

Daily Driving In the Allies!

Continuance of the Struggle at Tien Tsin.

Scant News From the Chinese Capital—Little Hope for the Safety of the Beleaguered Band of Europeans—New Guns Sweep the Streets of Peking.

London, Saturday, July 14, 4 a.m.—The scanty cable dispatches received yesterday (Friday) add nothing to the knowledge in London of the Chinese situation.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Express, telegraphing under date of July 9, asserts that the Chinese are daily

DRIVING IN THE ALLIES.

They have mounted, says the correspondent, twelve fresh guns in advantageous positions, with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant fire rendering position after position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours' battle outside of Tien Tsin the Chinese captured six Krupp guns and killed a number of fleeing boxers. The Chinese lost 300 killed, including Gen. Ke.

LI HUNG CHANG.

It is stated positively from Canton that Li Hung Chang will remain there until the allied troops have defeated Prince Tuan's forces, and will then go north to lend his powerful aid in arranging terms of peace, co-operating with Prince Chang, Yang Lu, and the other pro-foreign viceroys.

For the present Li Hung Chang considers that he can best control and direct the viceroys from Canton and direct the check the turbulent province of Kwang Tu.

LITTLE HOPE.

London, July 13.—A telegram received at the office of the Chinese imperial maritime customs in London, from the governor of Shan Tung is identical with United States Consul Goodnow's report of the bombardment of the legations July 7. The officials here regard the dispatch as leaving little room to hope the legations have survived.

SPREAD OF THE REBELLION.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The latest official advice received here regarding the spread of the revolution movements in Manchuria add but little material information. On June 24 an editorial from the emperor was intercepted. It ordered the Chinese troops to unite with the Boxers. Subsequently the governor of Moqueon informed the chief engineers that the railroad line must be handed over to the Chinese and that all Russian must be permanent in leave Manchuria. The engineers protested, and urged that the governor asked for the assistance of the Russians at Port Arthur to annihilate the Boxers did not avail. The Chinese troops culminated in the murders and attacks on the railroad and towns already reported.

DEPRESSION AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 13.—A cablegram received at the state department today from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai announcing the beginning of the final attack on the legations at Peking terribly depressed the officials here. All along they have expected that the various communications received from Chinese sources in Shanghai have been preparing the way for the announcement of the extermination of the foreign ministers and their families, or some other point through which more speedy communication could be had with the outside world. The state, war and navy departments at Washington have all been parties to the conference, which has been conducted with a great deal of diplomatic secrecy.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

Mr. Wollant, the Russian charge of embassy, called at the state department today to talk over the Chinese situation with Secretary Hay. He stated that he had no advice from his own government touching the latest developments at Peking.

INTERNATIONAL CABLES.

An attempt has been on foot for some days past to arrange between the powers now operating in China for an international cable connecting the base of Chinese operations either with Shanghai, or some other point through which more speedy communication could be had with the outside world. The state, war and navy departments at Washington have all been parties to the conference, which has been conducted with a great deal of diplomatic secrecy.

THE MAJORITY OF SMOKERS SUFFER FROM THIS DISEASE.

Heart Disease Follows It, Unless It Be Checked—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the Only Means of Curing It—They Never Fail.

Do you smoke? Are you tortured with Heartburn, sometimes? Is your breath short, especially after exertion, such as running upstairs, or hurrying to catch a car? Does your heart take spells of painful fluttering, or palpitation?

The majority of smokers have these symptoms, one or all, at one time or another. They all don't know that they are caused by "Tobacco Dyspepsia."

And they lead to Death. The heart becomes affected, because it is in sympathy with the stomach and reflects every derangement. Heart disease follows. Then Death comes.

There is one way of getting rid of all these ills. Only one way. But it is a sure, certain, quick, easy way. It is no secret. Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act immediately. They take on themselves the work of digestion. They digest the food, give strength and tone to the stomach, stimulate the bowels, and cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Heartburn, Bileousness, Sour Stomach, Wind on the Stomach, Foul Breath and all Diseases of the Stomach.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act in such manner that you can eat any kind of wholesome food, while using them. They cure in two or three weeks. They leave stomach and bowels in such condition that they do their work properly.

MILITIA ORDERS

Return of the Yukon Force—Col. Hemmings Coming to London—Maj. Galloway Going to Toronto.

The following general orders have been issued from Ottawa:

4th Hussars—Lieut. E. Sears has left the links, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be captain, Lieut. A. Loyse, Vice T. Clyde, promoted.

The under-mentioned graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada are hereby appointed lieutenants in the active militia from the 25th of June, 1900, and are posted to the engineer reserve: B. S. M. W. McConkey; Gentleman Cadet E. C. Baker, Sergt. J. W. Rolston, V. Anderson, Sergt. E. H. Penrose, Corp. F. T. Patterson, Sergt. E. Low, Gentleman Cadet W. B. Lindsay, Gentleman Cadet J. A. Riddle.

The Yukon garrison left Vancouver for Toronto on Sunday, July 8. On arrival in Toronto, Col. Hemmings will proceed to London to take over from

Major J. Galloway the command of No. 1 regimental depot, R. C. R. Lieut. and Capt. Thackeray will proceed to Fredericton for duty with No. 4 regimental depot, and Lieut. McLean, to St. John's, for duty with No. 3 regimental depot. Surgeon-Major Foster will proceed to Halifax and report to the district officer commanding for duty as medical officer at McNabs Island during the military training of the third (special service) battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Major J. Galloway, 14th Regiment, commanding No. 1 regimental depot, R. C. R., on handing over the command of No. 1 regimental depot, will proceed to Toronto and report to the district officer commanding for duty as district staff officer until further orders.

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J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

Cleaning-Up Time.

JULY generally decides the fate of most Ready-to-Wear Wash Garments—whether they sell this season or be carried over to another. We never care to harbor goods out of season. We sacrifice prices, but we attain our object: To have clean and up-to-date goods at all times. This month we clean up. Prices now cut up. Come with the people to the people's drygoods center. SALE ON FIRST FLOOR.

Bargains in Silk Waists.
Silk Waists, made of very fine quality taffeta silk, front and sleeves tucked and hemstitched, back tucked and waist lined with cambric, worth \$5, for.....\$4 50

Silk Waists, made of extra fine quality taffeta silk, front, sleeves and back tucked and hemstitched. This is a beautiful waist, in all leading colors, worth \$7, for.....\$5 50

Silk Waists, made of best quality taffeta silk, corded front and sleeves, French back, and waist lined, handsomely finished and beautifully made; worth \$9, for.....\$7 50

Wash Skirts at Clearing Prices.
Ladies' Linen Wash Skirts, handsomely trimmed with four rows of cadet blue braid, inverted pleat back, worth \$1.75, for.....\$1 25

Ladies' Crash Skirts, box-pleat back, deep hem on skirt, splendidly made and a perfect fit, worth \$1.25, for.....\$1 00

Ladies' Checked Linen Skirts, box or inverted back, elegantly trimmed on skirt and sides with white braid; a natty and a serviceable skirt, worth \$2.25, for.....\$1 50

Ladies' White Satin Finished Duck Skirts, beautifully trimmed with cadet blue of same material; style the very latest; a perfect fit; ask to see this skirt, worth \$2.25, for.....\$1 45

Ladies' White Duck and Pique Skirts, inverted or box-pleat back, neatly and reliably finished, light and cool to wear; worth \$1.75, for.....\$1 35

J. H. Chapman & Co.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

BASEBALL.

TURNED THE TABLES.

Hamilton, July 13.—A batting streak in the first inning won the ball game for Hamilton today. The team kept on hitting Kostal, but bad base-running kept the runs down. Freehand pitched great ball for Hamilton, keeping the hits scattered. Although making no errors, the fielders did not support him as well as might be. The game was the fastest of the season. Score:

LONDON.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Radcliffe, a.s.	4	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Mohler, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Hemphill, r.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hart, 1b.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
James, c.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Reed, c.f.	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Cope, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Pickard, c.	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kostal, p.	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	30	5	7	24	13	3		

HAMILTON.

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Sheehan, a.s.	3	0	0	1	4	0	0
Cockman, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4	0	0
McKerlin, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Broderick, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2	0	0
Doran, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bradford, c.f.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Brayette, l.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Conwell, c.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Freehand, p.	2	0	0	1	0	4	0
	31	4	10	27	14	0	

London.....0 0 2 0 0 10 0 3
Hamilton.....3 0 0 1 0 0 0 4

Two-base hits—Jones, Pickard.
Three-base hit—Sheehan.
Sacred hits—Cockman, Hemphill, Cope 2, Kostal 2.
Stolen bases—Broderick, Hemphill.
Bases on balls—By Freehand 1, by Kostal 3.
Struck out—By Freehand 5, by Kostal 1.
Double plays—Conwell to Doran, Hart, Radcliffe to Mohler to Hart.
Left on bases—Hamilton 6, London 4.
Passed ball—Pickard.
Time of game—1:13.
Umpire—W. P. Popkey.

EWING QUITS THE GIANTS.

New York, July 13.—Buck Ewing today handed in his resignation to President

RE-TREADING

makes old Bicycle Tires as good as new. We can do it for you promptly.

HORTON & MANVILLE,
231 Dundas Street.

Uneeda Cigar..

If you are a smoker and want to thoroughly enjoy your summer outing, the trip be for a month or half a day.....

SMOKE "UNEEDA"
brand, which for five cents cannot be excelled. It's Union made.

MANUFACTURED BY
McLEOD, NOLAN & CO., London,
and is carried in stock by all first-class dealers.

Children's Dresses at Half Price
Children's Print and Percale Dresses, in sizes to fit, 6 years, yoke and sleeves nicely trimmed with lace-effect braid, colors and material the best; were sold at 75c and 85c, for.....\$50

Children's Dresses, made of Scotch ginghams and zephyrs, in neat checks and dainty stripes, neatly trimmed with rick-rack braid, sizes to fit 6 to 10 years; worth \$1 and \$1.25, for.....\$50c

Misses' Linen and Duck Suits, collar beautifully trimmed with white and blue braid, sizes to fit 6 to 14 years, light and cool to wear; were sold at \$1.50, for.....\$75c

Wrappers at Clearing-Up Prices.
Ladies' Print Wrappers, waist lined, strongly and well made, colors navy and white and red and white; worth \$1, for.....\$75c

Our Reliable Wrapper, made of soft-finished percale, two fills on skirt, waist lined, colors navy and white and black and white, wonderful value; worth \$1.50, for.....\$1 00

Ladies' Percale Wrappers, beautifully trimmed on yoke and sleeves with wash lace, deep flounce on skirt, desirable colors and patterns; well worth \$2, for.....\$1 50

Misses' Eton Suits at Half Price.
Eton Suits, made of fancy striped pique, in blue and white and pink and white stripes, sizes to fit 10 to 14 years, front of white pique, collar and sleeves trimmed with silk cord; worth \$3.50, for.....\$1 75

Misses' Linen and Duck Suits, sizes to fit 6 to 12 years, collar and sleeves trimmed with open-work embroidery, light and cool to wear; worth \$1.75, for.....\$85c

sident Freedman as manager of the New York baseball club. His resignation was accepted, and George Davis was appointed manager and captain of the team. He took charge at once. Ewing says he has no ill-feeling toward the club officials or players, but that he could not make the team win, and thought it best for the interests of the team that he resign.

ORIENTS DEFEATED.

At the St. J. A. C. grounds Thursday evening the Orientals were defeated by the St. J. A. C. Score:

son.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
 At New York— R
 Brooklyn .. 0000000100—1
 New York ..40720010*—14
 Batteries—Howell, Dunn, Ke
 McGinnity and McGuire; Heavy

Batteries—Costello and Ashplant; Taylor and Collins. Umpire—M. Gibbons.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Brooklyn.....	0	0	0	0	10	0	6
New York.....	4	0	7	2	0	10	14

Batteries—Howell, Dunn, Kennedy, McGinnity and McGuire; Hawley and Warner.

At Pittsburgh—

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Pittsburgh.....	2	0	0	2	0	4	8
Philadelphia.....	5	4	4	3	0	0	23

Batteries—Leever, Chesbro and O'Connor; Platt and McFarland.

At Cincinnati—

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Batteries—Phillips and Pietz; Jones and Criger.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Indianapolis.....	8	1	1	0	0	0	5
Minneapolis.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	5

At Cleveland—Cleveland 1, Minneapolis 5.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 10, Kansas City 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Syracuse.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rochester.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	4

Batteries—Bishop and Messert; Bowen and Dixon. Umpire, Rinn.

At Hartford—

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Hartford.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Worcester.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Batteries—Donovan and Steelman; Klobedanz and Klitbridge. Umpire, Hunt.

At Springfield—

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Springfield.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Providence.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	5

Batteries—Woods and Toft; Evans and Leahy. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

THE WHEEL.

New Haven, Conn., July 13.—In the unlimited professional pursuit race between Fred Titus, of New York, and J. P. Jackson, of this city, on the Coliseum board track (3 laps to the mile), tonight, Jacobson won by 13 laps and 45 yards, in 3 minutes 16 1/2 seconds. Owing to the breaking of the chain to Collet's wheel the unlimited pursuit race between New Haven and New York teams was won by New York in three laps.

TENNIS.

Niagara, Ont., July 13.—The tennis cracks were again favored by another perfect day, the weather being warm, without any wind. Today, by defeating Beals Wright, of Harvard, in a very exciting five-set match, W. A. Larned, of Summit, N. J., earns the right to challenge M. D. Whitman, the present holder of the Canadian tennis championship. This match will take place tomorrow, and in the afternoon the finals in the doubles will be played. Today's scores were:

Men's singles—Final round—W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beat Beals Wright, Harvard, 6-2, 7-0, 4-6, 6-4, 11-9.

Men's doubles—First round—H. E. Avery, Detroit, and A. C. McMaster, beat Shirley Ogilvie and A. MacKerrel, Ottawa, 6-0, 6-4.

Semi-final round—M. D. Whitman and Beals Wright, Harvard, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, and A. C. McMaster, Toronto, 10-8, 6-1; E. P. Fischer, New York, and H. H. Hackett, Yale, beat E. Patterson and partner by default.

Handicap singles—Second round—

Park Wright (scratch) beat W. A. Larned (half 40), by default; F. J. Fessenden (owe half 30) beat H. Hessel (owe half 15), 6-11, 4-6, 3-8; M. D. Whitman (owe half 40) beat E. P. Fischer, 6-2, 11-9; F. J. Fessenden (owe half 30) beat Park Wright (scratch), 6-2, 6-0.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 13.—The games in the western tennis tournament today resulted as follows:

Singles, semi-finals—Samuel Hardy beat Paret, 6-2, 6-4; Collins beat Samuel Hardy, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Doubles, second round—Collins and Paret beat Poulson and Johnston, 8-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Semi-finals—Alexander and Little beat Bond and Sheldon, 6-1, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

PISTIO.

New York, July 13.—Billy Hanrahan, of this city, and Jack Bonner, of Summit Hill, Pa., were the star attractions at the Broadway A. C. tonight. They were billed to fight 25 rounds at catch weights, but in the 21st round Bonner was put through the ropes and counted out.

THE COMING BATTLE.

New York, July 14.—As the day for the Erne-McGovern fight draws near, interest in the match increases, and the sporting resorts are full of men who talk of nothing but the chances of their favorite. Erne is almost down to the necessary 128 pounds, and the easy manner in which he took off the extra weight has caused his stock to go away up. He will have no trouble weighing in, so he declares, and has lost no strength while training.

Erne says: "I will depend chiefly on my skill as a boxer to defeat McGovern. And just here let me say that any one who thinks I can't hit hard has never boxed with me. I am not a boxer alone. I can fight, as any of the men who have met me in the ring know. But Terry, while he is a rugged, stiff puncher and a hard boy to keep away from, is not loaded down with too much skill, and I can block his rushes. Then, again, I am clever enough to land on him at the right time, and when I do I can put him out."

McGovern says: "It's the punch that wins fights, and I have the punch. I do not care how clever Erne may be, and I admit he is clever. I can get at him, and when I do one of my wall-pops to the right spot will put the lightweight champion out of business. He may hit me, he will, and often, but he can't hit me hard enough to put me out. That's the difference between us. The weight, 128, suits me better than it does him. I don't think that a boxer can whip a strong, hard fighter. I will never let him rest. He can never get over with me, I won't give him time."

THE TUFF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Bel Air, Montreal—Vittoria, Douster Swivel, Franconi, Lizzie A. Poorlands and Infelice.

At Brighton Beach, N. Y.—Kamara, First Whip, Glen Nellie, Maximo Gomez, Annie Thompson and Shark.

At Chicago—Boney Boy, Sly, Kid Cox, Wax, Malare and John A. Morris.

At St. Louis—Iron Chancellor, George W. W. B. Gates, St. Cuthbert, Frenchy and Libby.

CLOSING AT WINDSOR.

Windsor Race Track, Ont., July 13.—The fifth and last day of the Windsor Driving Association's trotting meeting opened with a very much lighter crowd than on any of the previous days. The weather was everything that could be wished for, and the track in the best possible condition. Only two races were carded—the 2:18 and 2:06 pace. In the first heat of the former race Frank Snyder, driver of Fayer Highwood, was fined \$50 and all bets declared off, the judges claiming the heat was not run on its merits. Summary:

First race, 2:18 class, pacing:	Fay Highwood, blk. m., John Stevenson, Chicago.....	2	1	1	1
	Patience, b. h., A. White, Elmora, Ohio.....	1	2	0	3
	Texas Jessie, b. m., Lewis Wigle, Leamington.....	4	3	2	2
	Brooklyn Belle, b. m., F. Neely, Brooklyn, Mich.....	3	5	3	4
	Eric R. O. J. W. Horton, Shedd, Ont.....	5	6	6	6
	El Reno, g. s., Tom Ervin, Chanute, Kan.....	6	4	4	5
	Time—2:12 1/2, 2:14 1/2, 2:15 1/2, 2:14 1/2.				

Second race, 2:06 class, pacing:

Billy Andrews, b. h., Empire Farm, Copak, N. Y.....	1	1	1	1
Eastview Farm, Eastview, Ont.....	2	2	2	2
Eyeglet, g. m., Henry Schmulbach, Wheeling, W. Va.....	5	3	4	4
Ace, b. h., H. Simon, London, Ont.....	6	6	8	8
Choral, blk. m., E. Winter, Morrisville, Pa.....	8	4	7	7
Don, b. g., C. M. Sumner, Galena, Kan.....	4	5	5	5
Indiana, b. g., W. H. McCarthy, New York.....	3	7	5	5
Giles Noys, b. g., Gretna Farm, Wheaton, Ill.....	7	8	6	6
Time—2:07 1/2, 2:07, 2:06 1/2.				

ENGLISH EVENTS.

London, July 13.—At the Lingfield summer meeting today, the Jack's Bridge handicap of 100 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 6 furlongs, straightaway, was won by Mr. W. L. Brown colt Knighton, ridden by Tod Sloan.

The Waterside selling handicap plate of 103 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 1 mile, straight-away, was won by Consolation, also guided by Sloan.

The Oak Tree handicap of 150 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 7 furlongs, straight, was won by Friarlike, with J. Reiff in the saddle.

LACROSSE.

St. Marys, July 13.—With a patched-up team London held the St. Marys team down to a tie this afternoon. At

MR. J. D. ROBINSON,

DUNDAS, ONT.,

Gives His Honest Opinion of

Milburn's Heart and

Nerve Pills.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, a resident of Dundas, Ont., has found these pills to do all that is claimed for them and made the following statement of his case:

"Some time ago I obtained a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can now without hesitation say that they have been beneficial in relieving me of an obstinate and long standing complaint affecting my heart and nerves.

"I was troubled with sleeplessness, dizziness, palpitation and neuralgia for such a long time that I had really given up hope of a cure. Now that others may learn of the virtues of this remedy, I give my unsolicited testimony.

"My honest opinion is that there is no cure so good for heart and nerve troubles as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box or 8 for \$1.25, at all druggists.

half time the score was 4 to 0 in favor of the home team, but the visitors came strong in the second half and all but won out. In fact, the goal umpire held up his hand for a score of 4 to 0 in the second, which would have given London the game, but changed his mind when the St. Mary's man scooped the ball out of danger. The line-up was:

London—Gibbons, Kelleher, Collison, Foley, Hefferman, Reid, Galbraith, Mills, Avey, Mace, Vanderburg, Fleming, Captain, T. Pinkey.

St. Marys—Farr, Northgreaves, Box, Miller, Andrews, Smith, Johnson, Brown, Douglass, Andrews, Lewis and Stanley. Captain, W. Hawkeshaw.

The first game was a series of hard-fought passes up and down the field, and in ten minutes St. Marys scored. Two minutes after they notched another. Then London woke up and Vanderburg poured a couple of hot ones, which Farr stopped with great skill. St. Marys scored the third game after a long struggle, and London could not count. The fourth went the same way. Half time score, 4 to 0.

The second half had not been going ten minutes when St. Marys notched another, and the spectators thought London was done. Within three minutes Fleming got the ball in front of goal, and although closely checked, managed to toss the ball past Farr for the first score. Then the visitors jumped into the game and poured shot after shot at Farr, until Vanderburg got one past him. In two minutes the Londons scored again on a vicious drive from Fleming. Ten minutes later Fleming passed three men and scored. Five minutes' play left the score a tie-five all, and it was after eight o'clock when time was up. The referee properly decided that it was too dark to finish out the game, and left the score a tie.

Colborn in goal for London, played a game that would be a credit to any experienced man. Fleming, in the second half, went through the home team at will, and in one case dodged five men, and then placed the ball in the net. Kelleher was a stronghold on defense, and was ably assisted by Collison and Foley. Galbraith, at center, was in good form, and Mills and Reid did everything that was expected of them. They played the game from start to finish, and were after the ball the time Vanderburg and Reid came after him, but in spite of all that managed to score twice. Avey came strong in the second half and finished well. Hefferman played strongly. He was knocked out temporarily by a combined body check and a crack on the head. He had to quit the game, but came around all right at the finish.

CIRCUS IN WINTER QUARTERS

Idle Times in the Show Business One of Interest as Well as Busy Times.

The circus season in the United States begins in the spring with the first thaw and ends with the first frost. Between these periods is the season of "winter quarters," just now beginning. The New York Sun estimates that there are directly and indirectly 10,000 persons connected with the circus business in the United States, equine trainers, acrobats, hostlers, keepers, wardrobe women, and veterinarians, and the army of managers, agents, ushers, lithographers, "side-showmen," "candy butchers," as they are technically called, toots, purchasing agents, and canvas men. Almost proverbially figures relating to circus business, its extent, and the programmes of managers are exaggerated, but with forty established circus concerns in the country, omitting from the calculation the Barnum & Bailey concern, a corporation representing the shareholders playing in England, and with an average of 200 employees each, a total of 8,000 is attained, to which, no doubt, an addition of 2,000 can be made for those who, while drawing their livelihood from circuses, do not travel with them, but serve in a business way at home, or supply them with material.

The American circus season opens at different times in various parts of the country as to climatic conditions, which vary considerably. It is begun earlier in the south and later in New England and the Northwest. With the close of the circus season the managers withdraw their forces into what are known as "winter quarters" for the care and substance of the animals, and particularly for the horses, which constitute such an important feature of circus life.

A portion of the staff of employees finds work (at half salaries during the winter months), either in caring for the animals, renovating the wagons and cages, or in freshening and rewinding the costumes. Other notable as well in some other particulars, is the favorite state for the winter quarters of circuses, though western states are generally preferred for the reason that better forage appears to be attainable in many at more satisfactory prices.

For many years the winter quarters of the Barnum and Bailey circuses was at Bridgeport, and

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1852.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, July 14.

Fair Play for Our Statesmen.

The Hamilton Spectator announces that "laborers are becoming hard to get, as a result of the general boom in business." When the Mackenzie Government was in power, and there was depression in trade, the Conservative newspapers held the Government to be responsible for the dullness, and called upon the electors to defeat the Administration at the polls because the people of this country were not exempt from the world-wide depression. Having assumed that attitude when in opposition, it would only be fair that the same papers should now give the Government of the day credit in some degree for the phenomenal prosperity that admittedly prevails in the Dominion at the present time. Let us suppose that the conditions were reversed—that instead of the briskness in trade and commerce that is now prevailing, we had dull times, similar to what prevailed in 1896. Would there not be a great outcry by the Opposition orators and organs about the responsibility of the Government for the conditions? How they would declaim against the Administration! How they would condemn the 33½ preference in trade which has been given to the motherland! How they would denounce this binding link to Britain as an agency for benefiting England's pauper laborers, just as they denounced the revenue tariff that was in force prior to 1879. Times are good, however, extremely good; and other expedients have to be adopted. One is to insinuate that the Administration are a set of thieves and rogues, just as they did in the days of Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. Then they accused that sturdy old Liberal of being the agent of fraudulent fellows, of being in league with relatives to defraud the country of its revenue, and countless other accusations were made against Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues.

When Mr. Mackenzie died, it was confessed that these charges were not well founded; that he was an honest man; and so with regard to member after member of that Government, as he left the arena. They were acknowledged to have been honest statesmen, and worthy citizens. It is true that this confession was made by their former detractors in order that they might the more ardently assail the Liberal leaders that remained in public life. But the experience through which the generation passed may with profit be reflected on today, when the Opposition are once more making it out that the only good Liberal statesman is he who is either dead or not actively in public life, it being reserved for all Liberal leaders who are serving their country in either House of Parliament to have their motives misrepresented, their honesty impugned, their good name attempted to be taken away. All in the attempt of an Opposition without a programme to regain office. Surely, in view of the experience of the past, no intelligent elector will be misled by the repetition of the disgraceful tactics that served to defeat Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.

The End Is Not Yet.

In the July number of Queen's University Quarterly, "G" discusses the situation in South Africa. He states that the press has been too hasty in announcing the consummation of the Boer-British war. Lord Roberts himself has not been so sanguine in his belief that the end is near; for he refuses to listen to the suggestion that he might spare some of his troops for service in China. The fact that the Derbyshire regiment has been captured by the Free State Boers, goes to show that peace has not been restored in the land. It may seem sheer madness that the Boer should continue to fight, since he must surely see that he is playing a losing game. He is, however, no more insane than the Scottish forefathers who fought continually with England for centuries, although the latter had taken their capital and devastated their country from the borders to Edinburgh. Our Scottish ancestry was rude and barbarous, nevertheless we are proud of them, and their heroic struggles against fearful odds form a glorious theme, when we reflect that they counted the independence of Scotland dearer than their lives.

In due time we shall have peace in South Africa. The two republics will likely be under military rule, or be held as crown colonies, until they can be trusted with self-government as Canada and Australia have been. During the transition period it is to be hoped that Lord Roberts can be persuaded to remain in command with the largest powers entrusted to him. It is also desirable that popular excitement give place to the voice of wisdom, when matters of so great importance are under consideration. Concerning the manner in which the news of the recent victories was received in Britain, the writer says: "Indeed, when we reflect that there is scarcely an influential family in Great Britain that has not a representative engaged in eternal conflict which has watered velvet, karoo and kopje with blood for the past nine months, it is wonderful that so few signs of bitterness or excitement are to be noted there. They

have kept their heads, though they went wild for a day—small blame to them—over the news of the relief of Mafeking; and whatever was done in music halls, they never dreamed of calling Irish, Scotch, Welsh or English members who sympathized with the Boers traitors, or of prostituting the national anthem, during the deliberations of parliament for the sake of party gain."

The problem as to how we are to settle the difficulty, even after fighting has ceased, remains to be solved. The liberty-loving character of the Teutonic race revolts against the idea of military rule, and the "constitutional methods" of Mr. Rhodes and the German Jews who control the mines, which may be the concomitants of "unconditional surrender." Why not have an understanding that Britons repudiate the "monstrous doctrine that the independence of a nation defeated in war is completely at the mercy of the conqueror!" Have it understood also that we insist on nothing but, (1) "a recognition of the sovereignty of Britain, as that is recognized in Canada and Australia, nations which are held within the empire, not by force, but by the consent of their people." Have it assured that no state in South Africa shall ever again become a place of arms and a menace to its peaceful neighbors. Such declarations would doubtless end the war, and it is only a matter of time when the South African Dutch population will be as loyal as our French-Canadians, or even more so owing to the fact that we are one with them in race and religion. All jingo cries of extermination will only serve to aggravate matters. "The British will never consent to hold down South Africa permanently by force of arms while they hold Australia, New Zealand and Canada by the affections of their peoples."

Lady Aberdeen.

Lady Aberdeen was one of the distinguished visitors at the Paris Exposition a week ago. She was accompanied by her charming daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon. The correspondents inform us that the countess and Lady Marjorie were entertained at a banquet given by the Canadian commissioner, Hon. Mr. Tarte, who very considerably arranged for their meeting a large number of Canadians who were glad to renew their friendship with her ladyship. Lady Aberdeen has still a very warm spot in her heart for the Dominion.

The Open Door.

The French have a proverb that "A door must be either open or shut," which is no doubt true, although it is difficult to say just now what is the state of the Chinese door. There is, however, another consideration that is being pressed upon us just now from several quarters, namely, that a door may open both ways. In fighting for the "open door" we are thinking about a door that opens inward, and lets in our trade; but there is another side to that question. How about a door that opens outward and lets out the Chinaman and his trade? This, we are told, "would mean the possible swamping of western lands in a military as well as a commercial sense, so that the policy of the door which may open outward is about the most dangerous for the west that can well be conceived." This is rather an alarming prospect, but no one will be alarmed, as it is not to be realized tomorrow or the next day, and we have sufficient trouble on hand to keep us from sitting down and weeping over the distant future. Not in our time will "the yellow man" clever as he is, rule over the world. Many things will happen before that, and then, perhaps, that will not happen.

Charles Johnston, writing in the North American Review, maintains that in China itself there is a great struggle for reform, which is likely to grow and have immense consequences. These reformers mean the bringing in of western methods, so far as they have been modified by Japan, and adapting them to Chinese needs and capabilities. Many of these reforms would have been carried out already but for the interference of the Conservatives, led by the Empress-Regent. If China was thus managed according to modern ideas, immense sums could easily be raised by revenue to modernize the schools and subsidize manufacturers. In this light, Mr. Johnston says, "the open door is one of those beautiful rules that may work both ways. Supposing the door should be found to open outward as well as inward, and supposing the first thing to come forth was a flood of subsidized screw-nails sufficient to drive Mr. Chamberlain out of the market, would there not be a sort of poetic justice in that?"

A beautiful suggestion, Mr. Johnston; but we do not think Mr. Chamberlain need tremble, though perhaps his distant successors in the twentieth or twenty-first century may do so. In those days the American tariff will have several more stories added to its Chinese wall to keep out the Chinese goods. These, however, are mere possibilities. Still, they are possibilities, and it is as well, when we have leisure, to meditate upon the meaning of "the open door." Whatever it may mean, there is no turning back now. Nations are urged onward by great, resistless forces, and very little stimulated or restrained by mere theories. The Conservatives of China may try to bang the door in the face of advancing civilization, but all in vain. Forces both within and without are working to open it, and keep it open; though we cannot explain how Providence will somehow work the yellow man and his constitution into the programme that we call the progress of the world.

Why Montreal's Interests Are Sacrificed.

The Montreal Star, in its effort to find some apology for the extraordinary course of the Senate in killing a bill to provide for the much-needed increase in the number of judges in the city of Montreal, does the Government leader in the Senate an injustice. It says: "The Minister of Justice would not allow time for consideration, so the Senate struck out the clause."

Now, the clause was struck out, not because there was not time for its consideration, for it was debated for hours, but because the Conservative majority in the House were ready to sacrifice the interests of Montreal in order to prevent what they believed would be an advantage to their political opponents. They knew—none knew better—that the rearrangement of the judicial districts in Quebec Province cannot, under our constitution, be undertaken by the Dominion Government. That is a matter which is solely in the hands of the Provincial administrators. The duty of the Dominion Government is to appoint and pay the judges. The Provincial authorities in Quebec have refused to change the make-up of their rural courts, though given a year in which to do so by the Dominion Government, and as the public interests in the commercial metropolis of Canada has been suffering through a shortage in judges, it became the duty of the Dominion Government to provide the necessary additional assistance.

The Conservative majority in the Senate are contented that the interests of the district of Montreal shall suffer, if to provide for them would be incidentally a benefit to the Liberal party. We believe that their meddling interference will be generally resented by the electors at the polls, who will visit upon their associates in the other House that condemnation of the Opposition dog-in-the-manger policy which it is out of their power to mete out to Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his obstructionists.

But it is just as well meanwhile that the truth regarding the burking of this necessary legislation should be told. Had the bill been laid over for a day, the Senate verdict, we make bold to say, would have been just as hostile to the interests of Montreal on Wednesday as it was on Tuesday.

The Toronto Globe has an advertisement for "a printer who is a good Bb cornet player."

"Bobs" is a Baptist. The great British general takes water, of course, but never backwater.

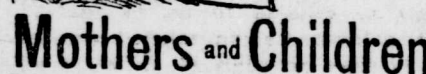
The machine that most needs smashing is the Dominion Senate Opposition machine. And it is gradually being pulverized. Sometimes, when the climatic conditions are unusually productive of rheumatism, it is beaten in its games; but only on rare occasions now does Sir Mackenzie Bowell command ten of a majority, more often he has less than half a dozen.

Queer Sympathy For the Boers.

[Chicago Tribune.] Democratic sympathy for the Boers is conspicuously illustrated by the outcome of the recent Boer sympathy meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria, the auspices of Congressman William Sulzer, a member of Tammany; also would-be vice-presidential nominee on the Democratic ticket, and chairman of the committee that entertained the Boer delegation. Mr. Sulzer presided over the meeting, which was to raise funds for the help of the widows and orphans of the South African army. Mr. Sulzer pleaded earnestly and eloquently to the audience in behalf of these widows and orphans, and urged it to subscribe liberally. Touched by his appeal the audience gave him and his committee \$1,100. The committee promptly disbursed the money. It went to New York to meet the Boer delegates and take them back to Washington, and paid not only for the transportation of the latter, but for its own transportation both ways. It paid the hotel expenses of the delegates, it paid for carriage and for music. It paid over \$140 of the contribution for champagne. When Mr. Sulzer was urged to appoint a committee on disbursements he remarked such a committee was not needed. The bills would be paid as they were reported.

The bills were paid as they were reported. When they were paid and the treasurer of the Sulzer committee made up his accounts he found that out of the fund of \$1,100 there was just \$18 left for the Boer widows and orphans. As it may cost what is left of the fund to get the money, the committee finds itself with \$18 worth of sympathy which it does not clearly know how to expend. As this \$18 would have bought the committee half a dozen more bottles of champagne it is a little strange its members did not strike a balance on the books by drinking it up.

The Boer widows and orphans may fall to understand financial sympathy of this greedy sort, but they can comfort themselves with the thought that they have the sentimental sympathy of the party to which Mr. Sulzer and his committee belong, which



Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CURCURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures. These gentle yet effective skin purifiers and beautifiers have made thousands of homes happy by curing torturing, disgusting humors, rashes, and irritations of infancy and childhood, and relieving tired, worn-out parents of care and anxiety.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists, FORTY DOLLAR AND CASH. CURC. SOAP, Sole Proprietors, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. || The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

THIS STORE CLOSSES EVERY WEDNESDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST AT 1 P.M.

WE RETURN your money as cheerfully as we take it, on anything that fails in what we claim for it; therefore you may feel no hesitancy in doing your shopping here. We solicit your special attention for the values we present today.

MILLINERY WONDER.

A well-hatted lady needn't be expensively hatted if she patronizes our Millinery Showrooms.

TWO GREAT SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, worth \$1 to \$1 40. TO CLEAR AT..... 50c

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, worth \$1 50 to \$2 50. TO CLEAR AT..... 99c

... SAILOR HAT BARGAINS ...

144 Mixed Straw and Plain Black, in Milan Straw, with Bands. These hats were sold regularly at 50c and 60c, and while they last, our price each will be only..... 25c

LINEN SALE

For Monday's and Tuesday's selling we offer a most enticing Bargain in White Irish Linen Damask Table Covers. These are choice goods; pure linen and elegant designs. Our regular price was a reduction from ordinary rates, hence the quotations today are surprisingly low.

4 only, 7-4 border all around, regular 75c. To clear..... 50c
25 only, 8-4, border all around, regular \$1. To clear..... 75c
12 only, 8-4, border all around, regular \$1.25. To clear..... 95c
25 only, 8-4, border all around, regular \$1.60 to \$2. To clear..... \$1 25
9 only, 8-4, border all around, regular \$2.50. To clear..... \$1 50

DRESS GOODS SECTION.

A notable collection is the offering we lay before you today. We solicit your attention, to the special lines at special prices undernoted.

50c Goods for 19c—35 pieces Dress Goods, plain All-Wool Henrietta at 35c; Fancy Silk, mixed figures, at 50c and 65c; Heavy Twill Amazon 30c, and Paids, 25c and 35c. Special lot to clear at..... 19c
75c goods for 35c—56 pieces Colored Dress Goods, All-Wool Checks, 50c; Plain Serges and Coverts, 50c; Plaids, 50c and 75c; Whipcords, 75c; Black Mohair, 75c and 90c. This lot on second table. Special to clear at..... 35c

Hosiery Specials.

PRICES SHOWN HOSIERY.

Not cheap faded washing stuff as one might infer from the prices quoted, but full-fashioned, fast dye and strong-to-wear.

Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular price 18c pair, only..... 12½c
Ladies' Black Cotton Drop Stitch Hose, double heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular price 20c pair, special..... 15c
Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast dye, spliced feet, regular 25c pair..... 20c
Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heel and toe, very special..... 10c
Ladies' Summer Weight Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, regular 25c pair, special, 2 pairs for..... 35c
Ladies' Very Fine Black Cotton Hose, best dye, spliced feet, regular price 25c pair, special..... 20c

Grocery Section.

The great advances in price in so many of the necessities of life have not been felt as yet in this department. Although the prices quoted are low when compared with elsewhere the quality is up.

18 Pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar..... \$1 00
40c Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea..... 25c
4½ Pounds of Redpath's Sugar for..... 25c
2 Large Tins of Clark's Chicken, Ham and Tongue for..... 25c
1 Large Tin of Lunch Shrimps for..... 15c
1 Tin of Red Salmon for..... 10c
1 Tin of Herring, in tomato sauce, for..... 10c
1 Tin of Finnan Haddie for..... 10c
6 Tins of Sardines, in oil, for..... 25c
1 Bottle English Spice Pickles for..... 10c
1 Bottle of Worcestershire Sauce for..... 9c
1 Large Bottle Home-made Catsup for..... 15c

Whitewear.

It's a real pleasure to visit this section. Artistic makers have transformed Cambrics, Cottons, Muslins, Embroideries and Laces into creations at once lovely, serviceable, and at the same time at a price within the reach of all. See our prices.

Ladies' Heavy Cotton Gowns, Hubbard style, yoke tucked, lace trimmed, special..... 50c
Ladies' Heavy Cotton Gowns, Hubbard style, tucked yoke, embroidery, trimmed, special..... 75c
Ladies' Fine Cotton Gowns, empire style, trimmed with insertion and cambric frills, special..... 75c
Ladies' Cambric Gowns, Hubbard style, yoke of tucks and insertion, embroidery trimmed, special..... \$1 00
Ladies' Cotton Drawers, trimmed with tucks and embroidery, special..... 25c
Ladies' White Skirts, frill of embroidery and cluster of tucks, special..... 75c
Ladies' Fine White Skirts, deep flounce edged with lace or embroidery, special..... \$1 00

Crochery Department.

Maybe you do and maybe you don't know that we are showing artistic, serviceable and exceptional values in this line. Examine for your own benefit the specials below:

White Porcelain 10-Piece Toilet Sets, regular \$2, for..... \$1 65
10-Piece Toilet Sets, embossed gilt, three colors, regular \$3 50, for..... \$2 50
Heavy Gilt 10-Piece Toilet Sets, with rolled rims, regular \$4, for..... \$3 00
97-Piece Dinner Sets, printed in three colors, regular \$7, for..... \$5 50
Dinner Sets, in 110 pieces, in three colors, with gilt decorations, regular \$15 line, clear at..... \$11 50
Glass Custard Cups, each..... 10c
8-inch Berry Bowls, each..... 10c
8-inch Salad Bowls, each..... 10c
Covered Butter Dishes, each..... 10c

\$1 35, \$1 50 Blouses at \$1 00.

Blouse Special

On Friday and until sold we offer all Colored Blouses which we have been selling at \$1 35 and \$1 50 each, to clear at \$1 each.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

It expressed so eloquently in its platform. The sympathetic ratio in this case appears to be about 60 to 1. In the meantime it will be interesting to know what advice Mr. Croker will give to Mr. Sulzer as to the disposition of the fund of \$18 for the benefit of the Boer widows and orphans.

The Queen Is an Irishman

[Irish Tourist.] The Queen is of the old Irish royal strain. She is not only a Gael and a Stuart, she is one of the royal O'Connors. The last Irish sovereign of the whole island was Roderick O'Connor. His sons were slain. His daughter married Hugo de Lacy. Their daughter married a De Burgh, Earl of Ulster; from them descended Ellen, wife of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. The granddaughter of Robert Bruce, the Princess Margery, married the lord high steward of Scotland, and through

her the Stuarts claimed the Scottish crown. From thence it is easy to trace how the royal blood of Ireland, Scotland and England meets in the person of the reigning Queen Victoria.

MET THEIR WATERLOO.

One of the greatest Indian fights that ever occurred was that between the Pawnees and the Sioux, that occurred a few years prior to our Civil War. Up to the time of this battle the Pawnees and Sioux had been rivals for the supremacy of the plains, and were of nearly equal strength. In this engagement the full fighting force of both tribes were engaged. The fight itself took place in Northwest Nebraska, near the Loup Fork of the Platte and Niobrara. The Pawnees received a terrific thrashing, so many of their fighting men being killed that they were not only never again able to hold out against the Sioux, but they also

fell victims to the second-class tribes of the plains.—Indianapolis Press.

Common Sense Kills

Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice.

Sold by all druggists, or 381 Queen W., Toronto.

Beware of worthless imitations.

M. W. Slater
MERCHANT TAILOR
Has removed to—
212½ DUNDAS ST.
All sorts of suits at moderate prices on time.

**"The Mill Cannot Grind
with Water That's Past."**

This is what a fagged out,
fearful little woman said in
telling her cares and weak-
nesses. Her friend encouraged
by telling of a relative who
had just such troubles and was
cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The little woman now has tears of
joy, for the took Hood's, which put her
blood in prime order, and she lives on
the strength of the present instead of
worrying about that of the past.

Humor.—When I need a blood purifier
I take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cures me. My
humor and it is excellent as a nerve tonic,"
JOSIE EATON, Stafford Springs, Conn.

Erysipelas Sores.—After several fever
a running sore was left on my nose. Took
Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me. My
brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas
in his face." ELIA COURSER, Burden, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures Erysipelas Sores

Hood's Pills cure liver life, the non-irritating and
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

London, Saturday, July 14.
Several factors tended to make this
morning's market a successful one from
the standpoint of the purchaser, as
well as the seller. On recent market
days the meat has been expanded
today, and that a fairly good class of
meat was secured at a decided dis-
count. For the same reason the square has been
sauntered by many farmers, who would
rather wait until cooler weather than
send out in the hot sun. The condi-
tion of the weather has had a notice-
able effect upon the quantity and qual-
ity of the butter that has been and is
being supplied. On Thursday last
was so scarce that the price rose con-
siderably, and that for a very poor
class of butter. It was expected that
this state of affairs would be repeated
today, and that a fairly good class of
butter would be more generally offered.
It could not be said that this was
the case, however, and many dealers
found it a difficult matter to obtain
sales. Not only was it of a poor qual-
ity, but it was supplied in such meag-
ler lots that basket and crock lots were
again raised in price. For the former,
18 and 19 cents was asked, and for the
latter 16 to 18 cents. Eggs remained
as quoted on Thursday.

The trade in fruit was undoubtedly
the feature of today's market. There
was a strong demand on the part of
many large purchasers for good-sized
lots of red raspberries; besides this,
many orders had been accepted by the
dealers before the fruit was brought to
the market, and this had a tendency
to rush prices up. Although the red
berries were supplied largely, they were
none too abundant to meet the demand.
From some stands late in the morning
they sold for 6½ and 7 cents, but the
price that prevailed in most places was
8 cents per box. The black raspberries,
which are a scarce and harder berry,
requiring little care, were sold as cheaply
as 5 cents. There was by no means
as good a demand for them even at
this price as there was for the red ones.
Cherries continued to be as
scarce as heretofore, but as they were
quite eagerly sought after, the dealers
had no trouble in getting rid of their
stock at 10 cents per quart. Because of
their scarcity, some dealers are willing
to pay this rather high price rather
than go without them. Gooseberries
and currants were slow of sale at 4 and
5 cents per box.

The usual trade was done in dressed
meats. The different kinds were offered
as abundantly as ordinarily, and
except for beef, found ready sale. It
was offered in large quantities, and
water slowly. The supply of lamb is
 dwindling more and more each market
day.

A fairly good trade was done in poultry
today. Spruce chickens were particu-
larly plentiful, and sold from 60 to 65 cents per
pair. Young ducks brought from 75 to
80 cents.

An exceedingly large trade in vegeta-
bles was carried on, while in other
lines it was of ordinary character.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday, July 14.
Wheat, white, per bu 69c to 72c
Wheat, white, per bu 69c to 72c
Wheat, red, per bu 69c to 72c
Oats, per bu 34c to 36c
Peas, per bu 60c to 65c
Corn, per bu 43c
Barley, per bu 23½c
Rye, per bu 55c
Buckwheat, per bu 60c to 65c

The supply of grain today was light;
only a few loads of oats came in, and
one load of this wheat. The price paid
for oats ranged from 35c to 41c, and the
load of wheat, 11½. Hay sold at 75c
to 80c per ton. The quality offering is
very good, and sales were easily made
at the above prices. The receipts of
both live and dressed hogs were tight,
and the price easier. Dressed sold at 37
to 38 and live at 35 to 36 for Monday's
delivery. Young pigs sold at 17 per
pair for good-sized ones, and from that
down. Quotations:

GRAIN
Wheat, white, 100 lbs. 1 15 1 20
Wheat, red, 100 lbs. 1 14 1 19
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs. 1 15 1 20
Oats, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10
Peas, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10
Corn, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10
Barley, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10
Rye, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10
Buckwheat, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10
Beans, 100 lbs. 1 05 1 10

PROVISIONS
Cheese, per lb. 12 13
Eggs, single dozen 12 14
Eggs, fresh, dozen 12 14
Butter, lb. 12 14
Butter, pound roll, retail 12 14
Lard, 100 lbs. 12 14
Lard, 50 lbs. 12 14

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.
Hops, 100 lbs. 11 12
Hops, 50 lbs. 11 12
Butter, 100 lbs. 11 12
Butter, 50 lbs. 11 12
Butter, 25 lbs. 11 12

THE MELLON
Cream Separator.
Takes one-third less power to turn,
produces more butter, much less waste,
longer and cost less for repairs. Call at 417
Talbot Street, or write
JOHN S. PEARCE, London, Ont.,
Western Agent.

VEGETABLES
Potatoes, per bag 40 50
Cabbage, per bag 40 50
Beets, per bag 40 50
Onions, per bag 1 25 1 35
Cucumbers, per dozen 45 55
Carrots, per dozen 45 55
Parsnips, per dozen 45 55
Artichokes, per bag 45 55

Savory and Sage, per doz. 16 16
Parsley, per doz. 16 16
Spinach, per doz. 16 16
Raidishes, per doz. 16 16
Green onions, per doz. 16 16
Rhubarb, per doz. 16 16

MEAT, HIDE, ETC.
Beef, per lb. 6 6
Mutton, per lb. 6 6
Lamb, per lb. 6 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. 7 00
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. 7 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 12 12
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F. H. BUTLER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for latest price manual. Long distance Phone, 1273. OFFICES—Tremont House, London.

Geo. McBean & Son.

Have open for office of GRAIN, FLOUR and other commodities. In offering please state state and lowest price.

R. Q. BOK 907. MONTREAL

TODAY'S MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Tremont House, for The Advertiser.

Yesterday's Close. Open. High. Low. 2 p.m.

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1,744 pkgs. firm. Eggs—Receipts, 4,833 pkgs. firm; state and Pennsylvania at market, 14c to 15c; western at market, 12c to 13c for average lots; western loss off, 15c. Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 4 5-16; centrifugal, 9c test, 4 1-16; molasses sugar, 4 5-16; refined, firm. Coffee—Steady, 7c; Rio, 9 1/2c. Lead—Dull. Wool—Dull. Hops—Quiet.

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Tremont House, London.

Wheat—July 14. Open. High. Low. Close.

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Latest Probabilities.

Toronto, July 14—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower level: light rain; moderate breeze; mostly southerly; thunder showers in some localities toward evening or at night. Sunday—Southwesterly winds; fine, and very warm.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Today (Saturday) is the anniversary of the fall of the bastille.

—Mrs. W. R. Waugh and son, of Clarence street, are summering at Port Stanley.

—Miss Minnie Craig, Dufferin avenue, is the guest of Miss Biddle, of Port Rowan.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kenzie McCormick have returned from their wedding trip to Duluth.

—Miss Eva Ince, of Cleveland, is the guest of Miss Ethel Hendershott, of Fullarton street.

—Mrs. W. D. Thomas, Piccadilly street, is spending a vacation in Sarina and Dubu.

—Miss Ruby McLeod, of Ingersoll, is the guest of Miss Eleanor Edwards, 719 Dundas street.

—Woodstock Express: Miss Shaw leaves for London tomorrow, where she will in future reside.

—The McCormick Manufacturing Company are holding their 30th annual picnic at Port Stanley today.

—Mr. Jos. B. Barry has taken out a permit for the erection of a frame store on Matfield street, to cost \$870.

—Miss Jessie Jamieson, of Hamra, N. D., and Miss Jamieson, of Brucefield, are the guests of Mrs. Long, Colborne street.

—Mr. Walter Essex, of London, England, who is on his way to California, is the guest of Mr. Wm. Essex, Maryboro Place.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Angus sail by the Melbourne, of the Merchant's Line. They take the Port Stanley to Montreal.

—Mr. and Mrs. Willingham have returned to Philadelphia, after a pleasant visit with Dr. and Mrs. Woolworth, of Grand avenue.

—J. A. M. Patrick and his niece, Edith, of Yorkton, N. W. T., are home on a visit to their relatives and friends in London and vicinity.

—A committee from the county council is conferring with a committee from the city council re the repairing or renewing of the court house roof.

—Miss Florence Small and Master Willie Le Clare, the two well-known dancers in this city, have been engaged to dance at the M. C. R. picnic at St. Thomas.

—Catherine Stevens, an asylum patient, escaped from that institution on Thursday. She was found wandering around Strathroy yesterday, and was brought back to London and committed to 20 days for vagrancy.

—The \$2 and \$3 rates that Mayor Rumball and Mayor Little secured for Detroit and Toronto Old Boys, respectively, are for two days. They do not cancel the single fare offer that is good from Sunday until Thursday.

—The Women's Christian Association very gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$498.10 from the executors of the late Wm. Robinson, of this city, for the benefit of the Home for Aged Men and the Home for Aged Women.

—Dr. O. J. Cunningham, of this city, who recently graduated with first-class honors from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, and the Chicago College of Dental Surgeons, will open offices in a few days at 666 Dundas street, upstairs.

—Mr. Gerald Smith, an employee of Shoebottom & Co., South London, had one finger badly crushed in a closing door on a car while returning from Port Stanley last night. It was broken in two places and possibly may have to be amputated.

—At the Wednesday night prayer service of the Adelaide Street Baptist church, the pastor announced that the departed soul of a happy and successful business meeting had interviewed Miss Rendell, relative to her resuming the position of organist, which she relinquished a few months ago, and he was pleased to see her again in the city.

—Miss Rendell commences the duties of the position on the coming Sabbath.

—Mr. Patrick Kinsella, one of the most popular employees of the C. P. R. in this city, died yesterday at the family residence, No. 546 Pall Mall street. Mr. Kinsella, who was 24 years old, had been ill for only nine days with appendicitis. His death brings peculiar sorrow to the surviving members of the family, who lost their father only one month ago. The funeral will be held Monday morning to St. Peter's Cathedral.

—Cleveland seems to be the objective point for all excursions this season. Another excursion is planned for Aug. 4, good for three days, under the auspices of the Sons of England "British Oak" Lodge. This announcement being made a few weeks ahead of time will give a good many the opportunity of joining the happy crowd which will be sure to take in this excursion. The fare from London is \$1.50, good until Aug. 6, and it will be a daylight trip both ways.

—On the evening of June 29 a large number of the members of the Methodist church, who were gathered at the home of Mrs. Rose Watson, the wife of the late Mr. Watson, to commence the normal studies in London. After a short musical programme an address was read expressing esteem and appreciation of Miss Mills' services among them for the past two years, and she was presented with several handsome gifts.

—The congregations of St. Andrew's, Adelaide Street Baptist and the Southern Congregational Churches picked up at Port Stanley yesterday. Each church was largely represented. The Congregationalists all dined together. In the afternoon each church carried out a programme of races and sports. Every member of St. Andrew's Church who entered a race was given a prize. The excursionists were nearly all brought back to the city at an early hour in the evening. Quite a number remained over to go on the moonlight excursion, which was most enjoyable.

—The wife of Police Constable Frank Darville, of 425 Central avenue, died this morning at the home of her parents in Alvington, where she went a short time ago on a visit. Her death was quite sudden. Mr. Darville being notified only yesterday at noon of her serious illness. He proceeded to Alvington at once, and was with his wife when she passed away. The funeral will probably take place at Alvington. Mrs. Darville was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Besides her husband, a number of small children survive.

—SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

On Monday morning, July 16, Mr. J. W. Jones, auctioneer, will sell by public auction at the militia stores, this city, certain condemned accounts,

etc., comprising blankets, tents, saddlery, harnesses, and various other articles. On the occasion of the last sale in this city the demand for many of the articles mentioned above was very brisk, the tents especially bringing good prices on account of the excellent condition in which they were. No doubt a large crowd will attend the sale, which will commence at 11 a.m. COMING TO LONDON.

A Stratford dispatch says: Rev. J. T. Kerrin, rector of Trinity Church, Mitchell, has been offered and accepted the parish of All Saints', East London. He will be greatly missed by the members of his church in Mitchell. The church to which he goes is in the midst of a working class congregation, in which kind of work Mr. Kerrin had a long experience in Liverpool, England. The salary is \$400 less than he receives in Mitchell, but the work itself and the possibilities of building up that new district have much attraction for the reverend gentleman.

POLICE COURT.

This morning's session of the police court was a short and unimportant one. Ernest Sims, of West London, who gave himself up yesterday afternoon on hearing that he was wanted on a charge of assaulting and wounding Mrs. Blackwell, was bailed to appear on Friday next. The alleged offense consisted of Sims striking Mrs. Blackwell on the head with a brick. She claims it was intentional, but Sims says it was an accident.

Tilly Kellestine, a woman who has been in jail for some weeks, charged with insanity, was this morning admitted to be sane and was remanded to jail to await the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor.

Three drunks were discharged.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Guy Hamilton, the 13-year-old son of George R. Hamilton, 23 Marley Place, South London, had a narrow escape from death between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, and he is now lying at his home suffering from numerous bruises.

While playing a wheel, and turned from Marley Place to Elmwood avenue, just in front of a rapidly moving line car. In swerving quickly to avoid a collision he was thrown from his seat directly in front of the car. His body passed under the car fender and then rolled off to one side, barely escaping the wheels. He was at once picked up, and medical assistance rendered by Dr. Ferguson, during which he displayed remarkable fortitude. His injuries, while very painful, will probably not be serious or permanent.

PRESENTATION TO DR. WOODBURN.

The following is taken from a Caro, Mich., paper: Monday evening, a large number of the friends of Dr. A. W. Woodburn met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wixom, in a pleasant social gathering, it being the last opportunity the friends would have of showing their goodwill and friendship before the doctor leaves for Madras, India, as a medical missionary. Prof. R. L. Holloway acted as spokesman and presented the doctor with a beautiful gold watch and chain, as a small token of the regard and esteem that they bear toward him. The doctor has contemplated missions for several years, and after graduating from the London (Ont.) University, he had finally made up his mind to enter the field, should the opportunity be given, and a few weeks ago a very urgent call was extended him from the Baptist board of foreign missions, and the invitation was so urgent, and the way so plain, that he consented to go, even at the sacrifice of leaving so many friends at home, and a parting that was continually extending his usefulness and influence in the country. As a Christian gentleman, he will be greatly missed in the church, of which he was a member, but we feel sure that the needs of the foreign field are far greater than that of our home field, and that the very best workers we have should be given to the evangelization of the world in this generation.

NEAR TOGETHER

Death of Capt. Donnelly and His Brother-in-Law Almost at the Same Time.

Kingston, July 14.—Capt. John Donnelly, head of the Donnelly Wrecking Company, who in the last 40 years had done more inland wrecking than any other man alive, died this morning, aged 65. He leaves a widow and seven children.

William Johnston, engineer at the Royal Military College, and brother-in-law of Capt. Donnelly, went to call on the latter yesterday morning. He had just stepped off his bicycle, when he dropped dead. Mr. Johnston died just ten minutes before Capt. Donnelly. A wife and two children survive.

Look at the programme for the Scottish picnic. Better than ever.

HOW THEY "COORT" IN THE NORTH.

[From the London Answers.]

A Glasgow servant girl went home one evening ago with her head wrapped up in

QUEBEC GIVES WARM GREETING

To the Invalid Canadian Soldier Boys

Who Landed From the Parisian Today
—Names of the Heroes—A London Boy in the Party.

[Special to Advertiser per G. N. W.]
Quebec, July 14.—The citizens of Quebec this morning gave a striking proof of their loyalty. Twenty-seven brave soldiers from South Africa, belonging to the first Canadian contingent, arrived by the Parisian and the city tended them a reception such as only this military stronghold can give.

At 8:30 a.m. the steamer Queen, suitably decorated, landed the men at the Queen's wharf. Thousands of people were there and at every point of vantage, to receive them.

Acting-Mayor Ald. Tanguay, on behalf of the citizens of Quebec, and voicing the feelings of all loyal Canadians, presented the men with an address, expressing heartfelt admiration and appreciation of their self-sacrificing and heroic conduct in moments of supreme danger, and best wishes for their future career.

SALUTE BY BLUEJACKETS AND MILITIA.

After the reading of the address, there was a military salute by the militia and the detachments of marines from H. M. S. Indefatigable and H. M. S. Psyche, who were on the wharf as a guard of honor, and enthusiastic cheers by thousands of spectators, the soldiers were asked to enter carriages specially provided for them, but they refused.

PREFERRING TO MARCH

to their headquarters at the citadel. They were accompanied by a guard of 20 civic police, the pro mayor and other members of the reception committee in carriages, the state band, a body guard of blue jackets from H. M. S. Psyche and Indefatigable, the R. C. A. R. C. R. I. and other military bodies.

The streets were crowded and decorated everywhere.

THE HEROES.

The following is a list of the heroes and their ailments:

Sergeant W. Ackhurst, of Halifax, in command.

Corp. Harry G. Heig, of Ottawa, fever.

Corp. F. Norman Ray, of Toronto, fever.

Corp. Joseph Sutton, of Hamilton, wounded in battle at Paardeberg and received a sunstroke at Osonstein.

Pte. J. W. Cartwright, of second contingent, Ontario, fever.

Pte. H. S. Cairns, of Ottawa, fever.

Pte. Herbert Lovell, of New Brunswick, wounded at Paardeberg on Feb. 27.

Pte. Victor F. Marentette, of Windsor, Ont., wounded at Paardeberg.

Pte. George Graham, London, Ont., fever.

Pte. John McLeod, of New Brunswick, fever.

Pte. F. J. McNabb, of Nova Scotia, fever.

Pte. J. R. Ray, of Vancouver, fever.

Pte. Anthony H. Taylor, of Ottawa, fever.

Pte. J. H. Coleman, of Ottawa, wounded at Paardeberg on Feb. 18.

Pte. Robert Harvey, of New Brunswick, fever.

Pte. Joseph Letson, of New Brunswick, wounded in battle.

Pte. Dan Ferguson, of New Brunswick, injured at Belmont.

Pte. Frank Rath, of Halifax, sunstroke.

Pte. George Chapman, of Fredericton, N. B., fever.

Pte. R. Bruce McFarlane, of New Brunswick, wounded at Bloemfontein.

Pte. W. Wendt, of Ottawa, fever.

Pte. J. Hartnett, of Halifax, fever.

Pte. Charles N. Nickel, of Montreal, heart failure.

Pte. J. F. May, of Prince Edward Island, wounded in battle of Paardeberg, Feb. 18.

Pte. F. McInglstrom, of Toronto, fever.

Pte. C. M. Creighton, of New Brunswick, fever.

Pte. M. J. McCarthy, of Prince Edward Island, fever.

T. J. Ferguson, of Ottawa, died Friday afternoon under peculiar circumstances, and Dr. Troy, the attending physician, deemed that an inquest should be held. The matter was laid before the coroner, and he decided that an inquest would be necessary.

WILL STORM THE HEIGHTS

Scotchmen to Take Possession of Port Stanley on Tuesday Next—Everything in Readiness for a Big Day's Outing.

All arrangements for a L. g. day at the lakeside on Tuesday next have been completed, and the committees in charge of the annual Scotch picnic have left nothing undone that will tend to make the affair a success. The picnic is the best ever offered, and on the programme are many decidedly novel events. The Seventh and Pipe bands will be in attendance to enliven the proceedings. The Scotchmen of St. Thomas will be out in force. Trains will leave London at 9 and 10:25 a.m., and 1:15, 2:30, 3:45 and 6:50 p.m. In speaking of the picnic this morning, Mr. J. W. Jones remarked that it would excel all previous outings given by the society in excellence of the entertainment provided. Every convenience will be made for the picnickers.

TERSELY TOLD

Peter Graham, ex-M. P. for East Lambton, is dangerously ill at his home in Hamilton.

An old Ottawa industry, the McKay Milling Company, may leave Ottawa and locate in Prescott.

The colonial cruiser Plover, which went ashore during a dense fog near Codroy, Nfld., has been floated.

Charles R. Westervelt, secretary and treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Newark, N. J., is charged with stealing \$38,000 from the bank.

Blind twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary has been cut.

The steamship Turret Bell, of the Turret Line, running between Montreal and Sydney, N. S., has gone ashore at Byron Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Dr. John A. Amy, of Toronto, has been appointed analyst of the provincial board of health, to succeed Dr. Mackenzie, who was appointed to the staff of the medical faculty of the university.

Hon. Clark Howell, of Atlanta, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, was married on Thursday night at Savannah, Ga., to Miss Anna Comer, daughter of the late Hugh M. Comer, president of the Central Georgia Railroad.

Safe-blowers are again operating in Quebec and its vicinity. A sum of \$1,000 was taken from the safe of Mr. Gerlin, at Les Ecuries, on Wednesday night, and the safe in Mr. Pelletier's store at St. Raymond was blown open.

One of the best-known masters on the lakes, and probably the longest in continuing service, has died at his home in Detroit on Thursday, of a complication of diseases, at the age of 76.

Word has been received at Vancouver, B. C., that five Filipinos have been sentenced to death for mutiny and murder of the officers of a brigantine in the Philippine Islands. One of the convicted men was formerly a lieutenant of Aguinaldo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

James F. Hunt & Sons.

Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. We have New Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions, Brass and Iron Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound. Ticks filled with feathers. Upholstering and repairing. Stoves bought and sold. 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

Michigan Central and New York Central.

The above is the best route, London to New York, the fares being same as other lines. Let Prof. Dorendew point out what to do to preserve it and dress it by means of his very beautiful art special styles in bangs, wavy fronts, switches, etc. Fashion hings on his advice. At Glegg House, London, on Friday, July 20.

Electric Turkish Baths.

Electricity and massage are great purifiers and tonics; given in the Vapor Baths they restore the system to health and strength, after mind and body have become exhausted by fatigue and overwork. The Baths are in the experience of the many who take them.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 12. At. From. La Touraine. Havre. New York. Monmouth. Montreal. Bristol. Lake Huron. Montreal. Liverpool. Ontario. St. John. Liverpool. Earlwood. Antwerp. Montreal. Kline. Hamilton. Newfoundland. New England. Boston. Liverpool. Dresden. Bremen. Baltimore. Thingvall. Copenhagen. New York. Kaiser Frederick. Hamburg. New York. Alster. Genoa. New York. Pretoria. New York. Hamburg. Hecla. New York. Copenhagen. Lake Superior. Father Point. Liverpool.

The July magazine number of The Outlook contains an interesting collection of pictures relating to the present Chinese crisis, including authentic portraits of the young emperor and of Kang Yu Wei, the famous leader of the Chinese Reform party—portraits obtained from Chinese sources and it is believed never before published—an excellent portrait of Mr. Conger, United States minister to China, portraits of Gen. Chaffee the newly appointed American commander in China, Admiral Kempthorne and Capt. McCalla, and also a rare and interesting group portrait of the members of the Chinese foreign office, the Tsung Li Yamen.

\$1 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.

The armament of the Taku forts consisted of very heavy Krupp guns, and the approaches to the forts from the Gulf of Pechili were extremely difficult.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The House Reinstates the Clause Thrown Out by the Senate Re the Quebec Judiciary.

Ottawa, July 13.—By a vote of 68 yeas to 22 nays, giving the handsome majority of 46, the House of Commons this afternoon decided not to concur in the amendment made by the senate to the provincial courts bill, throwing out the section providing for the appointment of three additional judges for the district of Montreal. The senate has now to recede from its untenable position or else grievous injustice will be done to the Province of Quebec. The measure, as will be remembered, not only increased the Quebec judges, but provided for an additional judge in the Yukon and a junior judge for the coast of British Columbia, and created a chief justice in Manitoba. The Legislature of Quebec holds three additional judges to be necessary in that province, and that view is unanimously sustained by the bar of Montreal. More judges are needed in the Montreal district, because the bench at present cannot overtake the business before it, and the administration of justice is thereby impeded. When the bill was before the commons the Conservatives made a dead set upon the Quebec clause of the bill on the pretext that the additional judges were unnecessary. In doing so they not only ignored the opinion of the Montreal bar, but what is more serious, went so far as to attack provincial rights, for under the British North America act the legislature is by law empowered to create judicial courts and to say that judges are necessary, the Dominion being left to vote the necessary salaries and make the appointments. The peculiar thing about the Quebec clause is that it is a French-Canadian Conservative measure, Messrs. Casgrain and Bergeron, were the leaders in the assault upon the bill, and they chose to set their opinions in opposition to the unanimous wish of the Montreal bar. They failed to accomplish their object in the commons, but there were Tory senators willing enough to do their bidding in the senate, and the clause was unceremoniously kicked out. Now the senate must either give way or else the additional judges so urgently required in the Montreal district will not be appointed, and the administration of justice will suffer in consequence. It is possible that the senate may yield when it sees how determined the house is upon the passage of this bill. Even if it does, the Conservative majority in the upper house have placed themselves upon record as willing to tamper with the constitution and trample upon provincial rights, with a view of furthering purely party ends. Liberals at the capital are asking how long this sort of thing is to go on, and longing for the time to come when practical measures for the reform of the senate can be put into operation.

The attention of the house was formally directed to the senate's action by the solicitor-general, who moved that the amendment striking out from the bill the section providing for the appointment of three additional judges be not concurred in. Mr. Fitzpatrick forcibly pointed out that the object of the section struck out of the bill was to comply with the duty imposed upon parliament by the British North America act, and he claimed that the senate by its action had violated the principle of provincial autonomy. He showed the impossibility of changing the judicial system of Quebec, as contended for by the opponents of the bill, and made it clear that the administration of justice in Montreal was suffering severely from the want of judges, but that parliament was constitutionally bound to accede to the demand of the province. Messrs. Dorendew and Macdonald strongly supported the position assumed by the solicitor-general, and protested against any encroachment upon provincial autonomy by the senate. Mr. Bergeron denied that he had had any communication with the upper house, and when this matter was upheld the right of the senate to amend the bill if they choose. Mr. Monet was very indignant at the senate's action. His advice to that body was: "Read the constitution and mind your own business." Mr. Foster tried to show that the question was being used for the purpose of making capital against the senate, and defended the right of the other house to amend the bill which came before it. The speaker spoke in support of the solicitor-general, and insisted that respect should be shown for provincial autonomy. At 6 o'clock the division took place with the result stated.

This morning Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill to amend the policies of fire insurance. He explained that it was not intended to have any further this session than to have the bill printed, so that it would go before the country for consideration.

Replying to Mr. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the election commissioners would determine when they would commence their investigation, and that the government would see that competent solicitors were provided to assist.

Hon. Mr. Fielding today received a cablegram stating that the inscribed stock bill had passed the house of lords. This is the bill to make such amendments in the colonial stock act as will permit English trustees to invest in Canadian securities. The measure has now to pass the imperial house of commons.

"OLD GOULD"

Railway Guard Frankly Expresses His Opinion of the Noted Financier.

Some years ago George Jay Gould and a companion were seen in town one day on the elevated road, and were standing on the platform of the car, Mr. Gould after selecting a cigarette from his case, took a cigarette from his pocket, and then, as if he had a thought, he added with an after-thought, "that I'm not old Gould. You wouldn't have got off so easy. He'd probably have taken all you have and the case as well."

Gould and his friend looked at each other, and then, as if they had a thought, they burst into uncontrollable shrieks of laughter. The guard looked suspiciously first at one then at the other of the laughing pair, and then, apparently coming to the conclusion that he had fathered an unexpectedly witty speech, joined in the mirth, and at intervals said to one or the other, "That's a pretty good crack I made, wasn't it?" "It was," they both assured him. "Manoeuvre Square!" called the guard,

and this being their destination the other man said, "Give me one of your cards, George," which, being done, he pressed it into the hand of the man as he got off the car. The guard said, "Thank you. Come and ride with me again." Then he glanced at the card, and from the brick red of his natural color he turned a pasty mottled white, his jaw worked and seemed to essay spasmodically and in bedraggled effort of the train, drew out of the station.

"It seems like fate," commented the other man, "the tout of the two million or more to whom he could have made that remark without ill effect he should have made it to one of the very few with whom it could work him harm. I hope you won't do anything to him." "Of course I won't," he replied, "he didn't—New York Tribune.

ed upon their way, while the servants mercilessly jibed at the poor countryman, who desisted not in his protestations. Within an hour a terrific storm arose, rain fell in torrents, and wind blew with great violence, and, being without shelter, the king and his lords and ladies and servants were soaked to the skin, and their fine trappings and rich apparel utterly ruined. Crestfallen and in bedraggled garments they put back to the castle with all speed.

The wise man was called before his king and made a sorry mess of his explanation. Of course, he was discharged and narrowly escaped with his neck.

Thereupon the potentate summoned the countryman who had foretold the storm, informed him that he might consider himself duly initiated as imperial wise man, and made the appointment public by special proclamation. The peasant received his appointment in a dazed sort of way, escaped from the royal presence in rather bad form, drew his stipend regularly thereafter, but made no drafts on his occult powers.

One day, some weeks later, the king called the wise man to his chamber, and administered a mild rebuke to him, latter for his failure to prognosticate, asking him incidentally what he supposed he was drawing a fat salary for.

The peasant protested that he could not measure up to such responsibility; that he couldn't prophesy fifteen minutes ahead on the weather or anything else, and then there tendered his resignation to take immediate effect.

"But did you not foretell accurately the terrible storm that drenched the royal party and ruined our trappings and best clothes?" inquired the king.

"Oh, no, mighty king," responded the peasant, "it was not I who foretold the storm; it was the jackass. He it was who by some mysterious gift of discernment is able to foretell the storm, and in token thereof he has a peculiar way of folding back his ears. I merely voiced to your Majesty in words what my faithful jackass expressed to me in his own picturesque and silent way."

Whereupon the countryman's resignation was accepted, the jackass was duly installed as imperial wise man, and the royal decree to this effect was sent forth.

"And would you believe it?" observed President Lincoln, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "as soon as that proclamation became public every jackass in the kingdom wanted an office."

WAS REALLY ALIVE

Two Soldiers Settle a Bet Over a Marvellous Creation.

Two sinewy, stolid, bronzed cavalrymen, both wearing the chevrons and the stars of men who have seen much service in desert plains, stood on the outskirts of the crowd at the White Lot concert the other evening. Each

chewed a blade of grass thoughtfully and studied something staring at his left hip and its right hand clutching the Willie stick in just the fascinating way! It looked as if it were posing for eight-for-a-quarter tinsypes on the board walk, and the only sign of life it gave was when its eyes rolled about in a bizarre doll when the girls passed in review in front of it.

The pair of soldiers chewed their grass and watched it for some time in silence. Then the trooper with the large weather-beaten mustache, turned to his companion, whose countenance seemed to have been drawn fine by the hot winds of the southwest.

"Hey," said the cavalryman with the sunbleached mustache, "what d'ye make of it, bunkie?"

"Pass," said the other, munching his blade of grass and continuing to look thoughtful.

"Think it's alive?"

"Bet you two schooners it's just a dummy, stood there to fool the bunch up some."

"I'll go you just to find out."

"All right, it's a bet. The gold star with the heavy mustache. 'Just wait here and I'll find out.'"

He took up his long, sweeping stride and approached the object of his and his bunkie's curiosity from the rear.

The object still stood in the same position for tinsyping. The tall cavalryman never faltered in his stride. When he reached the object he suddenly clasped it by its sides, where the ribs probably were, and with his stiff fingers he tickled it. The object gave to a number of giggles and gurgles and chorles involuntarily. The soldier released it, and then it turned upon the grinning cavalryman with funny fencibles.

"Thay, look here, you," it said, waving its Willie stick ominously, "what's the meaning of thith, I'd like to know."

The tall soldier's grin deepened.

"Don't you mind, Claude," said the cavalryman, "it's all right. I lose me two beers on you, but it's all right. Me and me bunkie couldn't figure you out just the same way, that's all, and I had to make the play to settle the bet. Say, don't fool with that splintered way," grinning at the object's swishing cane, "or you might get it into your eye. No harm done, eh, Reggie? Well, good-bye."

The tall soldier kissed the tips of his fingers to the little dude, after the manner of the half-breed vaqueros of the Southwest, wheeled and went back to his bunkie.

"I lose out," he said to the other soldier, grinning. "It's alive. Let's hike for the schooners."

Then the pair of bronzed, taperswaisted troopers struck an even gallop across the grass for the gate—Washington Post.

THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

[Chambers' Journal.]

The seal consists of a large mass of sterling silver, measuring about six and one-half inches in diameter by one and a quarter inches in depth or thickness. It is in two parts, both of which are engraved with the same manner of the half-breed vaqueros of the Southwest, wheeled and went back to his bunkie.

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SOME ANCIENT BEQUESTS

Interesting Wills of Long Ago. With Quaker Legacies.

Sheets, Blankets, Pillows and Other Articles of Household Use Mentioned in Old Legal Documents.

(From the Law Times.)

Pupils

of the Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont., are provided with every facility for acquiring correct and practical knowledge of modern business methods. Business and shorthand courses. Our catalogues are free, let us send you one.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

College reopens Sept. 4.

Fine Scotch Flannel Suitings

Worn by the nobbiest dressers in England and New York. They come in various patterns and colors and make an ideal hot weather suit. They are displayed in our window.

O. LABELLE, 373 Richmond St.

Doyle's Liniment.

The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST OR BACK, or whenever a LINIMENT is required. It also cures the worst case of PILES.



London, Ont., May 15, 1899. I have been suffering from rheumatism for years; my right arm was perfectly useless, had to use my other hand to lift it when I wished to change its position. A friend brought me a bottle of Doyle's Liniment—that is about four weeks ago. I consider it one of the greatest remedies known.

(Signed) FRED. M. ALBERT, London, Ont.

The only known Remedy that will cure the Sprained Calf, Joint of a Horse.

Price 60 cents per Bottle. Sample Bottle 25c.

JOHN. W. DOYLE, London, Ont. ywt

Laces, Leather, Shoe Dressings, Shoe Findings.

Headquarters for Western Ontario. Dealers and Importers in shoes, and manufacturers of boot and shoe uppers, etc.

R. F. Lacey & Co., 368 Clarence.

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The Choicest Bread

Made by expert workmen from the best quality flour, in a modern and well-equipped shop. A trial solicited.

DEAN & CO., 547 Hamilton Road.

WAX FINISH AND WEIGHTED BRUSHES

FOR FLOORS.

Now is the time of the year to have your floors polished and refinished. We make a specialty of this work.

H. & C. Colerick, 443 Richmond Street.

FOR HIGH GRADE BICYCLE SUNDRIES and REPAIRS at right prices,

GO TO

HORTON & MANVILLE'S, 231 Dundas. Phone 301.

FITZGERALD and FITZGERALD.

Launderers 171 Dundas street, Fitzgerald Block.

FAIRBAIN

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Opp. City Hall, Upstairs.

A CINCH.

Madge—Marriage is a lottery. Marjorie—But if you look in Bradstreet's you can find out beforehand which are the prizes.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

DO NOT DELAY.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to neutralize the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

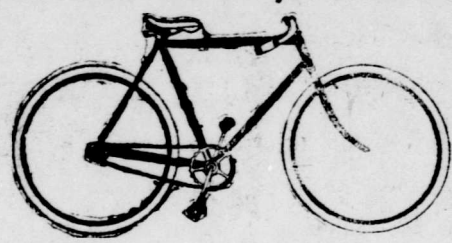
paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper brass.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company,

1900 Columbia Bicycles

REDUCED TO

\$42.00



This is our regular 1900 Columbia Bicycle, and has never been sold for less than \$55 cash. We must have room for fall stock, and offer these wheels below cost to clear them out at once. This is the greatest bargain ever offered in a Bicycle.

Our loss is your gain.

Every wheel guaranteed.

WM. Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas St.

THOSE POPULAR PATTERNS

IN TWEEDS AND FANCY WORSTED SUITINGS ARE HERE. COME IN AND SEE THEM.

SOUTHCOTT'S, Fine Tailors, 321 Richmond Street

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, July 13-3 p.m.—The weather today has been fairly warm, with local showers in Manitoba, and from present indications a cool wave will spread over the province by Sunday. In Ontario it has been fine and warm, and to the eastward from the Ottawa Valley to the Maritime Provinces. While for the most part fair, the weather has been rather unsettled and showers have occurred in some localities. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 54-64; Kamloops, 56-70; Calgary, 50-72; Qu'Appelle, 48-75; Winnipeg, 58-72; Port Arthur, 46-65; Parry Sound, 50-74; Toronto, 52-82; Ottawa, 60-74; Montreal, 62-74; Quebec, 56-68; Halifax, 54-70. Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Friday were: Highest, 78.5°; lowest, 52°. Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 4:45 a.m. and sets at 7:53 p.m. The moon rises at 9:06 p.m., and sets at 7:23 a.m.

BREAD

The kind baked in our establishment is perfection. The best of material, cooked in modern ovens and handled by expert workmen.

JOHNSTON BROS.

Telephone 218.

A BROKEN RING—

A LOST GEM—

A MISSING LINK—

anything in jewelry "almost worn out" can be repaired and made like new—that is what we are here for. Mail them to us.

Thos. Gilleen,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,

402 RICHMOND STREET.

Phone 303.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.



The Summer Vacation.

Subscribers leaving the city to enjoy their summer holidays can have the Daily Advertiser regularly mailed to their address without extra expense.

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Company E of the 7th Regiment are practicing at the cove this afternoon.

—Miss May Paddell, of Sarnia, is visiting Miss Parkinson, 429 Pall Mall street.

—Miss Blanche Parr, of Brigidon, is on a month's visit with friends in London.

—Mrs. Grover and son Fred, city, are visiting at the Brunswick House, Wingham.

—Miss Datzner, of this city, is visiting Mrs. Guppy, 65 Ouellette avenue, Windsor.

—Mrs. Alfred Bayly, of South London, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Penhale, at Exeter.

—Miss Katherine Welsh, of Port Huron, is making a three weeks' visit with friends in this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wanless, of East London, left last evening on a two weeks' trip to Moline, Ill.

—The fire department were called out again last night to Scarrow's "dumpy" on Dundas street, West London.

—Mrs. John Weid and children left yesterday for Kingston to spend a couple of months with her parents.

—Mr. and Mrs. William McCully, of this city, were visiting Mrs. McCully's cousin, Mrs. H. B. Elliott, at Wingham, this week.

—Mrs. Dr. English and sons left on Thursday for Fort William, where they will visit Mrs. English's sister, Mrs. Birdsall.

—Rev. Provost Watkins, M.A., of the Western University, who is visiting in Bayfield, last Sunday assisted Rev. E. Jennings in his sacerdotal duties and will do so tomorrow.

—Col. Holmes, D. O. C., will visit Windsor in a few days to inspect the plans of the new drill hall. He will also take a look at the new rifle range established at Clapp's farm in Tecumseh.

Business Men's Dinners.

Served every day in the prompt way that's so pleasing to those in a hurry. All the season's delicacies. The coolest place to dine in London.

PALACE CAFE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

CORRECT TIME

Is sometimes a matter of great importance. A watch that doesn't tell the correct time is quite as useless as no watch at all. If your watch shows an inclination to be eccentric or unsteady in its habits, bring it to us, it wants some attention. We will put it in shape at very little cost.

WARD, The Jeweler,

371 RICHMOND STREET.

—Harmony Shrimpton, of Detroit, has been granted a divorce from her husband Henry H. Shrimpton, of this city, on the ground of cruelty. Judge Hosmer's decree gives Mrs. Shrimpton custody of their two children.

—Dr. Sowerby is down for a practical discussion of the events of a day on Sunday evening. One day and every day, time and eternity will be discussed. Every man will find himself an interested party in these stirring times.

—The following Londoners left yesterday to take in the Mackinac trip on the Germanic: Dr. McCallum, the Misses McCallum, Wm. Pope, Miss Bucke, Mrs. Bucke, the Misses Fleming, the Misses Tuck, Mrs. (Capt.) Wilson, Wm. Kelly and A. Brock.

—Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, who addressed the General Assembly in Halifax recently on his work among the gold miners on the Tselin and Tel-e-graph Trail, speaks tomorrow morning in Knox Church, and in the evening in First Presbyterian Church.

—Dr. Hodge, of this city, read a paper on consumption, its cure, treatment and prevention at the regular meeting of the Lambton Medical Association, held in Sarnia, On Wednesday. The paper was followed by a thorough discussion of the subject.

—The contract for the granolithic sidewalks on Main street was let at a special meeting of the council on Monday evening. The contract was awarded to P. L. Maden & Co., of London, who have had considerable experience in this line, and have the reputation of doing first-class work.—Watford Guide-Advocate.

—The annual provincial convention of the Dominion Alliance will be held at Toronto, beginning Tuesday, July 17, at 9 a.m. A number of delegates from this city will be in attendance. Single fare rates have been secured on all railway lines. The gathering will be of unusual interest and importance.

WILL WORK 'TIL SUNDAY.

Tomorrow a large force of men will be busy tearing up and relaying the tracks in the G. T. R. yard eastward from the station to East London. The following Sunday the street railway crossing at Richmond street and the yard west to the river will be proceeded with in a similar manner. Owing to the heavy traffic all week, Sunday is the only day that this work can be done without incurring delay and danger to transportation.

THEIR ANNUAL OUTING.

The Wellington Street Methodist Church Sunday school picked up at Port Stanley Thursday. The features of the day's enjoyment were the three games of baseball after dinner. Players lined up as follows: First game, mostly married men—J. A. Croden (captain), Rev. R. D. Hamilton, E. Fleming, J. Rook, J. W. T. Park, H. Fox, J. Cox, R. Gray, W. Dickenson, R. C. Toon, Wm. Jeffrey (captain), H. R. McDonald, W. Weir, J. Herrick, J. Luney, Mr. Nixon, A. Davis, T. Snell, Chas. Ayers, Arthur Gorman. The features of this game were the three-base drive by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, a double play by Messrs. Gorman and Jeffrey, and H. Ruthven McDonald's pitching. Capt. Jeffrey's won by a score of 7 to 5. W. Adams umpired to the satisfaction of all. The second game was played between a picked nine from Wellington Street Sunday school and the Sparta baseball club, Wellington Street Sunday school—W. Adams, C. Ayers, A. Gorman, B. Graham, H. Wand, J. Hutton, W. Jeffrey, H. Luney, C. Phipps. Sparta—Messrs. Henderson, Phillips, Martin, F. Henderson, Harvey, Linton, Ackles, Roberts and Yeo. It resulted in favor of Sparta; score, 6 to 4, seven innings. H. R. McDonald umpire. Third game—Sunday school boys vs. picked nine; Sunday school, C. Lang, P. Williams, J. Gilmore, W. Craig, W. Powell, H. Luney, J. Yelland, J. Hutton, C. Shears; picked nine, H. Wand, B. Graham, J. Simmons, J. Stewart, E. Atkinson, W. Bartlett, W. H. Grenfell, C. P. LeSueur and M. Tierney. This resulted in favor of the Sunday school boys by a score of 9 to 6 in five innings. J. A. Croden umpired. At 5 p.m. Mr. Jeffrey, super-

R. E. KENZIE

the grocer, is sole agent for Port Stanley for the Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Company's Breads. Give him a call. Delivered daily.

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Immense Reduction on Regular Prices.

All NEW FOOTWEAR, and the very best manufactured.

Must be sold preparatory to moving into larger premises.

A rare opportunity to purchase Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., at extraordinary low prices.

Men's Box Calf Congress, regular \$2.75, now.....\$2.00

Men's Dongola Bals., regular \$1.50, now.....\$1.00

Women's 2 Buttoned Oxfords, tan, vesting top, regular \$2, now.....\$1.00

Women's Chocolate Bals., regular \$2.00, now.....\$1.25

Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, regular \$1.50 line, now.....\$1.00

Boys' Grain Bals., heavy soles, regular \$1.35, now.....95c

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Always the Best at the Price.

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143 Dundas St.

FRANK A. BROWN.

Intendent of the Sunday school, opened the annual harvest of candy for the infant and primary classes. After the singing of hymns, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Geo. Jackson, Jessie Taylor and Mrs. Case distributed the candy to the children. In the evening Capt. McKay ran a moonlight excursion, with the Urania, from 7:45 to 9:30, which a crowd of over 200 enjoyed very much, and all arrived home without any accident and as good time thanks to the L. E. and D. R. R., and the committee in charge of the picnic, Messrs. R. D. Hamilton, Fleming, Jackson, Adams, Gray and Davis.

THE GROWING POPULARITY

Of London's Lovely Riverside Park—Excellent Attraction Provided for Park Visitors Next Week.

It is a gratifying fact that Springbank Park is daily becoming more popular as a place of resort with the citizens of London. Probably never before have the people of this city so realized and taken advantage of the inestimable boon they possess in the lovely river park as they are doing at the present time. Hundreds of little parties may be seen daily on the old-fashioned path leading from the city to the river, and many a family party is seen on the way to Springbank to pass a pleasurable afternoon and evening. In the evening the electric cars are crowded to their utmost capacity by the thousands who seek the fresh breezes and purer air of the park and the river-side to escape from the city's closeness. Not a little of the enjoyment to be found at Springbank is due to the efforts of the London Street Railway to provide entertainment for the park visitors, and their efforts are meeting with well-deserved appreciation. All next week the moving pictures of the Passion Play will be shown nightly. The pictures will be seen by all, as they are at once entertaining, elevating and instructive. Springbank should be well patronized next week.

THEY SECURED GOOD RATES

For the London Old Boys' Reunion—Visit of Mayor Rumball and Ex-Mayor Little to Montreal Was Not in Vain.

Mayor Rumball and ex-Mayor Little, who went to Montreal early in the week to interview the managements of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways with a view to securing favorable rates to London for the Old Boys' reunion on Aug. 6, 7 and 8, returned last night. They reported having secured reasonable rates, which should be satisfactory to the Old Boys' Associations. The delegation asked for a \$2 rate from Toronto and Detroit, good for three days, but this the companies refused. They granted a \$2 rate, good for Aug. 6 and 7, with a rate of \$3 40 good from Sunday, Aug. 5, to Wednesday, Aug. 8, both days inclusive. The Toronto Association may, however, add 30 cents to each ticket to defray heavy expenses they are incurring. All other Old Boys' Associations in Ontario are to secure a proportionate rate.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE

Meeting of the Ontario Brethren in This City Next Week—Some 800 Delegates Coming.

The 45th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, will be held in the city hall next Wednesday and Thursday. As London is the center of the district in which is the bulk of the Masonic population, comprising grand lodge, it is anticipated that every lodge in Western Ontario will send one or more delegates. These representatives will be the leading professional and business men of Ontario, whose good opinion of the city is worth having and this, together with the well-known hospitality of the London brethren, will assure all efforts being made to make their visit pleasant. There will be 800 or more delegates. In order that reports and other business may be ready for the grand lodge, the board of general purposes will meet on Monday and will hold daily sessions. As this is the year for electing new officers, more than ordinary interest is being taken in the sessions by the craftsmen. It is a foregone conclusion that R. W. Bro. R. B. Hungerford, of this city, will succeed Grand Master Malone, whose two years' term has been noteworthy for its harmonious and progressive character. The election of the new deputy grand master will be watched with unusual interest. Those who are seeking the honor are R. W. Bro. James H. Burritt, Q.C., of Pembroke; R. W. Bro. John E. Harding (Judge), of Lindsay, and Benjamin Allen, of Toronto. Many craftsmen believe that the first named will be successful. He was second to Bro. Hungerford two years ago. Bro. Harding's name was put up against Bro. Hungerford's last year and the year before, probably to give him precedence for the position. The zeal and activity that he has shown in his occupancy of other offices is considered by many as a strong claim upon the suffrages

Summer Costumes Like Summer Flowers

"Things that are made to fade and fall away, Ere they have blossomed for a few short hours."

That is what you usually get when you purchase ready to wear hot weather clothing. Matters are totally different at the

Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

Our lightest summer garments are made up as stylishly and substantially as our heavy winter goods. We can guarantee, what you will get with no other similar garments,

Coolness, Comfort and Durability.

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"Cacoon" or "Noat" Silk is the pure and unadulterated product of the silk worm.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is made up of one hundred perfect strands of this pure silk.

Each strand is tested and proven as to strength, uniformity of size and freedom from flaws or knots, by a machine that cannot make a mistake.

Corticelli Sewing Silk is dependable silk.

Sold Everywhere.

DIED BY POISONING

Inquest on Body of Wm. Bates, Who Is Supposed to Have Taken Paris Green—Traces of Poison Found—Bates' Wife Now in the Hospital.

William Bates, who was taken to Victoria Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from an evidently self-administered dose of poison, died about 2:30 without making any statement.

Mrs. Bates, wife of the dead man, was also removed to the hospital in order that she might have the attention necessary to her. She is suffering from an injury to one of her limbs, sustained some time ago.

Coroner Ferguson was notified of Bates' death, and he decided that an inquest was necessary. The following jury was empanelled: John Fletcher (foreman), Frederick George, George M. Grimmond, Ames Blackwell, A. E. Gardner, William Kernath, Frank Clappitt, Fred Boyd, William Wilson, A. Bremner, A. J. Taylor, Reginald Christian, Robert Northgreaves, Wm. Horner and Frank Blackwell. The inquest was proceeded with at the hospital last night.

After the body had been viewed, Superintendent Dr. Balfour testified to having questioned Bates when brought to the hospital, but elicited no information from him. He also found a package of paris green in the pocket of Bates' coat. Bates was then fully conscious. Dr. Balfour performed the postmortem on the body, and found traces of paris green in the stomach and bowels.

The evidence of Dr. Elliott and Nurse Dutton corroborated that of Dr. Balfour.

Mrs. Bates was examined at her bedside. She said her husband had been worrying for some time over lack of work. Three weeks ago he said he was tired of life, and meant to do away with himself. Their married life she said, had been as happy as their poverty permitted. She did not know of any paris green being in their house, and as they had no garden her husband could only have procured it to do himself harm.

The inquest will be resumed at the police station next Tuesday night.

Freezing Weather in July.

Would cause great discomfort and loss, but fortunately it is seldom known. A vast amount of misery is caused at this season, however, by impoverished blood, poor appetite and general debility. These conditions may be remedied by enriching the blood and toning the stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine seems to put new life into the whole physical system, simply because of its wonderful power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, create the appetite and invigorate the digestive functions. We advise you to get a bottle and try it if you are not feeling just right. It will do you more good than a six week vacation. It is the best medicine money can buy.

"Illustrated London,"

ONTARIO, CANADA.

Revised edition nearly completed, and will be issued in September. The work has been enlarged and the history of our beautiful city brought up to date. It will contain additional fine engravings of old and modern views and be a complete album of our beautiful city from the pioneer period to the present time. Thousands of dollars have been expended on its production, and no expense spared in keeping up the high character of the work. The book is free from advertising.

It has been endorsed by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Lord Mayor of London, the City Council, the London Board of Trade, the city papers and press of both continents.

Only a limited number will be printed, and those desiring copies should order now.

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Can think clearly

when you eat

Grape-Nuts

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Brain Food

LINCOLNSHIRE'S HEAVY LOSSES

In the Recent Engagement at
Nitra's Nek.

Casualties Include Half of Their Officers—Col. Roberts Wounded and a Prisoner—Boers in Khaki.

London, Saturday, July 14, 4:30 a.m.—Lord Roberts has sent nothing further concerning the Nitra's Nek affair. Pretoria dispatches, however, show that the Lincolns have lost half of their officers, including Col. Roberts, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Stragglers continue to arrive at the camp, but few further details can be gathered. The British fought stubbornly until nightfall, when the cavalry turned their horses loose. The Boer report of the engagement places the British casualties at over 200.

BOERS IN KHAKI.
In the Dextersport affair, mentioned in Lord Roberts' dispatch, the men in the front rank of the Boers wore khaki uniforms and helmets, and the Dragoons passed them unsuspectingly, under the impression that they were Huns. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened a heavy fire when the Dragoons were within 400 yards.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley, on June 26, when they surprised a picket of 25 men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, 18 of whom were killed or wounded.

STEYN WITH DEWEET.
British prisoners, who have escaped to Koonstad, report that General Dewet's force of 10,000 men, with ten guns, expelled from Bethlehem by Gen. Clements and Gen. Paget, have taken up a strong position 16 miles to the southward in the hills near Rietfontein. President Steyn is reported to be with them.

AT REITFONTEIN.
Pretoria, July 13.—Colonel Mahon, reinforced by General French's brigade, yesterday took all the positions held by the Boers in the neighborhood of Rietfontein. A number of Boer dead were found. The British casualties were trifling.

CANADIANS WIN.
Pretoria, July 13.—Generals Hutton and Mahon had four days' fighting southeast of Pretoria, resulting in the defeat of Erasmus' command with considerable loss.

CLERY'S MEN.
London, July 13.—A dispatch, dated Witpoort, Transvaal, July 13, says: General Clery's column, which has moved easterly, is now encamped here. During the march the mounted infantry engaged 200 Boers, shelling a ridge occupied by the burghers. It is anticipated that this movement will clear the country from Sanderton to Heidelberg, as the troops found but one remaining laager, from which the Boers retired hurriedly.

VICTOR MARENTEITE.
Windsor, Ont., July 13.—Windsor will soon have another patriotic demonstration. Victor E. Marentette, a Boer soldier who served in the Boer war, is expected to arrive home Tuesday and preparations are being made to give him a hero's welcome.

Marentette was shot in the left arm at the battle of Paardeberg, and was invalided to an English hospital. He has been in condition for service for several weeks, but as the war is about over it was decided to send him home. Arrangements are being made to have the local companies of the Essex Fusiliers and the battalion band meet the returning soldier at the depot and escort him in triumph through the streets. It is expected he will hold an informal reception at his home in the evening, to which a general invitation will be issued.

Half of the money collected for Windsor soldiers in South Africa will be deposited in the bank to be distributed when the soldiers return home.

BOB AND HARRY YOUNG.
Toronto, July 13.—A letter from Bob and Harry Young, of Congary, Co. of the Royal Canadians, tells how the close bond of affection between them saved one of their lives in a recent action. They have always gone into battle side by side, and one day a stranger who did not know of this got in between them. On hearing that they were brothers he gladly agreed to change his position in the line, and a moment after he did so a bullet struck him, killing him instead of Pte. Young.

HOME-COMERS.
Father Point, Que., July 13.—The friends of the contingent returning from South Africa per steamship Parisian, on the steamer passing here, signaled them: "Brave boys! Welcome home!" To which they signaled back: "Thanks!" The names of those on board are: S. J. T. Hardy, W. Ackhurst, Corp. Harry G. Haig, Norman Rae, Corp. Joseph Sutton, Ptes. John W. Cartwright, Joseph H. S. Cairns, George Chapman, R. Bruce.

IS BABY CUTTING TEETH?
Watch him carefully.—On the first indication of Diarrhoea give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Hot weather comes hard on babies, especially those cutting teeth. The little form soon wastes and fades away when diarrhoea or cholera infantum seizes upon it.

As you love your child, mother, and wish to save his life, give him Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is no other remedy so safe to give to children and none so effective. Mrs. Chas. Smith, Shovel Lake, Man., says: "I think Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best medicine that was ever made for diarrhoea, dysentery and summer complaint. It is the best thing I have given when they are teething. I have always used it in our own family and it has never yet failed."

MacFarlane, William Wendt, John W. Hartnett, Charles R. Nickle, J. Fred Way, Herbert Learitt, Victor F. Marentette, George J. Graham, John MacLeod, Frank J. MacNab, John K. Rae, Anthony H. Taylor, D. A. MacNab, Robie Harvey, Joseph Lefson, Daniel Ferguson, Frank W. Sprague, Frank Batt Strong, Fred W. Igelstern, Crandell M. Creighton, Michael J. McCarthy.

SENSATION IN GAY PARÉE

Alleged Plot to Fire the Champs
Elysees Palace.

Row in Belfast—Attempt to Destroy an Orange Arch.

The Bisley Shooting—Irish Wins the
Elcho Shield—Canadian Scores.

A PARIS SENSATION.

Paris, July 14.—Inquiries are being made into what may possibly turn out to have been a serious attempt to destroy the Grand Palace of the Champs Elysees on Wednesday night. A watchman of the cells, which were filled with packing cases and a large quantity of other inflammable material, overheard a conversation between two men, leading him to believe that a plot was on foot to set fire to the building. The police believed the men were left by workmen when they excavated the foundations of the building, or were hidden by thieves, who intended to recover them later. The feeling in other quarters, however, is that a plot existed to burn the palace, and a connection is made between the discovery and the recent fire at the Chateau d'Eau, which investigations showed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BREEZE IN BELFAST.

Belfast, July 14.—A row occurred here this evening, when a party of Nationalists tried to demolish the Orange triumphal arch. The attempt was followed by a fight, in the course of which the women tore up paving-stones and handed them to the constables. The police charged the rioters and dispersed them. A sergeant and several constables were severely injured.

THE ENDEAVORERS.

London, July 14.—The delay in the arrival of 700 American Christian Endeavorers in London necessitates alterations in the elaborate programme for the Sunday services. In the meantime the Christian Endeavorers from America are everywhere prominent. Among the leaders in yesterday's services were Rev. H. Elliott, Rev. John P. Plender, and Rev. Herbert A. White, of the United States, and Rev. T. W. Wilson, of Canada.

REPORT ON CUBA.

London, July 14.—The report of the British consul in Cuba for 1899 says that while the first year of American rule disappointed Americans as well as Cubans and failed to realize expectations in the way of a great revival of trade and needed public works, the second year has worked out more satisfactorily. The United States officials in Cuba say that no responsibility for the non-fulfillment of the expectations attaches to them. So far as their authority allowed they have worked honestly and in good faith in what they conceived to be the best interests of the islands. The consul indorses the reports of Gens. Brooke, Ludlow and Fitzhugh Lee, in which they point out that until a settled government should be established, capital would continue to hold aloof.

Referring to the complications and business confusion arising from the use of two kinds of money, the relative value of which daily fluctuates, the consul says: "It is incredible that such a system should actually be in use today in a civilized country controlled by the government of so eminently practical a people as the Americans."

The consul pays a tribute to the sanitary work of the United States authorities, resending in a remarkable diminution of mortality from yellow fever, and advises the establishment of direct steamship communication between Great Britain and Cuba, in spite of previous failures in this direction. In conclusion the consul remarks: "The losses in Cuba during the insurrection and war were more serious than generally thought, and the rehabilitation of the island, the rehabilitation of the industries will be a very lengthy if not impossible task."

CABLE NOTES.

The Paris municipal council Thursday annulled the action of the council last year in voting to grant gratuitously a site worth 400,000 francs for an American national insurance on the ground that such a gift would be antagonistic to the interests of French artists.

The commercial treaty between the United States and Italy, first ratified by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, is made under the section of the Dingley act providing for reciprocal trade treaties.

OVER THE BORDER.
New York, July 13.—If the great increase in failures to \$100,570,124 in the first half of 1900, against \$49,954,951 last year, and especially to \$43,393,079 in the second quarter, against \$21,695,635 last year, gave no occasion for diligent search, failure returns would be worth nothing. But the fact that 29 banking failures for \$2,832,682, against 31 last year for \$7,501,723, accounted for much of the difference; that 265 brokerage and real estate failures for \$22,122,346, against 145 last year for only \$2,238,215, accounted for another part, and that in building and lumber working and trade other large failures distinctly connected with those in real estate explain much more of the difference between manufacturing and trading failures last year and this. Real estate has been more rapid change toward normal prices than of late, and yet July failures thus far show not one of \$100,000 or more except in real estate, lumber and cycles or automobiles.

During the first few manufacturing failures for \$262,973 and trading failures averaging hardly \$5,000 each.

Wool is growing weaker and is even offered by some western holders at prices which were refused not long ago, but the mills do not yet know what goods they will be able to sell, and from a temporary idleness there seems for some no escape. Prices of shoes are not notably lower, but a proportion of the makers appear disposed to make concessions already mentioned as frequent. Leather grows weaker in tone, though kid has held steadily, owing to decreased production. If the country can get out of a crop officially called 547,000,000 bushels all it wants for food and seed and 200,000 bushels for export, with considerable left over in sight, it is the easy inference that anxiety is needless.

Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States, against 189 last year and 26 in Canada, against 24 last year.

UNDER THE OLD FLAG.
Victoria, B. C., July 14.—The steamer Miowera, from Sydney, brings the story of the planting of the British flag on New or Savage Island, by H. M. S. Porpoise, in June. The island is situated 300 miles northeast of the Tonga group, exports tons of copra annually, and has a fertile soil. The Miowera also has news of the reappearance of Falcon Island, which disappeared in 1838, supposedly from the action of a submarine volcano, and now stands on the waters in the form of a whale's back.

Reminiscences.

To the Editor:

Sir,—This month has begun with unfavorable heat and thunderstorms, so much that it began to be oppressive and many lost their lives by lightning, both man and beast. 'Tis but an echo of the third angel's message, wherein the people are proved on their knees, considering reasoning capacities, whether they still abide between two opinions as regards serving God in truth, they having falsified themselves by observing the inventive ingenuity of man. Such as the science evolved as Christianity emanating from their own inconsiderate reasoning powers with the avowed belief that they can heal thereby. Also the spiritualists, who pretend to bring the dead to life by a medium acting in concert between the living and the dead, and other communities who hold up the precepts and traditions of men who dwell in the vortex of imperturbable gravity, without the hallowing influence of sanctification and redemption, and thereby lose the true effects of the gospel administration. Christ Jesus preached the commonwealth of the true Israel of God, whereby all true believers whose hearts are disclaimed by the Holy Spirit should be the Israel of God sealed unto the day of redemption, to wit, as some term it, the millennium year, but as the Bible terms it, the everlasting habitations. Man termed them mansions in heaven, so at the present there's many a benighted soul that will not reach that happy, blissful place, however confidently they may dwell upon it, as it's not in their reserve to give or take. There's a saying that there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and it is even so between them and their Bible studies, and in that case, while they are away from the altar, their spiritual maker, as they cannot attain to that spiritual essence which a due observer attains to. As it is written, "If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness"; and how great is that darkness. Therefore it behooves every hungering and thirsting child of God to get themselves out of the rut of the past, and to be easily led, that they may analyze certain passages of Scripture and consider they are just as he thinks; but when he compares them with other passages he finds a great difference from the opinions he held, and consequently he is what is termed at sea, unless he receives the Holy Spirit's directions. There is the labor chiefly without any study of God's law, and their going into the spirit and their worshiping him in spirit and in truth. Like many others in their different denominations, they are swayed with an innate desire to gain their troubled ends, and don't consider how they themselves to the detriment of Light, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning, and who has described himself emphatically as their Heavenly Father, and that he is able to do as much more than we can do for our children; and the creature who deserts him, and in that case denies his omnipotence. As it is with the poor, so it is with the rich, and on this disparity God sits in judgment. No wonder we have fire and wars and all sorts of incredible happenings, for it is written in the Psalms "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all nations that forget God." Science cannot revive memory, like unto the God above, whom we should serve. Therefore, when memory is lost, other happenings take place, no matter what kind of destruction it amounts to. So mankind, in their inconsiderateness of heaven, and their loss of government, cannot reciprocate divine assurance, or even insurance, for their safety; for there's justice and mercy hand in hand together, reviewing the faults as well as the order of his children. Some have faith more or less; but if they do not keep the commandments of God they are lost to common sense and reason, and as it were, cast themselves into the bottomless pit of despair. Where very few ever get out through the blood of the Lamb that was slain. Many get into a badly incoherent trouble, from which it is a rare point to extricate themselves. A desire to do that which is right is never or scarcely ever entertained by them, as they seem to have lost all sense of right, and are consequently, as the Psalms declare, compared to the beasts that perish. May there be an awakening of the sleeping souls, like unto the breezes that come among the trees, that those dead souls may live, is, Mr. Editor, the prayer of your humble servant,
T. C. THORNHILL.

At Bisley.

IRELAND AHEAD—GOOD CANADIAN SCORES.

London, July 14.—Ireland won the Elcho Shield at Bisley yesterday with a score of 1,527. England scored 1,518 and Scotland 1,505.

Corp. Cole, of the Dorsets, won the tie with Musketry Instructor Wallingford for the first prize in the Prince of Wales' competition.

Among the unfinished competitions, Dr. R. Sayer, the American revolver shot, distinguished himself by making the highest possible scores, with a Colt, at 20 yards.

In the Barlow match, in which the Canadians participated, Staff-Sgt. J. C. Carruthers, of the 4th Hussars, took 15th place, getting 41; Lieut. W. J. Graham, 7th Battalion, 90th place, 21; Capt. A. T. Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own, 103rd place, 21; Pte. G. Milligan, 14th P. W. O. R., 35th place, 23; Lieut. W. A. McCrimmon, 7th Fusiliers, 106th place, 21; Lieut. A. Smith, 55th Batt., 15th place, 21.

BULLSEYE AT EVERY SHOT.
Gunner A. Fleming, of the 5th Royal Canadian Artillery, made a bullseye with every shot in the Premier, seven shots at 600 yards. Pte. Bayles, a member of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, though not a member of the Canadian team, took part in the Premier competition, concluding with a score of 34.

In the Burt match he made 45 points. Lieut. H. C. Blair, of the 78th, in this contest, was credited with 47 points and Lieut. John Ogg, of the 13th Field Artillery, with 45. The Burt is open to all comers, and closes on Monday. The distance is 800 yards, 10 shots being allowed.

Lieut. A. A. Smith, though his score ranked with some of those who won money in the Prince of Wales' match, counted out. Lieut. H. C. Blair scored 47 points and Lieut. Ogg 45, in the Eandoo match. It is open to all comers, and competition will take place every day until the 20th. The distance is 900 yards, and with ten shots.

The team rested yesterday, for today will be a busy day.

Legal Notices.

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John M. Moore, 224 Dundas street. FREDERICK HENRY MOHRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 215 Dundas street. H. C. McBride, F. W. Farncombe, H. S. C. E.

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A FAKEFUL... DIAMOND

CHAPTER I.

Mark! What is the meaning of those merry, rollicking sounds that come swelling out upon the soft summer air, and thrilling each passer-by with sympathy and delight?

They are the merriest sounds in all the world, the musical laughter and glad voices of innocent, happy children—the silvery tones of charming, light-hearted, little girls, mingled with the merrily, but not less enjoyable, shouts of strong, lusty boys.

They proceed from the grounds of an elegant estate, situated in the suburbs of a large city, where a jovial company of little folks, with their parents, aunts, uncles and other acquaintances of various kinds, are giving heart and soul to the business of getting all the sport possible out of the occasion.

It was the birthday of little Margaret Houghton, who was the only child and pet of Wallace Houghton, Esquire, a retired and wealthy merchant of the city of Boston.

Ten summers had come and gone, since a beautiful, little daughter had come to gladden this home of wealth and luxury, while every anniversary had been celebrated with feasting, gifts, and merry-making.

Today, as the little miss completed her first decade, the fond parents had made greater efforts than ever before to contribute to the happiness of their darling.

A fine large tent had been erected upon the lawn before the house, and from the tall pole that rose from its center, a beautiful silken flag waved gracefully to and fro on the summer breeze, while, besides the games within, everything which would possibly serve to interest or amuse a child, had been collected within it for that purpose.

The company, of course, was a very select one. Only exceptional children had been bidden to the birthday feast, which, being interpreted, means only such as had been born to an exalted position of life and in an atmosphere of cultured and genteel society. The petted idol of the millionaire must not come in contact with common clay; she must be surrounded only by influences as would tend to refine and preserve the aristocratic and aesthetic principles which had always governed her life.

So the Chesters, Huntingtons, Carrolls and other scions of the fashionable world had received their perfumed notes bidding them to the merry-making, and all mortals who were so unfortunate as to occupy an ordinary place in life were rigidly excluded.

But the little ones, as yet comparatively indifferent to the shackles of the fashionable little world of which they were to become later slaves, appeared to be enjoying themselves very much after the manner of the "vulgar herd."

They shouted as lustily as the raggedest and most neglected street gamins in the city. They laughed as merrily and heartily as the humblest peasants. They romped like a troop of young Indians, and stuffed themselves with good things like veritable gluttons and beggars.

Yet it was a pretty sight—these sweet little maidens, clad in their dainty robes, decked with bright, floating ribbons, with their merry, gleaming eyes, rosy cheeks and smiling lips, tripping lightly hither and thither, and followed by their eager, honest-looking young knights, the pride of many a fond father's heart, and who, even at that innocent age, were amusingly aping the gallantry of their elders.

One cannot behold anything more delightful than a company of happy children gathered around a temptingly spread table, with their bright, eager faces, their expectant eyes, as they rove hither and thither, making one of themselves again, child, with the keen appetite of youth.

Every good thing of which children are so fond had been provided for little Miss Margaret's guests.

There were great, luscious strawberries, the first of the season, piled high and red in glittering cutglass fruit-dishes. There were little cakes and big cakes, and the birthday cake, with its pretty devices in frosting; there were bonbons and confectionery of all kinds; and last, but not of least importance, there was plenty of ice cream in tempting cones of pink and yellow, and, to crown the simple feast of which made the little folks' mouths water.

How they did enjoy it all, every one of them! And how they made those good things disappear!

Oh! the marvelous capacity of healthy, childish stomachs! And then, after all this, there was brought upon the board, with many smiles and an air of much mystery, a huge silver punch-bowl, filled to the brim with a strange-looking mixture, and decorated with tiny flags and wax candles—ten of each—the exact number of pretty Margaret Houghton's birthdays.

"Mamma, what is that?" cried the child, regarding the mysterious compound curiously with her great blue eyes.

"That, my darling, is a sawdust pudding," replied the lady, her face dimpling with amusement.

A shout of laughter and derision went up from the company about the table. What mockery was this that would seek to tempt their startled desires with chips of wood and dust from the woodman's saw?

But if it did not appeal to their appetites, it certainly did to their curiosity, and the mirth subsided while the little ones sat still and awaited further developments with an eagerness there was no mistaking.

First the decorations were distributed—a flag to each, had a candle to the maidens—after which a servant appeared to serve the extraordinary contents of the huge punch-bowl.

A ladle was dipped into it, and a mass of clean, creamy sawdust was removed to a plate, when out rolled a ball of spottiest cotton about the size of an apple.

Each child was served in this way, and then the fun began.

With much laughter and jest, the cotton balls were dissected, and each was found to contain some pretty gift for its happy possessor to take away as a souvenir of the delightful occasion.

French bonbons were then distributed, and the children, with their eyes wide open, and their heads bowed, after which a procession was formed, and they marched forth into the grounds again, as grotesque and ludicrous a troop as ever ran riot over a gentleman's premises.

Margaret Houghton led the mirthful train down the broad, circular avenue to the massive front gates which shut her father's elegant estates away from the common world without.

But just here something attracted her attention which was to leave its impression upon her whole after-life.

A boy of perhaps ten years, was standing outside the massive structure—a veritable little street gamin, barefooted, soiled and ily clad, his hat, from which the brim was half-crazed away, pushed back from his flushed and heated face, thus revealing masses of curling brown hair tying in moist rings upon his forehead, while his great wild-

ful dark eyes were peering in between the bars of the gate at the group of happy children in their comical caps and holiday attire, with a look of longing and heart-hunger pining to behold.

The expression of his countenance betrayed that he felt the difference between himself and these beings of "finer mold," who were shut away from him within those sacred precincts; the grateful look about his mouth, a sort of wondering sadness in his eyes showed that he could not understand why life should be so full of hope and pleasure for them—so empty for him.

And why should it?

His face was as noble and handsome, his form as straight and manly, his limbs as strong and lithe, his mind and heart, and capacity for enjoyment as large as theirs.

All the magic aureole of gold had enveloped them with its mystic halo, thus assigning them to a place inside, while he, dignified by no such glory, was destined to remain outside a certain pale of society.

"Hi! see! look at the little beggar!" cried a thoughtless urchin, as he too caught sight of the forlorn figure we have described.

"My! what a rag-bag!" piped a little miss, who was gorgeous in azure satin with real lace flounces, blue silk hose, and white kid boots.

"Here, I've got a switch—I'll send him about his business. Go away—won't you allow beggars at this party?" shouted a coarse boy, and he advanced toward the gate as if to put his threat into execution.

But sweet Margaret Houghton sprang forward and laid her small hand upon his uplifted arm.

"No, no, Webster, you must not strike him; and you should not say such kind things—he is a little boy, like you."

"Just like me I guess not!" was the indignant retort to this assertion, while he drew his little form up proudly, and flushed an angry crimson.

"I mean that he can hear, and see, and feel, just as you can, and you should not say or do anything to hurt him," the gentle child replied.

"Pooh!" was the contemptuous answer, while he cast a look of defiance at the intruder.

Margaret stepped nearer, pushing her impetuous guest gently aside, her beautiful blue eyes looking troubled, her cheeks as red as peaches, her manner kind and pitiful.

"Do you want anything, boy?" What did you come here for?" she asked in a kind tone.

The boy's eyes had blazed angrily at the rude words of the others, and his face had grown crimson with passion; but his color subsided, and the wrathful light died away, at the sweet tones and friendly words of the beautiful little girl before him.

"No, I don't want anything," he replied dully, but regarding her wonderingly, only heard her saying a good time in here, so I stopped to look for a minute."

The pathetic words moved the lovely child strangely.

She was having a pleasant time within that earthly paradise, while he, being from an humble sphere, could only stand outside and look upon it.

"Don't you ever have a good time like this?" she asked, half sadly, half curiously.

As if mentally contrasting their conditions, he glanced down at his bare and dusty feet, and over his untidy clothing, then at the dainty white dress with its floating azure sash, her pretty bronze slippers, with their blue satin bows, then shook his head and said, gravely: "No."

"I'm sorry," said Margaret, a little regretfully, sighing, "her red lips. This is my birthday," she exclaimed. "I'm ten years old today, and I'm having a party. I think I never had such a good time before, and I wish everybody could be in it," she concluded, gravely, her eyes cast to the eyes gazing sorrowfully into those brown ones on the other side of the gate. "Stay here a minute till I come again," she added, in a quick whisper, then she turned abruptly away.

"Come," she said to her companions, "let us go back to the tent and have a game of blind man's buff!" and speeding down the avenue, they followed leaving the poor boy standing there, watching their retreating forms, and vainly trying as many others have done, to solve the perplexing question, why some people were always "in" and others always "out."

Before five minutes had passed little Margaret came flying down the driveway again.

She had slipped away, unobserved by her company, and had come back there with a strange purpose in her heart. She found the lad still standing where she had left him.

"Boy," she said, gently, pressing her sweet face close to the iron bars, "I want to give you something; it was why I told you to stay. Mamma made such fun for us today. She went on to explain, 'with a sawdust pudding and funny little cotton puffs like balloons in it—not a pudding, but you know only for sport. There was something nice in our cotton balls for everyone. This came in mine, and I am going to give it to you. It is a little silver dollar, and a whole lot of fun in it to fasten it to a chain. Perhaps you haven't got a chain, and with a doubtful glance at the forlorn figure confronting her, "but if you like to keep it, maybe you can put a string through it."

She slipped her hand, in which there gleamed a bright new coin, through the gate, and held it toward him.

His eyes lighted as he beheld it, but he drew back slightly without offering to take her gift.

"Your ma won't like it," he said briefly.

"She won't care. I've got lots of presents—lovely ones, too; and I want to have this," and she dropped it just at his feet.

He stooped and picked it up, his face aglow.

"I never had anything so pretty before," he said, his eyes devouring its yellow brightness.

"What's your name?" Margaret asked.

"Louis."

"Louis what?"

"Louis Dunbar."

"That's a nice name. How old are you?"

"Twelve."

"Why, you are two years older than I. I'm ten today, with an air of pride and as if she loved to say it."

"Do you like ice cream?" she asked, changing the subject.

He gave a queer little laugh.

"It looks nice, but I never had any," he said, with a look of grave, pitiful eyes. "Well, wouldn't you like some of my birthday cream?"

The boy nodded bashfully, but looked doubtful as to the propriety of accepting her offer.

"Well," the child returned, eagerly, "you go to that side gate down there, and I'll take you round to the kitchen and give you some. You shall have a piece of my cake, too."

She turned, as she spoke, toward the spot to which she had directed him, and was at the gate before him, opening it with her own hands for him to enter.

Then, leading the way, she took him by a side path through the grounds and finally came up before a door of the elegant mansion which was her home.

"Mary," she said to a servant, who was waiting within the kitchen, "get this boy some ice cream, a piece of cake and strawberries, and some of the other good things, too."

"Oh, Miss Margie!" cried the girl, in disgust, "he's caught sight of her strange companion, 'what would your mamma say to see you in such company? and as for feeding the like of that with ice cream and strawberries, it's better get him some bread and butter.'"

The child turned crimson at the girl's rudeness.

"I am to do whatever I please today, because it is my birthday—mamma said so—and you are to give this boy what I tell you," she returned, importantly, and emphasizing her command with a stamp of her pretty little foot.

The girl sighed at her bidding, and soon made her appearance again, bearing a small tray covered with a snowy napkin, upon which there was a tempting array of dainties such as had never before gladdened the heart of the poor wretch to whom they were presented.

"There, now, Louis Dunbar, eat all you like," commanded little Miss Houghton, smiling to see the look of genuine delight on his flushed face; and waiting for no second bidding, her strange guest fell to with a will and disposed of his rare feast with a relish that was beautiful to behold.

"My! what a rag-bag!" piped a little miss, who was gorgeous in azure satin with real lace flounces, blue silk hose, and white kid boots.

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pointing at her, then at himself. "Why do you have everything that is nice and pretty, while I never can have anything?"

A puzzled expression stole over the child's beautiful face.

"I suppose it is because my papa is rich and—yours is poor," he answered, hesitatingly, after a moment's thought. "I haven't any father," returned the boy, briefly.

"Poor boy!" the child said, softly, "then your mother must be very poor." "I haven't any mother either," was the pathetic response to this.

"Oh, here do you live, then?—who takes care of you?"

The child's voice trembled and there were tears in her blue eyes as she realized for the moment something of his forlorn condition.

"I live with John Jones—he took me when mother died," and the boy's lip quivered over those last sad words—"when mother died."

"He's as poor as he can be," he went on, "and he's got a box of old clothes besides me, so of course I don't expect very much."

"Don't they have nice things to eat and good clothes to wear?" Margie asked, sadly.

"No, sir, all fare about alike. But," he continued, after a moment of grave reflection, "when I grow to be a man I will be rich, and have everything nice like this, glancing about the beautiful place, and then I'll pay you back for being so good to me today."

He doffed his cap as he spoke, and made her a bashful bow; then, turning, he darted away with the speed of the wind and was soon lost to sight among the trees, while little Margaret Houghton went gravely back to her young guests, musing upon a problem that has puzzled many an older and wiser head to this hour—namely, the inequalities of life and their causes.

(To be continued.)

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It is the girl without "nerves."

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It is the girl who doesn't ask questions you do not like to answer. If you have made a blunder, she does not drag it to light by inquiring how you made out in such and such an affair.

It is the girl who is sympathetic. She shows a kindly interest in your plans when you confide them to her and gives readily her advice and help.

It is the girl who is not cynical. It is the girl who has other ambitions in life than to resemble the latest fashion plate.

It is the girl who does not think money is the source of all happiness. It is the girl who is charitable in thought as well as in deed.

It is, after all, the girl whose main-spring of character are kindness and unselfishness.

THE RIGHT THING TO DO.

If the pantry is infested with ants look around the yard for the little hillocks of earth where they live and pour boiling water or kerosene into them.

To keep water cold without ice, wrap the pitcher or other vessel containing it in newspapers, then in a woolen blanket and keep on the cellar floor.

Wrap ice in the same way to prevent its melting quicker than necessary.

If tomatoes are to be served uncooked pare as you do other fruit with a sharp knife. Keep as cold as possible, and eat before serving.

Green vegetables retain their color better if boiled uncovered.

Use borax or some other harmless detergent in doing the family washing.

Make starch for fine dark-colored prints of coffee water.

Cool boiled starch before using for colored goods.

When ironing stand on a heavy rug; have two holders, and change as often as one becomes heated.

In ironing practice all the judicious shirking that your conscience and pride will allow.

If you must have a white kitchen cloth, wash it not a scrub brush or broom, for removing spots.

THE SERVANT DIFFICULTY.

Every man thinks he can solve the servant problem. Here are the rules laid down by a man for the guidance of mistresses in their relations with their maids.

Rule for household on business principles; servants should have regular hours of service daily.

Complete freedom after work is done. Do not be too pretentious with only one maid or two.

One afternoon and evening out of each week.

Clean, wholesome bedroom, substantial food.

Social privileges within reasonable discretion. If you have a young, good-looking, capable servant, she probably wants a husband some day. Do not drive her into the streets to get courted.

Avoid interference with her religious and private life.

Do not permit familiarity from the baker's, grocer's and butcher's boys. Insist on respectful treatment to your maids.

Avoid personal supervision while off duty.

Do not let slipshod, careless work go unnoticed. A good mistress is always critical and exacting, but she is always appreciates conscientious effort.

AN OPERA VOICE ROMANCE.

The story of Miss Susan Strong, the American singer, who is now appearing at Covent Garden, is most remarkable; more fortunate than that of Corradino Falcon, a distinguished singer in the early years of the century, whose fascinating voice suddenly left her never to return.

In the present instance Miss Strong was suffering from an illness some years ago, and her voice was entirely gone, greatly to her sorrow, for she expected never to regain it. A considerable length of time elapsed, when a bird singing in the garden induced her to try to imitate its thrills, and much to her wonder she succeeded, and the long-lost voice reasserted itself.

Loss of the singing voice appears to be a form of restriction of the vocal chords; the ordinary limits of the voice comprehend about two octaves of the musical scale, easily increased to two and a half; but it sometimes reaches the exceptional range of three or three and a half, and when the voice is "lost" it frequently comes back to its original range.

Thus, at the wonderful range of the century, Catalani's wonderful range astonished every one who heard her, and she was regarded as a sort of prodigy. Suppleness and intensity may be said to be within the grasp of all, as has been proved in the case of many singers; the voice of Marie Garcia was harsh, but it became at last the delicious one of

Mme. Malibran. In general the natural gift is manifested without culture; the child endowed with this charm warbles like a bird for amusement; a lover of art passes by, and promises glory and fortune to the lark to whom he has listened in surprise. Rubini's triumph is a case in point.—London Leader.

A SUN BATH A GREAT CURATIVE.

One of the greatest cures at the sanitariums established all over the country is the simple sun bath. The solar heat gives to the whole system a strength and vigor which the nourishing food can impart. It is so essential to our health and happiness that when it is taken away from us we become weak, puny and ghastly pale.

When we are over most town people are weak, run down and pale, but when they go out into the warm sunshine again new strength and health quickly come to them. The sun bath is absolutely essential. Take it every day, but down the trees that are so close to the house that the rays of the sun and have living room flooded with light. If one is forced to stay indoors all day try to get near the sunny window, where the full effect of the sunlight can be felt. It will cure neuritis, nervousness, faintness, weakness and a dozen other complaints. It will give color and beauty to the complexion by making the blood better and purer. The purest and prettiest complexions are those which are windswept and sunburned during the summer time and not those which come from a dark room.

TO MAKE COOL FRUIT PUNCH.

An excellent fruit punch is made of strawberries, orange and lemon juice, tea and sugar. Pour one quart of boiling water over a heaping tablespoonful of good tea and cover closely. When the tea is cold strain it into a large bowl or pitcher, in which has been placed a large piece of ice. Add one and one-half quarts of sugar, the juice from one orange and three lemons, and one box of strawberries, cutting the large berries into halves. Place on the ice two bottles of Apollinaris water, and when they are cold pour them over the fruit juices and tea and serve at once.

Pineapple lemonade is made by carefully boiling a pound of granulated sugar in a pint of water until it forms rather a thick syrup, removing all foam as it rises. Squeeze the juice from the large lemons into a bowl, and peel a good sized pineapple. Cut out all the pineapple eyes and grate it into the bowl with the lemon juice. As soon as the syrup is clear pour it into the bowl and briskly stir the mixture together for two or three minutes. Then stand it to cool for a couple of hours. Add a quart of ice water, strain the beverage through a bar strainer into a small punch bowl or into a glass pitcher. Put in a lump of ice and serve in little cups. This is a delicious and refreshing drink.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM—HOW TO MAKE IT.

To make Devonshire clotted cream strain the milk from the cow into a large very shallow pan and let it set in a cool place for twelve hours. Then take the pan on the back of the range for the milk to scald very slowly; the slower the better. Presently a bubble will arise on the surface after which you set the pan away in a cool place for seven or eight hours or even longer, when the skimming may take place.

CAULIFLOWER FRITTERS.

Blanch the cauliflower and break it into pieces, dip into a thick Bechamel sauce and put aside until cold; then take each flower separately and dip into batter made from a half pound of flour and one ounce of melted butter mixed in a bowl; stir well, and when the paste is perfectly smooth moisten with sufficient warm water to make it of the proper consistency and add a pinch of salt and white of egg whipped to froth. Dip each piece of cauliflower in the batter, fry in boiling oil and serve hot.

MARYLAND OR CREOLE CHICKEN.

These names mean very little excepting that any very successfully fried or fricasseed chicken dish is given the one or the other. The really important points are that the chicken to be tender should be so newly killed as to be still warm, or so long killed as to have lost rigidity—two or three days in summer, in the refrigerator. After dividing for frying the pieces should be fried in flour well seasoned with salt and pepper, then fried to a rich brown in good sweet fat. When all the pieces are done they must be removed, the fat nearly all poured off, some butter added, and the flour dredged in and allowed to slightly brown. Unskimmed milk is next added, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Now the fried pieces should be put back in the "cream gravy," the

JOHN NOBLE COSTUMES



Model 1499. An attractive well made Young Lady's Costume. Carefully finished coat, elegant back and well finished skirt. Length and Prices: Tailor's Suit, 22 to 24, 25 to 26, 27 to 28, 29 to 30, 31 to 32, 33 to 34, 35 to 36, 37 to 38, 39 to 40, 41 to 42, 43 to 44, 45 to 46, 47 to 48, 49 to 50, 51 to 52, 53 to 54, 55 to 56, 57 to 58, 59 to 60, 61 to 62, 63 to 64, 65 to 66, 67 to 68, 69 to 70, 71 to 72, 73 to 74, 75 to 76, 77 to 78, 79 to 80, 81 to 82, 83 to 84, 85 to 86, 87 to 88, 89 to 90, 91 to 92, 93 to 94, 95 to 96, 97 to 98, 99 to 100, 101 to 102, 103 to 104, 105 to 106, 107 to 108, 109 to 110, 111 to 112, 113 to 114, 115 to 116, 117 to 118, 119 to 120, 121 to 122, 123 to 124, 125 to 126, 127 to 128, 129 to 130, 131 to 132, 133 to 134, 135 to 136, 137 to 138, 139 to 140, 141 to 142, 143 to 144, 145 to 146, 147 to 148, 149 to 150, 151 to 152, 153 to 154, 155 to 156, 157 to 158, 159 to 160, 161 to 162, 163 to 164, 165 to 166, 167 to 168, 169 to 170, 171 to 172, 173 to 174, 175 to 176, 177 to 178, 179 to 180, 181 to 182, 183 to 184, 185 to 186, 187 to 188, 189 to 190, 191 to 192, 193 to 194, 195 to 196, 197 to 198, 199 to 200, 201 to 202, 203 to 204, 205 to 206, 207 to 208, 209 to 210, 211 to 212, 213 to 214, 215 to 216, 217 to 218, 219 to 220, 221 to 222, 223 to 224, 225 to 226, 227 to 228, 229 to 230, 231 to 232, 233 to 234, 235 to 236, 237 to 238, 239 to 240, 241 to 242, 243 to 244, 245 to 246, 247 to 248, 249 to 250, 251 to 252, 253 to 254, 255 to 256, 257 to 258, 259 to 260, 261 to 262, 263 to 264, 265 to 266, 267 to 268, 269 to 270, 271 to 272, 273 to 274, 275 to 276, 277 to 278, 279 to 280, 281 to 282, 283 to 284, 285 to 286, 287 to 288, 289 to 290, 291 to 292, 293 to 294, 295 to 296, 297 to 298, 299 to

FAMINE HORRORS

Gilson Willets Describes a Visit to an Indian Poorhouse.

Click and Well, Weak and Strong, Huddled Together in Misery—Mismanagement and Indifference of Native Superintendents—Biggest Famine in the World's History.

This famine in India is the biggest in the world's history, writes Gilson Willets from Ahmadabad, India. It is a thing of millions—millions of broken homes, millions of scattered families, millions of empty stomachs, millions of living skeletons, millions of deaths.

If I have been looking over this colossal thing, as one might say, inch by inch. Early this morning I left the train at a station called Coderia and was jolted over the wretched roads in a two wheeled cart to a place where they were burning the dead.

Never shall I see a charnel house more dreadful. In a great basin



STARVING NATIVES.

among the hills lay heaps and heaps of ash, still white, the ashes of a thousand human bodies. Here was a crematory where, as in a thousand others in the famine area, incineration was conducted on a mighty scale. Tons of wood were piled up in readiness. Other low castes were bringing still more dreadful fuel.

Presently, when all was ready, a match was applied to a pile of wood there, and the funeral pyre of a score more of people who had come to death by famine or cholera were started. In the centre of each burning wood pile were the bodies of the departed. To the mind it was an awful holocaust, but the eye simply saw a number of bonfires. It is the way the Hindus throughout India dispose of their dead, and in time of famine and cholera it is an especially good and sensible way.

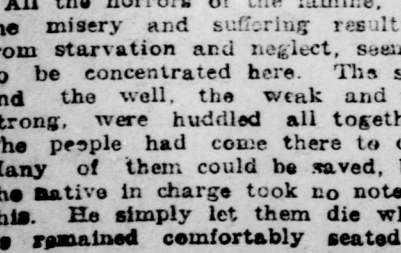
I took the train next to a town called Dohad. A missionary met me at the station with the usual mode of conveyance, a two wheeled cart pulled by horse and called a tonga, in which we drove literally "over the hills to the poorhouse."

All through that two mile ride through the scorching heat, the fierce glare of the sun, the blinding, driving clouds of dust, the air was laden with the horrible odor of the dead. We could scent the poorhouse as stages sent danger while it is yet afar off.

This famine poorhouse was a thing of yellow matting, an enclosure big enough to hold more than 1,000 people, divided into dormitories for sleeping, eating tents, resting tents and hospital wards. It was built as in the middle of a desert. Not a green thing was anywhere to be seen. All the people not in the hospital slept on the ground, sat on the ground and lived on the ground in the dirt and dust. Of the 1,000 inmates half were women and children, about 300 were old men, and the remainder, about 20 per cent of all, were in the hospital wards.

This poorhouse, like all the poorhouses in the famine districts, was part of the government relief operations. It must be understood that at normal times there are no poorhouses in India, for at normal times people can beg enough to keep body and soul together. When the famine came, however, poorhouses had to be established to shelter the aged and decrepit and those who are not strong enough to work at the relief camps. So every village and town in the famine area now has its poorhouse. A few are in charge of Englishmen; the majority are in the care of natives. Where the white man has taken up his poorhouse burden all is well, the camp is well managed, sanitary measures are observed, and the sick are cared for.

Not so the poorhouses in charge of natives. Here all is mismanagement and absolute indifference to the suffering and the needs of inmates.



DRESSING FOR CHAMS.

This poorhouse at Dohad was in charge of a native, and it was the worst place of the kind I have yet seen in India.

All the horrors of the famine, all the misery and suffering resulting from starvation and neglect, seemed to be concentrated here. The sick and the well, the weak and the strong, were huddled all together. The people had come there to die. Many of them could be saved, but the native in charge took no note of this. He simply let them die while he remained comfortably seated in

his own tent, with a man to fan him.

The emaciated forms lying under the general gathering shed looked exactly like the pictures you have seen of famine sufferers. Some of these poor people crawled to our feet on hands and knees and, placing their heads in the dust, moaned their supplications, "O my king, help us, and it will be well with thee, for we are very hungry!"

In the hospital wards the scenes might have represented all the forms of suffering depicted by Dante in the "Inferno." Here were father and son dying side by side, with never a hand to lift a cup of water to their fevered lips; here were children passing away, alone, even unseen, lying under a heap of rags.

Every now and then bearers would come with a stretcher of matting and carry off yet one more body to the burning place.

Such is a poorhouse in the famine district and such is the management when it is in charge of a native. The government would like to have put every relief camp and every poorhouse in charge of English engineers and English doctors, but not enough Englishmen for this purpose can be found in all India.

The Gujarat district, where the poorhouse just described is located, has not known such a famine for more than 100 years. The inhabitants are almost all farmers or farmhands who in normal times live from hand to mouth and from day to day without thought of a morrow; hence when last year the monsoon did not break, when the rain did not fall, when the ground could not yield a crop, they had no money laid by and were entirely unprepared for such an emergency.

A PRETTY PONY BEGGAR.

It Has the Entrance to London's Most Exclusive Parlors—Not a Circus Animal.

The latest sensation of the fashionable West End drawing rooms is the begging pony. This creature is in no sense a circus performing animal. It begs, not simply for cubes of sugar or other dainties always appreciated by man's pets, but on behalf of the widows and orphans of our brave soldiers at the front.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Young, the owner of this latest of fashion's fancies, determined to collect a certain sum of money for the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Widows and Orphans, and then by a happy thought decided to utilize her pet, Pretty Good, for the purpose.

The animal is only 36 inches high, and can run about a house and up and downstairs like a dog, so Mrs. Young bought it a smart set of harness and a collecting box and pressed it into the service of the husband and fatherless without delay. Pretty Good started its career of mercy making a tour of the Empress Club, Prince's Skating Club and Tattersall's. The pony immediately commanded admiration by its perfect movements and quaint, old-fashioned tricks, with the result that engagements were soon entered into for its attendance at the smartest of the



PRETTY GOOD, BEGGING PONY OF LONDON smart Mayfair drawing rooms. At even the most exclusive "at homes" this Lilliputian pony has been in great demand.

Led by a groom, it has been taken into thickly carpeted rooms, where, with its forelegs on a chair, it accepts morsels of sweets and wins gold pieces from the pockets of its admirers.

It was arranged that Pretty Good on the Sunday before Easter should march out on church parade in the Row, but, alas, the authorities, blind to the intention of the animal's mistress, would not allow it to go beyond the Marble Arch, fearing that it would be a nuisance and an obstruction. Pretty Good is now taking a well-earned rest. It will be present, the authorities permitting, at all the agricultural, botanical, Ladies' Kennel Club and other shows of the season.

SWEET LAVENDER.

It Is Better Than Camphor to Drive Away Moths.

Some merchants insist that the deliciously fragrant lavender flowers are better than camphor for ridding anxious ones of the ruinous little moths' attention.

At any rate, the people who use lavender instead of camphor ought to be given a "merit card" when they bring out their sweet-smelling clothes in the autumn—we'll not say what we think ought to happen to those who make their unlucky neighbors sick with the awful odors which their attire inflicts when cold weather comes!

Bleak House For Sale.

Lovers of Dickens should be interested to learn that the famous Bleak House, Broadstairs, is for sale, the price asked being \$15,000, says The New York Commercial Advertiser. So far, no purchaser has come forward, the reason alleged for this being that the house is in a bad state of repair and would require a considerable sum to make it habitable. Failing a private purchaser, it is suggested that the house should be acquired as a Dickens memorial and museum.

The Meticulous Shabby Coat.

A musician of this town was asked why he wore constantly a singularly shabby and reddish coat. He answered in tear-choked tones: "The Abbe Liez gave it to me 30 years ago."—The Boston Journal.

A recent export order called for 25,000 axes, which will be distributed over the Australian colonies.

THE WORLD FAIRS

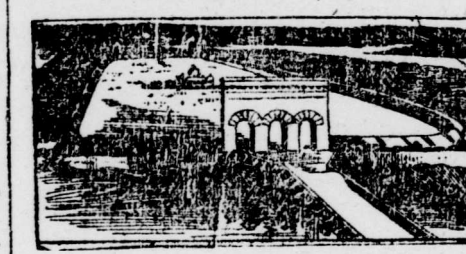
A Short History of Those Which Have Attracted Attention.

Paris May Justly Lay Claim to Being the Exposition City Par Excellence—Sketches Showing the Scale of Her Great Shows in 1798 and in 1849—Wonderful Growth and Progress.

Paris can lay just claim to being the exposition city of the world. It has been the leader of the exposition idea of modern times, and has set a lively pace for other ambitious cities to follow. For more than a century the city has been in the business of entertaining the people of the world with just the sort of shows that is attracting such crowds to France this year, and every one of her exhibitions has been bigger, more expensive, more artistic, more largely attended and better than the last.

When one looks upon the wonderful creation that is to-day attracting visitors from every nation of the world one can scarcely realize that it is but 100 years ago when Paris gave her first exposition and invited the world to visit it.

The first exposition which Paris gave to the world in 1798 was not



THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1798.

much of an affair when viewed by comparison with present-day standards. Its total cost was but \$12,000, and there but 110 exhibitors, of which practically every fourth one secured a medal, as 25 of these were distributed. But small as it was, it was artistic. The buildings were of embellished wood, and attracted the attention of artists in every country. The world has long since forgotten this feeble effort at fair giving in Paris, and yet feeble though it may have been, it was an effort that should not be despised, for it was but the seed from which the magnificent exposition of 1900 has grown.

That Paris was not discouraged by her first effort is evidenced by the fact that only three years later another effort was made which was far more successful. This second exposition was held in 1801 in the court of Louvre, and represented just double the number of exhibitors. In all other ways it was much superior to the first.

Just a year later came the third attempt on the part of the French capital, and which met with even greater success. It was held at the same place, and attracted such attention that 550 exhibits were displayed.

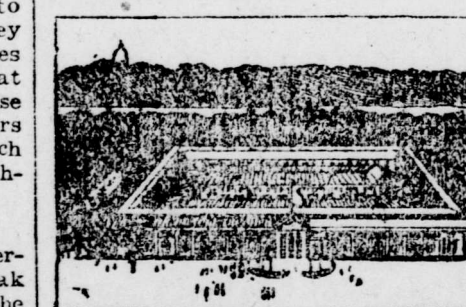
After this success a rest of four years was taken, and then the city outdid all of her previous efforts combined. The exposition of 1806 was first met with less a personage than Napoleon I., and attracted 1,422 exhibitors. It was held on the Esplanade des Invalides, and was visited by people from all over Europe and America.

Still a longer wait came between the exposition of 1806 and the one that followed, which was not until 1819. Foreign war and internal strife kept France in a turmoil during those years, and exhibitions were impossible. But, like the others, the exposition of 1819 showed an increase in the number of exhibitors, and attendance, the exhibitors growing from 1,422 in 1806 to 1,622 in 1819.

The sixth exposition opened in 1823, and the seventh opened in 1827, both met with little success, while the eighth showed a considerable gain over its nearest rival, the one of 1819, there being a total of 2,457 exhibitors.

Still another gain in interest was shown at the exposition of 1839, held on the Champs Elysees, at which 3,960 exhibitors were represented. The exposition of 1849 was held at the same place, and attracted quite as much attention as any of its predecessors. But some idea of the size of this exposition in comparison with those of the present time may be had from the fact that even as late as 1849 the cost had not reached the half million mark for any of them, the exposition of 1849 costing but \$200,000.

While all of the first exhibitions were comparatively large affairs for the times, they were but national in scope, as Paris had but little or no effort to secure the co-operation of other nations. But in 1855



THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1849.

the exposition ideas of the French city had greatly enlarged, as in 1851 she had a most successful rival in world fair building in London, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, and other European cities attempted to follow her example and attract to themselves a part of the great crowds that were being attracted to Paris. In 1855 Paris spent \$2,300,000 in building her exposition; at it there were 28,954 exhibitors, and it attracted more than 5,000,000 visitors.

Since 1855 these great international exhibitions have followed each other swiftly in Paris. The one of 1867 attracted 52,000 exhibitors, as did the next one, in 1878, and the latter had an attendance of 16,000,000 visitors.

000 visitors. Again after a lapse of 11 years Paris gave the pleasure seeking world the exposition of 1889, with its 55,486 exhibitors, and at which there was an attendance of 82,500,000 visitors.

GREAT ECLIPSE PICTURE.

Successful Photographs Taken With the 135-Foot Camera by Prof. Langley's Party on May 28, 1900.

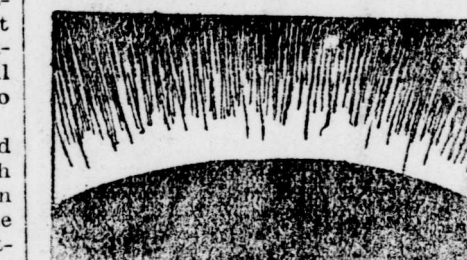
Dr. S. P. Langley, the director of the Smithsonian Institution of the United States, has prepared a "Preliminary Account of the Solar Eclipse of May 28, 1900, as Observed by the Smithsonian Institution"—published in the current numbers both of Science and Popular Science Monthly—of which the following are the more important items:

The station selected was Wadesboro, North Carolina, where also were stationed the observing parties from Princeton, the Yorks Observatory and the British Astronomical Association. The Smithsonian party consisted of thirteen observers, including Dr. Langley, the chief of the party; Mr. Abbot, of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory; Mr. Smillie, of the United States Coast Survey, who observed contacts and directed the signals.

Of the instruments employed, the largest and, perhaps, the most important, was the 12-inch achromatic lens of 138 feet focal length, which has recently been made for the Harvard College Observatory, and which was loaned the party by Prof. E. C. Pickering. This lens gives a focal image of the sun more than 15 inches in diameter. It was mounted horizontally, the sun's rays being thrown into it by a plane mirror moved by clock work. To supplement this great instrument, the photographic plates for which were 30 inches square, a 5-inch lens of 38 feet focal length, loaned by Professor Young, of Princeton, was pointed directly to the sun. This formed images upon 11 by 14 plates moved in the focus of the lens by a water clock. Three lens of 6, 4 and 8-inch aperture respectively, mounted equatorially, were provided for the study of the outer corona and the search for possible intra-Mercurial planets. Several other telescopes and cameras were also provided, and visual as well as photographic observations were arranged for.

The chief aims with the large instruments were the photography and bolometry (heat measurement) of the inner corona, but other work was also laid out, including the automatic reproduction of the "flash spectrum" by means of an objective prism with the 135-foot lens.

The weather conditions turned out more favorable even than had been hoped for, and the entire programme was successfully carried out. Only



SECTION OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ECLIPSE MADE WITH THE 135-FOOT CAMERA.

a few of the negatives taken have been developed, however, so that it is too soon to give a complete account of results. The plates developed are all excellent. The first of these is a general view of the corona, taken with a 6-inch lens of 7 1/2 feet focus, with an exposure of 8 1/2 seconds. It shows a "winged" outer corona, closely resembling that of the eclipse of 1859, as had been expected. With the naked eye the equatorial streamers could be followed from three to three and one-half solar diameters. Father Woodman compared the appearance of the corona to a structure of mother-of-pearl; to others it appeared straw-colored or golden, while one observer, an artist, pronounced it yellowish-green. The general obscurity of the sky was less than had been expected—not sufficient to render visible stars of the second magnitude—and this circumstance doubtless affected the apparent extent of the corona, which "was finally lost in illuminated sky, without any indication of having actually come to an end."

The greatest interest centres in the coronal negatives taken with the 135-foot telescope. Mr. Smillie exposed six 80 by 80 plates during totality, with tones ranging from half a second to 16 seconds, and three others were exposed by him immediately after the third contact. Reproductions of two of these, or rather of sections of them, illustrate Professor Langley's article. One of them, taken with the exposure of 8 seconds, shows several solar "prominences" in the midst of the coronal light; the other, taken with an exposure of 16 seconds, though overexposed, in the brighter parts, is full of interesting structural details of the inner corona. This second illustration, of which the main features are shown in the accompanying cut exhibits beautifully the north polar aurora-like coronal streamers.

The bolometric observations showed that the corona radiates heat, perceptible, but too slight to be measurable with the means employed. No attempt has yet been made to examine carefully the plates taken for intra-Mercurial planets. It is doubtful, however, if very faint objects will be found, owing to the considerable illumination of the sky during totality.

One thing noted at Wadesboro, as elsewhere, was that the duration of totality was shorter than had been expected. Mr. Putnam estimated it to be 88 seconds, or four seconds less than the length given in the Nautical Almanac.

How to Address a Rural Dean. A Kentish farmer lately had to write to his rector, who was also a rural dean. And after much consideration he began his letter with: "Reverend and Rural Sir."—London Chronicle.

Charles S. Wilbur, the New York Supervisor of the Census, was the first to send in his compiled returns to Washington.

KING OF SAXONY

He Has Lived Up to the Noblest Conceptions of Kingship.

King Albert, Who is Childless, Is Seriously Ill From Cancer of the Stomach—So Much a Man Is He That His Advice Was Acceptable to the Old Emperor of Germany.

Albert, King of Saxony, is said to be seriously ill from cancer of the stomach. He is over 70 years of age, and is a person appealing strongly to the sympathies of his fellow-men. "His trade" is that of kingship, and he has lived up to the noblest conception of this historic profession. He returned from the siege of Paris in 1870 almost as popular a man as Unser Fritz. When King John died in 1873 he was called to the throne of Saxony. The kingdom at that time was sorely taxed with a war debt of 10,000,000 thalers. The new King's wisdom gradually removed this debt, and his many



ALBERT, KING OF SAXONY.

noble qualities endeared him to the people. The King is childless and will be succeeded by his brother, Prince George. King Albert is not a wealthy man. He has a civil list of \$780,000 a year. His Queen, Caroline of Vasa, is a much-beloved princess. The King is said to have been the only man for whom the Emperor of Germany would ever accept advice or rebuke. He has often been called the "safety valve," because when the Emperor had too much steam on King Albert was always sent for to cool him off. He has lived a cleanly, honorable life, and his death would cause widespread regret.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

Statistician Johnson Gives Some Interesting Figures About Them.

Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, has compiled some interesting figures about the electric railways of Canada.

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, the 632 miles of track were used, so that the total number of miles run by cars was 29,646,847. The number of passengers carried was 104,033,659. This is equal to carrying every man, woman and child in the Dominion 20 times.

The mileage run and the passengers carried show that for each mile run the electric carried 3 1/2 passengers. Compared with the previous year the number of passengers carried increased nearly 2 1/2 millions, and the number of miles run by over a million, the passengers carried per mile run increased from 3 1/3 to 3 1/2.

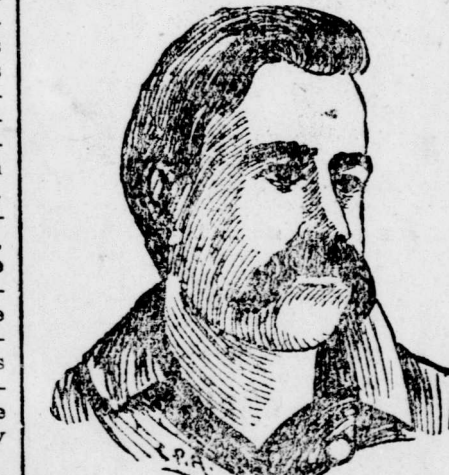
The number of transfers given in Toronto was over 10 1/2 millions. These are not included in the total passengers carried. The amount of paid-up capital invested in electric railways is \$21,700,000.

The steam railways in 1899 carried 16,168,191 passengers, running a train mileage of 25,292,859, thus making an average of 1 1/2 passengers per mile. The electric cars travelled over 4 1/3 million more miles than the passenger and mixed trains of the steam railways.

SIR W. M. CONWAY.

Now on His Way to Explore the Bolivian Andes.

Sir William Martin Conway of England sailed for the United States June 27. He is on his way to take part in an exploring expedition through the Bolivian Andes. Sir William is an explorer of wide experience. He won his spurs in the Himalayas, through which he conducted an important expedition in 1894, and for which he was knighted. He has climbed every portion of the Alps and written an entertaining book on his experiences. At one time he was a professor of arts in University College, Liverpool, but took to travelling and climbing because he enjoys it. In 1889 he trav-



SIR WILLIAM MARTIN CONWAY.

elled in Egypt and the East for nine months. While in the Himalayas he made the ascent of one peak 23,000 feet in height. He was the first man to lead an expedition across Spitzbergen and to determine the character of the interior of that cold land. Two years ago he did some very high climbing in the Bolivian Andes, to which he is returning. The glaciers of Terra del Fuego have been crossed by him and the heights of the Golden Throne of the Baltors glaciers scaled. Sir William was anxious to become a member of Parliament in 1897, but has apparently now given that ambition up.

Railways and Navigation

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Magnetawan River.

The beauty of Muskoka lies as much in its rivers as in its lakes. The Magnetawan is situated sixty miles north of Gravenhurst, at Burke's Falls on the Grand Trunk Railway, and opens up another and entirely new region to steamboat navigation, to the tourist, and particularly the sportsman who can get with comparatively little trouble to a district which has hitherto been accessible only to those with ample means and time. The very heart center for sport, for rod and gun. Its rivers and lakes can be ascended and descended in canoe amid the best of sport, while the eye is fascinated by the fresh and unspoiled wilderness of its forest haunts.

Tickets and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System, E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger Agent, "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas, M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent.

L. E. & D. R. RY.

Semi-Weekly Excursions to Port Stanley

on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, of each week during the season. FARE 30c ROUND TRIP. Trains leave London 10:25 a.m., 2:30, 5:15 and 6:30 p.m. Returning leave Port Stanley 1:30, 4:40 and 9:30 p.m.

STEAMER "URANIA"

Commencing Thursday, May 31, will leave Port Stanley for CLEVELAND, on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, at 11 p.m., except Saturday, when it will leave at 1 p.m. No train connection on Sunday. Fare one way from \$2.25; round trip, \$3.50. Get tickets at De la Hooke's, "clock" corner and at G. T. R. station.

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Home	Winnipeg.....	
Seekers	Calgary.....	
60 Day	Antler.....	
Excursions	Estevan.....	\$28
To the	Sinsinimb.....	
Canadian	Moosemin.....	
Northwest	Hamiota.....	
	Swan River.....	
	Regina.....	\$30
	Moosejaw.....	
	Yorkton.....	
	Prince Albert.....	\$35
	Calgary.....	
	Red River.....	
	Edmonton.....	\$40

Going July 13. Returning until Sept. 13. (All Rail Only.)

Going July 17. Returning until Sept. 16. (All Rail or S.S. Alberta.)

For tickets and further information apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to A. H. Norman, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 1 King street east, Toronto. W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 101 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

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Via Windsor, Detroit, Cleveland and Toronto, to Montreal. Via the

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Reserve at once and save disappointment. Bear in mind that it is easier to cancel accommodation at a late date than to secure it.

*S.S. OCEANIC..... July 11, 1:30 p.m.

*S.S. CYMRIC..... July 18, 10:30 a.m.

*S.S. GERMANIC..... July 25, Noon

*S.S. MAJESTIC..... Aug. 1, Noon

*S.S. OCEANIC..... Aug. 8, 3:30 p.m.

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, the train leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with the Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except Saturday, at 12 noon, for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydney and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, the Sydney, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 7:30 p.m., and daily from Liverpool Loop.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 p.m., due to arrive at Lewis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5:30 p.m., and Little Metis at 5:55 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Saturday. Riviere du Loup at 7:30 p.m., and Lewis at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.