, 5 to 3, 2; Bay View, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1:02½.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and up, selling—Star Gazer, 12 to 1, 1; Annie, 6 to 1, 2; Nellie Forest, 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:25½.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and up—Joe Lesser, 7 to 2, 1; Bank Street, 11 to 2, 2; Soothsayer, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 2:00.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $300, for 3-year olds and up, selling—Insolence, 3 to 1, 1; Lourey, 11 to 2, 2; Honeybrook, 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1:56.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $300, for 2-year-olds—Lyrist, 7 to 5, 1; Blue Darter, 2 to 1, 2; Ocryohoe, 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1:16¾.

RACES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Nashua, N. H., June 19. — The opening of the New England trotting circuit closed today with a 2:15 pace and free-for-all trot or pace. Major C., second choice, won the former, after Bunker Hill, the favorite, had taken the first heat. Peeler Patron captured the free-for-all, in three straight. Summary:

2:15 pace, purse, $300 — Major C. (by Coastman), won; Bunker Hill, 2; Jessie Wilkes, 3. Best time, 2:15¼.

Free-for-all trot or pace, purse $500—Peeler Patron (by Peeler, son of Patron), won; John T., 2; Indiana, 3. Best time, 2:09½.

THE RING.

LEASED RINK FOR BOXING.

Detroit, Mich., June 19.—Jim Kinney, a boxing promoter, announces that he has secured a lease of the Windsor curling rink, located near the ferry landing, and will hold a series of boxing shows on the general plan of the Fort Erie club. The first date for which the building is secured is July 3, and Kinney left last night for Chicago to arrange for an attraction for the opening date. The promoter insists that there will be no difficulty about conducting bouts on the Windsor side of the river, and says that he is associated with a number of Windsor residents in the new project.

BOWLING.

CLOSE MATCH AT ASYLUM.

A good game of lawn bowling was played at the asylum yesterday afternoon between two rinks representing that institution and two rinks from the London Rowing Club. The asylum teams are young at the game, considering which they did splendid work. They have a fine bowling green in course of preparation. They treated their guests with every courtesy. The score:

Asylum.		London.	
Dr. Sippi,		W. J. Hayward,	
Dr. Buchan,		Thos. Alexander,	
Dr. McLay,		James Mattinson,	
R. B. Heighway, skip	26	J. S. McDougall, skip	30
Dr. McCallum,		J. Carrick,	
W. Wilkins,		John Weld,	
N. W. Walker,		Dr. Alexander,	
Dr. McNaughton, skip	25	Jas. D. Tytler, skip	31
Total	51	Total	61

Majority for London, 10 shots.

LACROSSE.

BEATEN BY LUCKNOW.

Lucknow, Ont., June 19. — The first junior series C. L. A. game here this season was played today between Listowel and Lucknow. The Listowel boys were fairly outclassed in every department, but at no stage of the game were the Lucknow flags in danger. The final score was 15 to 2 in favor of Lucknow.

MOUNT FOREST WON.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 19.—Owen Sound and Mount Forest played their first intermediate C. L. A. match here today. The home team were easily defeated by a score of 7 to 3.

TARA LOST.

Tara, Ont., June 19. — The second game of the junior series of district No. 1, C. L. A., was played here this afternoon between Owen Sound and Tara, the visiting team wining by a score of 6 to 4.

IN DISTRICT NO. 5.

Clarksburg, Ont., June 19. — The second home game of the C. L. A. district No. 5, intermediate series, was played here today between Meaford and the Beavers or Thornborough. The home team easily won by a score of 11 to 1. Although the score appears one-sided, the visitors, considering that it is their first season in the C. L. A., put up a plucky fight.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 3, Boston 5.
At Chicago—Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.
At Detroit—New York 0, Detroit 7.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 4, Washington 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 3.
At Boston—Pittsburg 12, Boston 2.
Rain at New York; wet grounds at Brooklyn.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Toronto—Toronto 2, Providence 3.
At Rochester — Rochester 0, Jersey City 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo 12, Worcester 2.
At Baltimore—Baltimore 1, Newark 1. Called, 12 innings.

Advertiser Score Cards.

The Advertiser has prepared a large number of score cards for the benefit of its baseball friends. These can be had on application to the business office. When a game has been played, fill in a complete summary on a card and send or bring it to this office. The Advertiser's sporting columns are open to every team in the city, both for challenges and scores of games.

CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM

Latest Word of Science on This Dangerous Malady.

The prevalence of rheumatism in some form or another, and the largely fatal character of its effects, have for a long time set physicians to pondering and investigating as to its cause. The cause ascertained, it would remain only to find the most effective means of removing it. The verdict of experience and study at the present day is that rheumatism, of whatever nature, is a blood disease, and the best authorities agree that it is caused by an excess of uric acid in the blood. The efforts of students of this affliction, therefore, became concentrated on the most effective means of cure. A remedy must combine the most effective specifics and it must be prepared with such care and skill as to leave no possible element of uncertainty. The result of such study and care is known as "Bu-Ju." This is a vegetable compound in the form of pills which act upon the kidneys in such a way as to stimulate weak organs and overcome clogged or sluggish conditions. The kidneys are the filters of the body. Whep they work imperfectly the poison they should exrrete and expel from the system is returned to the blood. Then ensues blood-poisoning. When the kidneys are well the excess of uric acid and other poisons is expelled, the blood is purified, and rheumatism may be left to nature's recuperative action. Bu-Ju is put up in boxes of 50 pills, selling at 50 cents at all drug stores. The Claflin Chemical Company, Limited, New York, N. Y., and Windsor, Ont., control the sale of this specific in the United States and Canada.

DOG CIRCUS AT SPRINGBANK

Canine Circus of Fifteen White Poodles at the Park Next Week—Other Attractions.

For next week the London Street Railway have secured Doherty's Canine Circus, consisting of 15 white performing poodles.

This class of entertainment is a variation from the customary performance at the park, and provides a good evening's amusement. The dogs go through a series of eccentric tricks and will be sure to please the thousands who visit London's resort during the week. The children especially will be delighted with the tricks of the dogs.

In addition to the Dog Circus there are other acts on next week's programme, as follows:

Ruby, serpentine dancer.

Kelly and Reno, a pair of grotesque acrobats.

Lane and Lane, who are said to be very funny in singing and talking act.

Each week the entertainments at the park are improving. The several acts are getting into shape over the circuit, and those that are undesirable are canceled, thus assuring to the city a class of entertainment that is entirely satisfactory. This week's programme pleased everyone, and the excellent bill for next week will be sure to draw large crowds.

TRIED TO KILL CZAR

Reported Attempt at Assassination in Russia.

Chicago, June 20.—A London cablegram to the Inter-Ocean says:

A dispatch to the Morning Leader, dated Moscow, June 17, says that reports were then current that an attempt upon the life of the Czar was only prevented at the last moment the other day at Tsarskoe Selo on the eve of the departure of the court for the imperial villa at New Peterhoff. The would-be assassin attempted to gain access to the presence of his majesty in the uniform of a superior officer of the gendarmerie.

There is much mystery about the affair, which has been hushed up for fear of its coming to the knowledge of the Czar, who is said to have been in a highly nervous state since the Belgrade butchery.

About the personality of the man who attempted to assassinate the Czar nothing has yet transpired.

It is a pity that death doesn't transfer its affections from a shining mark to a mining shark.

Poverty has one advantage over wealth. When a poor man is sick there is no desire on the part of his physician to prolong his illness.

MR. FISHER'S GOOD BUTTER MEASURE

The Commons Discusses Dairy and Agricultural Subjects—Canadian Northern Bonds.

Ottawa, June 19. — In the House of Commons today Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution to prohibit the manufacture of process butter. The bill also reiterates the present law, which forbids the manufacture of oleomargarine, butterine or their substitutes for butter. There is a clause that only butter made in a creamery shall be marked as creamery butter, and a clause providing that butter containing more than 16 per cent of water shall be considered as adulterated. The use of any acid, alkali or chemical to cause butter to absorb water is forbidden. Penalties are established for contravention of the act. Mr. Fisher explained that the necessity for this law had arisen quite recently. About two years ago the Congress of the United States forbade the manufacture of process butter, and it was said that some of the manufacturers designed to transfer their business to this country.

Mr. Fisher explained that process butter is a poor butter, which has been made over in a certain way. The trouble with it is that it will not keep. If eaten at once no great harm would be done, but if mixed with other butter and sent abroad it would be sure to spoil on the way and thus injure the reputation of Canadian butter abroad.

Mr. Fisher then introduced a resolution for an act providing that seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, forage plants or vegetables, sold for the purpose of seeding, shall be free from the seeds of certain weeds; establishing grades of seeds of timothy, red clover, and alsike, and providing that such seeds offered for sale shall be marked with the seller's name and address, the name of the kind of seed and the grade, providing for the examination of such seeds and their analysis by an official seed analyst. Mr. Fisher explained that the department had received a large number of requests that something be done to protect the farmers in this matter.

The resolution was carried.

The House then went into committee on the resolution to guarantee the bonds of the Canadian Northern Railway to the extent of $13,000 a mile for 720 miles.

Some discussion occurred as to the possibility of an amalgamation between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Blair explained that this could not take place unless both companies came to Parliament for authority.

The resolutions were then passed.

The rest of the evening was spent in committee of supply. The supplementary estimates for the current year were passed.

The House adjourned at 11:45 p.m.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate the Western Alberta Railway bill, and the bill to aid the settlement of railway labor disputes, were read a third time and passed. The bill respecting the department of public printing and stationery, and the bill to amend the inland revenue act were passed through committee.

CANADIAN PASTOR HURT

Fell From Moving Train While Reaching for Hat.

Galesburg, Ill., June 19.—Rev. W. H. Roach, on his way from California to Toronto, is in a serious condition in the hospital as the result of an unusual accident. As the train was coming into town at 40 miles on hour his hat flew out of the window. He leaned out after it, and fell to the ground. He was propelled for many yards along the track.

TRIED A SNAKE DIET

12-Year-Old Girl Attempts to Emulate Circus Freaks.

Logansport, Ind., June 20. — Alice Fairchild, 12 years old, tried to eat a dozen live snakes in emulation of a circus attraction, and is in a precarious condition as a result of numerous bites inflicted by the snakes, which objected to being eaten alive. Last week Alice was taken by her parents to see a snake eater who appeared in Logansport at a carnival. Thursday, Alice's brother caught a dozen small snakes, and Thursday night the girl tried to eat them. She was found in convulsions with the snakes wriggling about her body. The doctor said she may die.

MURDER OF GLORY WHALEN

Failure of Hunt for the Assassin—No Tramps in the Bush.

Collingwood, Ont., June 19.—The authorities here have arrived at the conclusion that the reports of the tramps located in McKee's bush, near Duntroon, were false. Chief Wilde, with Night Policeman Best, made inquiries again today of people from that neighborhood, but learned nothing of importance; in fact, they could not find a person who had seen a stranger in the woods named.

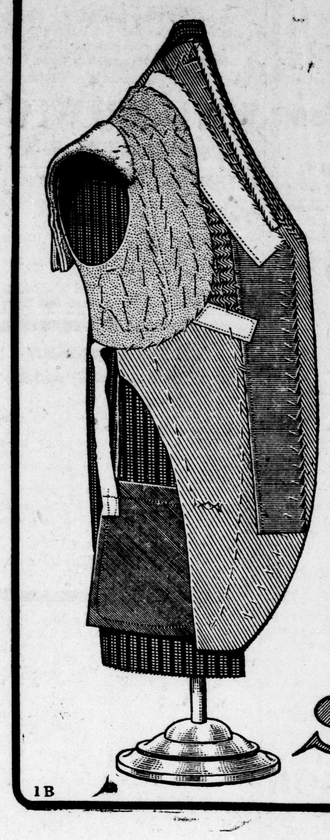
Considerable doubt now exists as to what Mrs. Findlay alleges she saw, owing to the fact that it is persistently reported that she stated in a conversation with a lady friend who called at her home on the Saturday after the murder that "it was a wonder she did not see something of the tussle on the railway track," many now incline to the belief that Mrs. Findlay became so nervous and excited that she became fully convinced that she saw what she told at the coroner's inquest.

New York and London Local Traffic.

Engineering, in an article on this subject, says that if Mr. Parsons' New York and Brooklyn connection scheme, the cost of which he estimates will be £10,400,000, is carried out substantially as he has planned, the Borough of Brooklyn will then be connected with the Borough of Manhattan by three bridges, carrying six elevated lines and ten surface tracks, and by two tunnels carrying four tracks, every one of which tracks will have a greater carrying capacity than either one of the two elevated or two-surface tracks on the existing bridge. These increased facilities of transfluvial transit will in themselves provide the greatest single measure of relief possible. Those studying London traffic problems may well reflect a moment over these proposals for connecting New York and Brooklyn. The famous bridge was only begun a generation ago. It is only twenty years ago since it was open for traffic. During this period the population of Brooklyn has doubled. It was then 600,000, and is now 1,200,000. London, continues Engineering, however, has been adding half a million to its population every ten years. Over this bridge, which was only opened a score of years ago, annually pass 110,000,000 passengers, or, roughly speaking, 300,000 a day—three times as many as the bridge was originally intended to carry. The duty thrown on this bridge must have become intolerable, and hence the need of two more bridges and two or more tunnels, which will afford relief until the growth of traffic once more overtakes the capacity—a capacity which seems as ample today as the splendid Brooklyn bridge did when it was opened in the early eighties. It is evident from these bold schemes that the New York Rapid Transit Commission has reached the conclusion that it does no pay to nibble with modern local locomotion. The local transportation of New York city last year exceeded by nearly 100,000,000 passengers the entire passenger traffic of all the steam railways of the United States. Two New York companies—the Surface and Elevated—transported 10,000,000 more people last year than all the steam railways. The passenger traffic of London, adds Engineering, is more than double the entire passenger traffic of all the American railways. Problems involving such service must be grasped courageously.

"Biggest Debt On Earth.

Australian securities are being spoken of in England with such disrespect and contempt as has not previously come their way since Australia first existed. The lender knows that Australia has, in proportion to population, already the biggest debt on earth, and he begins to wonder how much debt per head a country can carry. There must be a breaking point somewhere. He sees that debt increasing faster than it ever increased before, and increasing much faster than population does. He sees the unproductive debt mounting up till even the war debts of most of the states of Europe aren't a circumstance by comparison.—Sydney Bulletin.



The Style that won't come off!

It is easier to model clay than to chisel marble.

It is easier, and much less expensive, to shrink and press a coat into *temporary* shape with a hot iron, than to skillfully and patiently form it into *permanent* curves with the needle.

This is why so *few* Tailors, and practically *no* Clothiers, achieve Semi-ready shape retaining results.

The picture explains *why* an *old* Semi-ready coat fits as well as a new one, and holds its stylish shape until worn out.

It's the *hidden* tailoring that tells.

Finished *to order* the day you buy.

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET



Refined, Sensitive Women and the Law of Compensation.

Those Who Suffer Most Keenly Are Capable of the Most Intense Enjoyment.

The women who suffer most from the troubles known as Female Complaint are invariably ladies of refined and sensitive natures. The physical tortures they endure are painful in the extreme, and these are supplemented by mental agony and depression of spirits, which combine to make them utterly miserable. They can see, as a rule, only the dark and gloomy side of the picture, and most of them sooner or later come to believe that they are doomed to a life of sorrow and wretchedness.

And yet these same women have been wonderfully favored by the Creator. The finely developed nervous organization and temperament which render them liable to these disorders, also make them capable of the most intense enjoyment and happiness. They illustrate the workings of the Law of Compensation. As Froude, the eminent historian puts it: "Nature is not so partial as she appears, and all situations in life have their compensations along with them." The women who are liable to these female complaints are compensated by being endowed with a capacity for enjoyment away above the ordinary.

This great fact should be an inspiration to every sufferer from female troubles. No matter how miserable she may feel, she can rest assured that a life of enjoyment and happiness is her birtnright. She may take further hope from the announcement that in ORANGE LILY she will find a CERTAIN CURE. Thousands of Canadian women have been cured by it, and letters expressing relief and gratitude are received in every mail. Read the following letter:

Cured Me After All Else Failed.

To All Poor Suffering Women: I write this to induce you to give Dr. Coonley's Orange Lily a trial. I thank God that it CURED ME OF FEMALE DISEASES AFTER ALL ELSE FAILED. I had female diseases in their worst form, often praying that God would open a way for me to be cured, or if there was no cure, would take me away. I suffered with FALLING OF THE WOMB, LEUCORRHEA IN THE WORST FORM, AND PAINFUL MONTHLY PERIODS. I used eight boxes of Orange Lily, and am today FEELING ENTIRELY WELL. I hope that all suffering women will use Orange Lily and becured. Thanks to Dr. Coonley and to God for my health.—MRS. ALICE PETERS, Wagarville, Ont.

Orange Lily is a strictly local treatment. It is absorbed directly into the affected parts, relieving congestion, removing obstructions and toning up the nerves. Its influence for good is noticeable from the start, and a growing feeling of hope and encouragement shows the sufferer she is on the right track. It is a scientific preparation and has long since passed the experimental stage. There is no longer any question but that female complaints are curable and that ORANGE LILY will do the work. As proof of my faith in its efficacy, both in my own case and in thousands of other casts that have come under my notice, I am impelled to make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER.

To every lady who writes for it, I will send ten days' treatment of this wonderful home remedy, ABSOLUTELY FREE. It is an inexpensive treatment, being used at home, and no physician is necessary. I hope every reader of this paper who suffers from leucorrhea, painful monthly periods, inflammation or congestion of womb, irregularities, lacerations, ovarian troubles or tumors, will write at once forthe Trial box of Famous Orange Lily.

Address Mrs. Frances G. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

DR. SLOCUM POSITIVELY CURES

CONSUMPTION

By His Marvelous System of Germ-Destruction and Body-Building.

HE INQUIRES YOUR SYMPTOMS.

Do you cough?	Do you have night sweats?
Do your lungs pain you?	Are you losing flesh?
Throat sore and inflamed?	Are your lungs delicate?
Do you spit up phlegm?	Are you pale and thin?
Does your head ache?	Is your tongue coated?
Is your appetite bad?	Do you lack stamina?

Thousands of sufferers, while enjoying the warmth and balmy breezes of summer, are full of fear and foreboding, knowing quite well that there will be danger and death lurking in the air for them when the cold weather comes again. Dr. Slocum flings wide the danger signal—"In time of peace prepare for war," inviting you to test his system of treatment free of charge.

The DR. SLOCUM

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Worth $1 25. A specific series of remedies, consisting of four large packages. One bottle Psychine, one bottle Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, one box Oxojell, and one bottle Coltsfoote Expectorant. All four sent free of charge, with directions for use. Simply write your symptoms, and send name of post and express office addresses, and mail to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM CO., Ltd., 179 King St. West, TORONTO, CANADA,

and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Persons in Canada seeing Dr. Slocum's Free Offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

My Lungs Perhaps they are sore and weak from constant coughing. How is this? Have you forgotten about the cough medicine your grandmother gave you 50 years ago,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral? 25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

BYRON.

Byron, June 18.—Mr. Isaac Crouse, of Ealing, who is well known here, has gone to Calgary, Alberta, to pay a visit to his son, John Crouse, formerly of this place.

Mrs. Warren Elson, who has been very sick, is slowly recovering.

A very successful social and garden party was held on the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. McLean on Tuesday evening, by the Ladies' Aid and Epworth League Societies. Though the weather was threatening rain, a fairly large crowd were present. Refreshments were served, after which a short but good programme was rendered.

KNOWN TO THOUSANDS.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands, who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

SHORTHAND

The ability to read your Shorthand notes correctly and quickly is of more importance than to write so very rapidly. One thing the graduates of the

F.C.B.C.

(Forest City Business and Shorthand College) can do, and that is to read their notes with ease.

The Gregg System is Easy to Learn, Easy to Write and Easy to Read after it is written. You must have heard about it.

Write for trial lesson.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

SUITS THAT STAND OUT

from the ordinary in the crowd are the regular products of our workrooms. You get none but fashionable clothes, because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you and how well the clothes are made.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.

H. C. McBRIDE, 213 Dundas St. **ARCHITECT.**

R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., Couty Bldgs., next Court House, London.

INSURE IN THE

MONARCH

CASH MUTUAL **FIRE**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorized stock capital, $500,000.00. Phone 1611

Head Office, 59 Dundas Street, London.

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FISHING TACKLE.



There is a lot of tackle that is just made to sell.

You couldn't get a fish into the boat with it if you offered him all there was in the bait bottle.

Ask any decent angler what he thinks about Brock's Tackle. He'll tell you that we sell tackle to fish with, and our tackle is better every year.

Brock's Gun Store,

192 Dundas St., London Ontario.

Wall Paper, Painting, Picture Framing.

H. & C. COLERICK,

443 RICHMOND STREET.

HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Limited.

398 Queen's Ave.

J. J. BAKER, M.A., Pres.

Incorporated 1899.

LONDON CONSERVATORY

W. CAVEN BARRON,

Pianist, Principal.

Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.

The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

W. J. SMITH & SONS

Undertakers and Embalmers,

113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

FAIRBAIRN,

THE TAILOR,

Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

J. T. Stephenson,

The Leading Undertaker,

and Importer of the latest New York styles of all kinds of Caskets, Robes and Funeral Supplies of every description. The finest Funeral Cars in Canada.

Residence on Premises.

104 Dundas St.

Phone 459.

EIGHT SITUATIONS.

The following pupils of The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London, have lately accepted situations: Miss Ella Simpson, Miss Susie Marshall, Mrs. Westland, Miss Ida M. Stewart, Miss Nora Toll, Miss L. D. Hutchinson, Miss Mabel McGregor and Miss Cora Fonger.

The system we teach, and our manner of teaching, produce the best results. School open during summer. Pupils may join at any time.

MISS L. MORPHY, Lady Principal.

WM. C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

New Neckwear and Collars

Larest colors in Midget Strings and Midget Ascots for each 25c

New Patterns in the Long Narrow Derbys for each 50c

New Double Collars in 1¼-inch height to 2½-inch for 2 for 25c

Graham Bros.

No Trouble To Please

you here. You are paying the money and you are the one to be suited. And suit you we can with a fine line of patterns, a perfect fit and a moderate price.

DEEKS & MUNSON

Tailors and Drapers,

393 Richmond Street.



SPALDING'S TENNIS RACKETS, $1 to $8.

P I M RACKETS, SPALDING'S, WRIGHT & DITSON'S, AND AYERS' TENNIS BALLS, NETS, POLES, MARKERS, RACKET PRESSES, etc.

GURD'S 185 Dundas St.

X-RAY and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.

for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.

DR. PINGEL, Specialist, London.

Thos Wilson

MERCHANT TAILOR,

213 Dundas Street,

Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

Jewelry for June

Who comes with summer to this earth
And owest June her day of birth,
With ring of Agate on her hand
Can health and wealth and peace command.

We have this brilliant crystalline stone in a variety of forms. It makes beautiful Cameos, and is shown in various settings of pure gold. Inspect our June gift jewelry.

THOS GILLEAN

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

402 RICHMOND STREET.

Official timekeeper London St. Railway.

Eat Johnston Bros. XXX Jersey Cream Bread

with Strawberries, and have it made into Sandwiches for picnics.

JOHNSTON BROS.

'Phone 818.

LONDON AND DISTRICT.

—Mr. C. B. Chapman has reported the loss of his Columbia bicycle to the police.

—Mesdames John Labatt and Hume Cronyn will give a tea at the Kennels on Monday.

—Miss Gertrude Hodge, of this city, is spending the summer months with friends in Mitchell.

—An examination of kindergarten directors has been in progress at the Normal School this week.

—Mrs. Caleb Simpson and daughter left last night for Minneapolis, Minn. They will live there in future.

—An ice cream social will be held in the Colborne Street Methodist Church on Tuesday evening in aid of the Ladies' Aid Society.

—Mrs. C. McDonald, Talbot street, leaves on Monday for Detroit and Cleveland on a visit to friends for a month.

—Dr. J. A. Gibson and family, of Buffalo, are in the city at present, the guests of the doctor's parents. The trip from Buffalo was made in an automobile.

—Mrs. William Ellis, of Ridout street, has been the guest of Mrs. T. B. Cox, Troy, New York, for some time past, and is now visiting with friends in New York.

—Rev. Bro. Dr. McCrae, of Wilton Grove, will preach the annual sermon to the members of Belmont Lodge, No. 190, A., F. and A. M., at Knox Church, Belmont, tomorrow.

—Mrs. Mills, widow of the late Hon. David Mills, with her daughter, Miss Alice Mills, and her niece, Miss McCullagh, arrived here yesterday. They will take up their residence again in London.

—The Westminster Guild of Chalmers Church, corner of Waterloo and Grey streets, promise an enjoyable evening on Monday, when the annual lawn social will take place on the church grounds.

—Mail and Empire: Mrs. Fred J. Stewart, and family, of the Queen's Park, also their guest, Miss Maud Hanna, of London, Ont., leave town this morning for their pretty summer home in Oakville.

Has Good Quality.

Hamilton's Porter is made for the taste of those who insist on having a good article. We can recommend it to all who want either a beverage or a tonic.

KENT BREWERY

Joseph Hamilton, Prop.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON

You want Knives, Forks, Spoons and other Silverware for the table. Your friends might have given you these necessary articles, but if they gave things to look at and not to use, remember that from our splendid stock you can supply your needs at lowest prices.

WARD, The JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street

The Canadian Savings & Loan Company

DIVIDEND No. 55.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent on the capital of this Company has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable on and after

THURSDAY, JULY 2, NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

London, June 8, 1903.

—B. N. Campbell, managing director of the Monarch Fire Insurance Company, has returned from Toronto and the eastern counties, where he succeded in appointing and establishing several large agencies.

—Mrs. C. M. Mullins and daughter, Miss Helen, of Toronto, and Mrs. John Pocock, of London, Ont., are the guests of Councilman and Mrs. Martin F. Kenely, of Livingston street, Elizabeth, N. J.

—The ladies of Carlisle Presbyterian Church gave a lawn social on the grounds of the church Friday evening, after which the Rev. Walter Moffat delivered his illustrated lecture on "A Bicycle Tour Through the Highlands of Scotland."

—St. Thomas Journal: The Hamilton Old Boys met at Hamilton & Stott's shoe store last night and decided to accept the challenge of the London Old Boys to play a game of baseball and guarantee to trounce the Londoners too. W. McConnell was appointed captain of the team and the London Old Boys are asked to meet them on the diamond at the athletic grounds on Tuesday, June 23, at 2:30 p.m.

—The congregation of the Central Methodist Church, Wingham, gathered in the edifice the other night and presented the pastor, Rev. R. Hobbs, formerly of South London, and Mrs. Hobbs, with a gold-headed cane and a beautifully upholstered chair respectively. The presentations were tokens of the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs are held by the people among whom they have worked for the past four years.

—The following real estate transfers are reported by the Western Real Estate Exchange: Mr. A. W. Young's 60-acre farm, being part lots "C. and D.," concession 8, Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, was sold by Mr. E. R. Talbot to Mr. John Burnham, of the Township of Sombra. Mr. Talbot has also made a sale of Mr. George H. Mullin's 100-acre farm, being the south half lot 3, concession 10, Township of Sombra, to Mr. Peter Durocher. Mrs. Charles Rowe's 100-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen, has been sold by Mr. James Nurse, of Petrolea, to Mr. Hossie. Mr. Cyrus Newell, of Fernhill, reports the sale of his 97½-acre farm on concession 13, Lobo Township, to Mr. C. W. Bice. Mr. Robert Tate, of White Oak, has sold Mr. J. A. Little's 70-acre farm, being parts lots 60 and 61, E. T. R., Township of Westminster, to Mr. Thomas Colbert.

AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Tomorrow is anniversary Sunday at St. Paul's Cathedral. At both services there will be special anniversary collections taken up.

BRISTOL—ROCHE.

Miss Mary Roche and Mr. Charles Bristol, of this city, were married at the First Methodist Church parsonage, St. Thomas, on Wednesday, by Rev. Dr. Young.

THREE CHILDREN SAVED.

Word has been received by Mrs. LeGallee, of Windsor, sister of Mr. McBride, from the mayor of Heppner, Oregon, that three of the children of the McBride family have been saved, Fred, Walter and Harold. They were expected at Detroit yesterday.

REV. H. C. SPELLER'S RESIGNATION.

Sarnia Post: The congregation of the Central Baptist Church, at its meeting on Sunday last, decided to postpone the consideration of Rev. Mr. Speller's resignation to Thursday, July 2, that being the first business meeting.

MARRIED IN ST. MARY'S.

Miss Mary Brennan, daughter of Mrs. John Brennan, of the Hamilton road, was married at St. Mary's Church, East London, on Wednesday morning to Mr. Enoch Gregory Fowler, of West London, the rector of St. Mary's, Rev. Father McKeon, officiating. After a trip east Mr. and Mrs. Fowler will take up their residence at 115 Sydenham street.

DEATH OF EDWARD W. CROUCH.

Edward W. Crouch, of 88 Byron avenue, died yesterday. Mr. Crouch was formerly bookkeeper at the London Foundry, and was a man highly esteemed by all who knew him. He is survived by a widow and three children, to whom much sympathy is extended in their bereavement. The funeral will be held on Monday to Woodland Cemetery.

COLLECTION WAS $60.

The unfavorable weather last night kept many from the band concert in Victoria Park, but the committee of the Old Boys' Association was distributed at the various gates with the collection plates, and received nearly $60 to be devoted to the entertainment of the home comers in August. The rain which fell about 8 o'clock necessitated the postponement of the concert, the Twenty-sixth Regiment Band kindly agreeing to give the programme next week.

ABERDEENS ENTERTAIN.

The Aberdeen Club, one of the most popular of the young men's social organizations in the city, gave a dance to their friends last night at the Springbank pavilion. The rain in the early part of the evening did not prevent a large number from attending, and the cool night made dancing very pleasant. The music was played by the Dayton & McCormick orchestra. The hop was greatly enjoyed. It concluded at midnight, when special cars brought the party back to the city.

WORKED HARD AT THE FIRE.

Mr. George Black, of the Tecumseh House, was yesterday presented by Messrs. A. M. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, of York street, with a stick pin, the setting of which was an emerald and pearls. The presentation was made on behalf of the firm by Mr. John M. Dillon, and it was in recognition of good work done by Mr. Black at the time of the fire which destroyed the McManen & Granger warehouse, and also threatened the premises of A. M. Smith & Co.

TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

The high school entrance examinations are to be held at the Collegiate Institute next week. It is expected that between 350 and 400 pupils will write, which is about the extent of the usual grist. Of the number only 29 failed at the examinations a year ago, the smallest percentage within the recollection of the present examiners, who do not anticipate seeing as large a proportion get through at any examination again in many years.

Strawberry Season

Is on now, and the question is, What can I get to improve their taste?

Parnell-Dean's Bread

is their only accompaniment.

PHONE 929.

RUN DOWN BY A TEAM.

Mr. John M. Douglass, bookkeeper for the Bowman Hardware and Coal Company, was run down by a team at the corner of Talbot and Maple streets yesterday and had a narrow escape from injury. Mr. Douglass had just stepped off the walk at the intersection of the streets, when a bakery wagon, with a team of horses attached to it, came around the corner and struck him before he had time to jump back. He was knocked down, the horses and wagon passing over him without doing him any injury.

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN PARTY.

Rev. Dr. Johnston, Rev. A. J. McGillivray, of this city, and Rev. T. A. Watson, of Thamesville, made addresses at a garden party given Thursday night on the beautiful grounds surrounding the residence of Mr. Thos. Taylor. It was conducted under the auspices of St. George's Church, London Junction, and was very successful. Music was supplied by the asylum band and the Choral Society.

ENGINEER SHOWS PLANS OF NEW NURSES' HOME

Commodious Quarters Will Be Provided in It.

Proposal Is to Conduct It on Hospital Property.

As soon as the city council gives the hospital trust permission to issue debentures, it is likely that tenders for the work of constructing the nurses' home will be called for and building commenced. The sketches prepared by the city engineer were looked over and approved of by the hospital trust at their meeting yesterday. Unless some changes are proposed it is quite likely that the plans drawn up by the engineer will be used.

These plans are for a handsome three-story building, to have accommodation for 60 nurses. There are 52 nurses at the hospital now and with a number more who will be employed in the new semi-private ward, the home will be well filled. The new building will extend along the west side of the hospital grounds to within 25 feet of the South street walk. Thus a court is formed, the east wing forming the other boundary to it. In style of architecture the new section will be similar to the rest of the hospital. This will give the institution a harmonious appearance that it does not now possess.

The home will be spacious and comfortable throughout. In the ground floor plan there are two reception rooms, a large dining room and a sitting-room. The rest of the floor is taken up with the matron's quarters, bedrooms for the staff, kitchens and sculleries. Another large sitting-room, lavatories and bedrooms constitute the second floor, while the third is entirely taken up with bedrooms. These rooms, while not very large, will be comfortable. They will all be of the one size, eight feet wide by twelve feet long.

About a third of the new home will consist of the present contagious ward. The new portion will be built into this part. This step will save considerable money for the board. Part of the second and third floors will be used as quarters for nurses working in the contagious ward. Access will only be from the outside, and there will be no intermingling as at present.

EXDEEDED TIME LIMI

The report of the lady superintendent to the effect that there were five free patients, who had exceeded the time limit, was received. There were also three paying patients to whom the same applied. The board thought that the Home for Incurables was the place for them, and the superintendent was instructed to carry out the bylaw, which says that no patient should be kept for more than 90 days.

The tender of Kny-Schreerer & Co., of New York, for two water sterilizers and two dressing sterilizers was accepted at $1,205. In case the board does not have to pay duty, the sterilizers will cost considerably lower then was appropriated, $1,800. It will cost $200 to install them.

The trust would not make a move in the matter of purchasing coal, tenders for which were submitted. In every instance the prices given were higher than those paid by other civic bodies. The matter was laid over until next meeting.

Since the last report was made there were admitted to the hospital 57 patients, and 58 had been discharged. There had been one birth and seven deaths. The number now in the hospital was 111, an increase of 33 over last year.

A telephone will be installed in the new private ward. The London Electric Company was given the tender at $38.

Those present were: Mayor Beck, Trustees Bayly and McLeod and Superintendent Heard.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION ON THE HEIGHTS BREAKS UP

Regiments Marched From the Hill This Morning.

District Officer Commanding Expresses His Satisfaction.

A Squadron of London Wins Competition in Cavalry Movements—Officers Qualify in Equitation.

The militia camp of instruction, which has been in progress on Carling's Heights for twelve days, was concluded this morning, when the several regiments marched out at an early hour.

The breaking up of the camp was conducted very quietly, nothing beyond a parting cheer being given as one corps after another marched off, leaving finally none in possession but the men of No. 1 Company, upon whom will fall the bulk of putting the grounds into the same shape as they were before the camp commenced. There was not a band in camp during the last three days of the camp, the Twenty-ninth Band having returned to Berlin a few days ago to fill an engagement made some time ago, and the absence of music deprived the breaking up of the camp of much of its interest.

The men were paid off on Friday afternoon and evening, and from that time they were practically under no restriction whatever. The last night under canvas was a lively one. The officer or man who expected to get a good night's sleep was sadly disappointed, for the merry-making along the lines continued the night long, only ending when the troops were on the move for the station. The Grand Trunk, the C. P. R. and the M. C. R. all had a share of the transportation of the troops, the first named getting the greater part of it.

The removal of the tents will be finished in a day or two and no trace of the camp will remain.

Lieut.-Col. Peters, the D. O. C., expressed himself as well satisfied with the camp, every regiment being well up to the strength allowed by the Government, with the exception of the Thirty-third (Huron), which had less than 100 of the rank and file. Lieut.-Col. Peters regretted the absence of the bands, which always added life to the camp, and he was of the same opinion as the officers of the various regiments on another question—that of the pay of the men. He believed that at least 75 cents a day would have to be allowed, if the Government expected a good class of men to attend the camps.

"A" SQUADRON WON COMPETITION.

The cavalry competition on Carling's Heights on Friday afternoon attracted a greater number of spectators than did the sham battle of the morning. The face of the hill was the best point of observation, and there the onlookers gathered several hundred strong, together with the infantry "Tommies," who were relieved from all other duties for the time being to enable them to witness the work of the mounted troops.

The competition, which was under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. O. C., was along the lines laid down by Lord Dundonald, during his week's visit to the camp, and the keenness of the four squadrons to win was evident. There had been no time to prepare specially for it. The regiment had been kept at the regular work throughout the camp, and the instruction received at the hands of the two sergeants of the Royal Canadian Dragoons was solely what they depended upon. Each of the four squadrons comprised about 30 men and it was necesary to ride twice around a course—about a mile in all—dismount, fire five rounds at the miniature ranges, remount and return to the point of starting. Shooting, discipline and control, and time, were to be taken into consideration. A Squadron, of London, under command of Capt. Harry Abbott, was awarded first place, with D Squadron, under Capt. Gartshore, second; C Squadron, Major Merrison, third, and B Squadron, of London, Capt. McCoomb, fourth. The judges were Lieut.-Col. Gartshore, Lieut.-Col. Stothers, and Lieut. Peters. A Squadron had a decided lead over the others in both shooting and time, securing 23 points in the former, against 18 for the next best, and 34 in time, as against 25 for the next best. In discipline and control, however, Capt. Abbott's men were lacking, securing only 6 points, against 8 for B and C and 10 for D. B Squadron was particularly weak in its marksmanship. On returning to its lines A Squadron was informed of its success, and at the request of Capt. Abbott, the members refrained from any demonstration—beyond cheers for their captain and Sergt.-Instructor Medhurst—until they returned to their armory. The figures of the competition were:

	A	B	C	D
Shooting	23	12	18	16
Time	34	25	20	24
Discipline and control	6	8	8	10
Totals	63	45	46	50

"INITIATED" NEW MEN.

Some members of the London Bearer Company amused themselves at the expense of the others during the closing day of the camp. The company did not go into camp until Wednesday, and it was understood that the members who had not been under canvas before were to be initiated. The ceremony was brief and unpleasant, particularly in view of the cool weather. The freshmen were seized by two or more stalwarts, and after having pails of water poured over his head and shoulders, he was placed on his head in one of the long troughs used for watering the horses, and then stretched in it full length. The initiation may have amused the initiators, but it was not appreciated by the freshmen, nor did it appear to specially delight the onlookers.

On Friday afternoon the officers of the Thirtieth and Thirty-second Regiments had a contest at the miniature ranges. The Thirtieth (Wellington) men won, but only by the close margin of four shots. This will serve as a consolation for the loss of the Bankers' Shield, which went to the Wiarton Company of the Thirty-second.

TIMELY DISCOVERY.

A timely discovery was made yesterday morning by Sergt. Cranston, of No. 1 Company, who has been in charge of the ammunition supplies during the camp. The needs of the several regiments in the way of cartridges for the sham fight were being filled. A number of cases had been taken down the lines, and more were to follow when Sergt. Cranston had occasion to absent himself for a short time. On returning to his tent he discovered a dray starting away with three cases of service ammunition instead of the blank cartridges used in sham warfare. The driver was stopped and the service ammunition unloaded. It had been loaded by an assistant of Sergt. Cranston's. It is hardly possible that the ammunition would have been passed out to the men without the mistake being discovered, but all possibility of an accident was averted by Cranston's timely return.

QUALIFIED IN EQUITATION.

A number of candidates for certificates in equitation appeared before a board of officers recently, and among those who qualified were: Surgeon-Lieut. W. H. Henderson, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Lieut. D. B. Bently, Army Medical Service; Surgeon-Capt. J. W. Shaw, Capt. D. E. Grant, Surgeon-Lieut. H. V. Jordan, Second Lieut. W. W. McVicar, Capt. McPhail, Thirty-third Regiment; Capt. A. Moir, Thirtieth Regiment; Lieut. R. C. McDonald and Sergt.-Major W. J. Bently, and Lieut. D. H. Hogg, of the Army Medical Corps.

THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

THE STORY OF A STEAK

History of a Porterhouse Told by the Cheerful Kicker.

Its Adventures on the Trip From Shop to Purchaser.

The butcher looked as sweet and sanitary as a trained nurse Pasteurized. His white apron was as spotless as a last-night's snow drift and his hands were clean. He was wearing his best Saturday morning we-want-your-trade smile as he clipped a little porterhouse for Mrs. Weighout, who lives near the fair ground. He dropped the tender morsel onto a bit of brown paper about as big as a jubilee stamp, wrote a ticket, dabbed it down on the top of the steak and turned to the next order.

The boy came in, grabbed the porterhouse, shot it into a basket that was already full, slid the basket into his wagon and away he went.

At the first turning to the left he heard a sharp whistle and pulled the horse up as if he had found a red flag. A freckled boy on a bike wheeled up, rested one foot on the hub of the butcher wagon and visited with the butcher's boy.

A Springbanker passed with a swish and a swirl that sent a cloud of street sweepings up into the wagon and over the porterhouse. The boys visited. By and by another, and yet another car passed, peppering the beef with the things that are in the street. Presently the freckled boy saw his boss going by and ducked.

The butcher's boy had many stops to make between the shop and Mrs.



Weighout's, and when he finally stopped at the side gate he had to hunt for the steak, for it wore a pepper-and-salt that blended beautifully with the interior view of the wagon. The horse kicked at a fly and got one rear foot over the line that had slipped from the dashboard. The boy stooped to lift the horse's foot and dropped the meat. When he rescued the steak he found that he must change hands in order to lift the leg, but he held onto the porterhouse. When, after much fuss and profanity, he got the line out, he rose, perspiring freely. Tiny drops of his perspiration fell from his brow and dampened the dust on the beefsteak. He pulled a red kerchief from his pistol pocket and mopped his face, holding his cigarette and the steak in his other hand. Then, holding the steak close to his chest he sailed in over the side lawn, through the back gate and into the summer kitchen where Mrs. Weighout receives her supplies.

By this time the brown paper and the ticket had melted.

There has been unpleasant remarks about the beefsteak wearing a sandy beard, by Mr. Weighout, and now when Mary saw the thing that had been a beautiful porterhouse she called her mistress.

Scrape it Mary," said the lady, and Mary scraped.

"Wash it Mary," and Mary washed.

She was still at it when Weighout came in for an early dinner. He had a wire to come quick to another town. He paused and looked at the torn thing. "Whatchu doin' with th' shammy, Mary?" he asked. Mary gave him the cold shoulder, and after a hasty snack he hurried off.

When he was gone Mrs. Weighout gave the fragment to the dog, and the dog got well.

THE CHEERFUL KICKER.

Removal.

We the undersigned successors to the late James Bain have removed back to our old stand, where we will occupy the rooms recently vacated by the dressmakers. We wish further to notify the public that we have no connection with any other toilet company, we do no canvassing and have no agents, therefore our friends will kindly call direct at our office for the goods. Every article is stamped. The Bain Toilet and Medical Company, 340 Richmond street.

COMPLETING THEIR PLANS

All Points to Large Attendance at Caledonian Games.

St. Andrew's Society Will Keep People in Town on Dominion Day.

The committee in charge of preparations for the Caledonian games, Scottish concert and picnic, to be held at the Western Fair grounds, Queen's Park, in this city, on Dominion Day, have about completed all arrangements and nothing further is now desired but fine weather to make the occasion one of the greatest successes ever attained by the St. Andrew's Society.

One cannot remember a former occasion of this sort when prizes of such value were offered to dancers, athletes, pipers, etc., The games will be sure to attract to the city on that day, the best performers from all over Canada and the States.

Excellent music will be provided, including the new band of the St. Andrew's Highland Cadets, the Seventh Band, and the Pipers.

In the evening, in addition to the dancing and the playing of the Cadets' Band, all the Springbank attractions of the week will be given on the platform in front of the large stand. Sword contests and bayonet exercises will also be a part of the evening's entertainment, and the performance will wind up with a grand display of fireworks.

The street railway will put their best service on Dundas street for that day, and evening. The grounds will open at 9 a.m. With reduced fares to London from all points, thousands of strangers will be in the city. Citizens should remember Dominion Day this year, because it is one of the cases in which a local society endeavors to keep the people at home by providing entertainment for the holiday.

POLICEMAN GOT PEARL

Wayward Girl From Woodstock Locked Up.

She Offered Horse and Rig for Sale in This City.

Inspired with tales of daring read in paper-covered novels, Pearl Atkinson, alias Lydia Gustin, of Woodstock, drove to this city yesterday and offered for sale a horse and buggy belonging to Liveryman Hood, of that city. Pearl or Lydia, as the case may be, is a prepossessing young girl of respectable parentage. A tincture of romance has touched her life and for some time past she has taken a delight in doing wild things. Her latest escapade resulted sadly for her, however. She told Liveryman Monger, of Queen's avenue, that he could have the outfit for $100, saying she had paid $175 for it some time ago. This excited Monger's suspicion and P. C. Rowell put in an apearance in plain clothes a few minutes after. He was offered the rig and horse, too. He took them, and also the girl, but did not pay a cent for either. Chief Zeats came up from Woodstock and took the girl back this morning. She gives her age as 15, but looks older. A charge of theft will likely be laid against her in Woodstock.

—Mr. A. M. Hunt will auction twenty dairy cows, the property of Mr. John McClary, at O'Dell's Hotel, Westminster, next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

U. S. Squadron at Kiel.

Berlin, June 20.—The United States European squadron, Rear Admiral Cotton commanding, arrived at Nyborg (Island of Funen, Denmark), this morning, and will remain there until Tuesday. The warships will anchor off Kiel Tuesday afternoon.

DURING THE WARM WEATHER.

Even during the warmest weather Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is pleasant to take, and agreeable to the stomach. For this reason it is the ideal remedy for consumption. Made of odorless and tasteless petroleum, glycerine and hypophosphites, it is better in every way than emulsions made of fish oils or other fats.

The closer money is the harder it is to get hold of.

It's rather odd when the stock broker fails to come out even.

The bootblack always begins at the foot.

The man who wrestles with obscurity usually loses.

NIP DISEASE IN THE BUD.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take any ailment in its initial stages and by such remedies as are sufficient, stop it in its course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

ELECTRIC WIRING

of every description is our specialty. We employ none but experts for this work. Get our estimates of cost.

The Electrical Construction Co., London, Limited.

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to make something out in life? Then write to N. S. Armstrong, Principal of the

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Always Fresh and Pure.

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67 DUNDAS STREET.

Choice Teas and Coffee. Call and get a package of Bonnyrigg Ceylon Tea, 25c and 40c per pound; black or mixed.