

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901.

B. Marriages, Deaths.

BORN.
YATES—In Toronto, on Saturday, June 15, to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Yates, a daughter.

MARRIED.
NICHOLS—DENT—At "Rowanwood," Mitchell, Ont., on Wednesday, June 12, 1901, by the Rev. J. T. Kerrin, Mabel, second daughter of Mr. A. Dent, to Mr. C. W. Nichols, of London.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

AMUSEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING 10c PER LINE, OF 20 PER WORD EACH INSERTION.
ASSEMBLY—TECHUMEN PARK—
Wednesday, June 20.
LONDON VS. WOODSTOCK.
Game, 4 p.m.
Admission, 25c; boys, 10c; ladies, 10c. Grand stands free.

SHIPS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
world—Allan, Beaver and other Atlantic lines. Intending passengers are advised to ascertain rates at this agency before arranging elsewhere. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL
Society will hold a flower show in the City Hall, June 28 and 29, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. Free.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN.
Pupils prepared for intermediate and final examinations at Toronto Conservatory of Music, also for church and concert solo work. "Phone 1270. Studio, 228 Dundas street. Concert engagements accepted.

SULPHUR SPRING BATHS—OPEN 7
a.m. to 9 p.m. Plunge bath now open. Single bath, 25c; five tickets, \$1. Cole & Edmonds.

PRIVATE DANCING PARTIES—PAL
ACE Dancing Academy. Perfect arrangements guaranteed for summer season. Extra electric fans and ventilation, etc. Dayton & McCormick.

THE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING COLUMNS OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

Contain the greatest number and variety of Wants, Rents, Sales and other notices of the London public.

One reason for this is that by experience many have learned that in no other way can the whole of London be reached by one announcement.

MEETINGS.

ALL HURON COUNTY OLD BOYS
are requested to meet at the City Hotel on Tuesday, June 25, at 2 p.m., to make suitable arrangements for attending the Old Boys' reunion at Clinton on July 6.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT "ROSE
BANK (Mr. Thomas McCormick's) Farm, Line road, under auspices St. John's Hall, Tuesday evening, 25th. Military Band. Refreshments, etc. Admission, 10c.

NOTICE—THE GENERAL ANNUAL
meeting of the shareholders of the London and Southwestern Railway Company will be requested to attend at Trade rooms, Richmond street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1901, at 4 o'clock p.m., J. W. Little, secretary and treasurer.

ALL INTERESTED IN THE FORMATION
of a London and Middlesex Historical Society are requested to attend an informal meeting, June 26, at 8 p.m., in Western University.

HELP WANTED.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED. D. S. Ferris & Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSE-
KEEPER. First-class references given and required. Z. X. this office.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEN BUNCH-BREAKERS
and rollers; steady work. P. C. Durand, 69 Wellington avenue, Windsor, Ont.

GIRLS WANTED—APPLY MCCORMICK
Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHOCO-
LATE DIPPER; also girls to learn dipping. McCormick Manufacturing Company.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—381
Dufferin avenue.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND
residence, 483 King street. 'Phone 606.

For This Week Only
We are offering a Cabinet Grand, large size, Upright
NORDHEIMER PIANO,
slightly used, for
\$275.
On terms to suit purchaser. This is a rare chance. Call or write for particulars.

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Company,
Limited,
188 DUNDAS STREET.
61 Years Established.

"HAGAR"

A Favorite Shoe...

For ladies, children and men; manufactured as a specialty by J. & S. Bell. Pocock Bros. have sole control of these famous shoes, and keep in stock all the popular styles, in kid, enamel, and patent leather.

Hagar Shoes are a delight to the eye and a comfort to the foot.

The woman who hasn't seen them has missed something; and she who hasn't worn them has missed still more.

Sold at prices 25 per cent less than any other high-class shoes.

POCOCK BROS.

DOMESTICS WANTED.

1c per word first insertion and 1/2c per word each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. APPLY TO Miss Murray, lady superintendent, Victoria Hospital.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. Mrs. F. Love, 34 Hope street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—FAM-
ily of two. Apply to Mrs. Geo. Grant, 22 Edward street, South London.

VEGETABLE COOK WANTED—CITY
Hotel.

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. APPLY Matron, Victoria Hospital.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. RE-
FERENCES required. Mrs. J. W. McIntosh, 322 King street.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. AP-
PLY Mrs. Green, 671 Dundas street.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRL.
Grand Central Hotel.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED
—No washing. Apply Mrs. J. C. Judd, corner Ridout street south and West avenue.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE-
WORK. Apply 301 Horton street.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK—AT ONCE.
Louis Risk, Royal Hotel.

WANTED AT ONCE—PORTER, KIT-
CHEN and dining room girls for luger soil and Strathroy. Lockhart's, 205 Dundas street.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SER-
VANT—Highest wages; no washing; wholly, no soliciting; must furnish good references and \$1000 cash. Draw 4, New Haven, Conn.

MALE HELP WANTED.

OLD RELIABLE FIRM DESIRES TWO
energetic, ambitious young men; permanent inside positions; \$15 weekly start; advancement; references; \$25 deposit required. Braman, Mooney building, Buffalo.

YOUNG MEN—OUR ILLUSTRATED
catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler Barber College, Buffalo, N.Y.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN
to take charge of gentlemen's furnishing branch, this section. Good city experience preferred. Liberal salary to right man. Apply Runkins, Carson, McKee Co.

MANAGER—ENERGETIC MAN—MAN-
AGE branch, this section. Good city experience preferred. Liberal salary to right man. Apply Runkins, Carson, McKee Co.

CHOIR CONDUCTOR WANTED—ST.
John the Evangelist. Apply Rev. W. Hill, corner Wellington and St. James.

WANTED—STOUT BOYS, ABOUT 18,
for finishing department; some experience preferred. Hourd & Co., Quebec street.

BRASS MOULDERS—FEW FIRST-
CLASS men wanted. Jos. W. McKee Co., 93 Adelaide street W., Toronto.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK
on farm. Apply to T. Maiorana, 553 Richmond street.

WANTED—BOY FOR THE DRUGGISTS.
Apply Whiskard's.

BOYS WANTED—APPLY MCCORMICK
Manufacturing Company.

AGENTS WANTED.

A DAY SURE—SEND US YOUR
address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; investigate; address: S. D. Box 4, Advertiser, London.

WANTED—TEN BUNCH-BREAKERS
and rollers; steady work. P. C. Durand, 69 Wellington avenue, Windsor, Ont.

GIRLS WANTED—APPLY MCCORMICK
Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHOCO-
LATE DIPPER; also girls to learn dipping. McCormick Manufacturing Company.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

for a few first-class agents with established house, in unoccupied territory. Liberal guarantee. Cooper, Drayton 531, London.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING AT
Springbank, chateaufort bag, with small pink chain purse inside; contained small amount of change; \$1 reward for return to Advertiser.

LOST—UMBRELLA HANDLE—BE-
TWEEN Central avenue and Piccadilly street, on west side of Richmond. Reward at 230 John street.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO,
between Dr. Waugh's and 10 Napier street, a gold brooch, clover-leaf. Reward on return to this office.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL—MRS. K.
FRANKS, 233 1/2 Dundas street. Instructions in art of cutting and fitting ladies' costumes. Hours, 2:30 to 5:30 p.m.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEDICAL PRACTICE AND RESI-
DENCE for sale; live practice; population 1,000; rich country; wide opening; investigate. Address: S. D. Box 4, Advertiser, London.

FOR SALE—BRICK GROCERY, BUT-
CHER shop and dwelling combined; good business. Apply A. Casey, 474 St. James street, London.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND BUTCHER
shop—The stock-in-trade and good-will of the business of the late George T. Trebilcock, deceased, corner Wortley road and Bruce streets; best business stand in South London. Real estate will be leased or sold, as purchaser may desire. Macbeth & Macpherson, 57 Dundas street, solicitors for executrix.

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE—ON
account of ill-health. Have a good business. Box 44, Advertiser.



Fine Footwear.

Do not fail to see in OUR WINDOWS the very LATEST AMERICAN STYLES in Men's and Ladies' Footwear, just arrived from Nettleton, Florsheim, Gray Bros., Utz & Dunn, Edwin C. Brut, and other celebrated manufacturers.

We are proud to give the names of these manufacturers. They are a guarantee of the high standard of our Footwear, and in buying from us you are sure to get the best in the market.

Brown's Shoe Store

(Near Smallman & Ingram's)
145 DUNDAS STREET.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH
team of driving horses. Owner leaving city. Apply 101 Wharncliffe road.

GOOD SAFE FOR SALE—THREE FEET
square; combination lock. Apply Eacrett's Bazaar, 171 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER FOUNTAIN
and fixtures. Apply 427 Wellington street.

FOR SALE—LIGHT SPRING WAGON.
Apply 139 Dufferin avenue.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TOP
buggy; easy terms, if required, for payment. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

SUMMER WOOD—DRY SLABS, \$1.50
per cord. Apply 533 Colborne street.

A SNAP ON EASY TERMS OF PAY-
MENT—One fine rosewood piano, 7-13 octaves, guaranteed in first-class condition. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

THREE CANS SALMON, 25 CENTS;
6 lbs rice, 25c; peaches, 15c can; Gold Seal Baking Powder, 15c. Give us a call and save our coupons for beautiful present, at R. A. Ross, corner York and Thames streets.

MEMO PADS FOR OFFICES.
25c per dozen.

PHOTO MOUNT BOARD, ALL COLORS.
DRAWING PAPER, CARDBOARD, Drawing materials.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY.
61 Dundas St. Phone 370.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE ENGINES—
Cheapest and best. See them in catalogue. A. J. Morgan, agent, 1000 Wellington street.

CRAMMING MACHINES, FATTENING
coops, incubators, etc. A. J. Morgan, Manufacturer, London.

LADIES' WHEELS, \$1; GENTLEMEN'S,
\$2.50. To rent or buy. Good second-hand wheels. \$10. J. H. Cunningham, 639 Dundas.

HAVE YOU TRIED MIRACLE WASH-
ING COMPOUND? It has no equal. Obtain at G. Marshall & Co.'s tea store.

PHONE 500 FOR SELECT BACON AND
hams. See our new bottled ham at 25c, just the thing for picnics. Shoulders, Brunswick, 3 lbs for 25c, at stalls 1 to 5, Market House.

WE HAVE HANDSOME FOLDING
bed swings for the lawn; strong, light, fine for the young folks. See them at factory, corner York and Colborne streets, or write for description. The Waggoner Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING WOOD
shades of the city, are selling good large load summer wood for \$1.25. 'Phone 1,312.

SIRLOIN STEAK, 12 CENTS—
Pierle Hams, 12c.

Hot Sausage, 3 lbs for 25c.
At Park's, corner Market Lane.

CHEAP WOOD AND COAL—THE SUB-
SCRIBERS will sell half cord good dry soft wood, blocks for \$2 cash; first class maple and beech wood, and all kinds of hard and soft coal at the lowest cash price. Yard, William street and 42 1/2 Railway. Green & Co.

FISHING TACKLE, BICYCLE PUMPS,
bells, tubes, tires; all kinds of bicycle parts at lowest prices. D. McKenna, 238 Richmond street, one door south G. T. R.

ORGANS AND PIANOS FROM \$5 TO
\$70; sewing machines from \$25 to \$200; range from railway, new car works and large factories. Can be sub-divided to make money.

Dundas Street Brick Residence—No.
20; very attractive two-story brick residence; built in the most substantial manner; interior finished in beauty style; opposite Queen's Park main entrance. Cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE
with large yard, in north part of city; state rent, etc. Apply Box 45, Advertiser.

HOUSE WANTED—BY AUGUST 1, FOR
carpets, dining room and kitchen furniture; contents of four bedrooms, besides sundries. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION

AT JONES' AUCTION ROOM,
Tuesday, June 25,
At 10:30 a.m. Room must be cleared to make room for special consignment. No reserve.

IN THE MATTER OF MAX ROSEN-
THAL and Susel Goldstick, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Hat and Cap Manufacturers, trading as "The New York Manufacturing Company." Insolvents: Notice is hereby given that the above-named Max Rosenthal and Susel Goldstick have made an assignment to me under the provisions of R.S.O. 1897, cap. 104, and amending acts, of their estate and effects in trust for the benefit of their creditors. A meeting of the said creditors will be held at the office of Messrs. Magee, McKillop & Murphy, solicitors, in the City of London, on Friday, the 28th day of June, A.D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing inspectors and giving directions for the disposal of the estate generally. And creditors are requested to file their claims with me, with the proofs and particulars thereof required by the said act, on or before the 15th day of July, 1901, after which date I will proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice. Dated at London, the 18th day of June, 1901. C. B. ARMSTRONG, Assignee, London, Ont. MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY, Solicitors for Assignee.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned up till 5 p.m. on Thursday, July 4, 1901, for the erection and completion of a new Factory Building on Dundas street, East London, for C. R. Somerville.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
HERBERT MATTHEWS,
4c-1xt Architect, Albion Building.

REAL ESTATE.

Colborne street—Eligible building lot, immediately south of Colborne Street Methodist Church, Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings, London, Ont.

Dundas street, near Rectory street, St. Paul's Survey—Choice full-sized lot. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

774-78 Hill street—One and a half story semi-detached frame building; large lot. Price, \$1200. Must be sold at once to close estate. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

Brighton street—New frame dwelling; lot 40x100; sewer; a great bargain. Price, \$1500. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

839 and 851 Colborne street—One story semi-detached frame dwelling; lot 84 by about 150; pays 10 per cent on \$800. Price, \$620. Must be sold immediately. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

Langarth street—One story frame; lot 60 feet Langarth and 150 feet Cathcart; a snap. Price, \$700. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

College avenue—One and a half story frame; brick foundation; lot 40x125. Price, \$1200. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

Ellas street—Frame cottage, brick foundation; 6 rooms; lot 33x116; dirt cheap. Price, \$400. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

Dufferin avenue—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 42 feet frontage; desirable location. Price, \$1300. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

Ridout street—That eligible property occupying the southwest corner of Ridout and Craig streets. Well subdivided to suit purchasers.

Salisbury street—Excellent two story frame; brick foundation; 8 rooms; veranda; lot 50x135; in the "highlands" subdivision; just outside city limits; taxes low. Price, \$900. A. A. Campbell, Molsens Bank Buildings.

For partial list of residences see Free Press. If you are interested in buying, send us your name and class of real estate, you are invited to call.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
Molsens Bank Buildings,
London, Ont.
C. H. ARMISTEAD, Field Manager,
921-t Telephone 642.

\$10 WILL BUY A BUILDING LOT AT
Port Stanley; balance in weekly payments without interest. I have six lots which must be sold, beautifully located on hill overlooking New Orchard Beach. Apply to W. J. Taylor, Room 3, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS, NEAR
new Normal School. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Apply 275 Ridout street.

FOR SALE—571 WELLINGTON—ONE
and a half story brick, 8 rooms, bath, closet, furnace, storm and plate windows, at a bargain.

CHOICE SITE FOR MANUFACTURER
(corner lot), centrally located, with G. T. R. siding. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 429 Talbot street.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE BUILDING
lots, near Colborne street. 4c-1xt

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE
lots on Waterloo, Wellington and St. James streets, and a few still left on Heintzman avenue. Now is your time to get a fine location. J. F. Sangster, 403 Richmond street.

P. Walsh's Building.

Beaconsfield avenue—A handsome brick cottage, 5 years built; 7 rooms, finished in style; lot 42x130 feet. Price, \$1800.

Colborne street—Two story brick house, 9 rooms; modern improvements; lot 33x110 feet.

474 Colborne street—A new one and a half story brick, 9 rooms; modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet. A pretty home in every way.

529 Dundas street—Frame house, with a frontage of 65 feet; a grand building site. Inspect this property; will make a price that cannot be beat.

111 Dufferin avenue—A new frame cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. Price, \$1200.

Elizabethtown street—A splendid frame cottage, in good repair; 7 rooms; good lot. Price, \$1000.

Dundas street—A new one and a half story brick, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; good lot. At a low figure.

Arthur street—A new frame cottage, 6 rooms; good lot. Price \$1000.

236 Rectory street—A large frame house, 12 rooms, in good repair; large lot. Price \$1400. If you are looking for a snap inspect this property.

Corner of Wellington and Hyman streets—The choicest vacant lot now in the vicinity of the park.

Inspect those vacant lots on Evergreen avenue. Sewer on the street. We will now quote you a price that must interest you.

If you cannot find in our bulletin today the property you require, we invite you to call on us or apply to our office, and we will show you a long list of other properties in all parts of the city.

P. WALSH,
110 Dundas St.

LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

"Locust Mount"—Leonard estate, 661 Talbot street; 16 rooms, five parlors; large bedrooms; lot 183x300, to river bank; trees and garden; grand view; \$2000 buys it now; good brick stable. See it for a bargain.

Renwick Estate—Ten lots left in the fine blocks adjoining new Presbyterian Church; low prices, easy terms. Also fine lots and acreage on Waterloo, Cheside and Victoria streets. Grand chance for speculation and buildings.

Corner Race Course Farm—A few blocks left, fronting on Trafalgar street; \$100 per acre; outside city taxes; short distance from railway; new car works and large factories. Can be sub-divided to make money.

Dundas Street Brick Residence—No. 20; very attractive two-story brick residence; built in the most substantial manner; interior finished in beauty style; opposite Queen's Park main entrance. Cheap. W. D. BUCKLE.

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE
with large yard, in north part of city; state rent, etc. Apply Box 45, Advertiser.

HOUSE WANTED—BY AUGUST 1, FOR
carpets, dining room and kitchen furniture; contents of four bedrooms, besides sundries. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION

AT JONES' AUCTION ROOM,
Tuesday, June 25,
At 10:30 a.m. Room must be cleared to make room for special consignment. No reserve.

IN THE MATTER OF MAX ROSEN-
THAL and Susel Goldstick, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Hat and Cap Manufacturers, trading as "The New York Manufacturing Company." Insolvents: Notice is hereby given that the above-named Max Rosenthal and Susel Goldstick have made an assignment to me under the provisions of R.S.O. 1897, cap. 104, and amending acts, of their estate and effects in trust for the benefit of their creditors. A meeting of the said creditors will be held at the office of Messrs. Magee, McKillop & Murphy, solicitors, in the City of London, on Friday, the 28th day of June, A.D. 1901, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing inspectors and giving directions for the disposal of the estate generally. And creditors are requested to file their claims with me, with the proofs and particulars thereof required by the said act, on or before the 15th day of July, 1901, after which date I will proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice. Dated at London, the 18th day of June, 1901. C. B. ARMSTRONG, Assignee, London, Ont. MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY, Solicitors for Assignee.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned up till 5 p.m. on Thursday, July 4, 1901, for the erection and completion of a new Factory Building on Dundas street, East London, for C. R. Somerville.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
HERBERT MATTHEWS,
4c-1xt Architect, Albion Building.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—TWO-STORY RESIDENCE,
corner Stanley street and Wortley road. Modern improvements. Apply J. Heaman, York street west.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—SIR WILLIAM

A STRONGHOLD OF QUAKERISM.

The Yearly Meetings of the Friends at Philadelphia.

Interesting Interview With Mr. S. P. Zavitz, of Lobo, About the Work of the Society.

Mr. S. P. Zavitz, of Lobo, accompanied by Mrs. Zavitz, has just returned from a delightful trip of six weeks eastward in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York States, during which he had an opportunity of seeing much of interest.

"The spring all through has been very wet and backward," said Mr. Zavitz to the Advertiser, keeping the farm work in dry season. The planting in Pennsylvania was as late as it usually is in Ontario. The crop of hay is likely to be heavy, but some other crops are showing the devastating work of insect pests. The Hessian fly is destroying the wheat crop in many places. In all sections, and the apple orchards throughout New York State are being much injured by the army worm and tent caterpillar. The apple crop is likely to be light, even in the apple sections. There are not many apples raised in Eastern Pennsylvania. Orchards look healthier in Ontario than in any section we visited.

MODERN ADVANTAGES FOR FARMERS.

"Transportation is becoming a thing of pleasure and comfort and great speed. A trip down on 'The Black Diamond' from Buffalo to Philadelphia and back from New York City on the Empire State at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour, with only about six stops each way makes one realize the advancement of the present age in the art of getting there. The uses to which the trolley is being employed are of great advantage to the country people as well as to towns and cities. Almost every town and hamlet in the east is being thus connected, which means quick and cheap transportation everywhere. The yearly meeting, delivery of mail, which is rapidly spreading, is bringing to the homes of the farmers many of the advantages of city life. Our present postmaster-general could not confer a greater boon on the farming community of Canada than by instituting here this advanced step. Farmers should urge this matter. There is nothing too good for the farmer, he who grows his own food, and that others may live in luxury, while he is content to plod. We have seen no section in which farmers have more natural advantages, or where there are better farmers, than in the general farmer is more prosperous than at home. We do lack the trolley and free mail delivery which many farmers 'over the lines' enjoy.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

"Our primary object in leaving home was to attend the Philadelphia, New York and Genesee (in Western New York) yearly meeting of Friends. Philadelphia, with its eleven thousand members, is the stronghold of Quakerism in America. The yearly meeting (Liberal Friends) lasted for one week, with three or four sessions each day. The meeting place is 15th, Race and Cherry streets. The meeting house (two rooms) is capable of holding 3,500 people. This, with school and Young Friends' Association buildings, cover nearly the whole block. The day school has over 1,000 students in attendance each year and 70 teachers. The object of the yearly assembly is for divine worship and for the general business of the church.

EQUALITY OF SEXES.

"The principle of the equality of the sexes in the ministry and all church affairs, which was recognized in the establishment of the society 250 years ago is still maintained. In Philadelphia the men and women hold their business sessions separately, having like powers. The women's meeting is the larger body, often having 1,800 in attendance. The largest meetings for worship were attended by nearly 5,000, very inspiring audiences, indeed, to see and address.

WORK OF FRIENDS.

"The business consisted largely of society matters, educational, first day school and philanthropic work. Some \$700,000 are now in the hands of the yearly meeting (the gifts of various individuals) for school purposes, and old people's homes, largely.

THE NEEDS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

"The needs of the colored people of the south received attention. The old-time testimonies of the society against war, oaths, capital punishment and intemperance, and in favor of peace and arbitration, purity, righteousness and the early Christian virtues generally were supported with former fidelity. The New York meeting is not so large, but not less active in all good work. The meeting houses, school buildings and boarding homes, The Pennington, are pleasantly situated at the corner of 15th street and Rutherford Place.

AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

"A short stay at the Pan-American on return brought great advancement. The buildings and inside arrangements were nearing completion. The whole effect is beautiful. Canada's display is not extensive, but creditable so far as it goes. The show of fruit is up to the mark. Government buildings and the fisheries are full of interest. One might spend a week profitably at the Pan-American."

THIRTY ACRES SINKING.

Pittston, Pa., June 21.—Thirty acres of coal land in this section sank several feet this morning, and the surface is still going down. The cave-in occurred at the Fidler colliery, operated by Elliott, McClure & Co. The 600 employees escaped. It is thought the shaft will have to be abandoned. The cave-in was due to "robbing" pillars.

20,000 HUNGRY LAND-SEEKERS.

Kansas City, June 22.—Thousands of people, men, women and children, camping on the border of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache reservation in Oklahoma, awaiting the opening of that land to settlement, are in destitute circumstances. Dr. McKenna, who has just returned from the scene, said: "Twenty thousand men, women and children are massed on the border and half of them are utterly destitute. At least 5,000 of them have been there a year and a half. They want with small sums of money and have made nothing since they arrived."

SURE REGULATORS—Mandrake and Dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, regulating a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Farnie's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine. There are a few pills so effective as they are in their action.

CANADIAN APPLES IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

American Consul at Liverpool Says Our Shipments Are Successful.

CANADIAN APPLES. Liverpool, June 21.—U. S. Consul Boyle reports complaints of the packing of apples, both from the United States and Canada. The only well-traded and well-packed apples, he says, came from Virginia, and Nova Scotia. The methods should be improved as the capacity of the English market for good fruit is considerable. Canada's shipments of fresh grapes in the refrigerated chambers have arrived in salable condition. The English are getting to be more and more consumers of fruit.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The Russian plague commission has declared Egypt, with the exception of Port Said and the Suez Canal district, to be infected territory.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

London, June 21.—In the House of Commons a proposition to remit one-third of the duty on sugar coming from British colonies was rejected by a vote of 366 to 16.

VERY ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

Cantata "Belshazzar" Presented in Colborne Street Methodist Church.

The cantata "Belshazzar" was repeated last evening in the Colborne Street Methodist Church, before a representative audience from many of the city churches. Considering the reduced numbers in the choir, the second recital was remarkably well rendered, and reflects great credit on Mr. Gilmore and his choir. Those who assisted from other churches, including Adelaide Street Baptist, King Street Presbyterian, Chalmers Presbyterian, St. James Presbyterian and the Centennial Methodist.

Gen. O'Grady-Haly Recalled

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Ont., June 21.—General O'Grady-Haly has been recalled.

Gen. O'Grady-Haly is out inspecting camps, and so is the minister of militia, and consequently they could not be seen regarding the matter, but nevertheless it is understood to be correct that the major-general is commanding the militia, who has only been a short time here, has been recalled.

The Trackmen's Strike.

Montreal, June 20.—The only new incident in connection with the C. P. R. trackmen's strike is a circular issued by President Shaughnessy on the subject, in which he expresses regret that the maintenance of ways men should have left their employment. The president goes on to say that the company has no quarrel with the men, but hopes every man will return to work so as to obtain the advantages of the concessions which the company have made.

MINERS SHOT.

Matteawan, N. Y., June 20.—Today several hundred wild miners who were on strike marched in a body against the Maritime mines, of this place, where non-strike men were at work. They tried to effect an entrance, but the operator, with twenty guards, armed with Winchester rifles, shot them. Hubert Martin and Riley Johnson were fatally shot, and Samuel Attrip was dangerously wounded. The union men did not return the fire, but retired.

WILL RETURN TO WORK ON MONDAY.

Saginaw, Mich., June 20.—On May 20 last about 800 men employed in the machine shops in Saginaw and Bay City struck for a nine-hour day and an increase of 15 per cent in wages. After two days' conference an agreement was reached. The terms of the settlement include recognition of the union, a nine-hour day and 50 per cent increase in wages.

AGE 102 YEARS.

Watertown, N. Y., June 21.—William Burns, of Rossie, is dead, aged 102 years. He came from Ireland 30 years ago and never married. When he was 98 years old he walked four miles every Sunday to attend church.

DEATH CAUSED BY A COLT.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 21.—Abraham Trov, a painter, fell from a ladder this morning, a distance of 20 feet, striking on his head, and was killed. A colt galloping about the farm of Alderman Frank Matty ran into the ladder, knocking it over, and Trov, who was on the top rung, was precipitated to the ground.

TWO MEN HANGED BY A MOB.

Shreveport, La., June 21.—Frank, better known as "Prophet" Smith and F. C. McLand, held at Benton on a charge of complicity in the Foster murder, were hanged by a mob on Wednesday night. The lynching occurred on the Arkansas road, about one mile and a half from the jail. Both made statements before death, denying that they had anything to do with the killing.

A New Orleans dispatch says: "Evidence was discovered to clearly establish the identity of Smith and McLand as enemies of the white race and dangerous elements among the negroes that their extinction was regarded as essential to the preservation of order in the parish."

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED.

In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co. at Russia kills 3,000,000 germs, 15,000,000 marmots and 25,000,000 squirrels in a year.

WAS SUSPENDED FROM THE REAR CAR

Lady's Clothing Caught the Airbrakes and Stopped the Train—Had Fallen Off.

Richmond, Va., June 22.—Miss Lucy J. Taylor, of this city, was one of 1,000 persons composing the Sunday school picnic party of Union Station Methodist Church returning from Buckroe Beach on a long train.

Missing a pupil she ran to the rear door of the coach. The train started suddenly, and she went head first between the guard rails out of sight. The train had started at full speed, but it came to a sudden stop, throwing the children and teachers in a heap. Mrs. Taylor's clothing caught the platform chains, leaving her suspended almost touching the roadbed. Swinging from side to side, her clothing entangled the air brakes and applied them, and every wheel was checked. She sustained serious injuries.

A POCKET WELL

Or Natural Gas Discovered on a Farm Near Toronto.

Toronto, June 21.—A discovery made the other day a few miles east of the city has started people wondering if there is a field of natural gas under Toronto that will put the mains of the Consumers' Gas Company out of business.

AT THE CAPITAL

W. W. Cary To Be Inspector of Offices in the Yukon District.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Ont., June 21.—At yesterday's cabinet meeting, W. W. Cary, department of the interior, was appointed inspector of offices in the Yukon district. The appointment will date from July 1. Mr. Cary will inspect offices and department of the interior and the department of justice. He was for many years chief clerk in the attorney-general's office, Winnipeg.

London Public Library Additions.

Van Dyke—Counsel Upon the Reading of Books. Stocker—Language of Handwriting. Baines—Men and Books. Barnes—Two Thousand Years of Missions Before Carey. Frazer—The Golden Bough: A Study in Magic and Religion. Stephen—The English Utilitarians. Three volumes. Bittison—The Human Hair: Its Care and Preservation. Bond—English Cathedrals. Illustrated. Picture-Taking and Picture-Making. Saintsbury—History of Critics and Literary Taste in Europe. Volume I. Cruickshanks—Comic Almanac, 1835-53. Two volumes. Cruickshanks—Three Courses and a Dessert. Jerome—Observations of Henry. Maxwell—Memories of the Month. Sykes—Through Five Turkish Provinces. Wilkin—Among the Berbers of Algeria. Rawnsley—Memories of the Tennysons. Hart—Under the Redwoods. Hocking—Let Us Forget. McCarthy—Three. Naylor—Ralph Marlowe. Ohnet—In Deep Abyss. Cotter—The Good Red Earth. Voinich—Jack Raymond. Tynan—Three Fair Maids.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Francois Montreuil, nineteen years old, employed at Booth's mill, was drowned in the Ottawa River. The Carleton county council gave a first reading to a by-law for the dismissal of Chief of Police Bliss. The Bank of Hamilton bought \$30,532.06 of Hamilton 4 per cent debentures, paying \$30,801.13 therefor. Hickory Island, west of Grindstone Island, in the St. Lawrence, has been purchased by Mr. J. Walter Wood, jun., of New York. The United States transport Ohio has arrived at San Francisco, from Manila with 25 officers and 750 men of the 42nd Infantry. The New York county councilors granted \$100 to Constable Stewart and \$200 to the family of the late Constable Boyd, murdered by Rice. William H. Newman, of New York, was re-elected president of the Lake Shore Railroad. W. C. Brown was elected a vice-president.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo N. Y.

Send a two-cent postage stamp to M. C. Dickson, district passenger agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for handsome publication on Pan-American Exposition, maps of grounds and full information. 67r

Moth Proof.

If you are in danger of moths in your mattresses and feather beds, send them to J. F. Hunt & Sons, and have them steamed and rendered moth-proof. Iron beds, new goose feathers, pillow-top mattresses in stock. 553 Richmond street north, telephone 597.

Electric Vapor Baths.

Good health is the greatest blessing, and of first consideration. How seldom it is appreciated until lost! Electric vapor baths give superb health and great enjoyment to life. They save expense by preventing disease and loss of time. J. C. Wilson, 320 Dundas street.

Special Train to San Francisco.

Via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to leave Chicago Tuesday, July 9, 11:59 p.m. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake, passing en route the finest scenery in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Party will be limited in number and under personal direction of Tourist Department, Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only 450 round trip, with choice of routes returning. Send stamp for illustrated itinerary and map of San Francisco to B. H. Bennett, 2 King street, east, Toronto, Ont. 36n-t.

Because his pension was not made larger a Wisconsin man has refused to vote for 27 years.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

EIGHT ADDITIONAL SMALLPOX PATIENTS

Several New Cases Reported on Friday—The Disease Takes a Firm Hold in Cleveland.

Toronto, June 22.—Eight new cases of smallpox were reported to the provincial board of health yesterday. Four are in South Oxford, one at Burford, in Brant county, two near Chelmsford, and one in Keppel township. They are not of a virulent type.

Ottawa, July 22.—According to a report which has reached the department of agriculture, smallpox has got a firm footing in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. There are 107 known cases of the disease in the city, and the medical men say that there must be fully 100 cases unknown to the health officers. A medical man was put on duty at the river customs house, with instructions to vaccinate all crews of vessels that would consent. Most of the masters have refused to have this done, and as the certificate of vaccination is not required for entrance of vessels from Cleveland at other lake ports, there is no way to compel the sailors to be vaccinated.

A letter has been sent to the Lake Carriers' Association, requesting them to instruct the masters of their vessels to have the crews vaccinated before leaving the port. There is a ferry line between Cleveland and Rondeau, and a good deal of trade between the two points. Dr. McCully, of Rondeau, has been appointed medical officer of quarantine at that point, for the purpose of inspecting all passengers coming from Cleveland. Collectors and sub-collectors of customs on Lake Erie have been warned to keep a sharp lookout for vessels coming from the Ohio port.

"We Can Do No More"

So Said Three Doctors in Consultation.

Yet the Patient Has Been Restored to Health and Strength Through the Agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Among the many many persons throughout Canada who owe good health—perhaps even life itself—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Alex. Fair, a well-known valedictorian, resident of West Williams township, Middlesex county, Ont. For nearly two years Mrs. Fair was a great sufferer from troubles brought on by a severe lack of the grippe. A reporter who called was cordially received by both Mr. and Mrs. Fair and was given the following facts of the case: "In the spring of 1896 I was attacked by a gripe for which I was treated by our family doctor, but instead of getting better I gradually grew worse, until my whole body became racked with pains. I consulted one of the best doctors in Ontario and for nearly eighteen months followed his treatment, but without any material benefit. I had a terrible cough, which caused intense pains in my head and lungs; I became very weak; could not sleep, and for over a year I could only talk in a whisper and sometimes my voice left me entirely. I came to regard my condition as hopeless, but my husband urged further treatment, and on his advice our family doctor, with two others, made a consultation, the result of which was that they pronounced my case incurable. Neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but after having already spent over \$500 in doctor's bills I did not have much faith left in any medicine, but as a last resort I finally decided to give them a trial. I had not taken many boxes of the pills before I noticed an improvement in my condition, and this encouraged me to continue their use. After taking the pills for several months I was completely restored to health. The cough disappeared. I no longer suffered from the terrible pains I once endured; my voice became strong again; my appetite improved, and I was able to obtain restful sleep once more. While taking the pills I gained 37 pounds in weight. As this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I feel that I cannot say enough in their favor, for I know that they have certainly saved my life."

In case of the kind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will give more certain and speedy results than any other medicine. They act directly on the blood, thus reaching the root of the trouble and driving away every vestige of disease from the system. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo N. Y.

Send a two-cent postage stamp to M. C. Dickson, district passenger agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for handsome publication on Pan-American Exposition, maps of grounds and full information. 67r

Moth Proof.

If you are in danger of moths in your mattresses and feather beds, send them to J. F. Hunt & Sons, and have them steamed and rendered moth-proof. Iron beds, new goose feathers, pillow-top mattresses in stock. 553 Richmond street north, telephone 597.

Electric Vapor Baths.

Good health is the greatest blessing, and of first consideration. How seldom it is appreciated until lost! Electric vapor baths give superb health and great enjoyment to life. They save expense by preventing disease and loss of time. J. C. Wilson, 320 Dundas street.

Special Train to San Francisco.

Via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to leave Chicago Tuesday, July 9, 11:59 p.m. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake, passing en route the finest scenery in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Party will be limited in number and under personal direction of Tourist Department, Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only 450 round trip, with choice of routes returning. Send stamp for illustrated itinerary and map of San Francisco to B. H. Bennett, 2 King street, east, Toronto, Ont. 36n-t.

Because his pension was not made larger a Wisconsin man has refused to vote for 27 years.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

TONIGHT'S BARGAINS.



Tonight we have set aside for you some rare bargains. We have found that our Saturday evening bargain sale has become very popular, but we are never satisfied. We are always anxious to increase it. Here are a few samples of our bargains for tonight:

Corset Covers.

One odd lot, sizes 36-38, slightly soiled; regular 50c and 75c; Saturday night 35c

Wrappers, 69c.

Light Dresden Print Wrappers, full skirt, rolling collar, fitted lining; regular \$1, for 69c

LADIES' COTTON HOSE, per pair

..... 75c

CHOCOLATE WALNUTS; regular

20c lb., for 13c

Sheet Music, per copy

..... 3c

Excellent list for Saturday night.

MONDAY'S BARGAINS

AT THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR SHOPPING PLACE.

When you are down town waiting for the procession, you can use your time to advantage by calling on us.

Turkish Bath Towels, each

..... 10c

(With colored stripe and fringe.)

8 cakes of Little Gem Toilet Soap

for 5c

8 bars of Excellent Laundry Soap

for 25c

A regular box of 10c Stationery

Monday for 7c

Lemons, per dozen

..... 10c

Castle Soap, 3 cakes for

..... 5c

Men's regular 25c Braces for

..... 19c

Try a tin of our Baking Powder;

a regular 25c quality for 8c

The reason won't interest you, but

the result will.

OUR MONDAY BASEMENT SALE

Is looked forward to every week by our many customers, who appreciate the LOW PRICES prevailing that day, namely:

43 Mirrors, hardwood frame, oak

finish, sizes 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches; regular

30c, Monday, basement sale 19c

116 graniteware and white enamel-

edware seamless CREAM PITCH-

ERS, the unbreakable kind, two

sizes; regular 30c and 35c; Mon-

day basement sale 10c

3 STOVE POTTS, blue granite,

white lined, put bolts in to fit No.

9 stove, same pattern as the old-

fashioned iron pot; regular 95c,

Monday, basement sale 45c

40c LAMPS FOR 24c.

63 GLASS STAND LAMPS, fitted

with medium-sized burner and

chimney, all complete; regular

40c, Monday basement sale 24c

A CLEAN SWEEP.

A new broom sweeps clean, so

here's your chance.

73 CARPET BROOMS, made of se-

lected corn, 4-string, well made;

regular 25c, Monday basement

sale 19c

14 WASH TUBS, best quality,

clear wood, well grained, 2-hoop,

medium size; regular 75c, Mon-

day basement sale 58c

WOODS' FAIR

LAST CALL MONDAY IS CIRCUS

RINGLING BROS.

WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS.

NEWEST, BIGGEST, BEST AND MOST COSTLY CIRCUS ON EARTH!

A MODERN UP-TO-DATE BIG SHOW

Presenting all the latest European, Oriental and American Arenic Sensations on a scale of magnificent completeness never before attempted, and dwarfing all other Exhibitions into insignificance by its Overwhelming Magnitude.

EVERY ACT A NEW AND ORIGINAL HIGH-CLASS FEATURE!

RINGLING BROS.' LATEST TRAINED ANIMAL SENSATION.

20 ELEPHANTS IN ONE GREAT ACT

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 236 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The "Three Busy Stores" is the store that makes the low prices—has the goods—gets the people—gives the bargains—keeps every promise made, and never tries to deceive its patrons. A safe place to do your trading or send your friends to supply their wants.

Unusual Underselling in Ladies' Trimmed Sailor Hats

15 DOZEN ONLY Ladies' White Straw Sailor Hats, satin band, regular 50c and 75c, our price till sold 25c each.
See them in our west window.

Summer Blankets

The kind of Blankets you want for the cottage this summer is the home.
10-4 Blankets, in white and gray, regular 90c, for 65c pair.
11-4 Blankets, in white and gray, regular \$1 25, for 97c pair.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Warm weather brings its own need for a plentiful supply of Handkerchiefs, and there's no fabric so cooling to a hot face as a linen handkerchief.
Narrow Hemstitched Border Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c each, or 3 for 25c.
Ladies' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Extra value.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, at 5c, 8c, 10c each.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.

Women's Knit Underwear

The warm weather is here now, and Light Underwear will be needed. We have special lines in white and unbleached.

Special lines in Ladies' Vests, at 5c, or 6 for 25c.
LADIES' VESTS, in large sizes, at 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.

Muslin Dress Goods Department

Special line of Black Muslin, open lace work, fine goods, only 15c a yard.
Fine French Organdies, in fancy colors, regular 35c, for 25c yard.

You Don't Get These Bargains Every Day Only at Whiskard's.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

The death occurred Wednesday morning, at the family residence, in Adelaide, township, of Mrs. Jas. Henderson, in the 68th year of her age.
Mr. Joseph Brown, who for the past four of five years has resided in Metcalfe township, near Katesville, died on Thursday, aged 86 years. For some twenty years Mr. Brown resided in Stratford, working at his trade as a shoemaker. Rev. A. McKibben conducted the funeral services. The pallbearers were A. E. McNeice, Willard Humphries, Joseph H. Humphries, Cecil Brown, George Brown and Ira Brown.

A very pretty event took place in the Mount Carmel Methodist Church, near Mount Brydges, on Tuesday last, at 4 p.m., the occasion being the marriage of Miss Annie, only daughter of Robert Courtis, to James Baird, M. D., of Evanston, Ill. The bride was attended by Miss Elizabeth Baird, sister of the groom, while Robert Baird, M. D., of Watford, assisted the groom. Two little flower girls, Miss Addie Jones and Miss Nina Westland, as maids of honor, preceded the bride, carrying a basket of American Beauty roses, in which the ring was placed. The bride was daintily attired in white organdie over white silk, and carried a huge shower bouquet of roses and smilax. The bridesmaid was tastefully gowned in pale blue silk tulle, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. The service was read by Rev. J. E. Holmes. The wedding march was played by Miss Mary Brown. Mr. Will Ferguson and Mr. John Watson were ushers. A reception was afterwards held at Sunny-side, the residence of the bride's father, and in a large marquee on the beautiful lawn the dejeuner was served. Among the many magnificent gifts to the bride was a silver service from the bride's mother and a check for \$1,000 from the bride's father. The bride's traveling gown was a handsome tailor-made suit of Amazon cloth of a castor shade. On their honeymoon trip they will visit California and British Columbia. Dr. and Mrs. Baird will be at home to their many friends after Aug. 1, at 1345 Maple avenue, Evanston, Ill.

The news of the death of John Beattie, a leading and well-known citizen of Highgate, was received with regret by a great many people in the western counties. Mr. Beattie was born at Lambeth, Middlesex county, where he resided until about 1873, when he removed to Highgate and commenced business. In 1879 Mr. Beattie was appointed Moravian Indian agent, a position which he filled with complete satisfaction to both the government and the Indians until 1888. During his long term of office the Indians under his charge made wonderful progress. He was the originator of the Moravian town fair, and had the pleasure of witnessing its phenomenal success. He was the personal friend and adviser of every Indian on the reserve, and enjoyed their full confidence. Mr. Beattie also took an active interest in municipal affairs, and ev-

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. GATARRU CURE ...

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drooping of the throat and permanently cures Croup and Hay Fever. Blower sent free with Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co. Toronto and Buffalo.

J. H. Hector, the Black Knight, addressed an enthusiastic meeting of temperance workers and prohibitionists in the Front Street Church last Tuesday evening.
Miss Mary Henderson was appointed secretary for Stratford.
Frank O'Dwyer is attending the Pan-American this week.

DEADLY FIREWORKS EXPLOSION.

Five Persons Known to Be Killed and Several Missing.

The Disaster Occurred in Patterson, N. J.—A Four-Story Tenement House Destroyed.

New York, June 22.—Many persons were killed and a number injured yesterday as the result of an explosion among a large quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenburg, at Patterson, N. J. The cause of the explosion is not known. The property loss will not exceed \$35,000.

The explosion occurred shortly after the noon hour, and many of the occupants of the building were out for dinner. The building in which the explosion occurred is a frame tenement, four stories high, with three stories on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenburg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. Had the disaster occurred half an hour later the result would have been frightful, for adjoining the wrecked building was No. 3 school, in which were hundreds of children. Not only was the school destroyed, but large quantities of wrecks were hurled into it. As it was, some of the school children playing near the school house were injured. So great was the

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION, that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against a fence, and one of his legs broken. There was a trolley car directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred, and the burst of flame blown out into the street scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of those who were in it. Those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either strangled or hurled to death or escaped cut off and were discovered suffocated.

REPEATED EXPLOSIONS. After the first explosion there was a series of smaller ones, and then came the second big explosion, which occurred in the neighborhood of the school. Families seated at their dinners were thrown from their chairs to the floor. Then there was a frightful scene in the control of their children and were soon rushing about looking for them.

MEANWHILE THE flames were bursting from every part of the tenement building. Those who approached the building from the rear saw a fearful sight. A woman appeared at one of the windows. She was a mass of flames. She leaped out and fell through the flame to the yard below. At great risk she was dragged farther into the yard, but it was too late—the flesh was dropping from the bones, and she was dead. She later proved to be Mrs. Williams.

Dooley was in the yard when the explosion took place. He saw the two Rittenburg children in the rear room and rushed into the flames for them. He got out of the fire and he tried to get back for the other, but the room was then one mass of fire. Dooley was badly scorched in rescuing the first child. From the front, Mrs. Adams, who was in the street, saw the flames from the window of their home to the sidewalk. They were seated at dinner, and together ran to the front window and leaped. Jessup said the explosion seemed to have come from the floor under their feet. Others of the tenants were meanwhile hanging from the windows ready to drop.

THE RESCUERS. The firemen came within a few minutes and twenty persons were taken down through the fire and smoke by the firemen. Mr. and Mrs. John McGilone climbed to the top story of the tenement and found their escape cut off. He climbed out of the front window and hung by the hand, while his wife with the other, until a life-net was secured. Then he dropped his wife into the net and followed himself. Both were badly burned.

The rescues were going on the firemen were fighting the flames. Capt. Allen led with a hose in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors.

THE PYRAMID FIRE CURE possesses the power to perfection. It is formulated on scientific principles by specialists who understand the nature of the disease thoroughly.

Thousands have been permanently cured by it, and the manufacturers have come to look upon it as a "remedy that never fails."

You need not go through an inconvenient course of dieting and supplementary treatment while using it. It is a complete cure, requiring nothing on your part but a strict observance of the printed directions which go with each package.

The Pyramid Fire Cure possesses the power to perfection. It is formulated on scientific principles by specialists who understand the nature of the disease thoroughly.

Thousands have been permanently cured by it, and the manufacturers have come to look upon it as a "remedy that never fails."

where it was said many were pinned in. The men had hardly taken their positions on the sidewalk when the pile of boxes to ward off the west end began to throw water into the upper floors, when, without warning, the whole upper part of the building sagged outward and fell.

FIREMEN BURIED BY DEBRIS. The captain and two of his men were buried under the debris, which was blazing. Two straws were instantly turned on the wreckage. Out of it in a moment crawled Capt. Allen and Fireman Delaney. Both were bruised and burned, but instead of seeking safety they attacked the debris with their hands to rescue Eddie Singlerand, who was still beneath it. He was finally dragged out by the firemen.

Mrs. Williams' husband was a cripple. His wife is supposed to have remained longer than she could with safety in an effort to save him. He would have been crushed to death. For a time it looked as if the building would not only be destroyed, but that the flames would burn down Main street and swing into Slater street, and the occupants threatened to be moved out. The firemen fought the flames back, and although the two buildings between the wrecked one and Slater street were somewhat damaged, they were saved.

At first it was thought that but three persons were lost, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and one of the Rittenburg children. But it soon became apparent that others had lost their lives. The entire street, which for some time was ordered to work clearing away the rubbish. Mrs. Himmer, mother-in-law of Rittenburg, is known to be dead. It is said she was standing at a restaurant when the explosion took place. What became of the salesman is not known. Many persons slightly injured had their wounds dressed at the hospitals and went to their homes.

THE DEAD. Corrected list of the dead: Mrs. Lucinda Adamson.

Mrs. Charles Williams, burned while trying to rescue her husband. Charles Williams, cripple, unable to get out of bed.

Harold Rittenburg, 18 months old, son of the keeper of the fireworks store. Henry Elasser, 6 weeks old.

MISSING. Those missing and almost certainly dead are: Mrs. Bert Bamber, Charles Burns, 6 months old, child of above; Mrs. Andrew Elvin was in her house, and has not been seen since; Mrs. Mary Elasser; Joseph Elvin, 2 weeks old, child of Mrs. Andrew Elvin; Mrs. Burns, not seen since the explosion, and known to have been in the house; Clarence Burns, 6 years old, son of above; Mrs. Ann Fentemam, not seen since the explosion and known to have been in the house; Mrs. Annie Lannigan, seen to enter her apartments a few minutes before the explosion. Two nephews of Mrs. Lannigan were with her when she entered her rooms. Their names are not yet ascertained.

FANCHON AND PRINCE, CIRCUS COMPANIONS

An Elephant and Dog in Love—The Biggest Menagerie in America—Ringling Bros.—Circus Will Arrive Early Sunday Morning.

Fanchon, one of the elephants of Ringling Bros.' circus, which will exhibit in London on Monday, and Prince, a clown dog, are in love. They are constantly together. They run races, they play with ropes and rubber balls, and at night the dog curls up at the side of the elephant's big trunk, and thus they sleep.

Prince is a bull terrier, 3 years old. Fanchon is 50, but such a harmonious union of youth and old age was never before known. The dog and the elephant met the first time during the parade in Chicago early last April. It was a case of love at first sight. The dog followed Fanchon back to the circus, and the elephant led the way into his pen in the menagerie.

When the animal superintendent attempted to eject the dog, Fanchon objected so vehemently that it was deemed wiser to let the "whelp" remain. George Hartzell, one of the clowns, took a fancy to Prince and taught him a number of tricks—thus he has been made useful as well as ornamental.

There are 30 elephants with the Ringling Bros. circus this year, which is more than one-half of all those in America. They range in size from Little Tottles, a wee mite, up to Old Baldy, who lacks but 250 pounds of weighing seven tons. These elephants alone eat more than 600 horses.

The greatest feature of this big menagerie this season is the only giraffe ever known to exist in the world, and the last one that will ever be seen in America, as the species is fast dying out. The combined wealth of all the shows in the world could not buy another of the animals. The giraffe is the most complete zoological collection in America.

The Ringling show will arrive in London early tomorrow morning on the longest special train in the world, and those who see it unload and enter its immense tents will soon realize that nothing like it has ever before visited Canada. Monday it will give a famous parade, and present a programme of bounties in genuine arctic novelties. Most of the feature acts will be presented by European artists new to this country. The main tent is the largest canvas pavilion ever constructed.

Monday morning a downtown ticket office will be opened at Northmead's piano and music store, 188 Dundas street, where those who wish to avoid the rush on the show grounds may buy reserved seats and admissions at exactly the same price as at the regular ticket wagons.

OLDEST MICHIGAN ODDFELLOW DEAD.

Monroe, Mich., June 21.—John H. Rauch, for 73 years a resident of Ida Monroe county, died yesterday, aged 91 years. He was the oldest living member of the Oddfellows in this state, having been actively connected with the order for 58 years, and with the local branch for 53 years.

THE CIRCUS MANAGER'S TROUBLES

Details Involved in Conducting a Big Show Enjoin Big Responsibilities.

How Animals Must Be Fed—The Water Supply—Methods of Advertising—Incessant Questions of Persistent Patrons.

The detail involved in the management of a traveling show or circus enjoin a responsibility on the manager which is not overpaid by the proceeds of the performances. The animals of the circus are always fed according to native habits. Sea lions are fed on fish. No matter where they may be the Forepaugh-Sells Company received a shipment of fish for seals and sea lions from Boston, and in order to prolong the lives of the animals, which are short at best, every fish is cleaned, scaled and partly boned before being given to the sea lions.

Mountain lions, bears, panthers and wildcats and all similar animals live on animal meat, several beavers being cut up each day and distributed among the menagerie inmates. It might be remarked that the choicest quarters of the beaves go to the circus dining tents for the people of the show. If 20,000 gallons of water were required to quench the thirst of the score of elephants, 500 horses, 1,000 people and 200 menagerie animals, and there is no nearby hydrant or running stream, the circus manager at once orders the water wagons and in less than an hour water is arriving at the desired point by the thousand gallons. The manager never has any trouble, he figures that the quickest and simplest way out of the difficulty is the best.

The methods of advertising a circus are by no means the least interesting of its features. Big circus companies like the Ringling Brothers, the Forepaugh & Sells' annually paste or distribute as many as ten or twelve million pieces of advertising matter. To do this three trains of advance cars are employed. One of these travels three weeks to a day ahead of the show, the second one is two weeks ahead. Each crew has a different task to perform, and a vast amount of labor is involved.

The first car crew which is composed of about 30 bill posters and a manager, bills the town and the country leading to the point where the show is to be given. Several lithographers and programme distributors decorate the windows of business places with rich and attractive lithographs and visit a great many houses and leave a six-page courier, containing elaborate half-tone drawings of prominent circus features.

A week later the city is visited by the second car, sometimes known as the "excursion" car. Men are sent on every outgoing train to bill the smaller towns on the railroads for 30 or 40 miles around. The third car, which travels by dusk, and then return to the central point in time to catch their car, which then departs for the next city on the route. One week before the date of the show the third car makes its appearance to freshen up paper display wherever it has been damaged by the weather elements, and to complete whatever work the other crews may have overlooked in their rush in every city several teams are used to cover the country routes and the city bill boards. Paste is manufactured on the car, which is provided with an engine and boiler. Five barrels are consumed daily by each car for paste.

In addition to the worry of recurring detail the circus man is called upon to answer incessant questions put to him by persistent patrons. Of course, he loses patience occasionally and answers in a manner to corroborate a popular fallacy. This person wonders how the circus is enabled to exhibit a polar bear day after day through the heat of summer season, transplanting it from its home in the arctic regions to the torrid climate of the States. Well, he told that it was only made possible by always keeping a quantity of ice in the bear's cage the inquirer looks wise, and then replies: "Why, I might have known that." Finally, the circus man tells the dollars he receives at the hands of an ever-curious public.

Conservatory Closing.

Conservatory Hall was inadequate to contain the audience which gathered last night on the occasion of the second of the series of closing recitals of the Conservatory of Music. The piano programme was furnished by pupils of Miss Jennie Steele, A.L.C.M., while Miss Louise McDonald, of Petrolia, and Miss Ethel McKillop, pupils of Miss Belle Brown, rendered three vocal selections in a most acceptable manner. The playing of Miss Steele's pupils showed that she has been able to impart to them the same artistic quality which marks her own performances. The programme was:

"March Militaire" (two pianos, eight hands) Schmitt
Misses Edna Kent, Mary E. Gibbons, Hazel Gillean, Mary Love.
"The Mill" Jensen
Miss Leta Butler.
"Fourth Mazurka" Godard
Miss Jean Desmet.
Song—"What the Chimney Sang" Griswold
Miss Louise McDonald, Petrolia.
"Rakoczi March" List
Misses Eva Macpherson, Louie Brown, Agnes Snow, Minnie Robson (Byron).
"Dedication" Schumann-Liszt
Miss Veda Campbell (Belmont).
"Love Song" Nevin
Miss Louise McDonald.
Song—"Flower Song" (Faust) Grund
Miss Ethel McKillop.
"Melodie" Gillette
Miss Madeline Ward.
"Gipsies" Behr
Miss Mary Puddicombe.
"Bacchante Venetienne" Godard
Miss Mary Boske.
Song—"The Old Plaid Shawl" Haynes
Miss Louise McDonald.
"Autumn" Chaminade
Miss Gwendolin Anthistle.
"Sublime Evening Star" Wagner-Liszt
Miss Edith MacArthur.
"Witches' Dance" MacDowell
Miss Madge Dearness.
"Tannhauser March" Wagner
Misses Jean and Madge Dearness, Gwendolin Anthistle, and Veda Campbell.

Cumulus or thunder clouds rarely rise over two miles. Seven miles is the outside height for any cloud.

FRUIT PROSPECTS

Indications of a Large Yield in the County of Huron.

The Ben Miller correspondent of the Huron Signal, of Goderich, supplies the following information regarding fruit prospects in that portion of the county: "An inspection of the orchards in this vicinity reveals the fact that the apple crop will not be up to a full average, especially with the late winter varieties. The cold weather and prolonged wet spell during the period of bloom sadly interfered with the dissemination of the pollen, and as a consequence the fruit has not set as well as might have been expected from the abundance of bloom in the trees two weeks ago. To enumerate varieties the principal apple grown here, the Baldwin, will be a very light crop indeed, and the same may be said of the Mann, Russet, Ontario, Greening and others. The fall varieties, Ribston, Cranberry, Holland, Seckels, King, Taiman sweets, etc., for some reason or other are showing better, possibly because they were fertilized before the late cold snap. The sples will be the most abundant of all, and they are the only variety that may be said to come up to the average of former years. Plums promise to be a good average crop, and if that pest, the curculio, does not sting them, there will be abundance of this delicious fruit this fall. Peas are very light, the Bartlett's especially, and the most of the late varieties have no show of fruit at all. Cherries make a good showing, and as they are extensively grown here for export, Currants, Gooseberries and all small fruits will be plentiful, and are promising a heavy yield."

A SEA VOYAGE

Would Be More Enjoyable, If We Were All Good Sailors—Preventatives for Seasickness—What a Well-Known Traveler Says of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Seasickness affects nine out of ten of those who travel on the ocean. Those who contemplate such a voyage, or even a trip on the Lakes, cannot do better than supply themselves with a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Seasickness is caused by fermentation of the stomach. The churning it undergoes by the motion of the vessel turns its contents sour. Digestion is arrested, and vomiting follows. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets settle the stomach. They keep it sweet, and guard the work of digestion from interruption. This is the best preventive, and the sickness which follows it.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are being used by ocean travelers more and more every day. They are so pleasant things to take, and so conveniently carried, that there is absolutely no drawback in connection with their use.

Pepsin, disease and other natural digestants, mixed in sugar, are their constituent parts, all perfectly harmless, all powerfully digestive. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are emphatically endorsed by business men and others who have to cross the Atlantic frequently.

"I am just leaving for my European trip," writes H. Hutchinson, of Chatham, Ont., "and would ask you to send me a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, three boxes of your Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, as I find them the best thing possible to prevent seasickness, and I think that any party traveling should carry them for this purpose."

"On my last trip I gave away several tablets to different passengers who felt the sickness coming on, and in every case it seemed to settle their stomachs and prevent sickness. I have also found them a splendid medicine for indigestion, in fact that is the reason I tried them for seasickness. As I cross the Atlantic four times a year, I speak from experience, when I say that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a blessing to those subject to seasickness."

The steamer Chippewa ran aground in Toronto Bay early Friday morning. The passengers were taken off and it is believed the vessel is not seriously injured.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Dr. H. H. Hutchins

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

London Advertiser.

[Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1863.]

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

8,688 Sworn Average Daily Circulation for 1900.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.
Address all communication.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited),
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, June 22.

A Significant Public Utterance.

The speech of John Charlton, M.P., on "Trade Relations Between Canada and the United States," delivered recently at the Bankers' Club banquet, in Detroit, is of importance at this stage of the commercial progress of the Dominion. In his address, Mr. Charlton pointed out that the two countries were complementary to each other, and that there must of necessity be commercial intercourse between the two countries unless it were cut off by a high tariff wall. Intimate commercial relations among the States of the American Union had conferred material benefits, and there seemed to the speaker no apparent reason why there should not be a correspondingly greater commercial advantage in mutual trade between Canada and the United States. Recalling the years between 1854 and 1866, the period during which the Reciprocity Treaty was in force, it was shown that in a single year the exports from Canada to the United States amounted to \$44,000,000. Notwithstanding the fact that the populations of both countries have greatly increased, only three times since 1866 has this vast amount been reached.

Now the balance of trade between the two countries is much more favorable to the United States than to Canada, considering the fact that \$63,000,000 worth of manufactures alone were imported from that country last year. Our total imports from the United States last year aggregated \$109,844,000, of which amount about one-half was admitted free of duty. The amount of Canada's exports to the United States for last year, after deducting coin, bullion and precious metal, was a little over \$42,000,000. It is evident from this data that the present conditions make Canada a large purchaser from the United States, while at the same time she is to a large extent excluded from the United States markets. Mr. Charlton went on to state:

"The public men of Canada, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866 have never been ignorant of the advantage that reciprocity would confer, and have, as a rule, been anxious to secure more extended trade relations. This is especially the case with the Liberal party of Canada. The Joint High Commission, I believe, will meet again in the near future, and it is hoped that the outcome of the negotiations between the commissioners of the two countries would be a trade treaty, which would eliminate many of the absolute restrictive and unfair features of the American tariff."

Mr. Charlton made the prophetic statement that unless proper trade modifications were secured, the great mass of the Canadian people would be disposed to adopt American tariff rates, not as a system of protection, but for the purpose of equalizing trade between the two countries by cutting down the imports from the United States.

The Advertiser has pointed out recently that, in prominent trade circles in the Eastern States, there is a growing feeling that Canada may make her purchases elsewhere. The favorable reception of the Canadian preferential tariff is causing no small solicitude on the part of the advocates of a revenue tariff in the United States. The Boston Herald, a prominent and able revenue tariff journal, is very pronounced on this point, and we may look for an increasing sentiment for overtures for Canadian trade.

Election Expenses in Hamilton.

The Hamilton Times, it appears, is suing Senator Wood and J. V. Teetzel, K. C., ex-mayor, for \$785 15 expenses in connection with the election last November. Mr. Teetzel explains that before he agreed to become a candidate, he stipulated that he was not to put up one dollar for expenses, and that this was agreed to by Senator Wood and other leaders of the party. These difficulties arise in other constituencies as well as Hamilton; in fact, it is said Major Beattie had a similar agreement in London with the Conservative leaders; and both he and they have been charged in certain quarters with having been backward in providing the necessary "cement."

The courts will no doubt decide the questions between the parties as best they may. That view of it is not the most important.

We quite understand why Mr. Teetzel would make the arrangement he considers that he did, and quite understand why Major Beattie would wish to do so in London. It is a pity that public life is so expensive as to deter many good men from entering it. Take Mr. Teetzel himself; a genial, off-hand, companionable man, with more than average ability and aptitude for public life. Why should the public pathway of such a man be made more difficult by reason of the expense? Or take a man with a moderate competence like Major Beattie. Why should he be asked to jeopardize it in order to enter parliament, and after a few years retire both older and much poorer than when he entered?

Complaint is sometimes made that

the best men do not enter public life. Many good men do enter it, and they render able, unselfish service to their country. We believe one of the greatest objections men have to entering public life is that they feel they cannot stand the expense, and so prefer to remain at home. If any means can be devised by which such men of the type of ex-Mayor Teetzel can be obtained as members of Parliament, and the doors thrown open to men of moderate means, it will be a move in the right direction. Elections in all the cities in Canada are too expensive.

We are not commenting on the merits of this Hamilton case. That can be left for the courts.

The Late Hon. A. S. Hardy.

An able man, who had opportunities of seeing much of the late Hon. A. S. Hardy at close range, writes: "I am sad for poor Hardy. To think that he had reached a stage of life when he might hope for ease from hard and overtaxing work and to be cut off so suddenly when his westerling sky was bright, is indeed sad. He had his faults, of course. He knew what it was to be the conscious owner of that diabolical arrangement called a stomach, as Carlyle once said of himself. And for this cause alone I could overlook a great deal in Mr. Hardy. If he was sometimes irritable, he was always straight and honest and honorable. I knew him well in his administration of the public lands of Ontario. It was a position in which a man had many opportunities to show favors, and to make decisions which might not always be just according to the evidence, but I do not remember a single case or a single instance in which Mr. Hardy did not hew to the line."

The Presbyterian and the Other Parliament.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has just closed a successful gathering at the Dominion Capital, and, naturally, a few comparisons with the political parliament that ordinarily assembles in the same place may be in order. The Presbyterian Parliament aggregates strongly in ability and average common-sense. Calling its delegates annually from every part of Canada, it may not be too much to describe it as one of the unifying forces of the Dominion. As in the Dominion Parliament, a few persons do most of the speaking. What the record in that respect would be were there a Presbyterian Hansard, to further quicken the voluble members, it is difficult to say. Practically, the Assembly seems to be run chiefly by the college principals and professors; it may be said in extenuation, they do not run it at all badly; though how, with so many vigilant guardians of existing vested interests, it would ever be possible, for example, to reduce the number of existing colleges, this dependent knoweth not. Laymen have not been much in evidence in this year's Presbyterian Parliament, though that may be much their own fault. In lieu of a good political Speaker, the Assembly has had a capable equivalent in Dr. Warden as Moderator, who conducted the business with skill and good-humored firmness. As in the political parliament, there was a noticeable thinning out in the latter half or latter third of the Assembly, but important business none the less was voted on until the close of the session by a mere handful of members. There was also the usual slaughter of the innocents in the shape of strangled measures and motions, which made the Assembly still more like a regular legislature. It must be said for the Presbyterian Parliament that it got through a good deal of business in the time. Had there been an indemnity to delegates, as to M. P.s, they would probably not have got through so speedily. Like the Dominion Parliament, it was not without its manifestations of human nature; but it was a strong Assembly nevertheless.

The Annual Bank Statements.

The annual statements of the banks are being published. They deal in gold.

"Gold, gold, gold, gold. Bright and yellow, hard and cold; Mollen, graven, hammered and rolled; Hard to get and light to hold; Hoarded and bartered, bought and sold; Stolen, squandered, borrowed and sold; Spurred by the young and hugged by the old; To the very verge of the churchyard mold; The price of many a crime untold; Gold, gold, gold, gold."

The bank statements are all very gratifying. The banking system of Canada appears to have a greater solidity than that of the United States; in fact, taken class by class, in any kind of business, Canada has no reason to fear comparison. It is a fair conclusion to arrive at, when banks publish gratifying reports, that the people with whom they do their business are prosperous also. The banks are a great business convenience and necessity, and in Canada apparently they stand on sound foundations.

The late Henry Ward Beecher in the lecture he delivered in the London drill shed, as will be remembered by those who heard him, contended that waves of prosperity and adversity came about once in every ten years; and that in the prosperous times it was always well to bear in mind that a time of settlement would come; a day of reckoning, when business would partly be suspended, so that everyone could ascertain where he stood. His contention would appear to have been

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

Dissolution Sale.

During the next few days we shall make it interesting for every bargain hunter in reach of the big store. You'll find bargains in every section—bargains that are a credit to the word. In many cases just half price is asked for seasonable, wantable, wearable goods.

Bargains in White Pique.

Our 18c Pique for.....	90c	Our 35c Pique for.....	17½c
Our 25c Pique for.....	12½c	Our 40c Pique for.....	20c
Our 30c Pique for.....	15c	Our 50c Pique for.....	25c

Parasol Bargains.

Ladies' Black Parasol, gloria cover, steel rod, regular price \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale price	Ladies' small size Black Umbrellas, strong frame, regular price 75c. Sale price	Children's Colored Parasols, assorted shades and styles, special values, at	Ladies' Black Umbrellas, gloria top, steel rod, regular price \$1. Sale price
\$1.00.	50c.	25c, 40c, 50c	75c.

All Over Lace.

All-Over Lace, in cream and white, 18 inches wide, for yokes and shirt waists, special sale price, per yard 18c

All Over Lace.

During sale our stock of All-Over Laces and Cluster Tuckings will be sold at one-quarter off—75c, for 57c; 60c, for 45c; 50c, for 38c.

Muslin Sale.

275 yards Muslin, in black ground, with fancy colored figures and sprays; also some Fancy Piques, in stripes, regular price 15c to 25c, sale price, per yard 6½c
380 yards Fancy Muslins, in Organdie, Swiss and Tambours; helio, violet, rose, cardinal, greens, etc., regular prices were 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c, sale price, per yard..... 15c
425 yards Fancy Muslin, in Swiss and Zephyrs, helio, blue, pink, yellow, violet and sky, regular price 45c, and 50c, sale price, per yard..... 19c

Gingham Sale.

450 yards Scotch Ginghams, in pink, green, cardinal and black checks, and plaids, regular 20c and 25c, sale price, per yard 10c

White Counterpanes Sale.

6 only, White Marseilles Counterpanes, were \$3.00, sale price	\$2.25
2 only, White Marseilles Counterpanes, were \$4.00, sale price	\$3.25
3 only, White Marseilles Counterpanes, were \$5.00, sale price	\$3.90

Millinery Bargains.

50 Children's Untrimmed Hats, nice quality Straw, were 25c to 50c, sale price,	25c.	12 Sailors, with drapery muslin de sole, regular price, \$1, sale price,	50c.	13 Trimmed Hats, worth \$2.50 to \$3, sale price, each,	\$1.50.
30 Children's Hats, untrimmed, good shape and quality, were 25c, sale price,	15c.	40 Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, satin bands and rosette, brown, navy, cardinal and black, were 35c, sale price,	25c.	100 Ladies' and Misses' Sailors, in brown and navy Milan straw, worth regularly 35c, sale price, each,	10c.
200 Ladies' and Misses' Sailors, in black and white Milan straw, worth regularly 20c and 25c, sale price, each	5c				

Clothing Bargains.

Specials During Dissolution Sale.

\$5.00 to \$6.00 Men's Suits, for	\$3.50
\$6.00 to \$7.50 Men's Suits, for	\$4.75
\$8.50 to \$11.00 Men's Suits, for	\$5.95
\$10.00 to \$12.00 Men's Suits, for	\$6.75
\$10 to \$13.00 Men's Suits, for	\$7.50
All our Boys' \$2.95 Vestee Suits for.....	\$1.48
All our Boys' \$3.50 Vestee Suits for.....	\$1.75
All our Boys' \$4.00 Vestee Suits, for.....	\$2.00
All our Boys' \$4.50 Vestee Suits, for.....	\$2.25

Men's Hats.

Men's Soft and Stiff Hats, all sizes, regular price \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, sale price	50c
Men's Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, all sizes, regular prices \$1.75 and \$2.00, sale price	\$1.00

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210 I-2 and 212 Dundas Street.

Justified. In addition, it might be added that Canada's good and bad times have been much affected in times past by the good and bad times in the United States.

It is gratifying to see the banks prosper. They are strong, one of the largest having recently amalgamated or bought up another; and still another, which this year added a sum to its revenue sufficient to make its reserve equal its capital, has also decided to increase its capital.

All the banks are paying good dividends, and must be transacting a large volume of business to make the profits they are now dividing.

Perhaps the greatest blot on Canadian methods of business is the credit system. Business ought to be transacted on a cash basis, or nearly so. The banks could do much to bring about this desirable result.

The banks could do a great deal to help business by letting the public have money as cheaply as possible. Many a business man pays 7 per cent, when 6 per cent is all he should be charged; and 6 per cent where 5 cided to increase its capital.

What we would like to point out is that in good times, when the business community and the banks are both prosperous, the day of reckoning should not be forgotten. Careful supervision by the bankers of the coun-

try can do very much to prevent failures; and liberal dealings by the banks with their customers can also do a great deal to increase the number of successful business men in the country. When the banks are prosperous they should treat their customers generously, and success instead of failure would be the result in many more instances than formerly has been the case. The country is to be congratulated when banks succeed; and banks should remember that it is in their interest as well to take that course which will longest continue the prosperity of the business community. We are pleased to notice the banks enlarging, expanding, and increasing their capital and reserve. It means more business for the future, and more money to do it with.

Proofs of Genius.

[Charles Dudley Warner.]
It is a temptation to a temperate man to become a sot, to hear what talent, what versatility, what genius, is almost always attributed to a moderately bright man who is habitually drunk.

A Great Capacity.

[Stratford Beacon.]
An anonymous donor of \$100,000 to Columbian University, New York, to found a professorship in Chinese, says

House Furnishings

24 pairs Swiss Curtains, extra quality, in cream and white; the regular price was \$10, \$12, \$14 and \$16, sale price, per pair,

\$6.75.

18 pairs Nottingham Curtains, 3½ yards long, lock stitched edges, good designs; regular price \$1.25, sale price, per pair,

98c.

18 only Fancy Linen Damask Table Covers, 2, 2½ and 2¾ yards long; regular price was 69c, 75c and 95c, sale price, each,

42c, 49c and 65c.

75 only Lace Curtains, samples, no two alike, good quality net; regular prices 15c, 20c and 25c, sale price, each,

10c.

36 Velvet-Faced Parlor Rugs, size 27 by 66, fringed ends; regular price \$1.25, sale price, each,

95c.

Carpets.

200 yards English Tapestry Carpet, good designs and colors, our regular close price 44c, sale price, per yard,

32c.

240 yards English Tapestry Carpet, well covered, good colorings; regular price 50c, sale price,

39c.

180 yards Union Carpet, 36 inches wide, extra heavy, good colorings, regular price 45c, sale price, per yard,

35c.

Costume Section.

19 only Linen Crash and Corded Zephyr Skirts, nicely trimmed, regular price \$1, sale price

69c.

5 only Linen Crash Skirts, extra quality, regular price \$1.50, sale price,

99c.

6 only Linen Crash Skirts, heavy quality and nicely trimmed, regular price \$1.75, sale price,

\$1.25.

21 Navy Drillette, Outing Skirts, with strapping of pique, regular price \$1.50, sale price

\$1.15.

6 Fawn and Khaki-Colored Outing Skirts, with fancy strapping, regular price \$2.50, sale price,

\$1.50.

15 White Pique Skirts, trimmed with Hamburg insertion, good width, regular price \$1.25, sale price,

79c.

5 only White Pique Skirts, with bias band and hemstitching around bottom, regular price \$2.25, sale price,

\$1.75.

6 only White Duck Skirts, extra weight, with wide flounce, regular price \$1.48, sale price,

\$1.19.

Black Dress Goods

75c Blacks for 25c.

44-inch Black Grenadine, stripe.....	75c
44-inch Giltier Grenadine, plain.....	75c
44-inch Figured Mohairs.....	50c
44-inch Herringbone Serge.....	45c
44-inch Black Cheviot.....	50c
The above lot, sale price, per yard, 25c.	

\$1.50 Blacks for 50c.

44-inch Black Mohair Crepons.....	\$1.50
44-inch Black Mohair Crepons.....	\$1.50
44-inch Black Figured Mohairs.....	\$1.50
44-inch Priestley's Canvas Cloth.....	75c
The above lot, sale price, per yard, 50c.	

75c Colored Dress Goods for 25c.

46-inch Covert Suitings, regular.....	75c
44-inch Tweed Suitings, regular.....	75c
44-inch Cheviot Serges, regular.....	50c
44-inch Navy Serges, regular.....	45c
This lot, sale price, per yard, 25c.	

39c Wool Delaines for 25c

15 pieces 32-inch All-Wool Delaines, in polka dots and figured designs; regular price 39c, the lot, sale price

50c French Flannels for 25c.

25 pieces French Flannels, 27-inch, in stripes, polka dots, plaids and floral designs; all wool; regular 50c, the lot, sale price, per yard..... 25c

75c Blouse Silks for 25c.

20 pieces Blouse Silks, in wash goods and fancy taffetas, light shades, for summer wear; regular prices 50c and 75c, sale price per yard

\$1.00 Blouse Silks for 35c.

Satin Stripe Blouse Silk.....	\$1.00
Taffeta Check Silks.....	75c
Satin Stripe Japanese Silks.....	75c
Poulard Dress Silks, 23-inch.....	75c
Plain and Shot Taffeta Silks.....	75c
The above lot, sale price, per yard, 50c.	

\$1.50 Waist Silks for 50c.

25 pieces Blouse Silks, in taffeta, satin, duchesse and Swiss fancies, stripes, checks, spots and fancy figured; regular prices \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, sale price, per yard..... 50c

Mantle Section.

1 only Ladies' Fancy Cape, was \$15.50, sale price,	\$5.00.
2 only Ladies' Fancy Capes, were \$23, sale price,	\$7.50.

24 Ladies' Fancy Capes, at half-price, in navy, fawn, green, castor, black and cardinal; regular prices were 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.50, sale price,	50 Per Cent Off.
--	------------------

2 Black Broche Silk Capes, silk lined, nicely trimmed, regular price \$6.13, sale price,	\$3.90.
--	---------

5 only Plaid and Checked Homespun Skirts, regular price, \$4.60, \$5.90 and \$7, sale price, each,	\$3.50.
--	---------

7 Bicycle skirts, tweed, regular price was \$4.50, sale price,	\$2.50.
--	---------

THE RAILWAYS

Scramble for Montreal Railway Stock—Action of the Vanderbilt Management—Dividends Delayed.

The Grand Trunk earnings from \$th to 14th, 1901, reached \$524,626. In 1900 the figures were \$515,667, an increase of \$8,959.

Formal announcement is made by the Erie Railroad officials that Mr. D. W. Cooke is appointed general passenger agent, with offices in New York city, vice Mr. D. I. Roberts, resigned.

The purchase of the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company by the Montreal Street Railway Company for a sum understood to be \$3,100,000, which was completed Thursday evening, was productive of exciting scenes on the stock market Friday, when there was a frantic scramble to buy the stock of the Montreal Company. The insiders, who knew about the deal, have been buying up the stock they could get for weeks, with the result that the price reached 301. Friday morning the highest was 306½. It is expected that new stock will be issued to pay for newly acquired road.

The directorates of several of the Vanderbilt railroads met at the Grand

Central Depot, New York, on Friday. The most important action taken at any of the meetings was the re-election of Wm. H. Newman as president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and the election of W. C. Brown, late general manager of both the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Lake Erie and Western Railroads. The action taken is regarded as an indication that the policy of the Vanderbilts in future will be to have but one president for their entire system, with a vice-president in charge of each of its properties. E. D. Worcester was re-elected vice-president of the Lake Shore Road. The directors of the latter declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. The directorate of the Michigan Central declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock, and the board of the Canada Southern a dividend of 1 per cent on the capital stock. The joint statement of the two roads showed gross earnings for six months of 1901 of \$8,700,000.

It is learned that the Dominion Securities Company has made an offer to Premier Murray to build the railway from Halifax to Yarmouth along the south shore, the Provincial Government to give a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile and the Dominion Government \$2,200. The offer was made verbally by William Seward Webb, of New York, who has been asked to put it in writing. The road will cost about five million to build, not including part of the road now being operated from Yarmouth to Barrington, which will cost a million to buy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia. It makes life miserable. Its sufferer eat not because they want to—but simply because they must.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

AROUND THE CITY.

From Yesterday's Last Edition.

The 7th Regiment will parade for divine service on Sunday next at 8:45 a.m.

Henshall Observer: Miss Francis Coxworth, of London, has been spending a few days at her home here.

In future all league ball games at Tecumseh Park will begin at 3 o'clock on Saturdays and at 4 o'clock on Wednesdays.

Mr. John McClary, of the McClary Manufacturing Company, of this city, leaves for a trip to Vancouver for his health.

Squire Charles Edwards, of Dorchester, was fined \$10 and \$10 costs by Justice Lacey yesterday for catching bass out of season.

During July and August the duty at Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, will be taken by Rev. Principal English, of this city.

Mrs. Thomas Devoy, of 818 Mattland street, left on the C. P. R. this morning to visit her mother and friends in Birmingham, England.

Miss Innes, who has been in the employ of H. J. D. Cook, Henshall, as type-writer and stenographer, has returned to her home in London.

Forest Standard: Mrs. George Gustin, Chicago, and Mrs. Stevenson, London, visited a couple of days with Chas. Gustin, C. A. W. Gustin and Frank Gustin.

Dr. R. Ferguson, of this city, was elected first vice-president of the Ontario Medical Association at yesterday's closing meeting of the association.

Guelph Mercury: Miss Abbott, Mr. C. Abbott and Mr. H. Stevens, of London, spent a couple of days in the city last week, the guests of Mrs. Harris, Berlin street.

Forest Free Press: Mrs. Houghton, of London, and Miss Milligan are occupying Mr. Brand's cottage at Cedar Point. The Misses Houghton, of London, are expected the first of July.

Mr. W. D. Gillen, a director of the Canada Paper Company, of Montreal, is in the city. Mr. Gillen, who is a brother of Mr. Thomas Gillen, is one of London's most successful "old boys."

At the closing session of the Ontario Medical Association, at Toronto, Dr. W. H. Moorhouse, dean of the medical faculty of the Western University, was elected to the advisory committee.

Listowel Banner: The old firm of Carson & McKee have bought an interest in a large business in London, and will be removing there as soon as possible. The town loses two good citizens in their removal.

Strawberry festivals are now in order. The first of the season will be held in lecture room of the Baptist Methodist Church tonight under the auspices of the Mission Circle, and promises to be of a specially interesting character. A choice programme of music and play will be rendered.

The late Dr. W. Irving, of St. Mary's, who died on the 19th inst., was the brother of Mr. T. C. Irving, general manager for Canada of Bradstreet's mercantile agency. The deceased leaves a wife and two children. The funeral took place today (Friday), and was attended by Col. M. D. Dawson and Mr. L. J. Walker, local manager for Bradstreet's mercantile agency in this city.

Parkhill Gazette-Review: Rev. Dr. Ewerby, of London, delivered a lecture in the Baptist Church last Monday evening. He dwelt on the different periods of human existence, commencing with childhood, and graphically portrayed man as a pilgrim surrounded by difficulties, sorrows and joys as he journeyed through life. His lecture bristled with good points, and had entered with humor to make it entertaining. Retaining his vigor and the choir of the church gave some excellent selections during the evening.

LOCAL LEGAL.

In the court of appeal the following judgment has been given: Bodine vs. Howe—Judgment (oral) on appeal by defendant from judgment of Robertson, J., entered upon the verdict of jury for plaintiff for \$1,000. The action, which is for damages for the alleged seduction by defendant of the plaintiff's daughter, a girl of sixteen years, was first tried before Rose, J., but the jury disagreed. Appeal dismissed with costs. G. F. Shepley, K.C., St. Thomas, for plaintiff.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits have been issued as follows: M. O'Meara, brick residence on Clarence street; Mrs. L. H. Ingram, residence on Dufferin avenue; J. C. Duffield, alterations to residence on Queen's avenue; Thomas Lewis, interior hotel fittings.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

A sitting of the high court of justice was held this morning, with Mr. Justice Lister on the bench. Only two cases were entered, they being Beggs vs. Beggs. Motion for payment of money out of court. Motion granted. U. A. Buchner for motion.

Collins vs. Burrell—Motion for further direction. Hearing adjourned for a week. John Follinbee, Strathroy, for motion; A. Stuart, K.C., contra.

STREET RAILWAY SALE.

The Globe today announces that the contract had been signed for the transfer of the Montreal Park and Island Railway to the Montreal Street Railway, the price being \$1,100,000. Mr. C.

R. A. Carr is manager of the Park and Island Railway as well as of the London Street Railway, and he says that he has received no notification of the sale having been made.

COMPLETION OF L. E. AND D. R. R. The extension of the L. E. and D. R. R. from Ridgeway to St. Thomas, which gives London a new connection with Detroit and the rich and prosperous district lying along the north shore of Lake Erie, will be practically completed by the end of this week. It is proposed to run an excursion to St. Thomas and Port Stanley from Ridgeway on July 1. A temporary timetable will take effect on Dominion Day. The accommodation will leave St. Thomas at 7:15 a.m., returning leave Ridgeway at 8:30 p.m., arriving here at 9:30 p.m. connecting with the train for London. An express train will leave Ridgeway at 11:30 a.m., arriving here at 1:15 p.m. The express will leave at 2:15 p.m. for points west. This car will only be used until the roadbed is in first-class condition, after which through trains from Ridgeway to this city will be put on.

STREET FAIR AT GODERICH. Major Beck, quartermaster of the 33rd Regiment, and a well-known citizen of Goderich, is in the city today endeavoring to interest local societies in the approaching street fair to be held in Goderich. The street fair is a summer festival, which has been very successful in many of the American cities. The Goderich people have the assistance of Crobie MacArthur, who has had much experience in the preparation of street fairs. It is proposed to surround the beautiful court house square in Goderich with booths and tents. The three days' programme will include patriotic celebrations, athletic sports, free performances on the square, fireworks, music, horse fair, grand procession, a country fiddlers' contest, etc., the whole to conclude on the third day with a flower procession and Mardi-Gras festival, followed by a masquerade ball. Major Beck is arranging for special rates on the railways and would like to engineer a big excursion from London. The fair will begin on July 1 and conclude July 3.

AN EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL DUEL.

Fought in Mississippi, Not France—Both Principals Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—A special to the Constitution from Waynesboro, Miss., last night, says: A. M. Leary and J. L. Davis engaged in a duel yesterday, in which both were instantly killed. The trouble was the result of a family feud. Davis, who owned a big distillery, opened fire on Leary with a pistol. He fired three times. After being shot down Leary fired a shot, killing Davis.

MIDWAY SHOW CLOSED.

Exposition Management to Decide as to the Line Between Art and Indecency.

Buffalo, June 21.—One of the Midway shows has been closed by order of Director-General Buchanan. This amusement palace presented living pictures. Its amazing popularity with the Connecticut Foot Guards aroused the curiosity of the directors of the exposition, who found that the fifteen models were posed in such costumes that the heat would have little effect on them. Police were detailed to keep the show closed until its owners and the exposition management can come to an understanding as to the line between art and indecency.

Thirty-five lodges of the A. O. U. W. went to the grounds in a body Wednesday. The grand lodge is in session here. The United Workmen's building was dedicated. W. A. Walker, of Milwaukee, supreme master workman, presided at the ceremonies.

WERE FRIGHTENED BY A BAD BURGLAR.

Two Lone Women Aroused at 3 a.m. in an Unpleasant Manner.

Mrs. Annie Duffon, a widow, residing at 35 King street, and her sister, Miss Cochran, were startled about 3 o'clock Thursday morning by hearing a suspicious noise at a back window of their house. One of the women arose and went to the window, and to her alarm perceived a man kneeling on the window sill and endeavoring to raise the window. On perceiving that he was detected, however, the unknown individual jumped from the window to the nearby fence and down into the adjoining yard, from which he made a speedy exit.

ENUMERATORS GET THEIR PAY.

The Census Man Happy in the Possession of a Good-Sized Check.

The census enumerators of London have received their pay. As soon as Commissioner Harvey received the checks he sent them to each man, and that ends their connection with the department, so far as this job is concerned. The work in London was done in an expeditious and wholly satisfactory manner by the men chosen for the purpose. The result of their own intelligent efforts, but much credit must be given to Commissioner Harvey, who spared neither time nor trouble in assisting and directing the enumerators.

IT WILL PROLONG LIFE.—De Soto, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whether he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While his life was broken on the journey, his pains which make the young old before they time and harass the aged into untimely graves.

W. D. Ross, who until recently was manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been appointed to a position in the finance department at Ottawa.

PAIN-KILLER IS JUST THE REMEDY needed in every household. For cuts, burns and bruises, strains and sprains, dampen a cloth with it, apply to the wound and the pain leaves. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

APPEAL JUDGES DISMISS CASE.

Verdict Against Plaintiff in Winterbottom Case.

Court Holds That City Is Not Liable for Misfeasance on Part of Policemen.

In the court of appeal, before Armour, C.J.O., Osler, MacLennan, Moss, Lister, J.C.A., the following judgment has been given:

Winterbottom vs. London Police Commissioners. Judgment on appeal by plaintiff from judgment of Robertson, J., dismissing the action brought to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff, who, while riding a bicycle on Carling street, in the city of London, was run down by the defendants' police drag.

The jury assessed the damages at \$1,000. The trial judge held that, having regard to section 42 of the municipalities act, it was not the intention of the legislature to make a board liable for any misfeasance on the part of policemen under their control; that there is no legal liability cast on the defendants; Halford vs. New Bedford, 6 S. C. R. at p. 544 per Ritchie, C.J.C.; that the law applicable to this case is that of the City of Toronto, 35 A. R. per Burton, C.J.O., at p. 51; and that here the police wagon was not the property of the city, but was the property of the police, and the city is not liable. Appeal dismissed with costs. I. F. Houghthorn for plaintiff; T. G. Meredith (London) for defendants.

BLOODTHIRSTY BROTHER-IN-LAW!

Regrets He Did Not Carry Out His Threat of Murder.

Woolson in the dock at police court yesterday morning, when arraigned on charges of assaulting his brother-in-law, Harvey Steele, and threatening to kill him. "I said I'd kill him, and more than that, I should have done it," Woolson, who stuttered so badly that at times he was barely intelligible, went on to explain that his bloodthirsty feelings towards Steele were caused by the alleged ill-treatment inflicted by the complainant upon his wife, defendant's sister. Woolson realized that his threats against Steele were prejudicing his case in the eyes of the bench, but he evidently did not care. "All I can say is, he's a dog, and the whole of it is not over yet. If you've got anything to give me for this, give it to me now," the police magistrate said he dared not let the prisoner go with such vengeful feelings rioting in his soul, and so remanded him till tomorrow. All the way to the jail Woolson continued to make similar statements to the constable in charge, and among other things he said, "They'll have the bother of hanging me down here yet."

Willis Moxley, a well-known colored man, and Charles Layman, an Indian, filled the court on Friday, and became disorderly. Constable Dalgleish brought them both in, and each was given \$3 or ten days in jail.

Abraham Pinkham again failed to attend court on Friday, and his appearance before the police magistrate was impossible, and an order for his arrest was issued.

A sidewalk wheelman gave up \$2. Two first-time drunks were let go, while Geo. Draycup, who had imbibed to no purpose, was taken to the hospital before the police magistrate an impossibility, was remanded.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA CAMP.

Two Horses Killed and Their Riders Each Badly Hurt.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 20.—The cavalry sports of the military camp were brought to a tragic conclusion here this evening by a distressing accident, as a result of which two members of the Toronto Mounted Rifles lie in tents at the field hospital seriously injured. Their mounts, Jordan and Nimrod, two spirited old race horses, were killed.

The injured troopers are well-known Toronto boys, "Sherry" Sutton and Bert Reid. Sutton is the Toronto agent of the New York Life Insurance Company. His father lives in Hamilton.

The victims of the accident were riding round the old track near Fort George, when the horses, in endeavoring to turn a sharp corner, lost their heads and were thrown overboard. The two riders saw one another, and both endeavored to dismount, but in the confusion both were hurled several feet through the air, and were picked up wounded and bleeding. Sutton's injuries are the most serious. His collar-bone is broken on the left side, and his skull is fractured over the left eye. Reid's right leg is broken below the knee.

BOY FELL DEAD.

Detroit, June 21.—Arnold Schroeder, of 357 McDougall, 11 years old, came home yesterday from school and fell dead on the kitchen floor from heart disease.

BIG LUMBER BLAZE.

Duluth, June 21.—Fire at the sawmill of the Tower Lumber Company, near Bear Lake, in the northern part of the county destroyed about \$150,000 worth of lumber yesterday. Most of it belonged to Chicago owners.

CAPITAL \$155,000,000.

Trenton, N. J., June 21.—The amalgamated Copper Company has filed a certificate increasing its capital stocks from \$75,000,000 to \$155,000,000. The purpose of the increase is to purchase the Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Deutschland.....Hamburg.....New York
Patricia.....Hamburg.....New York
Majestic.....Liverpool.....New York
Servia.....Liverpool.....New York

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general degeneration of the system ensues. Farmer's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certain diseases when the derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

Mr. Malcolme McCormick has purchased from Mr. J. Sharp, the Guelph Business College, and will take possession on or about July 1.

LOOTING IN PEKIN

Foreign Soldiers Charged With Making Brutal Seizures.

Helpless Women and Children Were Slain Wantonly and Needlessly.

Washington, June 21.—The report of Gen. Chaffee on the campaign in China is being prepared for publication at the war department. Some of Gen. Chaffee's comments are interesting. At one point, he says:

"For about three weeks following the arrival of the relief column at Peking, the condition of the city and along the line of communication was bad. Looting in the city, uncontrolled foraging in the surrounding country, and seizure by soldiers of everything a Chinaman might have, as vegetables, eggs, chickens, sheep, cattle, etc., whether being brought to the city or found on the farm; in discriminate and generally unprovoked shooting of Chinese, in city, country, and along the line of march, and the river—all this did not tend, as was natural, to gain for the troops the confidence of the masses, with whom, it is certain, we have no quarrel, but were in need of their labor."

"It is safe to say that where one real Boxer has been killed since the capture of Peking, 50 harmless coolies or laborers on farms, including not a few women and children, have been slain. No doubt the Boxer element is largely mixed with the mass of population, and by slaying a lot, one or more Boxers might be taken in."

Gen. Chaffee spoke of the restraint he placed on American troops. The Japanese commander also made it known that general war on all sides was not intended.

Gen. Chaffee says he opposed entering the Forbidden City unless looting was prohibited. This was agreed to, and he thinks but little looting has been done there, though articles have been offered for sale, said to have been taken from the Forbidden City.

DAY OF ROUTINE AT THE HEIGHTS.

Daily Drill, Drill, Having Its Effect on the Appearance of the Regiment.

Friday was an off day at the camp—nothing but routine drilling was done and no shooting to speak of. The officers rather like these quiet days; they are able to do practical, uninterrupted work, that soon shows in the men's appearance and smartness. Artillery and infantry sweated through extended movements and one maneuver and another all morning long. The officers are greatly pleased with this camp; the regiments are large, the men of good physique and well trained, and the bands are excellent.

They are all doing splendidly," a staff officer said today. "We're immensely pleased with this brigade. It's a pleasure to work with them. The men have a good idea of what is required of them, and they'll quickly get into much better shape than they are."

A medical inspection of the brigade was completed. Thursday Surgeon-Major O'Reilly inspected the 11th and 16th Field Batteries, of Quelp, and no men were rejected. The men in the 11th Field Battery have all been vaccinated and they passed their medical examination very creditably.

A church service will be held on the heights on Sunday morning, in which the several corps will take part. The 10th Regiment and band will also take part in the parade. There is no doubt that many hundreds of visitors will attend the morning service.

It is expected that No. 1 Bearer Company of Hamilton will arrive in camp on Monday. The 32nd Regiment will return to Hamilton on Wednesday afternoon next.

Three men from each of the 22nd (Oxford) Rifles and the 30th (Wellington) Rifles were confined in the hospital Thursday.

Sergeants Foster and Beales have been taken on the strength of the brigade as instructors of musketry, and Corporal Taylor has been appointed recruiting sergeant for the camp.

The Wolseley Barracks cricket club will play with a team chosen from the brigade tomorrow afternoon.

After No. 1 Company of the 32nd Regiment had arrived in Warton from the camp in this city, the members presented Capt. Buckley with a handsome gold-headed cane. The presentation was a complete surprise to the captain, who expressed his thanks in feeling terms, at the same time complimenting the men for their exemplary behavior, discipline and attention to duty during the time spent at camp.

MUSKETRY COURSE.

A special to The Advertiser from Ottawa says that the following officers are authorized to undergo the musketry course of instruction at the Canadian Musketry School at Ottawa, commencing July 1 next: Capt. D. H. McLean, the G. G. A. M.; Capt. George Lindsay and Lieut. C. B. Furness, 26th Regiment; Lieut. H. C. Becher, 7th Regiment.

STRUCK IT RICH.

A Toronto Contractor Who Made a Lucky Investment—Tells About It in a Letter to His Friends.

Toronto, Ont., June 17.—(Special).—W. J. Keane, of 86 Lippincott street, writes:

"I was very sick, and at times could not attend to my work at all. I had severe pains in my back, in the region of my kidneys."

"At last, a friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had not much faith, but decided to try them."

"I immediately found relief, and soon was well enough to resume my work, but I kept on using the Pills."

"I used altogether seven boxes, before I was satisfied that I was completely cured."

"Since then, I have never been sick a single day, and have not had any return of the symptoms."

"It gives me great pleasure to write in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the good they have done me."

Did anyone ever invest \$3.50 to better advantage?

400 MOSQUITOES SENT BY EXPRESS.

Richmond, Va., June 21.—The most peculiar package ever handled by express people here went through on the Atlantic Coast Line billed for Washington today. The package was a wooden box covered over with gauze and marked "400 mosquitoes." It was sent from North Carolina to the Academy of Natural Science in Washington. The insects were all in good health and spirits.

WARM DEBATE IN THE SYNOD

Question of Select Vestries Discussed at Length.

Should Women Vote at Vestries—Annual Meeting Brought to a Conclusion.

The Synod of Huron convened at 10:15 a.m. yesterday. The usual prayers were offered by the dean. The rules of order were suspended on motion of Rev. J. Ardill, and the congratulatory of the synod were presented to the bishop on the anniversary of his lordship's 65th birthday. The bishop returned thanks in a few words, expressing his gratitude for the progress made during the year, for the sympathy accorded him by the members of the synod.

RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

Rev. D. Williams presented the report of the committee on statistics, stating that recent inquiries in regard to the birth rate of Ontario had shown that the startling statistics presented by the synod in 1898, and the death rate from consumption, is appalling. No fewer than 3,000 have died from this cause in Ontario. It has been proved that this is not hereditary, but infectious, and therefore curable. On motion the report was subsequently adopted.

SELECT VESTRIES.

The discussion regarding the proposed canon on select vestries was resumed, the synod going into committee of the whole. The first clause was amended to provide that vestries may revert to the former method by declaring the canon no longer in force.

A second amendment was proposed by R. Bayley, K.C., providing this canon shall only go into force with the consent of the incumbent for the time being and against, the motion was carried. The next clause was amended to read that the rector and vestry shall elect or appoint not less than four nor more than twelve select vestrymen among the members of the vestry, etc., and adding at the end of the clause, "One half of the number of such select vestrymen shall be appointed by the incumbent and the other half thereof elected by the members of such vestry."

In the case of the incumbent shall neglect to appoint one half of such vestry, such shall be by the vestry; or if the vestry neglect to elect them, an incumbent shall elect the whole. A good deal of debate took place, but the amendment eventually carried.

IN REGARD TO VACANCIES.

The next clause in regard to vacancies was amended to read that if the vacancy occur from among those appointed by the rector, he shall appoint the successor, as if from among those elected by the vestry the successor shall be elected by the select vestry until the next election. The clause as amended was adopted.

The next clause provides that such vestry shall meet quarterly, or oftener, if the members so decide, or at the call of the rector, or of a churchwarden, or of any other two members, and was amended by specifying the object of such meeting.

The last clause, that the select vestry shall possess all the powers and privileges now possessed by the wardens, who shall nevertheless perform the duties and functions heretofore performed by churchwardens, but subject to the direction and control of the select vestry, who shall manage and direct the temporal affairs of the church and parish, called forth a lively debate, and was amended by striking out the words "control" after "direction," on motion of Canon Young and M. Wilson, K.C. A new clause was added, providing that the action of such select vestry shall be subject to the direction and control of the select vestry, if they shall choose to exercise such right. The clause passed, and the whole canon, as amended, was reported to the synod, and received its second reading, and was finally passed.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

Mr. H. Macklin brought forward the proposed canon on the admission of women to vote in the vestries. Mr. Macklin stated that he was actuated by two motives. One was to do an act of justice to the women of the church, and the other to promote the best interests of the church. He moved the first reading. After discussion it was referred back to the executive committee, with instructions to bring in a report at the next synod.

Resolutions proposed by Rev. J. F. Wright were allowed to drop, as also were those proposed by Revs. J. L. Stroe and W. Hand, who moved the report in regard to the provincial synod was presented by Matthew Wilson, K.C., who explained the relative positions of the general and provincial synods. The following resolution was adopted:

Moved by Matthew Wilson, K.C., seconded by Rev. Canon Young, (1) That the Provincial Synod and General Synod be memorialized by the Synod of Huron to so amend the constitution and canons of the Provincial Synod:

(a) As to recognize and give effect to the General Synod and to the supreme court of appeal and the board of missions by such synod established.

(b) As to abolish or materially reduce the number of sessions and consequent expense of the Provincial Synod; and (c) as to conduce to the strength, usefulness and efficiency of the General Synod.

(2) That draft canons be prepared and submitted with such memorials for the consideration of both houses of the Provincial Synod at its forthcoming session.

(3) That in the event of the Provincial Synod system being maintained in active operation, it is advisable to form such a Provincial Synod with boundaries conforming to the civil province and with a constitution in harmony with and subservient to the General Synod, to meet only when the necessities of the church or the province may require.

SESSION CONCLUDES.

The synod concluded its session this afternoon at 2:15. The bishop, after a few brief remarks referring to the work that had been done, announced the doxology, after which he closed with the benediction.

Before After. Wood's Phosphopne.

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered for the cure of all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of system, Mental Worry, Excessive use of tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six, \$5.00. One will please, six will cure. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Wood's Phosphopne is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions
bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for free pocket manual. London dis-
tance postage, 25c. OFFICES—Masonic
Temple, London.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO STOCKS.

TORONTO, June 21.	Ask.	Off.
Montreal.....	125 1/2	124
Ontario.....	125 1/2	124
Toronto.....	125 1/2	124
Merchants.....	125 1/2	124
Commercial.....	125 1/2	124
Imperial.....	125 1/2	124
Dominion.....	125 1/2	124
Standard.....	125 1/2	124
Hamilton.....	125 1/2	124
British America.....	125 1/2	124
Western Assurance.....	125 1/2	124
Consumers Gas.....	125 1/2	124
Montreal Gas.....	125 1/2	124
Northwestern Land Co.....	125 1/2	124
Canada Pacific Ry Stock.....	125 1/2	124
General Electric.....	125 1/2	124
London Electric.....	125 1/2	124
Commercial Cable.....	125 1/2	124
Cable Corp. Bonds.....	125 1/2	124
Dominion Telephone.....	125 1/2	124
Bel Telephone Company.....	125 1/2	124
Richellon and Ontario.....	125 1/2	124
Toronto Street Railway.....	125 1/2	124
London Street Railway.....	125 1/2	124
London Savings and Invest.....	125 1/2	124
Huron and Erie L. and S.....	125 1/2	124
Huron and Erie.....	125 1/2	124
Lon. and Can. L. and A.....	125 1/2	124
London Loan.....	125 1/2	124
London and Ontario Debenture.....	125 1/2	124

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker,
Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Yesterday.	Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Amalgamated.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Copper.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Zinc.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Lead.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Silver.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Gold.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Iron.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Steel.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Coal.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Oil.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Rubber.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Leather.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Textile.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Paper.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Glass.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Pottery.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Brick.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Lumber.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Furniture.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Hardware.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Amalgamated Miscellaneous.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2

J. M. YOUNG
—STOCK BROKER—

New York and Chicago stocks bought and
sold. KING STREET, MASONIC TEM-
PLE. PHONE 707.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.	London, Saturday, June 22.
Wheat, white, per bu.....	67 to 68 1/2
Wheat, red, per bu.....	67 to 68 1/2
Oats, per bu.....	30c to 31 1/2c
Peas, per bu.....	54c to 56c
Corn, per bu.....	44c to 45c
Barley, per bu.....	42c to 44c
Beans, per bu.....	31 1/2 to 32 1/2

Wheat was steady today, at \$1.14 for
all good lots. Supply light.
Oats brought \$5 to \$1; supply light.
No other kind of grain came in.
Hay sold at \$7.50 to \$8; supply good.
Live hogs sold at \$4, and dressed at \$9
to \$9.50.

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, 100 lbs.....	\$1.14	@	\$1.15
Wheat, red, 100 lbs.....	1.14	@	1.15
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs.....	1.14	@	1.15
Oats, per 100 lbs.....	35	@	1.00
Peas, per 100 lbs.....	54	@	56
Corn, per 100 lbs.....	44	@	45
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	42	@	44
Beans, per 100 lbs.....	31	@	32

HOGS.

Hogs, light, 100 lbs.....	7.00	@	7.00
Hogs, heavy, 100 lbs.....	7.00	@	7.00
Hogs, young, per pair.....	3.50	@	4.50
Pigs, per 100 lbs.....	9.00	@	9.00
Dressed hogs, light.....	9.50	@	9.50
Dressed hogs, heavy.....	9.50	@	9.50

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton.....	\$8.00	@	\$8.00
Straw, per ton.....	4.00	@	4.00
Straw, per ton.....	4.00	@	4.00
Hay, per ton.....	8.00	@	8.00

PROVISIONS.

Cheese, per lb.....	10	@	13
Eggs, single dozen.....	11	@	12
Butter, lb, large rolls or.....	15	@	16
Butter, pound rolls, retail.....	15	@	16
Butter, creamery.....	15	@	16
Lard, per lb.....	11	@	12

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.

Eggs, store lots, dozen.....	10 1/2	@	11
Butter, lb, rolls, baskets.....	14	@	15
Butter, creamery.....	15	@	16
Butter, store lots.....	12	@	13
Butter, creamery, per lb.....	19	@	20

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.....	9	@	10
Geese, per lb.....	7	@	8
Ducks, per pair.....	75	@	1.00
Chickens, per pair.....	50	@	60
Hens, per pair.....	50	@	60

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag.....	40	@	50
Lettuce, per doz.....	15	@	20
Onions, per doz.....	15	@	20
Savory and sage, per doz.....	15	@	20
Parley, per doz.....	15	@	20
Artichokes, per bag.....	50	@	60
Mint, per doz.....	25	@	30
Rhubarb, per doz.....	25	@	30
Asparagus, per doz.....	25	@	30
Lettuce, per doz.....	20	@	25
Spinach, per doz.....	20	@	25
Radishes, per doz.....	20	@	25

FRUIT.

Apples, per bag.....	15	@	20
Apples, per bag.....	15	@	20
Apples, per bag.....	15	@	20
Apples, per bag.....	15	@	20
Apples, per bag.....	15	@	20

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.

Beef, carcass.....	5.00	@	6.00
Beef, quarters.....	10	@	11
Lamb, quarters.....	10	@	11
Veal, quarters.....	10	@	11
Calveskins, green.....	20	@	20
Lambskins.....	20	@	20
Hides, No. 1, per lb.....	6	@	6
Hides, No. 2, per lb.....	4	@	4
Hides, No. 3, per lb.....	4	@	4
Wool, per lb, washed.....	13	@	14
Wool, per lb, unwashed.....	13	@	14
Tallow, rendered, per lb.....	4	@	4 1/2

Puritan Flour

Makes white, light biscuits and
cakes. Wholesale and retail.
A. M. HAMILTON & SON,
Phone 662, 373 Talbot Street.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto, June 21.—Wheat—Dull, red and
white, 80c north and west, 80c middle
freights; goose, 80c for No. 2 north and
west and 80c middle. Spring wheat, bid for
No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2 hard, 75c; No. 3 hard,
70c; No. 4 hard, 65c; No. 5 hard, 60c; No. 6
hard, 55c; No. 7 hard, 50c; No. 8 hard, 45c;
No. 9 hard, 40c; No. 10 hard, 35c; No. 11
hard, 30c; No. 12 hard, 25c; No. 13 hard,
20c; No. 14 hard, 15c; No. 15 hard, 10c;
No. 16 hard, 5c; No. 17 hard, 0c; No. 18
hard, 0c; No. 19 hard, 0c; No. 20 hard, 0c;
No. 21 hard, 0c; No. 22 hard, 0c; No. 23
hard, 0c; No. 24 hard, 0c; No. 25 hard, 0c;
No. 26 hard, 0c; No. 27 hard, 0c; No. 28
hard, 0c; No. 29 hard, 0c; No. 30 hard, 0c;
No. 31 hard, 0c; No. 32 hard, 0c; No. 33
hard, 0c; No. 34 hard, 0c; No. 35 hard, 0c;
No. 36 hard, 0c; No. 37 hard, 0c; No. 38
hard, 0c; No. 39 hard, 0c; No. 40 hard, 0c;
No. 41 hard, 0c; No. 42 hard, 0c; No. 43
hard, 0c; No. 44 hard, 0c; No. 45 hard, 0c;
No. 46 hard, 0c; No. 47 hard, 0c; No. 48
hard, 0c; No. 49 hard, 0c; No. 50 hard, 0c;
No. 51 hard, 0c; No. 52 hard, 0c; No. 53
hard, 0c; No. 54 hard, 0c; No. 55 hard, 0c;
No. 56 hard, 0c; No. 57 hard, 0c; No. 58
hard, 0c; No. 59 hard, 0c; No. 60 hard, 0c;
No. 61 hard, 0c; No. 62 hard, 0c; No. 63
hard, 0c; No. 64 hard, 0c; No. 65 hard, 0c;
No. 66 hard, 0c; No. 67 hard, 0c; No. 68
hard, 0c; No. 69 hard, 0c; No. 70 hard, 0c;
No. 71 hard, 0c; No. 72 hard, 0c; No. 73
hard, 0c; No. 74 hard, 0c; No. 75 hard, 0c;
No. 76 hard, 0c; No. 77 hard, 0c; No. 78
hard, 0c; No. 79 hard, 0c; No. 80 hard, 0c;
No. 81 hard, 0c; No. 82 hard, 0c; No. 83
hard, 0c; No. 84 hard, 0c; No. 85 hard, 0c;
No. 86 hard, 0c; No. 87 hard, 0c; No. 88
hard, 0c; No. 89 hard, 0c; No. 90 hard, 0c;
No. 91 hard, 0c; No. 92 hard, 0c; No. 93
hard, 0c; No. 94 hard, 0c; No. 95 hard, 0c;
No. 96 hard, 0c; No. 97 hard, 0c; No. 98
hard, 0c; No. 99 hard, 0c; No. 100 hard, 0c;
No. 101 hard, 0c; No. 102 hard, 0c; No. 103
hard, 0c; No. 104 hard, 0c; No. 105 hard, 0c;
No. 106 hard, 0c; No. 107 hard, 0c; No. 108
hard, 0c; No. 109 hard, 0c; No. 110 hard, 0c;
No. 111 hard, 0c; No. 112 hard, 0c; No. 113
hard, 0c; No. 114 hard, 0c; No. 115 hard, 0c;
No. 116 hard, 0c; No. 117 hard, 0c; No. 118
hard, 0c; No. 119 hard, 0c; No. 120 hard, 0c;
No. 121 hard, 0c; No. 122 hard, 0c; No. 123
hard, 0c; No. 124 hard, 0c; No. 125 hard, 0c;
No. 126 hard, 0c; No. 127 hard, 0c; No. 128
hard, 0c; No. 129 hard, 0c; No. 130 hard, 0c;
No. 131 hard, 0c; No. 132 hard, 0c; No. 133
hard, 0c; No. 134 hard, 0c; No. 135 hard, 0c;
No. 136 hard, 0c; No. 137 hard, 0c; No. 138
hard, 0c; No. 139 hard, 0c; No. 140 hard, 0c;
No. 141 hard, 0c; No. 142 hard, 0c; No. 143
hard, 0c; No. 144 hard, 0c; No. 145 hard, 0c;
No. 146 hard, 0c; No. 147 hard, 0c; No. 148
hard, 0c; No. 149 hard, 0c; No. 150 hard, 0c;
No. 151 hard, 0c; No. 152 hard, 0c; No. 153
hard, 0c; No. 154 hard, 0c; No. 155 hard, 0c;
No. 156 hard, 0c; No. 157 hard, 0c; No. 158
hard, 0c; No. 159 hard, 0c; No. 160 hard, 0c;
No. 161 hard, 0c; No. 162 hard, 0c; No. 163
hard, 0c; No. 164 hard, 0c; No. 165 hard, 0c;
No. 166 hard, 0c; No. 167 hard, 0c; No. 168
hard, 0c; No. 169 hard, 0c; No. 170 hard, 0c;
No. 171 hard, 0c; No. 172 hard, 0c; No. 173
hard, 0c; No. 174 hard, 0c; No. 175 hard, 0c;
No. 176 hard, 0c; No. 177 hard, 0c; No. 178
hard, 0c; No. 179 hard, 0c; No. 180 hard, 0c;
No. 181 hard, 0c; No. 182 hard, 0c; No. 183
hard, 0c; No. 184 hard, 0c; No. 185 hard, 0c;
No. 186 hard, 0c; No. 187 hard, 0c; No. 188
hard, 0c; No. 189 hard, 0c; No. 190 hard, 0c;
No. 191 hard, 0c; No. 192 hard, 0c; No. 193
hard, 0c; No. 194 hard, 0c; No. 195 hard, 0c;
No. 196 hard, 0c; No. 197 hard, 0c; No. 198
hard, 0c; No. 199 hard, 0c; No. 200 hard, 0c;
No. 201 hard, 0c; No. 202 hard, 0c; No. 203
hard, 0c; No. 204 hard, 0c; No. 205 hard, 0c;
No. 206 hard, 0c; No. 207 hard, 0c; No. 208
hard, 0c; No. 209 hard, 0c; No. 210 hard, 0c;
No. 211 hard, 0c; No. 212 hard, 0c; No. 213
hard, 0c; No. 214 hard, 0c; No. 215 hard, 0c;
No. 216 hard, 0c; No. 217 hard, 0c; No. 218
hard, 0c; No. 219 hard, 0c; No. 220 hard, 0c;
No. 221 hard, 0c; No. 222 hard, 0c; No. 223
hard, 0c; No. 224 hard, 0c; No. 225 hard, 0c;
No. 226 hard, 0c; No. 227 hard, 0c; No. 228
hard, 0c; No. 229 hard, 0c; No. 230 hard, 0c;
No. 231 hard, 0c; No. 232 hard, 0c; No. 233
hard, 0c; No. 234 hard, 0c; No. 235 hard, 0c;
No. 236 hard, 0c; No. 237 hard, 0c; No. 238
hard, 0c; No. 239 hard, 0c; No. 240 hard, 0c;
No. 241 hard, 0c; No. 242 hard, 0c; No. 243
hard, 0c; No. 244 hard, 0c; No. 245 hard, 0c;
No. 246 hard, 0c; No. 247 hard, 0c; No. 248
hard, 0c; No. 249 hard, 0c; No. 250 hard, 0c;
No. 251 hard, 0c; No. 252 hard, 0c; No. 253
hard, 0c; No. 254 hard, 0c; No. 255 hard, 0c;
No. 256 hard, 0c; No. 257 hard, 0c; No. 258
hard, 0c; No. 259 hard, 0c; No. 260 hard, 0c;
No. 261 hard, 0c; No. 262 hard, 0c; No. 263
hard, 0c; No. 264 hard, 0c; No. 265 hard, 0c;
No. 266 hard, 0c; No. 267 hard, 0c; No. 268
hard, 0c; No. 269 hard, 0c; No. 270 hard, 0c;
No. 271 hard, 0c; No. 272 hard, 0c; No. 273
hard, 0c; No. 274 hard, 0c; No. 275 hard, 0c;
No. 276 hard, 0c; No. 277 hard, 0c; No. 278
hard, 0c; No. 279 hard, 0c; No. 280 hard, 0c;
No. 281 hard, 0c; No. 282 hard, 0c; No. 283
hard, 0c; No. 284 hard, 0c; No. 285 hard, 0c;
No. 286 hard, 0c; No. 287 hard, 0c; No. 288
hard, 0c; No. 289 hard, 0c; No. 290 hard, 0c;
No. 291 hard, 0c; No. 292 hard, 0c; No. 293
hard, 0c; No. 294 hard, 0c; No. 295 hard, 0c;
No. 296 hard, 0c; No. 297 hard, 0c; No. 298
hard, 0c; No. 299 hard, 0c; No. 300 hard, 0c;
No. 301 hard, 0c; No. 302 hard, 0c; No. 303
hard, 0c; No. 304 hard, 0c; No. 305 hard, 0c;
No. 306 hard, 0c; No. 307 hard, 0c; No. 308
hard, 0c; No. 309 hard, 0c; No. 310 hard, 0c;
No. 311 hard, 0c; No. 312 hard, 0c; No. 313
hard, 0c; No. 314 hard, 0c; No. 315 hard, 0c;
No. 316 hard, 0c; No. 317 hard, 0c; No. 318
hard, 0c; No. 319 hard, 0c; No. 320 hard, 0c;
No. 321 hard, 0c; No. 322 hard, 0c; No. 323
hard, 0c; No. 324 hard, 0c; No. 325 hard, 0c;
No. 326 hard, 0c; No. 327 hard, 0c; No. 328
hard, 0c; No. 329 hard, 0c; No. 330 hard, 0c;
No. 331 hard, 0c; No. 332 hard, 0c; No. 333
hard, 0c; No. 334 hard, 0c; No. 335 hard, 0c;
No. 336 hard, 0c; No. 337 hard, 0c; No. 338
hard, 0c; No. 339 hard, 0c; No. 340 hard, 0c;
No. 341 hard, 0c; No. 342 hard, 0c; No. 343
hard, 0c; No. 344 hard, 0c; No. 345 hard, 0c;
No. 346 hard, 0c; No. 347 hard, 0c; No. 348
hard, 0c; No. 349 hard, 0c; No. 350 hard, 0c;
No. 351 hard, 0c; No. 352 hard, 0c; No. 353
hard, 0c; No. 354 hard, 0c; No. 355 hard, 0c;
No. 356 hard, 0c; No. 357 hard, 0c; No. 358
hard, 0c; No. 359 hard, 0c; No. 360 hard, 0c;
No. 361 hard, 0c; No. 362 hard, 0c; No. 363
hard, 0c; No. 364 hard, 0c; No. 365 hard, 0c;
No. 366 hard, 0c; No. 367 hard, 0c; No. 368
hard, 0c; No. 369 hard, 0c; No. 370 hard, 0c;
No. 371 hard, 0c; No. 372 hard, 0c; No. 373
hard, 0c; No. 374 hard, 0c; No. 375 hard, 0c;
No. 376 hard, 0c; No. 377 hard, 0c; No. 378
hard, 0c; No. 379 hard, 0c; No. 380 hard, 0c;
No. 381 hard, 0c; No. 382 hard, 0c; No. 383
hard, 0c; No. 384 hard, 0c; No. 385 hard, 0c;
No. 386 hard, 0c; No. 387 hard, 0c; No. 388
hard, 0c; No. 389 hard, 0c; No. 390 hard, 0c;
No. 391 hard, 0c; No. 392 hard, 0c; No. 393
hard, 0c; No. 394 hard, 0c; No. 395 hard, 0c;
No. 396 hard, 0c; No. 397 hard, 0c; No. 398
hard, 0c; No. 399 hard, 0c; No. 400 hard, 0c;
No. 401 hard, 0c; No. 402 hard, 0c; No. 403
hard, 0c; No. 404 hard, 0c; No. 405 hard, 0c;
No. 406 hard, 0c; No. 407 hard, 0c; No. 408
hard, 0c; No. 409 hard, 0c; No. 410 hard, 0c;
No. 411 hard, 0c; No. 412 hard, 0c; No. 413
hard, 0c; No. 414 hard, 0c; No. 415 hard, 0c;
No. 416 hard, 0c; No. 417 hard, 0c; No. 418
hard, 0c; No. 419 hard, 0c; No. 420 hard, 0c;
No. 421 hard, 0c; No. 422 hard, 0c; No. 423
hard, 0c; No. 424 hard, 0c; No. 425 hard, 0c;
No. 426 hard, 0c; No. 427 hard, 0

More Than Twenty Thousand Pupils

have attended the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited, Schools in London, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Sarnia, Galt, Berlin, Guelph. Send for circular to school nearest your home.

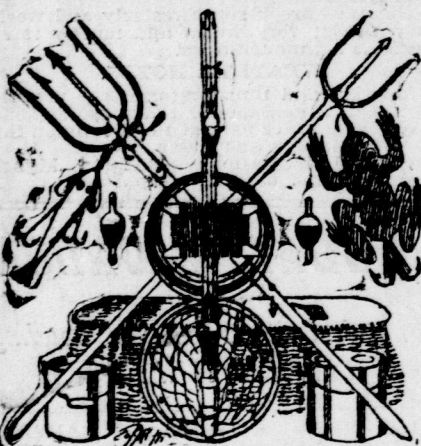
Miss Cannon has been placed as bookkeeper with C. Smith, London, and Miss P. Moore as stenographer with the Stevens Mfg. Co., London.

Forest City Business and Short-hand College, London,
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Serge Suits

are all the go now. So cool and so dressy—there's no suitings like 'em. Ours are the genuine, satisfying serges, and prices are certainly low enough for your purse.

O. LABELLE,
372 Richmond Street.



BASS FISHING.

Say! you had better be sure your tackle is strong for you may hook onto one of the Coldest's BIG 10's, and if it is found wanting you will be vexed. We have everything necessary for the largest of them, at astonishingly low prices.

Split Bamboo Bass Rods.....\$1.25
Nickel-plated Multiplying Bass.....1.00
With back sliding disk and drag.....1.00
Waterproof Braided Bass Lines......35
Harrison Bartlett's best quality Hol-low Point Spring Steel Bass Hooks, per dozen......30
Same quality, on double gut......40
Our twisted wire, oxidized Gimp Hooks for pike are unbreakable.

Brock's Gun Store,
192 Dundas Street, London, Ont.



Jessica Hambly
(Honor Graduate of Emerson College of Oratory)
Teacher of Eloquence and Physical Culture
receives pupils at the Conservatory of Music

FAIRBAIRN,
THE TAILOR,
Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldg., next Court House, London

H. C. McBRIDE
Architect and Surveyor,
313 Dundas Street.

A Question for Today...

Don't wait, but examine our Wall Paper. Still lots of excellent designs and more arriving.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

CALL AND SEE US AT OUR
New Factory and Showrooms
32 to 40 Dundas Street.

The Electrical Construction
Co. of London, Limited,
Dynamos, Motors, Electric Light
Fixtures and Wiring Supplies.
Phone 1103.

Summer School.
The Western Ontario Shorthand and Business Academy will remain open during July and August, both day and evening classes. Every graduate of this school is guaranteed a situation. During the past week the following pupils were placed: Miss Bilgith, with George White & Sons; Mr. Allen, with the M. C. R. Company; and Mr. Howey, with Purdon & Purdon, barristers, Masonic Temple. For terms write W. C. Coo, C. S. R., 76 Dundas Street.
bd&w

Peter Postell, who died recently at Hopkinsville, Ky., was said to be the richest negro in the south. He was 60 years old, had been a slave in his youth and has left an estate valued at \$500,000.

A DELICIOUS DAINTY DESSERT—No more healthful or pleasing dish can be prepared than that made with Price's Penneet Wine and Milk. The curd formed is served cold with cream, wine sauce, jelly or preserves. It aids the digestion of other foods, and is therefore a great boon to dyspeptics. Sold by Scandrett Bros., grocers.

For 50c, 75c or \$1.00

We can give you a

STYLISH STRAW HAT

That we have just opened up from the leading makers.

GRAHAM BROS.

Don't Wear Our Your Hands

By pumping your tire with a small pump, when you can buy a good

FOOT PUMP for 50c.

Electric Stroke Balls.....25c
Parcel Carriers.....15c
Graphite.....5c and 10c
Oil.....5c and 10c
Cement.....5c, 7c, 10c and 15c

And everything for the bicycle.

GURD'S, 185 DUNDAS ST.

Opinions May Vary--

but it is unanimous among our customers that we sell you the choicest ordered clothing, best fit and finish, with the lowest price.

361
Southcott's, Richmond St.

W. A. PIPER, D.D.S.,
Specialty Gold and Porcelain work.
Hours—9 to 5 p.m.

Drs. D. H. & W. A. Piper

D. H. PIPER, M.D.,
Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.
Hours—10 to 2, 7 to 8 p.m.
Phone 504, 532 Dundas St. (cor. Waterloo).

Meteorological.

Toronto, June 21, 8 p.m.—The weather is somewhat unsettled in all parts of the Dominion, and while no general rain is probable in any district, scattered showers and thunderstorms will occur. Temperatures ranging from 74 to 80 have been prevalent today in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the weather is cooler.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Kamloops, 56—76; Calgary, 44—72; Prince Albert, 54—76; Qu'Appelle, 54—76; Winnipeg, 52—76; Parry Sound, 52—76; Toronto, 56—79; Ottawa, 56—78; Montreal, 50—78; Quebec, 58—78; Halifax, 46—54.

Local temperature—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, June 21, were 82.5 and 66.5.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 4:36 a.m. and sets at 8:09 p.m. The moon rose at 11:20 a.m. and sets at 11:40 p.m.

Adds to Its Fame

Every day some new friend is made for our Bread. Ask anyone who eats it, or the hundreds who sell it. All pronounce it the best baked.

JOHNSTON BROS.

Phone 318.

AWNINGS,
VERANDA
CURTAINS.

Forty different stripes, in all colors, to choose from. Phone 606 and have men call to give prices.

The Harley Awning Co.
487 Richmond Street. 71

HOT WEATHER NECESSITY

You know the satisfaction of wearing a suit that FITS—and we guarantee to fit you perfectly—or REFUND the suit. Our garments are finished and trimmed with all the little details that tell of careful painstaking workmanship. Come in and examine fabrics.

THOS. WILSON, —213—
Dundas St.

For a Wedding Present

What is more desirable than a good MANTEL CLOCK? We have them from \$5 up to \$30.

We handle Rogers Bros.' best cutlery, in Knives, Forks and Spoons, in Sterling and Silver Plate. Ask to see them; you will be pleased.

Thos. Gillean,
402 Richmond Street.
Official Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.



Lodges Victoria and May Queen, D. of R., had a very enjoyable picnic at Springbank on Wednesday last. Games and fishing were the chief sports of the afternoon.

Special Snap

Light weight and light colors in soft felt hats. Latest shape with wide brim suitable for warm weather.

These hats are well worth \$2.50 or \$3.

SPECIAL PRICE \$2.

ROSS'
196 Dundas Street.
PHONE 1319.

JEWELRY STYLES.

Change as well as other styles. If you want up-to-date jewelry you can always be sure of getting the very latest and most correct thing here. Whatever you buy you can feel sure that it's right. Or if you have anything that needs to be altered, repaired or reset, bring it to us.

WARD, The Jeweler, 374 Richmond St. Phone 1084.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, 555,000.

Deposits Received,
Interest 3½ per cent per annum, half-yearly.

Debentures issued for one year and upwards. Coupons attached for interest half-yearly.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.
Offices—Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London, Ont. wtz

A LOCAL BUDGET.

While driving into his stable last night, Mr. Thomas Trebilcock narrowly escaped being struck by a north-bound Wellington street car.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brodie, have taken up their residence at No. 831 King street, but Mrs. Brodie will not be receiving until after the summer season.

A number of stones placed on the street car track, at the corner of Oxford and Colborne streets, derailed car No. 92 shortly before 9 o'clock last evening.

The annual inspection of the 25th Regiment of St. Thomas, will take place on Thursday, July 4. Col. Peters, of London, will be the inspecting officer.

Rev. Dr. Johnston has arrived home from Ottawa where he attended the General Assembly, and will occupy his pulpit at both services tomorrow.

The Rev. John Berry, of Alvinston, formerly of this city, has been appointed to the charge of St. James' Church, Parkhill, and will enter upon his duties on July 1.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment Band will give a sacred concert on Carleton Heights on Sunday afternoon. This will doubtless attract an unusually large number to the camp.

Major and Mrs. McMillan, of London, visited Windsor on Thursday evening and led a special meeting in the Salvation Army Hall. Officers and soldiers from Detroit and Essex also assisted.

The ladies of St. John's Guild, London township, are holding their annual strawberry festival at "Rosebank," residence of Mr. Thomas McComb, next Tuesday. A good programme is announced.

A meeting will be held at Galt next week to organize a local London Old Boys' Association. The organization is in the hands of Mr. Oscar A. Evans, formerly of Grafton & Co., here, and Mr. Arthur McMichael.

A most successful strawberry festival was given in the Askin Street Methodist schoolroom last evening. A large attendance was present and an excellent programme, consisting of instrumental music, readings and solos, was provided.

Windsor Record: On the evening before he left for the synod at London, Rev. Canon Hincks, while leaving the home of Clarence Syrus, the boy who was fatally injured, fell down the front steps and was severely bruised in his face.

Mr. John McClary, president and general manager of the McClary Manufacturing Company, left yesterday for Vancouver, B.C., where he will spend the summer. It is hoped the trip will improve his health, which has not been good for the past while.

Rev. Dr. Sowerby is on hand with a fine series of trips to the pools, and he begins tomorrow evening. A fine view will be given of each pool, and a sermon, ethical, descriptive, and historical in nature, will be given on each evening. Those who visit these pools with him will never forget what they see and hear.

The pulpit at Dundas Street Methodist Church tomorrow will be occupied by Rev. J. W. Holmes, of Askin Street Church, in the morning, and in the evening by Rev. H. E. Kellington, B.A., of Hill Street Mission. The choir will be assisted at the evening service by Miss Clark, contralto soloist, of Kingston.

Thos. Connor, con. 7, London township, has been summoned to appear

Clarified Milk and Cream

Milk of excellent quality that has been clarified, cooled and sealed in sterilized bottles delivered in the early morning at, per quart..... 5c

Cream at, per quart..... 25c

Delicious Butter from our own creamery, at, per pound..... 20c

Buttermilk 2 quarts for..... 5c

PHONE 1085.
J. E. GREALEY DAIRY CO., Ltd.
247 DUNDAS STREET.

SCIENCE AND SKILL

Keep our bread as the leader. It is the standard of purity. Sold by all grocers. Look for stamp.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Limited,
Phone 298. 75 Bruce Street, London, Ont.

VOGUE

OXFORD
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Is the correct thing in High-Grade Footwear this Season.

PRICE \$3 TO \$4.

TRY-ME

IS \$2 50,
and is away ahead in the race in medium-priced footwear

SOLD ONLY AT
BROWN BROS.,
BOOT SHOP,
182 Dundas St., Phone 880.
John S. Brown. Frank A. Brown.

before Squire Lacey on Monday on the charge of violating the public health act by selling meat unfit for food. Connor is said to have sold a diseased steer to Richard Payne, a wholesale grocer, who in turn disposed of it to local meat dealers.

Tomorrow will be a special day in the First Methodist Church. The pastor, Dr. Smith, will close his pastorate in that important charge. Altogether he has spent nine years in this city, three in Wellington Street Church, three in Dundas Center Church and three in the First Methodist. Rev. George J. Bishop, of Brampton, is to be his successor.

Police Sergt. Armstrong, of St. Thomas, learned that Mrs. Barry, the old lady who wandered away from the Aged Women's Home in London about a week ago, was at the residence of W. Penhale, North Yarmouth. The sergeant notified the authorities of the institute by telephone, and the woman was brought back yesterday.

St. Thomas Journal: R.M.C. Toothie, solicitor, of London, on behalf of Miss Elizabeth Burke, has issued writs against John A. Robinson, Col. Burke, John W. Cook and J. R. Donahue for unstated damages for illegal assault and imprisonment. The action arose out of the ejection of Miss Burke from Col. Burke's home last December. One of the defendants, J. R. Donahue, is in Detroit.

Mrs. Alexander Smith died at the family residence in Blanshard township, on Friday, aged 73 years. Mrs. Smith had been ill for over two years. Besides her husband she leaves a family of six sons and four daughters. They are, Thomas, of Elkhorn, Man.; John, of Calgary; William, of Horneville, N.Y.; Dr. Andrew, of Ayrshire, Iowa; and Alex., Adam and Maggie, at home; Mrs. McCracken, of Enderby, B.C.; Mrs. Heiser, Milwaukee, and Miss Agnes, London.

Montreal Witness: Mr. George H. Adams, of London, Ont., who arrived here last Saturday from South Africa, whither he had been to take over mules and horses for the British Government, had no sooner landed here than he was handed a telegram ordering him to go to New Orleans to take over a cargo from there. He left on Saturday at once, without having had a chance to go to London and see his family. His salute, however, was the appreciation of his services by the war office.

CHILD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

While crossing Dundas street near Waterloo street yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her nurse, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. J. W. Fetherston, of Queen's avenue, approached too close to a passing street car and was knocked down and severely bruised.

HURON OLD BOYS.

A celebration and reunion of all Huron county old boys is to be held at Clinton on July 6, and as there are quite a number now residents of this city it is proposed to form an organization here. A meeting of all those interested will be held at the City Hotel on Tuesday evening next for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Clinton demonstration.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

No. 1 committee, board of education, last night accepted the tender of John Mann & Son for fuel. Complaint having been made regarding the front steps of the Collegiate Institute, it was decided to recommend certain alterations. The committee will visit the various schools the coming week and see what repairs are necessary, with the view of having them made during the holidays. Those present were Chairman Hamilton, Trustees McRobert, Wilkins, English, Heath and Gillean.

PEN PICTURE OF "SOO."

A Galt boy gives a pen picture of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: "It's a jay town of one street, two miles long and as picturesque as a skeleton. The fellows I have met here have fair jobs, but they'd like to be back home, and the majority are going east in the fall. Those who have good positions in old Ontario had better remain there and let the new alone, unless they have something sure in view. These pioneer places are all right in their way, but if you want comforts and conveniences stay right where you are. In the years to come the Soo settlers will get lots of praise, but that's mighty little satisfaction for the martyrs of the present."

Look ahead when purchasing your bicycle

DON BICYCLES for 1901

will prove a money-saver for you. Absolutely the best material and equipments are used in them. Low expenses, skilled mechanics and experience has enabled us to produce a bicycle that sells wherever shown. Also all kinds of repairing at lowest prices.

D. McKenzie & Co., 238 Richmond Street.
One door south of G. T. R.

CHAPMAN'S

Rich and Fragrant CARNATIONS

In the happy home—in the sick chamber—or in the house of worship this beautiful and noble flower is ever welcome. A tonic to the suffering—edifying to the thoughtful.

Saturday and Saturday Evening
We Offer the Choice of . . .

2,000 Fresh Cut Carnations...

For 10c Per Dozen

Friday Bargains Will Be on Sale All Day
Saturday and Saturday Evening.

VARIETIES	2,000 CARNATIONS	VARIETIES
Wm. Scott Tidal Wave Daybreak	Fresh Cut, First Quality, Saturday, per dozen, 10c	Meteor Garfield Sailor Spray

THE BARGAIN OF THE SEASON:

Ladies' Shirt Waist, Worth 65c, for 29c

Your choice of 250 Shirt Waists, made of American Print and Percale, in all the newest shades and patterns, and from the most popular wash fabrics, dainty stripes and checks, pretty Dresden patterns, bishop sleeves, self collar. Every Shirt Waist we guarantee to be thoroughly up-to-date. This offer is good for Saturday only. Worth 65c, for..... 29c

Startling Bargains in Dress Goods.

Home-spun Suitings, in seasonable and desirable colors, summer weight, worth per yard 40c; Saturday, for per yard..... 19c

Summer Silks For 10c Per Yard.

Pongee Silks, in mauve, navy, and pale blue shades, nice quality, regular price per yard 25c; Saturday, per yard..... 10c

Black Dress Goods Worth 40c, Saturday for 25c Yard.

Black, all-wool, figured Dress Goods, 44-inches wide, rich satin finish, worth per yard 40c; Saturday, per yard..... 25c

J. H. Chapman & Co.

126, 128, 128½ Dundas Street.

ENGLAND REVISITED

Some Aspects of Religious Life—
The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Meeting.

[From our own correspondent.]

This letter is not concerned with any specially brilliant or extraordinary functions, but with a few quite ordinary services, the kind of service indeed, which reflect the regular religious life of the people. One of the first things that I attended was a missionary tea meeting in connection with a Wesleyan chapel in the city of Durham; this was a meeting held by a number of ladies for working, the tea being given by one of them and the proceeds devoted to foreign missions. The tea was good and the cakes various. A few gentlemen were present, and the collection seemed to be a generous one. Thus social life and Christian work were combined in a quiet way as is often the case in Canada and elsewhere. I was told afterwards that one of the gentlemen present was an enthusiast on the question of "The lost ten tribes of Israel." Fortunately for my peace of mind and his the topic was not raised. A day or so afterwards I had the privilege of attending a week-evening service in St. Peter's Church, Sunderland. It is a small church, which some people think ought really to be a mission church. It stands in a narrow street near to the busiest thoroughfare. The occasion was the re-opening of the organ, the preacher, Canon Body, the service choral with an augmented choir, and the congregation was not large. This was an enjoyable service to anyone not particularly haunted by scruples about liturgies and anthems. I heard the preacher many years ago when he had the reputation of being one of the most vigorous and eloquent preachers of the Ritualistic party; perhaps now when so much advance has been made he is not considered to be so "high." Though beginning to show signs of age, he is still a forcible, reverent, persuasive preacher. He took "the little organ" as his theme, and showed how in its combination of many-toned stops, its need of a master's touch, and of wind, "the breath of God," it is a parable of the complete powers and advanced needs of the human soul. I once heard Dr. Farrar "open an organ," and Canon Body's sermon was more to my taste. It was not only appropriate; any rhetoric it displayed was simple and chaste.

My first Sunday morning was spent at a Wesleyan Church in Sunderland where there was a Sunday school anniversary. The children were on a large platform constructed for the purpose around the pulpit. There was an orchestra to accompany the singing, and the preacher was a layman, a gentleman who is in a position to devote his life to church work. One of the pieces sung was the Lord's Prayer. I found out later that it is not uncommon in Nonconformist services to have the Lord's Prayer sung, as well as an Introit in the morning and evening, and a vesper at night. These small choral adornments are in many cases worked in quietly and effectively as part of the service. In his address to the children, the preacher spoke of Westminster Abbey, and how, when he went there, he visited the tombs of Gladstone and Livingstone. He told a story of Dean Stanley showing two young soldiers round, and telling them that though their names might not be in that famous shrine, they might be in "the Lamb's book of life," and how the young men were led to ponder the meaning of that significant phrase. His text was, "There is a lad here with two barley loaves, etc." His theory was that the lad got a holiday to run with the crowd and hear Jesus, and that these were the provisions his mother had packed for him knowing that he would be very hungry before he got back. He spoke of the human method of dealing with the difficulty "send them away." Example: A young man is given to drinking; his friends pay his passage out to America and get him out of their sight. This reminded me of a young man I met on an Atlantic steamer; he was sent away with a little money and much good advice, and was drinking all the way across.

On the following evening, in connection with the same anniversary, there was a lecture on Palestine by a popular local preacher, a man well advanced in years, but full of vigor. He had gone on one of Dr. Lunn's tours to the Holy Land in company with Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and others, and had enjoyed it immensely. He had evidently been well prepared for such a trip by taking an intelligent interest in sacred geography for years before. He told his story in a fluent, interesting, and effective style. After the lecture he told me that fifty years ago he was asked to go out to Canada, whereupon I said I was sure he would have done good work there. The man who began life in a pit, and raised himself to a position of comfort and usefulness is the kind of man who would prosper anywhere.

On Whitsunday I went out about six miles from Whitby to the foundation stone laying of a small Wesleyan chapel. As it was a holiday a great many of the townspeople took the opportunity of having their tea in the country, and at the same time helping what they regarded as a good cause. The evening meeting was held in a good-sized tent, and it was stated, and

partly demonstrated, that Methodism had not lost its original fire. One of the ministers, when told that the Methodists in Canada form one church, thought that was very fine, but thought also that there were many practical difficulties in the way of such union in England. He suggested, however, that a common Methodist hymn book might be a good thing. Seeing that all the hymn books have now so much in common, that is not a very daring suggestion. However, during recent years the spirit of co-operation, if not of union, seems to have been strengthened among "the free churches." The Wesleyan Church is an influential denomination in England, and the local preachers I met here were good specimens of men who have done noble work.

Both Presbyterian and Methodist churches which I have since attended, show a decided advance in the order of service, and the choral accompaniments. The following, used in a Methodist Church in the Isle of Wight, is, I suppose, a fair specimen: Short prayer; "Sanctus" by the choir; hymn; first lesson; hymn; prayer; to close with singing of Lord's Prayer by the choir; chant or anthem; second lesson; notices; hymn; sermon; offering, during which a hymn will be sung; hymn; benediction.

It is only fair to the more conservative Nonconformists to say that some of them stoutly resist this kind of improvement, and some of the strictest Methodists think it is a step towards "popery."

My next experience was a P. S. A. in the Congregational Church at Cowes, June 2. Last night a lady asked me if we had the P. S. A. in Canada, and I was compelled to confess that we had not reached that high state of civilization. Well, what is a P. S. A.? It was started years ago, as a Pleasant Sunday Afternoon, to set forth religion in an attractive form, and to give a bright hour to men who are toiling hard under dull, cheerless conditions. In some large industrial centers I believe it serves this purpose, and that some of the men thus attracted are led to attend schools or services of a more solid character. Some of these meetings are for men only. I saw one advertised at Newport, Isle of Wight, with that restriction, but even then an open meeting is held occasionally when men can bring their wives or sweethearts. The one I attended last Sunday was evidently open to all and as for the programme, the ladies had practically the whole thing. One recited the 34th Psalm, for which she received generous applause, another sang two solos, while a third gave the address. This address was meant to be intensely evangelical, but there was not much substance in it, the lady referred to her master as "My Jesus," the divisions of the sermon were made by repeating the text, "What Shall I Do, Etc.," and telling a story between each repetition. This address seemed more suitable for a class of young women than for a lot of stalwart men. The speaker claimed to be well acquainted with such "teeming" places as Birmingham, Manchester and London. She said that the island was "sweetly pretty" and that we who live in such a calm, beautiful place, ought to be good; so good. Let us hope that the service was helpful to some, but it is not the highest kind of worship and there is danger in this "pleasant" business. It is not all sentiment. The members of the P. S. A. to the number of 300 recently combined to purchase their coal in wholesale fashion, and so save several shillings per ton. Some of the retail dealers think this is attacking their business, but I am afraid that the coal dealers in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere have recently been putting on too heavy a charge for a ton of coal is now over six dollars. When I got back to the North I hope to compare the P. S. A. and its work in a different locality.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 4, 1901.

Alarming Prevalent.
DEADLY KIDNEY TROUBLE MORE COMMON THAN EVER BEFORE.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

A True Cure for the Terrible Disease.

Kidney trouble, the most insidious, and deceptive of all diseases, is on the increase, and cutting down its thousands every year. It works for many months on its victims before they are properly aware of their true condition. Then there is fear and dread alarm, and the family physician is hurriedly consulted. Experimenting on the suffering one is then proceeded with, but soon-too soon—the victim is pronounced incurable and left to die. Dr. Phelps' world-famed medical prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, is the one great and positive cure for kidney ailments such as Bright's disease and diabetes. It is the only medicine that reaches the seat of the awful and dreaded malady. After a brief use of Paine's Celery compound the sufferer from kidney trouble, gets rid of backache, headache, constipation, bloating, and that constant call to urinate. The wonderful and curing compound acts gently on the kidneys, the liver, the stomach, and all the organs of digestion, and brings them into perfect harmony with each other. No case of kidney trouble is too difficult for the life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. See that you get "PAINE'S."

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, June 19, 1901.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 19, 1901. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. H. S. Howland, and the general manager, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, was requested to act as secretary.

The general manager, at the request of the chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The directors have again much pleasure in meeting the shareholders, and in presenting the twenty-sixth annual balance sheet, and report upon the affairs of the bank, which they hope will be considered in every way satisfactory.

The net profits of the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, have enabled our directors to pay a semi-annual dividend at the rate of four and one-half and five per cent respectively, to add \$122,098 35 to rest account, to contribute the annual payments already authorized to the pension and guarantee funds of the bank, and to appropriate a further sum of \$20,000 in reduction of bank premises and furniture account.

The amount carried forward in profits and loss account is also \$23,949 40 in excess of the amount brought forward last year.

The premium received upon the balance due on new capital account has also been applied to rest account, which now stands at \$1,850,000, being 74 per cent of the subscribed capital, which is now fully paid up.

The officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the directors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. HOWLAND, president.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 51, 4 1/2 per cent, paid Dec. 1, 1900	\$111,429 41
Dividend No. 52, 5 per cent, payable June 1, 1901	125,000 00
Transfer to rest account	122,098 35
Written off bank premises and furniture account	20,000 00
Balance of account carried forward	104,637 98
Balance at credit of account	\$611,067 39
May 31, 1900, brought forward	\$ 80,688 58
Premium received on new capital stock	26,901 65
Profits for the year ended May 31, 1901, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount	408,477 18
Balance at credit of account	\$611,067 39

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of account	\$1,700,000 00
Transferred from profit and loss account (premium on new capital)	150,000 00
Profits of the year, \$122,098 35	150,000 00
Balance at credit of account	\$1,850,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Notes of bank in circulation	\$1,950,233 00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 3,157,714 55
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	12,853,042 31
Due to other banks in Canada	1,545 13
Total liabilities to the public	\$17,461,595 04
Capital stock (paid up)	2,500,000 00
Rest account	\$1,850,000 00
Contingent account	\$8,714 14
Dividend No. 52, payable 1st June, 1901	125,000 00
Former dividends unclaimed	75 50
Rebate on bills under discount	46,564 00
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	104,637 98
Balance at credit of account	\$2,214,948 63
Balance at credit of account	\$22,132,543 66

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin and bullion	\$94,293 44
Dominion Government notes	1,500,434 00
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	95,000 00
Notes of and checks on other banks	61,934 15
Balance due from other banks in Canada	237,740 15
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	1,402,459 26
Balance due from real estate and the United Kingdom	178,236 16
Balance at credit of account	\$1,691,065 94
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	\$ 475,986 25
Canadian municipal securities and British, or foreign, securities, other than Canadian	1,257,984 25
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	1,010,697 54
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	2,103,380 56
Balance at credit of account	\$ 9,543,514 22
Other current loans, discounts and advances	12,066,828 98
Overdue debts (loss provided for)	39,386 63
Real estate (other than bank premises)	54,103 93
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	75,409 45
Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture at head office and branches	\$78,822 11
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	4,981 29
Balance at credit of account	\$22,132,543 66

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REMARKS.

It gives me much pleasure to meet you here today, and to have the opportunity to address you. The annual meeting of shareholders is the culminating event of the year, and I always look forward to it with a full realization of our responsibility. At the same time there have been agreeable surprises, and we stand here today satisfied with our own work for the past twelvemonth. The

growth of the institution can be best appreciated by a comparison of the figures of the last years of the past three decades with the figures presented to you in today's balance sheet.

[Totals are in thousands.]

LIABILITIES.

	1870	1880	1890	1901
Circulation	\$652	\$1,207	\$1,710	\$1,950
Deposits	2,111	6,198	14,137	15,515
1901	1,250	2,500	2,500	2,500
Rest	100	100	2,750	1,850
Profits	84	129	265	403

ASSETS.

	1870	1880	1890	1901
Gold and Dominion notes	\$328	\$1,055	\$1,844	\$2,104
Total assets	940	3,362	8,450	9,543

(Immediately following the figures of the balance sheet.)

Current loans—2,559, 5,393, 11,289, 12,066.

Real estate—53, 88, 63, 54.

You have given us a very interesting and valuable insight into the growth of the institution.

With the exception of a branch at Ottawa, which was referred to in my last address, no new offices have been opened during the year. On the other hand, the expansion of business at our existing branches, notwithstanding the failure of the Manitoba harvest, has kept pace with that of previous years.

We have given up prophecy. Last year I find that I was congratulating natural resources, and the prospects of the Northwest Territories, and we all know how wretchedly disappointing the result was. If, however, I was now asked as to the prospects for 1901-1902, I should have no hesitation in saying from reports which I have from our agents and correspondents, that a good harvest is in sight and that good times generally are in store for Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have at last attracted the notice and gained the confidence of foreign capitalists, our forests and our mines and our agricultural lands are being developed, immigration is coming in from all quarters, and no longer do we hear of the bank's resources belittled in British and American newspapers and magazines.

It is fortunate that our political parties are not of the Bourbon type, that they are not tied down to theories and Shibboleths, or by the prejudice of political ancestry, but have adopted policies to suit the ever-changing conditions of a new country and to encourage the development of our great natural resources, by the granting of bounties to iron and steel producers by restricting the export of saw logs and pulpwood in their raw condition, by encouraging the refining of nickel, by engaging our waterways, by encouraging the construction of colonization railways, and last, but by no means least, by the adoption of a policy that will create an attractive home market for the product of our own gold and silver mines through the establishment of government assay offices and of a branch of the royal mint. Much has been said outside of parliament against the proposed establishment of an ever-increasing output of gold and silver, which have been unanimously approved of by the House of Commons and by the Senate. I do not concur in the objections which have been raised to those projects, on the contrary, I am more than ever convinced that a patriotic, a sentimental, an economic point of view, that no time should be lost in completing their establishment. The advantage of attracting to our own markets the producers of an ever-increasing output of gold and silver, won from our own territory, by the establishment of government assay offices is self-evident; the alarm lest we have an over-production of gold and silver, and through the establishment of a mint, is needless; our present excellent currency system will not be interfered with. Canadian gold assayed and refined by American firms is marketed through the shape of U. S. bars or U. S. coins, whichever is applied for by the depositors. Why should a Dominion government assay and a Dominion government mint be established in the shape of an impression of his majesty's head upon each coin and upon each ingot, debasing their value or divert their course? It is not necessary or expedient that everything in the shape of gold or silver purchased at the government assay offices should be coined into sovereigns or decimal coinage—such is not the course of events in Great Britain or in gold-producing countries, such as Australia and the United States, where government mints now exist. Much of our Canadian gold does, under American auspices, and will, under Canadian auspices, find its market in the shape of ingots or bars. Its coinage into sovereigns, half sovereigns and decimal pieces will not be compulsory. The profit in the coinage of silver currency will probably encourage our government to devise steps which will lead to the substitution of our own circulating coinage for the large amount of United States silver which now forms the principal part of the metallic currency of British Columbia. Such a demand for our silver coinage would, of itself, go far to meet the expenses of the proposed mint. The profit to the United States government on their silver coinage in circulation in Canada, is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, a profit entirely lost to our government. Canadian sovereigns will circulate side by side with the product of the royal mints of England and Australia, wherever a British sovereign will pass as currency, and will advertise to each possessor, for the time being, the wealth of the Dominion in that precious metal.

It was not until 1849 that the value of the gold and silver products of the United States exceeded the present gold and silver product of Canada, 55 years after United States assay offices and United States mints had been established. There are at this present moment three, if not four, government mints in the United States, besides eight government assay offices, and this with a total output of gold in

Leading Medical Men as well as Leading Medical Journals

NEAVE'S FOOD

UNITE IN DECLARING THAT

is one of the most perfect and most nutritious of Foods.

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons
Ireland, says it is
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."
The "LANCET" says it is
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

USED IN THE
Russian Imperial Nursery
GOLD MEDAL awarded,
WOMAN'S EXHIBITION London, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSHUA R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents: LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

1897 of \$57,263,000 only, as against a present output in Canada of about \$40,000,000 without one such establishment. Seattle has grown from a town of 28,350 in 1890 to a city of 80,671 in 1900, mainly through its trade with the mining regions of Canada, and many millions, the product of Canadian mines, have been expended in its development, millions that might just as well have remained with us. No less than 6,000 deposits were made in the United States assay office in Seattle during the year 1900, the great bulk of them consisting of Canadian gold. The assayer in charge, in his annual report for 1900, says:
"The value of the deposits amounted to \$13,747,011, an average of \$2,366 91 to each deposit. The major portion of the bullion handled was of foreign production, originating from the placer mines in the Northwest Territories of Canada." Don't let us hear anything more of opposition to a policy that will build up the cities of our Pacific coast and which will open up a wide and profitable trade for our manufacturers, our merchants and our agriculturists, and that will be another and an essential forward move towards Canadian nationality without any interference with British connection.

Let me, before I sit down, say a few words with reference to the loss which we have sustained in the death of the late Mr. Jennings, whose sudden and unexpected passing away occurred on the 27th of May. Mr. Jennings had been closely associated with me in the management of the bank since its organization; he joined us in 1875, and in harness to the hour of his death, vigorous, enthusiastic, loyal to the bank to the last. As manager of the principal branch of the bank he had great responsibilities and onerous duties, which he always most cheerfully performed. His death breaks into the little band that have been associated together since the organization of the bank, and I shall, more than anyone else, miss his cheerful assistance and valued experience. The whole staff of the bank sympathizes deeply with his brothers and sisters in their great affliction.

Mr. E. B. Osler, in moving a vote of thanks to the president, vice-president and directors, expressed his regret that the report had just been read must be exceedingly satisfactory to the president and to the directors, as well as to the other shareholders, for their service during the past year. He thought that the Imperial Bank stood above all other banks in a very successful banking year. Although specially interested in another bank, in which the Imperial Bank had been conducted, and expressed satisfaction as a shareholder in the report now presented, which in his opinion represented a great credit upon all concerned, and the directors were, he thought, entitled to a very hearty and cordial vote of thanks.

Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, seconded by Mr. G. E. Smith, moved a vote of thanks to the president and directors, in terms to the general manager and officers of the bank for their efficient services. Mr. Edward Martin, K.C., in moving that the ballot box be opened for the election of directors, expressed his hope that at the next annual meeting of the shareholders the usual honorarium to the gentlemen then elected to act as scrutineers would be presented to them in Canadian gold, intimating that he could not understand why we should continue to send our gold out of the country to be stamped by the United States.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.: H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jaffray, J. Sutherland, J. Stayer, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. H. S. Howland was re-elected president and Mr. T. R. Merritt, vice-president for the ensuing year.

By order of the board,
D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.
Toronto, June 19, 1901.

The Cause of Nervous Headache.
This most distressing and common malady doubles its victims in some unbalanced condition of the nervous system. Probably the simplest, safest and most effective remedy is Paine's Nervine. Twenty drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief, and this treatment should be supplemented by bathing the region of pain with Nervine. To say it acts quickly falls to the credit of the remedy. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles.

Railways and Navigation
L. E. & D. R. R.
Steamer Urania to Cleveland, O.
Commencing Tuesday, June 18, and each Tuesday and Thursday, at 11 p.m., and Saturday at 1 p.m., of each week during the season, will leave Port Stanley for Cleveland. Fare: One way from London, \$2.50; round trip, \$3.50.

Semi-Weekly Excursions to Port Stanley.
On Wednesday and Saturday during the season. Round trip fare, 20 cents. Trains leave London at 8 a.m., and 2:30 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. Returning leave Port Stanley at 1:45 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. Get tickets at De La Hooke's, "Clock" Corner, and S. T. Station.

ALLAN LINE
For Liverpool, calling at Moville and New York to Glasgow.
First cabin, \$20 and upwards. Second cabin, \$10 and upwards. Steerage, \$5 and upwards. New York to Glasgow: First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$25. Steerage, \$12.50. London on or after 1st September, return tickets. Prepaid tickets issued for bringing out passengers.
For sailing lists, and all information apply to E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton and F. B. Clarke, London.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.
*TEUTONIC..... June 23
*GERMANIC..... July 3
*OCEANIC..... July 10
*MAJESTIC..... July 17
*TEUTONIC..... July 24
*OCEANIC..... July 31
*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

E. De La Hooke,
Sole Agent for London,
"Clock" Corner.

Railways and Navigation

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY EXCURSION RATES.

Return tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE between all stations in Canada. All stations in Canada, to and from Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Island Pond, Vt., Massena, N.Y., Helena, Mont., Y. Bombay, Junction, N.Y., Port Covington, N.Y., Rouse's Point, N.Y., All stations in Canada to Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Good going June 29, 30, and July 1.

Good returning from destination on or before July 2, 1901.

Tickets and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System, E. DE LA HOOCHE, C. P. & T. A., "Clock" Corner, Richmond and Dundas. M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

The People's Line

and the only ALL-CANADIAN LINE between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, the Sydneys, Prince Edward Island, and all points in the Maritime Provinces, is the

Intercolonial Railway

It is the only railway having a direct route to Sydney and steamship connection for Newfoundland.

The fast through freight service recently inaugurated makes the Intercolonial Railway more than ever the Business Man's Line.

Solid vestibule trains and a route through a land of picturesque scenery makes this the favorite line for the traveler.

Toronto City Office, 10 King street west. Wm. Robinson, General Traveling Agent. H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Montreal.

E. Tiffin, Traffic Manager, Moncton, N.B.

JOHN M. LYONS, G. P. & T. Agent, Moncton, N.B.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

EPWORTH LEAGUE

CONVENTION. . . .

San Francisco, Cal.

Special Rates for the Round Trip

Call at city office, 235 Richmond street, for particulars. Telephone 255.

JOHN PAUL, Agent; O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY.

Round trip tickets will be issued at Single First-Class Fare, going June 29 and 30 and July 1, returning until July 2, 1901.

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, and east; TO and FROM Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Detroit, Mich., and TO and FROM Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., and Buffalo, N.Y.

W. FULLTON, city passenger agent, 151 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont.; A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

Franco-Canadian Line of Steamers.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE DIRECT.

LITERATURE.

"Through Europe on a Wheel" is the title of a book by J. Mercer Denholm, of Blenheim, Kent county, Ontario. The author spent the summer of 1900 in taking a bicycle tour through Europe, having from the time of leaving home until his return traveled over 12,000 miles, more than 4,000 of which were done on the bicycle. Preparatory to the trip, Mr. Denholm, who was a student at the Ridgeway Collegiate Institute, spent some time in Toronto University in the study of modern languages. His book, though bearing in its introduction the apology for "lack of brilliant rhetorical style," is a well-written account, in diary form, of voyage and travel, that shows no small degree of perseverance and energy. Mr. J. Mercer Denholm is the son of Mr. Andrew Denholm, editor and proprietor of the Blenheim News, and grandson of the late Mr. Andrew Denholm, of London. We might add a word as to the typographical part of the book. The author did all the typesetting, printing and binding, as well as the writing, and we must say the work is done well. "Through Europe on a Wheel" will be found of more than local interest. Probably no account of travel possesses such interest as that of the pedestrian or bicyclist who takes the bitter with the sweet and mingles with human nature in her infinite variety. According to the late John Ruskin this was the only way to travel; the rapid transit in a modern railway train was to him "being done up in a parcel and being sent." We wish Mr. Denholm's book

the wide circulation it deserves, not only on account of its intrinsic value as a record of genuine traveling experience, but because it is the result of pluck and determination.

"The Expansion of Russia; Problems of the East and Problems of the Far East," by Alfred Rambaud, cloth \$1, published by the International Monthly, Burlington, Vermont, U. S.

A most useful and interesting handbook on the subject of Russian Expansion and the Eastern and Far Eastern questions, printed from type on heavy paper and neatly and attractively bound. "The Expansion of Russia" is a history of the progress of Russia. Opening with a chapter on the origin of the Russian race and nation, the entire history of the foreign relations of that great empire is rapidly and interestingly reviewed. As a reference book, a book equally of instruction and pleasure, it will meet the every expectation of readers who do not care for a voluminous history, or for the internal policies, palace intrigues, and factional wars of a foreign nation. In the less than 100 pages will be found sketched the evolution of Russian nationality, its subjection to the Mongols, its revival after their withdrawal, the advance into Western Europe, the struggles for domination in the Balkans, the advance into Western Asia, the settlement of Siberia, encroachment upon the Persian and Indian frontiers, and finally the interference with Japan and the beginnings of the present upheaval in China.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

L. D. and E. S. D.

[St. John Telegraph.]
Glasgow University gave Carnegie an L.L.D. in return for his £5,000.

The Effect and the Cause.
[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Isn't the American eagle married, daddy?"
"Why do you ask such a foolish question?"
"Cause he's bald."

Old Times and New in York County.
[Toronto Globe.]

All consulted unite in declaring that the standard of living of the farmer has greatly improved. He lives in a better house, has better furniture, has better domestic utensils, such as cooking stoves, dresses better, has better vehicles. He eats more fresh meat; when convenience service, the butcher makes periodical journeys from the villages and in a good many places the beef association is the means of supply. The latter is the association of farmers who each devote one beef animal to the common good, bringing them on so as to kill one a week and distributing the meat. The baker, too, finds customers in the country, to the lessening of the labors of the farmer's wife. Far more reading is done and the daily newspaper is encroaching upon the domain of the weekly. A daily mail delivery is managed in some rural sections. The amount of drinking is on all sides declared to be far less than it was case twenty years ago, public opinion having turned against it. The amount of total abstinence seems to have increased, and so has moderation on the part of those who drink; lighter drinks, such as lager, almost unknown twenty years ago, have come into use and there are comparatively few violent drunkards.

The Same Old Thing.

[Catholic Standard Times.]
A scent of orange blossoms fills the fragrant breath of June.
And Cupid, putting up a sign: "My busy day."
For, bless you, wedding bells will be ringing all the afternoon.
And fond young hearts be throbbing in that sweet old way.
The same old guests, all "prominent in well society."
Will flutter gaily into church, like human butterflies.
And crane their necks all out of shape, and twist around to see

BRIDE WHO'S TALL AND STATELY AND

a groom this size.

Don't Blame Them.

[New York Journal.]

Thomas W. Morley and Louis T. Duryea, of the Carteret Gun Club, were matched to meet yesterday at the Interstate Park traps to see which could kill or maim the more live pigeons. Each was to shoot at 50 birds, and the one that proved himself the superior butcher was to get \$200 from the loser.

At the same time some American and English savages were enjoying themselves in a similar way in London. One W. R. Crosby, of Illinois, succeeded in killing or mortally wounding 95 birds out of a possible 100.

Of course, the first impulse of every civilized being is to denounce the perpetrators of these brutalities. But that is unjust. These persons do not realize that they are doing anything wrong. The Nootka Sound Indian who tears a live dog to pieces with his teeth does not feel degraded. On the contrary, he feels that he has done an admirable thing, and he struts about the camp receiving the freely-offered homage of the tribe.

so as recently as the time of Julius Caesar.

Instead of denouncing the belated survivors of primitive man, let us congratulate ourselves that the community in general has now reached a stage at which it can view his savage propensities with abhorrence.

Fortune.

[Washington Star.]
Oh, fortune is a little ball—
Or so the canny golfers say,
Some lightly loft it over all,
And others fizzle day by day.

Comparing Boys and Girls.

[New York World.]
Many interesting and not a few surprising points will be found in the scientific comparison of the qualities of the sexes conducted by the National Bureau of Education and summarized in the Sunday World's Magazine. In view of the great differences in record made by boys and girls at college games, the fact that girls are officially registered as excelling in adaptability to athletics will be cause for wonder. Yet the circumstance is natural enough. The idea is that girls, as a rule, take exercise more gracefully and with less of a tendency to overdo. They will therefore, generally speaking, obtain better all-round development from physical culture practices. Boys excel in physical endurance and strength, hence their better training and better execution in record events.

Girls excel in ability as students. That is, they memorize faster, and remember the words of the books longer. But boys do better in applying their knowledge to practical work. Boys are superior in physical courage, but girls endure pain better and have qualities of sympathy and mercy which combine to produce among them fine types of heroism.

Riches.

[Christina Rossetti.]
Oh, what is earth, that we should build
Our houses here, and seek concealed
Poor treasures, and add field to field,
And heap to heap, and store to store—
Still grasping and still seeking more,
While step by step Death nears the door?

A Franco-American School.

[Springfield Republican.]
It is a striking recognition of the great extent to which American travel in Europe has grown that President Harper should have decided to establish an American school in Paris, under the auspices of the University of Chicago where the children of American tourists or residents abroad can be placed under American teachers and the influences of American education. The school will be so organized that it will be able to prepare boys and girls for matriculation in American colleges. One in Berlin is to be established as well as one in Paris. Whether such institutions will succeed must depend somewhat upon the Americanism of the parents. There are some citizens abroad who evidently prefer to have their children educated in foreign schools; others, however, would doubtless be glad to have their offspring trained as Americans and avoid the cosmopolitan cast of every country at the impressionable age. The patriotic sentiment should certainly be a support to the schools which Dr. Harper proposes to found.

The Open Door.

[Boston Herald.]
Now China's voice is heard once more,
As feelingly she prays,
That since we'd have an "open door"
It ought to swing both ways.

Folly of Century Runs.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]
It is hard to see how even the greatest advocate of the bicycle can find anything to commend in the practice of holding century runs on every convenient holiday. The ability to ride a bicycle rapidly for a short distance may often be extremely valuable, and nothing can be more delightful than

MUNTON'S
COLD
CURE

Nearly everybody seems to be taking Prof. Munton's Cold Cure whenever a cold appears. It relieves the head, nose, throat and lungs so quickly that a cold need no longer be a forerunner of grippe, diphtheria or pneumonia. A vial of the Cold Cure is like a life insurance policy. Every one of his remedies is as sure. Mostly 25c. vial. Guide to Health free. Munton, New York and Philadelphia. MUNTON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

By the Way.

[Washington Star.]
Life's a journey,
Not so long,
Try to ease it
With a song,
Birds though busy
On the wing,
Pause a little
While they sing,
The traveler hears
If he doesn't
Close his ears,
Teeming nature
Still finds room
For the fragile
Flow'rets bloom.
If the traveler
The traveler spies,
If he doesn't
Close his eyes.

No Excuse for Crime.

[Chicago Tribune.]
A good deal of maudlin sympathy seems to be wasted on the postoffice clerk, who, when caught in the act of stealing mail, pleaded that his salary was only \$50 a month and that he had a large family. It is true that \$50 a month is a large salary, but it is also true that a great many people in the United States get no more and manage to live, at least honestly, and occasionally to save money. It is also true that there are many other positions in the postal service which pay much better, and that a clerk who does his work well and faithfully is, under the operation of the civil service law, reasonably certain to win promotion. If the fact that what a man earns is not sufficient to support his family in the style which he would like to maintain is to be accepted as an excuse for dishonesty, then few dishonest people will be punished. Moreover, any man who attempts to rob the mails shows himself to be not only a knave, but a fool as well. Under no circumstances can he expect to get more than a few dollars, while his deception and the postal service are as certain as anything can well be. The people who sympathize with the man whose weakness has led him into crime should be careful to put their sympathy on right grounds.

A Cry for Rocks.

[Boston Herald.]
The University of Chicago can well afford to give Mr. Rockefeller an ovation for the many millions he has given it. But it isn't every man who can be greeted as he was, by a specially prepared slogan, which says:
"Rocks, rocks, rocks,
Give us loads of rocks,
Gold, bullion, coin and ducats, too."

The Wickedness and Wretchedness of Gambling.

[The Guardian.]
The last number of the Methodist Times brings strong evidence to support our contention in last issue that the evils of the betting ring corrupt the whole system of jockey club races. If the Government of Ontario cannot control private betting or public gambling, which is readily admitted, the government can and ought to do away with the licensed betting-rings and bookmakers at all race tracks. The paragraph from the Times is as follows:

"Mr. John Hawke has recently stated that at least £10,000,000 are spent every year in the United Kingdom in betting, and that half of this amount comes out of the pockets of the working classes. There are 20,000 bookmakers, and it was recently said in evidence that over £30,000 a year are paid for admission to the Newmarket races. Some bookmakers receive £1,000 in small bets, and jockeys receive £1,000 for a single race. One bookmaker is known to have made £100,000 a year. Suicides, embezzlements, and bankruptcies are constantly attributable to betting, and there is no doubt that the cases which do not come before the public, are much more numerous than those which appear in the newspapers. One of the most dreadful features of the gambling trade is that it is extending in quite alarming degrees among women and children. It is more than high time that all the public authorities did their utmost to deprive this particular trade of the facilities which it enjoys."

The same issue of The Times furnishes a unique experience of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes at Monte Carlo. He visited the Casino and found admission into the gambling-rooms. His impressions are summed up in these two sentences:

"Here let me say at once that nothing in this place impresses me so much as the extreme melancholy of everybody. The Monte Carlo gamblers are without exception, the most wretched lot of foolish sinners upon whom I have ever set my eyes. 'No one laughed or smiled. There was not a trace of life or brightness. They looked as miserable as if they all were waiting to have their back teeth extracted without the relief of gas. I never saw such depressed and wretched men. I pitied them from the bottom of my heart. This is, beyond doubt, the most melancholy form of 'enjoyment' the devil has ever invented."

Minard's Liniment for sale every where

CULTIVATION
OF RUBBER

Plantations Are Increasing in Mexico and Africa.

The Man Who Foresaw the Great Possibility of the Industry—World Slow to See Its Uses.

[Ainslie's Magazine.]

The cultivation of rubber, prompted by the wasteful methods of the natives on the upper Amazon, in Central America, and the East Indies, who chop down trees to drain the milk quickly—a foolish notion—promises to be an important industry some day, and planters already derive a profit from it. The oldest plantation in the world is on the Pamanukan-Tjassiem estate, in the Residence Krawang, Java. It was started in 1864 from plants of the *Ficus elastica*. In 1898 its 72 acres, as many trees to the acre, produced 6,731 pounds of pure rubber of a value of \$4,213 above expenses. Importers of crude rubber from Para make light of the Nicaraguan and Mexican plantations. "Why cultivate rubber," they say, "when you can go into the forest and get it?" They declare that millions of trees in the Amazon basin and the Congo Free State have never been tapped and will endure for generations. Nevertheless, the Congo government, by a decree of February 25, 1899, requires that for every ton of rubber taken out annually 150 trees shall be planted. Nicaragua offers a premium for the cultivation of rubber, and has intervened in the gathering of it in the national forests for exportation. In Peru the "caucheros" have destroyed so many trees that the native forest has been greatly diminished. In the East Indies restrictive legislation is general. But, after all, the question with the planter is whether cultivation will pay. Such is the demand that he can sell every pound he produces.

The uses of rubber are illimitable. In Mexico and Central America the tree grown is the *Castilloa elastica* of the native forest, which flourishes in a rich, but not a wet soil. The smaller *Hevea brasiliensis* of Amazonia, as Senor Jose Horta, of the city of Guatemala, an experienced agriculturist, calculates that a ten-year-old plantation "will produce a net profit of the amount expended during that time," taking into account that for seven years there is no yield of milk. He says that the net annual product will be incomparably more remunerative than that which could be obtained in the most favorable circumstances of yield. During the seven years of waiting he advises the cultivation of vanilla, rubber, and sugar. A plantation in Mexico produced in 1899, 30,000 pounds of rubber. In the neighborhood of Bluefields, Nicaragua, there are some promising plantations. Current expenses are light, for labor is cheap and the process requires little skill. But cash and patience are needful for success. Our department of agriculture, it is worthy of note, is preparing to give its attention to the cultivation of rubber in the Philippines.

SAW HAYTIANS PLAYING BALL.

The world was a long time learning the uses and value of rubber. For two centuries after the Spaniards saw the gum in the hands of natives of the new world it was little more than a curiosity. Old Herrea, who went with Columbus on his second voyage, made a note of an elastic ball which was molded from the gum of a tree. At their games the native Haytians made it bound high in the air. The Aztecs were familiar with the gum and called it *ule*, and from them the Spaniards learned to smear it on their coats to keep out the wet. They had crossed the seas for gold, and never dreamed of a time when the sticky milk of the tree would be worth more than all the treasure of the hills. (On February 23, 1899, a ship carrying a cargo of 1,167 tons of rubber, valued at \$2,000,000, sailed from New York for London, leaving 200 tons behind on the wharf.) Jose, King of Portugal, in 1555, comes down to us as the wearer of a pair of boots sent out to Para to be covered with the waterproof gum. Yet three hundred years were to elapse before a pair of boots of rubber which would not decompose. Dr. Priestley, author of a *view on "Perspective,"* now forgotten, recorded his cootieboot (pronounced "kachook") was useful in small cub's for rubbing out pencil marks—hence the name rubber. The India ink with it refers to the savages who gathered it in the Amazon in 1820. Dr. Priestley's cub was half an inch long and sold for three shillings, or 75 cents apiece. A stiff price, for the finest rubber today is a dollar a pound. Its price ten years hence ranged from 62c to \$1.00. The conversion of the gum to useful purposes made but slow headway. The first waterproof cloth was tentative, and, of course, it would not stand heat. In 1823 Charles Mackintosh, of Glasgow, discovered naphtha, and, dissolving rubber in it, produced a varnish which, when spread on cloth, made it really impervious to water. As late as 1830 the imports of rubber into England amounted only to 5,000 pounds. In 1899 no less than 16,075,584 pounds were consumed in that country, and the consumption in the United States reached \$1,608,731 pounds. Most of the rubber used in the world still comes from equatorial South America, and the forests where the Indians gathered it are as dense today and almost as little known to white men as in the time of Cortez.

GOODYEAR THE IMMORTAL.

Rubber had done a great deal for civilization, and civilization has done a great deal for rubber; but both are indebted to Charles Goodyear, hero and martyr, to whom the manufacturers of the United States should erect an heroic monument as high as the shaft on Bunker Hill. By the way, Daniel Webster, the famous patent suit in which he fought in the good fight for Goodyear, "that Charles Goodyear to go down to posterity in the history of the arts in this country in that great class of inventors at the head of which stands Robert Fulton, in which class stand the names of Whitney and Morse, and in which class will stand, not far removed, the humble name of Charles Goodyear."

Goodyear was a Connecticut Yankee, born at Naugatuck, December 29, 1800; those now living who remember him in their infancy as a frail little man with soulful eyes and a sympathetic nature. Goodyear, after devoting the energies of his life to experiments, discovered vulcanization, a process which neutralizes the adhesiveness of rubber, while hardening it, so that he could not dissolve it nor cold impair its elasticity. The chemists had sought the great secret in vain. Triumph was re-

Hunyadi János

IS THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER KNOWN.

One Thousand prominent physicians have testified to this fact. Read what Professor Picot of Bordeaux, France (Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University) writes: "Hunyadi János is indisputably the best of laxatives, it is admirably tolerated by the stomach, it acts without giving rise to intestinal irritation, and it, therefore, deserves its universal popularity."

Nature's Remedy for the cure of

CONSTIPATION,

Disordered Stomach, Billousness and Liver Complaints.

ASK For the Full Name, HUNYADI-JANOS, LABEL on bottle is BLUE with RED Crest Panel

served for a man who was always in debt and sometimes reduced to the most pitiful shifts to keep the wolf from the door. Goodyear was originally a hardware dealer in a small way, but he got interested in rubber when it began to make a stir in the world with the first importation of shoes from Brazil. They were soon being made in New England, but the business tumbled to ruin when the rubber decomposed in hot weather and gave out an offensive odor. No one had a good word to say for the stuff—it sold for 5 cents a pound in the general disgust—but Goodyear, although without money or credit, set to rehabilitate the reputation of the gum elastic, as he always called it. He thought of rubber all day and dreamed of it all night, and it adhered to his hands and clothing so that they were one and invisible. "If you meet a man," said some one who wanted to describe Goodyear, "who has on an India rubber cap, stock coat, vest and shoes, with an India rubber purse without a cent of money in it, that is he. In chasing what seemed to his friends a will-o'-the-wisp Goodyear was often in the pawnshops. He once left his umbrella with Cornelius Vanderbilt for some ferry tickets and at another time sold his children's school books for \$5, which he needed for his experiments. But he had a devoted family, like most geniuses, and his wife and children were just as much wrapped up in rubber as he was. To harden his gum elastic Goodyear mixed magnesia with it and turned out some shoes beautiful to look at, for the man had artistic sense, but, as usual, they were not successful. He thought he had hit upon the secret with nitric acid, took out a patent and embarked in the business of making shoes and toys. Bad times swept away his profits before he learned that the heat of the sun would destroy the compound. He had other failure, and there were more visits to the pawnbroker.

DISCOVERED THE SECRET.

About this time Goodyear met Nathaniel Hayward, who was fussing with rubber in a factory at Woburn, where he was regarded as a harmless crank. To Hayward it was revealed in a dream that rubber could be hardened by mixing sulphur with it and exposing the compound to the sun. The process gave out a rank odor, which made Hayward a nuisance in the factory, but he took out a patent on it. Goodyear, being struck with the idea, bought the patent. The two men leased a building and went in for making life preservers. But the secret had not been discovered, although Hayward was on the right scent—in hot weather it seemed a wrong one to purveyors of life preservers. Goodyear was dismissed after more than six months he took a contract to make fifty rubber mail bags for the government, and advertised his good luck. The bags were a credit to his skill; but in July the mail bags dropped off, and the substance melted. His friends advised him to go back to hardware. The wolf was again at the door, and Goodyear had to divide his time in the use of the kitchen oven with his wife. He was always baking the compound of sulphur and rubber, but with no satisfactory results. Yet he was "warm," as they say in the children's game. One night while gesticulating on his favorite theme with a piece of sulphur and gum it came in contact with a red-hot stove. Instead of melting, as usual, the stuff charred like leather. Was a very high heat needed to harden the rubber? The enthusiast trembled with anticipation. But there was the cold it was a winter's night. Would the mass lose its flexibility in the freezing air? Goodyear nailed it against the wall. The next morning the compound was as elastic as ever. He had discovered vulcanization. The secret was that rubber, with a slight admixture of sulphur, hardened and lost its adhesiveness but not its flexibility when subjected to a temperature of from 230 to 270 degrees Fahrenheit. Neither heat nor cold afterward affects it; but it can be over-vulcanized into what is known as ebontite. Goodyear effected his process, took out a patent, and for fourteen years fought his fringements in the courts until Judge Grier decided in his favor in 1852. The litigation kept him as poor as a church mouse—he was in prison for debt in France when the cross of the Legion of Honor was bestowed on him—but to the end of his life he experimented with his beloved product. "His business was his religion," wrote his secretary Charles Goodyear wistfully, "and while his patents were making great fortunes he was content with meager royalties if he could be left undisturbed to convert rubber to new uses. In his last years he died July 1, 1860—he perfected the life preserver, testing it in a bath tub in his house at Washington. The New England Rubber Club celebrated the other day the one-hundredth anniversary of Goodyear's birth with a dinner in Boston, at which the great men of the trade tried to put into words their debt to the unselfish and lovable inventor.

Signs of the Times.

Can we not discern the signs of the times?—Matthew, xvi, 3.
There are those who seem to regard the age in which we live as wholly submerged in the sea of material things. I am convinced, however, that spiritual and religious concerns are regarded with equal earnestness.
We can hardly be blamed if we are fascinated by the world wherein we have set our tents for a short sojourn. Not only is our earthly life an exquisite delight which has been alluring in all centuries and to all races, but in addition to this the inventive genius of our age has recently opened up such a whirl of novelties which increase our comfort and bring new possibilities within reach that we linger as long as we can and stretch the span of existence as much as we may.
This is not at all strange, neither is it a fact to be deplored. While we remain we ought to enjoy our stay. The old legend that we are in a vale of tears is becoming misty, for the victories of science have given to this present time a kind of glamour, and the half-visible and half-achieved victories over the problems of the future make us wish ourselves younger than

we might see what the coming century will bring. When the sun first creeps among the hillslope we are wont to witness the full blaze of its glory at midday.

But there is a deal of serious thought concerning the career of the soul when it can no longer remain in the body. I doubt if there has ever been an age when a solution of spiritual mysteries was more eagerly sought than now, or when mankind had a keener interest in everything pertaining to the next life. However glad we may be that we are here, and however anxious to remain as long as possible, we recognize the fact that the swift current is bearing us to eternity, and that fact urges us to discover all we can concerning the tomorrow that lies beyond today. The mental attitude of this generation is one of careful inquiry about the future, and every new suggestion is listened to with respectful attention. If we are absorbed in the things of earth there is also a profound underflow of belief, not merely of hope but of practical conviction that death is only a way station in the soul's journey, and I am bold to say that there is more faith in the essential principles than ever before.

Forms and ceremonies count for less and less. We have dug into the lower depths and found something better. It is not what we believe but what we are that makes or mars. Investigation has trimmed away many of the dead branches, but the trunk of the tree has the old-time vigor, and its roots run deeper into the soil of human motives and aspirations. Dogmas have dropped like overripe fruit, but the love of truth holds its own in the heart of man, and the new thought, like a new garment, not only fits us better than the old, but is more useful. The value of all the sterling qualities of character is emphasized, and we have questioned death so eagerly that we no longer dread what it can do. When we close the eyes of our dear one in sleep our grief is assuaged by the conviction that in some other clime and in some other environment our hands will be clasped in reunion and we shall again work and live under more favorable circumstances. Heaven is more real, more vivid, than it was to our fathers. They thought of it with an imagination, while our concept is practical. To them it was a strange place, a foreign land, to us it runs parallel with this life. Those who have gone have neither lost their affection for nor their interest in us. We are indebted to them for constant service and bound to them by unbroken ties.

Thus we are ever walking toward the light, and rejoicing in it more and more. Thus is the human heart opening its spiritual windows, and we can now stand in the home and look downward to the broadening landscape and upward toward the stars. Thus also is a vital religion, one to live by and die by, revealing itself to us and creating each year a new surprise. Religion is not a creed, though it must needs have one; it is not a ritual, though that may be helpful. Religion is a motive, the dynamic force which drives us in the direction of larger and wider truth. Thus, moreover, after these many centuries of spiritual and intellectual groping, we are coming to understand the Christ for the first time. It is becoming plainer to us that love, stretching its hands toward the infinite love, and then scattering love along the somewhat dull and rugged pathway of life is the only thing worth the supreme effort for it is the essence of all we can hope for here and the promise of all we can pray for in the hereafter.

We should make the best of what we have and be happy in the thought of what the future holds for us.

GEORGE H. HEPPWORTH.

ASTHMA CURED

Leibig's Asthma Cure never fails. It gives immediate relief and cures. To prove this statement we will send a Trial Bottle of our remedy free of charge to every sufferer. Large size \$1.00—free by all druggists or direct. Address The Leibig Co., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

When
He
Says

"Yes Madam! we sell only Tillson's," in reply to your question. "What brand of Rolled Oats do you keep?"

Then you may be perfectly sure that you are getting the kind which makes the breakfast porridge a real pleasure. That nut-like flavor makes it worth while to ask the question and insist on having

Tillson's
Pan-Dried

They are sold in bulk only.

The TILLSON Co'y
LIMITED
TILSONBURG, ONT.

WITH THE POETS.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Oh, could I go back to the forks of the road—
Back over the long miles I have carried
the load,
Back to the place where I had to decide,
By this sign or that sign my footsteps
to guide.

Back to the sorrow, back to the care,
Back to the place where the future was
fair;
Oh, were I there now, decision to make,
My Father in heaven, which road would
I take?

Oh, could I go back to the forks of the road
With the wisdom I've gathered in bearing
this load,
A different decision, dear God, would I
make,
And the path of the righteous my foot-
steps should take.

The broad road of pleasure no glory hath
won,
It hath brought me to anguish—my whole
life undone;
And now, at the end, ah, 'tis wretched
and drear!

My heart is high breaking, I tremble with
fear,
The road is so tangled with briar and
thorn,
To find the way back I'm ever o'erworn;
Deep sunk in despair, I'm 'wildered and
lost;
Of choosing the wrong road how bitter
the cost!

If God in His mercy would show me the
way
To return, to return to the light of
youth's day,
My road I would choose by the sign of
the Word—
With Jesus my Leader, my Way and my
Lord.

—British Weekly.

SONNET.

[On Mrs. Kemble's Readings from
Shakespeare.]
O precious evenings! all too swiftly sped!
Leaving us heirs to amplest heritages
Of all the best thoughts of the greatest
sages,
And giving tongues unto the silent dead!
How our hearts glowed and trembled as
she read,
Interpreting by tones the wondrous pages
Of the great poet who foretells the ages,
Anticipating all that shall be said!
O happy Reader! having for thy text
The magic book, whose Sibylline leaves
have caught
The rarest essence of all human thought!
O happy Poet, by no critic vexed!
How must thy listening spirit now rejoice
To be interpreted by such a voice!

—Longfellow.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

To weary hearts, to mourning homes,
God's meekest angel gently comes;
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet in tenderest love our dear
And heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance,
There's rest in his still countenance;
He mocks no grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's
ear;
But fills and weeps he may not cure,
He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience, sent to calm,
Our feverish brows with cooling palm;
To lay the storms of hope and fear
And reconcile life's smile and tear;
The throbs of wounded pride to still,
And make our own our Father's will!

O thou who mournest on thy way
With longing for the close of day;
He walks with thee, that angel kind,
And gently whispers: "Be resigned;
Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell
The dear Lord ordereth all things well!"

—John G. Whittier.

HERE'S ANOTHER

"YELLOW PERIL"

Several Countries Prohibit Use of Yellow
Phosphorus in the Manufacture
of Matches.

"Strike-anywhere" matches are in
imminent danger of expulsion from
the face of the earth. They have come
into disfavor in nearly every country
in Europe. Holland, Belgium, France,
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzer-
land, Russia and England have taken
measures to minimize the evils arising
from their manufacture and use; the
Danish government forbade both their
production and consumption in the
country thirty years ago, but the most
severe blow has been struck by the
Swedish government, which represents
one of the largest match-manufactur-
ing countries in the world. Following
the example of Denmark, the Swedish
parliament has, after years of hard
fighting, prohibited the production,
importation, consumption and export-
ation of the ordinary phosphorus match,
and that prohibitory law goes into ef-
fect this month.

The United States and Italy appear
to be the only countries of importance
which, still indifferent toward the else-
where recognized dangers, permit the
manufacture and use of this match
without special government rules and
regulations. There are three essential
arguments against the match; namely,
the danger of fire starting through the
careless handling of matches, and the
ready means of poisoning which is
placed in the hands of everybody by
their unrestricted sale, because the

HOW ONE WINTER CAME IN THE LAKE
REGION

For weeks and weeks the autumn world
stood still,
Clothed in the shadow of a smoky haze;
The fields were dead, the wind had lost
its will,
And all the lands were hushed by wood
and hill,
In those gray, withered days.

Behind a mist the bear sun rose and set,
At night the moon would nestle in a
cloud;
The fisherman, a ghost, did cast his net;
The lake its shores forgot to chafe and
fret,
And hushed its caverns loud.

Far in the smoky woods the birds were
mute,
Save that from blackened tree a jay
would scream,
Or far in swamps the lizard's lonesome
lute
Would pipe in thirst, or by some gnarled
root
The tree-toad trilled his dream.

From day to day still hushed the season's
mood,
The streams stayed in their runnels
shrunken and dry;
Suns rose aghast by wave and shore and
wood,
And all the world, with ominous silence,
stood
In weird expectancy.

When one strange night the sun like
blood went down,
Flooding the heavens in a ruddy hue;
Red grew the lake, the sere fields parch-
ed and brown,
Red grew the marshes where the creeks
stole down,
But never a wind-breath blew.

That night I felt the winter in my veins,
A joyous tremor of the icy glow;
And woke to hear the north's wild vibrant
strains,
While far and wide, by withered woods
and plains,
Fast fell the driving snow.

—W. Wilfred Campbell.

THE BORDER WIDOW'S LAMENT.

My love he built me a bigly bower,
And covered it over with the lily-flower;
A bower bower ye ne'er did see
Than my true love he built for me.

There came a man at middle day,
He saw his sport and went away;
He brought some men that very night,
Who broke my bower and slew my knight.

They slew my knight, to me sad dear,
They slew my knight and pined his gear;
My servants a' for life did die,
And left me in extremity.

I sewed his sheet, makin' my maen;
I watched his body there alone—
I watched his body night and day,
Nae living creature cam' that way.

I took his body on my back,
And whiles I gaed and whiles I sat;
I digged a grave and laid him in,
And hopped him with the sod sae green.

But think ye na my heart was sair,
As I laid the moos on his yellow hair?
And think ye na my heart was wae,
As I turned me round to gae?

Nae living man I'll love again,
Since that my lovely knight is slain—
Wi' ae lock o' his yellow hair
I'll bind my heart for evermair.

MY WORK.

The work He puts before me shall be
worthy, great or small,
For He will fit and strengthen with good
courage for it all.

The simpler in the grander ways of life
may be unseen,
But He shall know the spirit works where
greater ends have been.

And with what faith and grace I do my
small appointed task,
So by it He shall know my needs. What
better can I ask?

—Gabriella Strong, in Union Signal.

yellow phosphorus in the match head
is highly poisonous. England has done
more than any other country to ex-
pose all these dangers, and she has
enacted strict regulations that will
minimize some of the evils which were
possible a few years ago, and from
which the match-makers themselves
suffered more than any other class of
people. In the early part of 1888 the
attention of the home office was directed
to the danger attending the manu-
facture of lucifer matches as carried
on in the United Kingdom. It was
found that certain cases of phosporus
necrosis among the workpeople had
been intentionally concealed, and that
others had escaped record. It became
known then that Switzerland was pre-
paring to follow the example of Den-
mark in prohibiting the use of the yel-
low phosphorus match, while Belgium
had offered a substantial reward for
the discovery of an effective "strike-
anywhere" match made without yel-
low phosphorus. In France renewed
efforts were made to find a substitute.
Improved methods of manufacture,
claiming to secure safety by largely
replacing hand labor in the dangerous
processes by machinery, had been in-
troduced in America. It was realized
that if the use of yellow phosphorus
was to be continued more stringent
control would be necessary. Prof.
Thorpe and Prof. Oliver were requested
to make an inquiry and report on the
subject, and in order to obtain the
fullest information they visited France,
Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway,
Denmark, Germany and Austria. In-
formation was obtained also from the
United States, Russia, Italy and Swit-
zerland. They made an exhaustive
report, which may have had something
to do with the prompt conclusion of
the match war in Sweden, with a thor-
ough defeat for the yellow phosphorus
match. In England, however, it re-
sulted merely in stricter regulations.

—Boston Transcript.

BOYS AND GIRLS
COMPARED!The Masculine and Feminine Na-
tures Contrasted.Mental and Physical Tests—Unique
Instruments and Novel Methods
Employed—Summarizing Results.

[Washington Evening Star.]

A vast treasury of fresh and sur-
prising facts, throwing new light upon
the mooted problem as to where, how,
and when the feminine sex excels the
masculine has been amassed by Ar-
thur Macdonald, a psycho-physicist in
the employ of the bureau of educa-
tion. The data is the result of recent
tests of millions of boys and girls,
men and women, of all nationalities,
conducted by a hundred different in-
vestigators, many using curious in-
struments of precision.

That the boy is excelled by the girl
and the man by the woman in nearly
all of the higher qualities is the verdict
of the averages tabulated. The experi-
ments are distinctly original and
unique. They are pregnant with sur-
prises, and where they confirm suspi-
cion they do so in statistics which are
entertaining. Leaving out all techni-
calties, the discoveries are as fol-
lows:

A novel test proved that woman's is,
in fact, "the gentler sex." Upon a
blackboard was written the story of a
little girl who, after having been
given a box of toy paints, dabbed the
parlor furniture therewith "to make
them look nice for mother." "If you
had been her mother, what would you
have done or said?" was the question
asked thousands of boys and girls. A
much greater percentage of boys than
of girls stated that they would have
administered a whipping. Among the
children who would inflict such punish-
ment the proportion of boys increased
with age. Thus was discovered the
extent to which girls are more mer-
ciful than boys.

In young children the boys' idea of
common acts which are wrong differs
materially from that of girls. A simi-
lar test proved this. When asked to
state what they thought of a boy who
wronged, the boys answered that it is
most wrong to steal, fight, kick, break
windows and get drunk. The girls
were more apt to state that it is most
wrong to leave a girl in a room, to
spill things on their dresses, etc.

GIRLS ARE MORE AESTHETIC.

That girls are more aesthetic than
boys, and that the latter are more
practical, is another deduction. This
question was asked: "John's father
gave him a piece of ground for a gar-
den, and said that he might plant
what he pleased." The girls selected
flowers, and the boys selected plants
which they prized for their material value,
as for food. The girls selected those
which they esteemed for their beauty
or perfume.

Boys of entering kindergarten were
found to be more ignorant than girls
of things in their immediate surround-
ings. More girls than boys had never
heard of animals and plants upon a
field of woods, but more boys than
girls did not know what was meant
by the words, "elbow, ribs, wrist,
cheek, forehead, throat," etc.

An instrument to test ability to keep
still was applied to boys and girls. A
larger percentage of boys than of
girls could not maintain repose with-
in the given period. Three instru-
ments, the ataxograph, automato-
graph and the various muscles. Their
movements were recorded by pointers
automatically writing the movements
upon paper, in wavy lines. Each child
was asked to fix his attention upon a
distal object, and to stand still for
a minute. The amount of movement
having been measured, the subject was
allowed to rest for half a minute. Then
the experiment was repeated as before,
except that the eyes of the child were
closed. Both boys and girls swayed
more with their eyes closed than with
them open.

Girls and women were found to fear
much more than boys and men. The
average person of the masculine per-
son was found to have 2.21 fears;
of the feminine, 3.55 fears. Nearly six
times as many of the gentler sex as of
the sterner feared rats and mice. The
fears of boys were found to increase
from the ages of 7 and 15, and to
then decline. Those of girls increase
more rapidly from 4 to 18. In fear of
the end of the world, blood, being
alive, thunder and lightning, pop-
ples, darkness, death, domestic an-
imals, insects, ghosts, wind, robbers,
machinery, solitude and imaginary
things, girls were in the excess. More
boys than girls feared water and great
heights.

SIX TIMES MORE LAZY BOYS
THAN GIRLS.

Six times as many lazy boys as
girls were found among 17,000
children, whose dispositions were de-
termined by their teachers. "While,
of course, there is no standard for laziness,"
the report accompanying these
data states, "there are certain children
everywhere. The same is true in re-
gard to unruly children. As we might
expect, the boys are much more un-
ruly than girls. The highest per-
cent of unruliness is shown by the
dull boys. Dull colored girls, however,
show the highest per cent of unruliness
in colored children."

Girls have a higher average for
brightness than boys. Nine per cent
more bright girls than boys were
found among 17,000. There were found to be 15 per
cent more bright colored girls than
bright colored boys. Among the
brightest American paragon boys
are inferior to girls in algebra, draw-
ing, language, music, penmanship,
reading, spelling, and, strange to say,
"manual labor." Boys are equal to girls
in only four studies and excel them in
but two. Sociological conditions are
found to affect the girls more than
the boys, poor conditions having a ten-
dency to lower their relative ability.
But as between lazy and rous-
ing girls and boys, of the same cat-
egory, the girls are much ahead of the
boys in mental ability. Colored girls
are found superior to colored boys in
six studies, equal in three and inferior
in two.

Girls can remember more than boys.
This was proven by reading a story
for three minutes to several thousand
children, and by requiring them to
write all which they afterward recol-
lected. It was found that growth of
memory power is more rapid in girls
than in boys, probably because girls
mature faster than their brothers.

BOYS MORE SENSITIVE TO HEAT.

Boys are found to be more sensitive
to heat than girls. This was deter-
mined by aid of a thermometer consist-
ing of two thermometers fastened to-
gether. One was heated until it re-
gistered ten degrees higher than the
other. The two were placed against



the surface of the wrist in a line at
right angles to its length. The child
subject was asked which was the
warmer, and on replying correctly the
thermometer was retained against the
skin while they approached each other
in temperature, and until he could not
determine which was the warmer. Then
the difference in degrees indicated the
sensitivity of the subject in dis-
criminating degrees of heat.

Boys are more accurate than girls
in estimating distance. By drawing a
long line and asking boys and girls
to estimate its length by sight, the av-
erage for accuracy was greater among
the boys, except at two ages, 6 and 11.
A peculiar discovery brought out by
this test is that at the age of 6 the av-
erage child thus estimated a line at
about one-fifth its real length. It does
not appear to have a proper conception
of length until its 9th or 10th year.
Girls attain accurate judgment two
years later than boys. Up to the age
of 15 in children distance is judged to
be shorter than it actually is. Boys
swear between 7 and 15 are equally
accurate in discriminating differences
in weights, but above the latter age,
boys are the more accurate. Girls can
distinguish more shades of the same
color than can boys. But boys are
found to be more quick than girls, in
responding to a given signal.

Our sisters are properly known as
"the weaker sex" in the physical ac-
ceptance of the word. This is known
to everyone who keeps his eyes open,
but it has not hitherto been proved
by aid of instruments of precision ap-
plied systematically to large numbers.
Often it is interesting to have an old
fact proven to us by a new method.
In such a case the obvious nature of
the fact guarantees the accuracy of
the means of proving it. The instru-
ment used in this case was known as
the ergograph, and consisted of a clip
to the hand, while the index finger—
which seems to be the index to one's
power of endurance—was attached to
a spring bearing a weight. The finger
continued to wiggle and beat
secondly as long as it could, moving the
weight the while. At this exercise the
boys attained a higher average, as
might be expected. Boys were found
to have greater muscular strength
than girls at all ages, but the differ-
ence is slight until 14. At 19 a man can
lift twice as much as a woman.

AGE WHEN GIRLS ARE THE BIG-
GER.

There is one time in her life when the
average girl can glory in being taller
and heavier than the average boy of
equal age. This period comes between
the ages of 11 and 14. But boys grow
more regularly than do girls. City
boys and girls grow less and are smaller
than country boys and girls of the
same age. Girls are more sickly than
boys about the age when they are at
their greatest height. At this age the heads
of the two sexes are almost the same
size. Afterwards the heads of the boys
grow longer in proportion to their
breadth, more so than do those of
the girls.

Women's heads grow in length until
their 18th year, when further increase
ceases. The heads of men continue to
grow in circumference until their 21st
year. Women's heads are dispropor-
tionately wide at 17, men's at 21. The
average girl's face is wider in propor-
tion than that of the average man.

In men a change in the color of eyes
generally begins at the age of 21, in
women at 18. The hair of the average
woman turns dark faster than that of
the average man. Blushing is found to
be more common among those of the
feminine than those of the masculine
gender. Its greater sensibility to
blush is among women. The most
frequent cause for blushing is found
to be teasing about the opposite sex.

Men and women, boys and girls, were
entered in a unique contest of purpose
to determine the relative motor abili-
ty of the sexes. Each was required
to tap with the fingers upon some sur-
face as often as possible within five
seconds. Below the age of 8, girls ex-
celled, but then on the boys and
men held the record. Motor ability,
of course, comes into play in many
pursuits, such as typewriting, telegra-
phy, etc.

The average girl was found to at-
tain her greatest lung capacity at about
13, when the most rapid increase in
the average boy commences. Until be-
tween the ages of 10 and 11 the pulse
of girls is faster than that of boys.
From then the reverse is the case un-
til 14, after which the pulse of girls
beats at the faster rate, and continues
thus throughout womanhood.

Defects of speech were found to be
more prevalent among boys than
among girls, as were convulsions. The
percentage of boys with abnormalities
of any kind was found to be twice that
of girls.—J. E. Watkins, jun.

If you are losing appetite, lying awake
nights, talk "Roul's Sarsaparilla"—it's
just the tonic you need.

The most curious cemetery is situat-
ed at Luxor, on the Nile. Here repose
the mummified bodies of millions of
sacred cats. Their remains are side
by side with the bodies of Kings and
Emperors in mausoleums.

For nervousness, sleeplessness, weak-
ness, brain fog, lack of vitality, ner-
vous prostration, faint and dizzy spells,
tobacco heart, whiskey nerves, general
debility, etc., use Milburn's Heart and
Nerve Pills.

Perfect Health

Perfect health and strength denote the absence of disease. When you
are weak it means that you lack that which is the foundation of strength
—of life itself—Electricity. You may be afflicted with Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Solitaries, Con-
stipation or any of the numerous diseases which lead to an early break-
ing down of the system. If you have any of these troubles they should
be attended to at once. You have tried drugs and found that if they even
stimulated you they did not cure, but left you with some new trouble as
a result of the poison put into your system.

Electricity Is Nature's Cure

for all diseases of the blood, nerves, muscles and organs. I have spent twenty years
and almost unlimited capital discovering this fact and developing a body battery
which gives a strong curative current to the weaker, without the least discomfort.
This perfected appliance is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It has cured 50,000 people and the testimony is on file for all who want proof of
what this grand remedy has done. The failure of medicine, of quacks, and even of
other so-called Electric Belts is no argument against Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.
No other treatment, no other belt, is in the same class with it. Everything else
may fail, but Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will cure. It HAS cured thousands who have
tried other remedies without success. You can make arrangements by giving as-
surance and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Has any other man such confidence in his remedy. If the Belt does not cure you it
will not cost you one cent.

If you are tired of useless drugging and have spent all your time and money without benefit, call or
write to-day for my beautiful book, which describes my treatment and gives full information.
SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of another make which has burned and blistered you or
one that did not possess electricity bring it in and I will allow you one-half the cost of mine for it.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 136 Yonge Street, Toronto

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 8.30 P.M.

POCKET MONKEYS

NOW IN FAVOR

A Diminutive and Engaging Little Pet From
the Wilds of Brazil.

The latest fad in the way of pets is
the pocket monkey. It is only about
two years since the little fellow made
his first appearance in this country.
In his present capacity and he might
be said to have taken the hearts of
pet lovers by storm. Now his popu-
larity has become so great that the
men who make a business of catering
to the whims of the people who like
pets say that the demand for the
pocket monkey is five times as great
as the supply. They predict a bright
future for the new favorite just as
soon as the people down in Brazil can
be made to understand what the com-
mercial article they have and thus
be induced to make a regular business
of capturing these monkeys and ship-
ping them out here.

The pocket monkey dwells so far
in the interior of Brazil as to be al-
most out of the reach of traders. He is,
perhaps, the smallest member of
the monkey family known, being about
five inches long, but with a tail that
is sometimes three times as long as
his body. He belongs to the marmoset
family of monkeys, and is extremely
neat in person and cleanly in habit.
If it wasn't for those characteristics,
he would not now be holding the place
he does in the hearts of those who
have invested in him.

"We can't get enough of them,"
said a man who makes a business of
selling pets. "I have one here that I
have been offered \$50 for, but the av-
erage price is \$25. They are the finest
little animals I've ever seen. For in-
stance, here's a cage made on purpose
for a pocket monkey. You will notice
that it resembles a miniature gymna-
sium. There are trapezes, horizontal
bars and all sorts of things of that
kind. Now if a pocket monkey didn't
find them in his home he would be
heart broken. Of course they don't
perform just whenever one wants
them to, but in the morning just after
they have waked up, you will find him
doing every conceivable gymnastic
stunt, and if you don't laugh, you are
a person with no sense of humor."

THE TYRANNY OF
SUMMER HOSTSHow the Country Boarding-House Keeper
Manages to Make His or Her
Patrons Miserable.

The tyranny of the summer board-
ing-house keeper has fallen into disuse
as a source of weekly comic pa-
per humor, but it survives in real-
ity. The long spell of cold, damp
weather has tamed her somewhat this
year, but at the beginning of the sea-
son she was as arrogant as ever. The
particular form that this haughtiness
takes nowadays is in the demand
that rooms be engaged from the arbi-
trary date called the "beginning of
the season." She is very likely to fix
this time in the way that suits her
best and has been known when there
were no tenants for her rooms earlier
in the spring to insist that the sea-
son with her began on May 1.

In the same way persons who were
really anxious to live in a certain
place for one reason or another have
been known to admit such a ridiculous
claim and take rooms from that time
onward, and do without them alto-
gether. This, of course, happens only
when there is some very desirable
feature about the house, or it may not
be in any case any worse than the
rest of its kind. The keepers of sum-
mer boarding houses near the city
need never lack patrons if they have
succeeded in acquiring a good reputa-
tion. And this can be done on any
small grounds than under any other
circumstances in the world of busi-
ness.

This ease in acquiring a good name
and the prosperity which results,
come from the demand for tolerable
boarding houses near the city, and
that same demand is traceable all in
the nature of boarding-house tyranny
and extortion which, it must be said,
are so cheerfully borne by Americans,
who seldom complain of anything in
the nature of inconvenience in their
own country, but are among the
most aggressive of the travelers who
overrun Europe.

The popularity of a small Long
Island town has for the past two or
three years tested all the accommoda-
tions to be found there, and the vil-
lagers who for years were content to
get from three to four dollars a week
now enjoy the same high rates that
are paid in other places to the prop-
rietors of the hotels. At the major-
ity of these places the price asked
for the best rooms is \$6 a day. Even
at this rate, the proprietor requires
that guests shall be at their meals
at a certain time, and they are not

admitted after an interval which the
landlord and his wife have decided
is the ultimate margin that should be
allowed to boarders. If they remain
at the table longer than a period
that is considered sufficient, the ser-
vants enter the dining room and take
their places at the table to have their
meal served.

Breakfast is sharp on the stroke of
8 o'clock and there is little chance for
the unfortunate dawdler. Yet for
this accommodation the same prices
demanded by the expensive hotels are
asked. In other particulars, the prop-
rietors stand on their rights as
firmly, and the boarders are treated
as children, whose main purpose is to
interfere as much as possible with the
accustomed order of the family house-
keeping.

Occasionally there is rebellion and
some unaccustomed guest leaves in
revolt. But that does not faze the
proprietor. He has a waiting list that
would fill his house twice over and he
can afford to see the guest depart
without the thought that he may some
day be compelled to consider some-
what more the wishes of the persons
who go now to him as they do to all
of the houses in the village—because
there is no place else there to go to.
A boarding house in the city, famous for its climate
has existed for many years and to this
day clings to its old custom of having
dinner at 4 o'clock, so far as anybody
can discover merely because it is the
hour at which dinner has always been
served, and is about the most incon-
venient out of the twenty-four for the
purpose. But there is no other place
in the village and the departing guest
leaves a vacancy behind him for only
a short time. The landlady never
misses him. There is scarcely a
boarding house about the city with-
out its particular inconvenience which
the proprietor could not be induced
to give up for anything in the world,
chiefly because he knows it would
gratify the guests so much and be so
convenient all around.

HIS STATUS.

"Whooper seems to have nearly fin-
ished fitting himself for active mem-
bership in a trained animal show."

"Oh! He was an Elk, and then he
became a White Rat, and last night
he joined the Buffaloes, and they made
a monkey of him."—Puck.

Dear Sirs.—Within the past year I

know of three favorable results in
having been removed by the application
of MINARD'S LINIMENT without
any surgical operation, and there is
no indication of a return.

CAPT. W. A. PITT,

Clifton, N. B. Gondola Ferry.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

Free Bureau of Information regarding
hotels, hydrographic and bathing estab-
lishments in Great Britain, The European
Exporters' Association is the agent of
the principal hotels in Great Britain,
including the London hotels. It has also
a list of family, commercial and temper-
ance hotels, to meet the requirements of
all travelers. Full particulars as to
tariffs, situations, etc., furnished, accom-
modations secured. Hotels noted of-
tending arrivals. All arrangements com-
pleted free of charge.

EUROPEAN EXPORTERS'
ASSOCIATION,McKinnon Building, Toronto; and 6 St.
Sacramento Street, Montreal.CALVERT'S
20 per cent.
CARBOLIC
SOAPCures and prevents insect
and Mosquito bites.

The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

FITS

Little's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred
affections is the only successful remedy
and is now used by the best physicians and
hospitals in Europe and America. It is
constantly recommended to the afflicted
and is a life saver.

CURED

THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King Street West, Toronto

A FEW MINUTES WI' THE SCOTCH.

[Conducted for The Advertiser by Rev. William Wye Smith, author of "Matthew in Broad Scotch," "The New Testament in Broad Scotch," and Scotch expert on the Standard Dictionary.]

THE pastoral vale that gave us birth,
Where all our infant joys were given,
Appears the loveliest spot on earth,
The holiest place of all but heaven.
But all in vain its streamlets flow,
And all in vain its wild flowers wave,
When anguished hearts are doomed to know,
That it contains a mother's grave!
—William Knox.

THE thing that's dune is no to do.

THEY draw crouse that can crawl
last.

THE shortest road is where the company's guide.

THE smith's mear and the souter's wife
are aye barefoot.

THERE ne'er was a silly Jock but
there was a silly Jenny.

"A KELSO convoy," a step and a
half over the door-stane.

AULD chimes, and auld rhymes,
Gar us think o' auld times.

A KISS and a drink o' water mak
but a wersh breakfast.—Scots Proverb.

IN Scots law, a child takes nationality
from father, no matter where
born.

IN Scotland, 840 congregations now
use unfarmen't wine at the Lord's
Supper.

A HOUNDLESS hunter and a gun-
less gunner aye see routh o' game.—
Scots Proverb.

IN Scotland, shop-fittings are not
"fixtures," except the landlord can
prove by receipts that he put them in.

ONE Perthshire town will place all
tramps from Glasgow and Dundee in
quarantine, as a preventive of small-
pox.

NEW ZEALAND is largely
"Scotch." The recent census gives the
white population at 773,440, and the natives
at 42,851.

I AM in this hot summer-blink with
the tear in my eye; for, by reason of
my silence, sorrow hath filled me.—
Rutherford's Letters.

EARTH walks on earth, glittering with
gold;
Earth goes to the earth, sooner than
it would;
Earth builds on the earth castles and
towers;
Earth says to the earth, "All shall be
ours!"
—On a tombstone in Melrose Abbey.

SCOTT ON LIQUOR.—"John Barley-
corn always heightens and exaggerates
the prevailing passions, be they angry
or kindly."

A STONE coffin, in good preserva-
tion, was lately discovered on East-
barns Farm, Haddingtonshire. The
cist contained the skeleton of a man,
as also an ancient urn.

NEW ZEALAND began this year
with penny postage, the first of the
Australasian colonies to make the reduc-
tion. Tam Wilson says, "That's
because they're Scotch."

ROBINSON CRUSOE.—Alexander
Selkirk, the hero of Defoe's "Robin-
son Crusoe," was born in Largo, 1676.
When 27 years of age, he shipped on
board the Cinque Ports (Capt. Strad-
lin), bound for the South Seas. He
was put on shore on the lone island of
Juan Fernandez, for alleged mutiny.



The Marriage Problem

"How to be happy though married," has
been entirely solved to the satisfaction
of hundreds of thousands of women.
There can be no happiness without
health. The general health of woman
is dependent on the local health of the
delicate womanly organs. When there
are debilitating drains, or inflammation,
ulceration or female weakness, happiness
in marriage is practically impossible. A
host of happy wives testify that the
secret of happiness in marriage is found
in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pres-
cription. It dries the drains, heals ul-
ceration and inflammation and cures fe-
male weakness. It makes weak women
strong, sick women well.

Mrs. Anna Willy, (Michigan House), North-
ville, Spink Co., Dak., writes: "I am enjoy-
ing good health, thanks to your kind advice and
valuable remedies. I suffered very much with
female weakness and other ailments for more
than two years, when I wrote to you for advice.
After carefully following your advice and taking
six bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pres-
cription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' I am
now a well and happy woman."

Women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce
by letter, free. Correspondence private.
Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

He was four years there alone. He
was brought home by Capt. Woods
Rogers in 1797 or 1798.

FATE.—Men who can trace the hand
of a Divine Ruler in their own and
other people's affairs, but have not
the courage or honesty to acknowledge
it, evade it by ascribing it all to
"fate."—Scotch Paper.

THE LATE CENSUS.—Innerkeith-
ing, 3,412; West Calder, 8,075; Lang-
holm, 3,500; Peebles, 5,254; North Ber-
wick, 3,649; Castle Douglas, 3,018; Dal-
beattie, 3,663; Kirkcudbright, 3,294;
Blantyre, 11,352; Lanark, 5,084; Kil-
malcolm, 4,878; Darvel, 3,075; Galston,
6,377.

"MY girl," inquired a Cockney tour-
ist of a Scotch lassie, whom he met
tripping lightly barefoot, "is it the
custom for girls to go barefoot in these
parts?"

"Fairly they do," she replied, "and
fairly they mind their ain busi-
ness."

AN old printer in Glasgow said to a
stupid apprentice, whose blunders had
enraged him: "Laddie, ye'll just gang
hame the night, and tell your mother
to boll down Fulton and Knight's Dic-
tionary in sweet milk, and take it for
your supper, for it seems to me there's
nae other way o' driving spelling into
you!"

WE twa hae run about the braes,
And pu'd the gowans fine;
But we've wander'd mony a weary fit
Sin' auld lang syne.

WE twa hae paid't i' the burn,
Frae mornin' sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd,
Sin' auld lang syne.

—Burns.

THE union of the Free Church and
the United Presbyterian Church in
Scotland, has opponents in some
places. The other week, 600 or 700
anti-Unionists took forcible possession
of the church at Ness. They "hustled"
out the minister and worshippers who
were gathered for the weekly prayer
meeting.

THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD'S
MONKEY.—Is he a bit of a poet?
"Gin he could but speak and write,
there can be nae manner o' doubt that
what he can be a gran' poet. Safe to
say he's 'n the head o' him! Wee,
clear, red, fiery, watery, malignant-
looking een, fu' o' inspiration."—Notes
Ambrosiana.

THE NIGHTINGALE.—It is an un-
lucky circumstance that the nightin-
gale has never ventured to visit the
north side of the Tweed. Dunbar and
Gavin Douglas, in their descriptive
poems, often allude to the song of the
nightingale; but it is more probable
that they adorned their verses with
the graces of fiction, than that the
nightingale at that early period was
naturalized in Scotland.

O, LEEZE me on braes, whaur the
breezes are wavin'
The scent frae the boughs o' the
green birken tree;
And leeze me on howes whaur the
burnie is lavin'
The flow'rs, as it dances a-down
to the sea.

—Isa Dalglity.

I SEE Providence runneth not on
broken wheels; but I, like a fool, car-
ved a providence for my own ease, to
die in my nest, and to sleep still, till
my gray hairs; and to lie on the sunny
side of the mountain, in my ministry
at Anworth; but now, I have nothing
to say against a borrowed fireside, and
another man's house, nor Kedar's
tents, where I live, being removed far
from my acquaintances, my lovers
and my friends.—Samuel Rutherford.

A LOCAL GIANT.—Mr. William
Beauless, parish schoolmaster of Hut-
on, in Berwickshire, died Jan. 10, 1798.
He measured 7 feet 7 inches. His
breadth was proportioned to his height.
He was not athletic, and died under
30, and unmarried. He was a good
scholar, and very highly respected for
his many good qualities. He had
many offers (but would never accept
them) of going before the public as
"a giant."

SCOTCH AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
—Of the 24 men who have been presi-
dents of the United States, two are
Scotch; many are English, and several
are Welsh and Irish, in origin. James
Monroe, who shows quite a Scotch face,
was of Scottish origin, two or three
generations back. And General Grant,
whose face suggests Highland ances-
try, was a Scot of the seventh or
eighth generation. The biographers
of the presidents seem to have spent
very little research over their pedi-
grees.

AN old Scot, who afterwards settled
in the county of Waterloo, was, many
years ago, one of a party of emigrants
induced to go to Brazil by Bolivar.
They knew nothing of the climate or
soil—and, it would seem, asked no in-
formation of the natives of the
country. In spring they
sowed barley and planted potatoes
(the seed probably taken with them).
And we asked the old man how the
crops came on. "Oh," said he, "our
barley got dead ripe in the shot-blade,
and our potatoes were as big as mar-

bles!" And so they left, and got into
the "Queen's Bush," in Canada.

NAMES.—"Murray," sea shore;
"Morgan," by the sea; "Moderby,"
mother's dwelling; "Maxwell" (Machus
Vile), Machus town; "Messer," sur-
veyor; "Lothrop," thorp (village) in a
low place; "Lombard," of Lombardy,
a banker; "Ledidge," idle; "Lawrie,"
"Laurie," crafty, fox-like; "Lefroy,"
the reserved; "Jeffrey," "Geoffrey,"
"Godfrey," in God secure; "Jenkins,"
Jenkins, or Little John's; "Hulse-
man," dweller by the hollies; "Hum-
bolt," "Humbold," bold as a giant;
"Hancock," little Hans (or John);
"Haradon," hairy; "Gliman," a retain-
er.

WOMEN SMOKERS

A Controversy That Attracts Much Attention
in Foreign Countries.

[London Mail.]

The interest in the "burning ques-
tion" of whether ladies should or
should not smoke has not been confined
to England alone. The controversy has
attracted attention in various foreign
countries. We accordingly instructed
several of our continental correspon-
dents to send us short accounts of how
the question is viewed in their coun-
tries, and to what extent the weed is
indulged in by ladies across the "salt
streak." Below are three of their re-
plies.

The result of inquiry on the subject
leads one to believe that smoking
among women in this country is much
more prevalent than is generally sup-
posed.

A lady of fashion no longer apolo-
gizes to her guests for lighting a
cigarette after dinner, and even as an
accompaniment to 5 o'clock tea a gold-
-tipped Egyptian cigarette is fre-
quently indulged in by fair Parisi-
ennes.

Russian ladies who inhabit the capi-
tal are largely responsible for the
growing taste for tobacco among the
grand dames of Paris, and at more
than one leading couturiere's boxes of
fragrant cigarettes are kept in stock
to help madame pass the time agree-
ably while being fitted.

One result of the nicotine habit
among women has been the appear-
ance of quite a large assortment of
dainty smoking accessories for use of
lady lovers of the weed, and all the
fashionable jewelers' shops in the Rue
de la Paix display in their windows a
variety of pretty novelties in
feminine match-boxes, cigarette-hold-
ers, and cases.

The increase in female smoking is
viewed with marked disapproval by
the medical faculty. Four of the
Parisian ladies in Paris have recently
joined the French Anti-Tobacco
League, and one of them, Dr. Legrix,
when approached on the subject, com-
demned the fashionable vice in the
most emphatic terms.

It is said that the habit of smoking is
not confined to one class of women,
but it becoming common among all
ranks, and is indulged in by both
young and old.

Asked as to the cause of this, he said
it was due to lack of occupation
among women of the world, to imita-
tion in others, to feebleness of will,
and to ignorance of its effects. But
the consequence in nearly every case
is the same. The quickly becoming
slaves to the vice, and the result is
general social decadence.

As women usually smoke only the
most costly brands of tobacco, it may
be safely assumed that a fashionable
Parisian addicted to nicotine spends
almost as much annually in cigarettes
as she does in perfumes.

"In Germany," says our Berlin cor-
respondent, "it appears that feminine
emancipation is not sufficiently advanc-
ed at the present moment to make the
practice of smoking among ladies very
prevalent. It was on the increase
some years ago, but the male repre-
sentatives of the nobility and advoca-
tes of conservatism conducted a
vigorous campaign against it, so that
the ladies were frightened into relin-
quishing their right to indulge in the
use of tobacco."

"Moreover, the growing popularity
of tennis, bicycling, and other out-
door sports, in which women have had a
considerable effect in counteracting the
tendency."

"Of course, in certain circles, in the
smart restaurants where representa-
tives of 'fashion' congregate, the habit
of smoking is often seen with cigar-
ettes, or even cigars, between their
lips; but the lips are not infrequently
painted."

"Among the middle and working
classes it is safe to say that smoking
is not thought of, except occasion-
ally for fun. There is, how-
ever, one class of feminine society that
financially ladies engaged in specula-
tion. These ladies, who come to the
capital from London, Paris or St. Pe-
tersburg, and consume a quantity of
fine Egyptian cigarettes. But this is,
after all, a freak, and if the gen-
tlemen were to protest the habit would
be abandoned with alacrity."

The Brussels correspondent of the
Daily Mail writes:

"The Belgian women of the world
are not addicted to the habit of smok-
ing. One of the most commonest out-
lets for the capital who has a very nu-
merous clientele, states that he only
knows of two cases of ladies smoking
and one of these is a lady of English
origin and the other of Russian de-
cent."

"Among the feminine frequenters of
the boulevard cafes smoking is, of
course, fairly common, but in some of
the cafes the practice is forbidden by
the proprietors. Among the better
class ladies in the provinces an after-
dinner cigarette is not at all tabooed,
but the habit is usually nothing more
than a fashionable whim and by no
means general."

"A curious incident occurred recent-
ly at the capital railway station here.
The station master was called by two
ladies who occupied a compartment
reserved for the gentle sex. It appear-
ed that they objected to the presence
of a third lady, who was nonplussed, and
his exact rights in the matter have not
yet been determined."

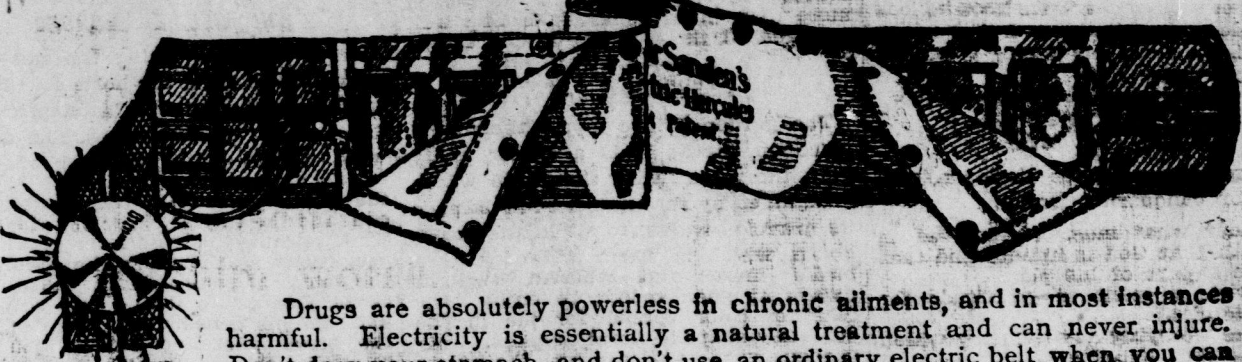
"The announcement 'Cigarettes for
ladies' has almost disappeared from the
tobacconists' shop windows, and it
appears that what small numbers of
cigarettes are consumed by ladies
are of the same kind as those used by
men."

Sleeplessness.
You can't sleep in the calmest and
sildest night if your stomach is weak,
circulation poor and digestion bad.
Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the
stomach, builds up the circulation, per-
fects digestion and brings about that
condition in which sleep is regular and
refreshing.

It does not do this in a day, but it does
it—has done it in thousands of cases.

CURES WEAK MEN. No Drugs

ALSO USED BY WOMEN AS WELL FOR RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, ETC.



Drugs are absolutely powerless in chronic ailments, and in most instances
harmful. Electricity is essentially a natural treatment and can never injure.
Don't drug your stomach, and don't use an ordinary electric belt when you can
just as well have my latest invention, the 1901 model, Dr. Sanden Herculex Body Battery.

You wear this appliance comfortably around your waist nights while asleep. Sent on free trial,
which means you do not pay one cent in advance or on deposit, not a penny
until cured. HERCULEX sends a pleasant, soothing, strength-giving current
through the system. Suspensory attachments for men. Cures weaknesses
which result from youthful errors such as Nervousness, Impotency, Varicocele,
etc. Other attachments for women as well as men in Lame Back, Rheumatism,
Kidney, Liver, Stomach disorders, etc. If possible drop in at my office and see the
HERCULEX, which is a great improvement upon the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt
(used these 30 years). If at a distance, send symptoms by post. My little de-
scriptive book, "Health in Nature," sent post free. Remember the offer, 60
DAYS FREE TRIAL.

DR. A. K. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, corner Temperance St.
(Entrance on Temperance St.), Toronto, Ont. Office hours, 9 A.M.
to 6 P.M. Saturday evenings until 9.

FREE TRIAL

HOW TO DO YOUR COOKING IN CAMP

The Art of Building a Fire in the Woods and
of Making Use of It.

In preparing your commissariat for
a life in the woods it is of course
necessary to be governed by the num-
ber of persons in your party. As a
rule only plain, substantial food should
be taken into camp. If you have
planned to go into the wild interior,
many miles from any base of supplies,
ample provisions should be taken
along. These had better be purchased
at the last settlement where a store
exists before turning into the woods.
If camping under such conditions it
will be necessary in making up your
requisition to know just about how
much to allow for a day's rations for
each man and figure accordingly.

An ordinary vacation camping out is
a much more simple matter to ar-
range, as camp is pitched usually
within touch of some farm, store or
supply boat. In any event it will not
depend upon the fish you catch and
the game you kill for the victuals of the
supply boat. Sufficient canned soups,
meats, smoked hams, vegetables, con-
densed milk and dried or evaporated
fruits to last a week should be carried
with you into the forest.

You will find it much more desir-
able and convenient to be provided
with a folding chafing dish or with one
of the camp kits of which there is so
great a variety on the market. The
chafing dish occupies little space when
traveling, the stand lamp, extinguish-
er, handle and dish being placed in-
side the hot water pan. A camp kit
consists of various necessary cooking
utensils and a stove which fit closely
into the pan.

Others again fold into a box, which
can be carried easily and conveniently
by a leather strap slung over the
shoulders; the lid of the box may be
used as a tray. The various pieces
that make up the kit may be more
or less elastic, but if you procure an
outfit consisting of a stove, kettle,
frying pan, coffee pot, canister for
holding flour, beans, etc., a sugar box,
gridiron, pepper and salt boxes and a
boiling pot you will have a very well
appointed camp outfit.

Should a camp kit be unavailable
you wish to travel lightly, it is a
very good plan to follow the army
routine, a study of years; just carry
sufficient clothing which can be rolled
up in your blanket and slung across
your shoulders like a horse collar. For
cooking utensils procure a set from a
dealer in army supplies. This will
consist of a frying pan or spider which
can be handled and a plate which
covers the bottom and sides with stones.
At one end of this space place your
fire stand. The other end will make
an excellent baking oven. The fire
dying down will leave the stone lining
red hot and a floor of hot ashes over
which many delicious dishes may be
cooked.

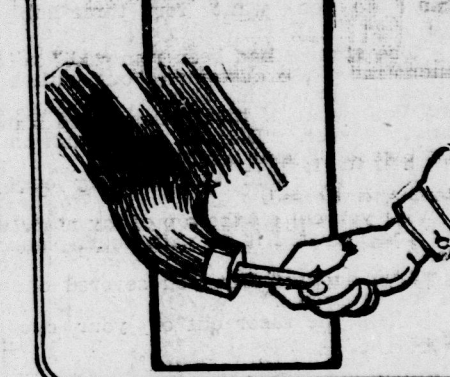
When you have to have the heat for
a long time place the utensil contain-
ing the food to be cooked in the hot
ashes at the bottom, fill up the sides
of the hole around the pan with other
stones, and thoroughly cover it with
more hot stones and timber. By watch-
ing your fire and keeping the head
above the cover of the pot, the stones
above the sides and bottom will re-
tain their heat for hours.

That your fire may be protected in
rainy weather build around the hole
you have dug a wall of small timbers,
plastering the logs. Make the wall higher on
the north and northwest, as the winds
and storms which would soon put your
fire out come more quickly from this
direction than any other. For fur-
ther protection erect four posts, over
which draw a piece of tenting, or lay
saplings from post to post and make
a covering of boughs, at a sufficient
height to permit the cook to stand up
right. It is well also to prevent your
fire from being extinguished by a sud-
den overflow to dig a trench around
the logs.

Here are a few don'ts:
Don't forget soap to wash the dishes.
Don't pack the dishes away in cases.
Leave them in the air and sunlight.
Don't forget the matches with which

A COAT OF PAINT

The Art of Building a Fire in the Woods and
of Making Use of It.



to light the fire. Better have a water-
proof match box.
Don't forget to add salt to the water
when you want to boil anything.
Don't forget if you want to fry any-
thing the pan and fat should be smok-
ing hot before you put in the article.
Don't forget fish will not keep unless
it is cleaned.
Don't forget you can keep butter by
packing it in a can, tying a piece of
rope to the handle and letting it down
in a spring. If there is no spring near
the camp bury it in the sand under
water.
Don't forget you can use condensed
milk by thinning it with water, if you
are unable to procure fresh.

COMPARATIVE COMFORT.
Found it in a Hornet's Nest While Hiding
From Union Bullets.

[From the New Orleans Times-Demo-
crat.]

"I was in Chickamauga Park a short
while ago," said an old veteran who
had been discussing the reunion at
Memphis, "and I was impressed by the
number of old veterans who still hang
around the hills that have been made
memorable in the preliminary skir-
mishes of the battle that was fought there
in the sixties. There is something pa-
thetic about it to me. These old gray-
haired soldiers have camped right in
the shadow of those hills ever since the
day as if devoted to every memory of
the place. The morning sun throws
the shadows of the hills across their
homes, and the evening sun throws
them back again from the other side,
and thus these old soldiers are spend-
ing their latter days in the very
shadow of the historic battleground.
The monuments out yonder on the hill
speak for the other fellows, and I
thought, 'but we are here to speak
for the confederacy.' They are
typical of the character of men who
followed the fortunes of the lost cause.
But many of them are full of sto-
ries, and I recall one story told me
by an old confederate who is now run-
ning a livery stable in Chattanooga. He
is fond of telling it on himself. It was
during one of the preliminary skir-
mishes at Chickamauga. The federal
troops had reached the top of the hill,
and the confederates had been forced
down on the other side. They hid be-
hind stumps of trees, fell over behind
logs, and sought other places of con-
cealment in their effort to escape Yan-
kee bullets. 'I fell over behind a log,
with my face down,' said the Chatta-
nooga livery man, 'and I could hear the
Yankee bullets whistling over my head
or burying themselves in the log be-
hind which I was hiding. In hugging
close up to the log I had shoved my
face into a hornet's nest. The hornets
didn't bother me, but we were here to
until I found an opportunity to escape.
Soon after that I met a ragged-looking
soldier, and he said: 'Great goodness,
Jim, what on earth is the matter with
your face?' I told him I had shoved it
into a hornet's nest. 'You must have
suffered fearfully,' he said. 'No,' I re-
plied, 'I never experienced a more delicious
feeling in my life,' and really, I never
enjoyed anything as much as I did the
sting of those hornets.' The old liv-
erlyman chuckled over the story, and
no doubt he really felt that the hor-
net's nest was a pleasure resort under
the circumstances."

ALL cooks know the value of a brisk
fire. How to build one properly and
keep it alight is the most important
secret of the woodsman. In building
a fireplace dig a hole in the ground
from one to two feet deep and about
one foot long, on a slope, if possible.
Line the bottom and sides with stones.
At one end of this space place your
fire stand. The other end will make
an excellent baking oven. The fire
dying down will leave the stone lining
red hot and a floor of hot ashes over
which many delicious dishes may be
cooked.

When you have to have the heat for
a long time place the utensil contain-
ing the food to be cooked in the hot
ashes at the bottom, fill up the sides
of the hole around the pan with other
stones, and thoroughly cover it with
more hot stones and timber. By watch-
ing your fire and keeping the head
above the cover of the pot, the stones
above the sides and bottom will re-
tain their heat for hours.

That your fire may be protected in
rainy weather build around the hole
you have dug a wall of small timbers,
plastering the logs. Make the wall higher on
the north and northwest, as the winds
and storms which would soon put your
fire out come more quickly from this
direction than any other. For fur-
ther protection erect four posts, over
which draw a piece of tenting, or lay
saplings from post to post and make
a covering of boughs, at a sufficient
height to permit the cook to stand up
right. It is well also to prevent your
fire from being extinguished by a sud-
den overflow to dig a trench around
the logs.

Here are a few don'ts:
Don't forget soap to wash the dishes.
Don't pack the dishes away in cases.
Leave them in the air and sunlight.
Don't forget the matches with which

to light the fire. Better have a water-
proof match box.
Don't forget to add salt to the water
when you want to boil anything.
Don't forget if you want to fry any-
thing the pan and fat should be smok-
ing hot before you put in the article.
Don't forget fish will not keep unless
it is cleaned.
Don't forget you can keep butter by
packing it in a can, tying a piece of
rope to the handle and letting it down
in a spring. If there is no spring near
the camp bury it in the sand under
water.
Don't forget you can use condensed
milk by thinning it with water, if you
are unable to procure fresh.

COMPARATIVE COMFORT.
Found it in a Hornet's Nest While Hiding
From Union Bullets.

[From the New Orleans Times-Demo-
crat.]

"I was in Chickamauga Park a short
while ago," said an old veteran who
had been discussing the reunion at
Memphis, "and I was impressed by the
number of old veterans who still hang
around the hills that have been made
memorable in the preliminary skir-
mishes of the battle that was fought there
in the sixties. There is something pa-
thetic about it to me. These old gray-
haired soldiers have camped right in
the shadow of those hills ever since the
day as if devoted to every memory of
the place. The morning sun throws
the shadows of the hills across their
homes, and the evening sun throws
them back again from the other side,
and thus these old soldiers are spend-
ing their latter days in the very
shadow of the historic battleground.
The monuments out yonder on the hill
speak for the other fellows, and I
thought, 'but we are here to speak
for the confederacy.' They are
typical of the character of men who
followed the fortunes of the lost cause.
But many of them are full of sto-
ries, and I recall one story told me
by an old confederate who is now run-
ning a livery stable in Chattanooga. He
is fond of telling it on himself. It was
during one of the preliminary skir-
mishes at Chickamauga. The federal
troops had reached the top of the hill,
and the confederates had been forced
down on the other side. They hid be-
hind stumps of trees, fell over behind
logs, and sought other places of con-
cealment in their effort to escape Yan-
kee bullets. 'I fell over behind a log,
with my face down,' said the Chatta-
nooga livery man, 'and I could hear the
Yankee bullets whistling over my head
or burying themselves in the log be-
hind which I was hiding. In hugging
close up to the log I had shoved my
face into a hornet's nest. The hornets
didn't bother me, but we were here to
until I found an opportunity to escape.
Soon after that I met a ragged-looking
soldier, and he said: 'Great goodness,
Jim, what on earth is the matter with
your face?' I told him I had shoved it
into a hornet's nest. 'You must have
suffered fearfully,' he said. 'No,' I re-
plied, 'I never experienced a more delicious
feeling in my life,' and really, I never
enjoyed anything as much as I did the
sting of those hornets.' The old liv-
erlyman chuckled over the story, and
no doubt he really felt that the hor-
net's nest was a pleasure resort under
the circumstances."

ALL cooks know the value of a brisk
fire. How to build one properly and
keep it alight is the most important
secret of the woodsman. In building
a fireplace dig a hole in the ground
from one to two feet deep and about
one foot long, on a slope, if possible.
Line the bottom and sides with stones.
At one end of this space place your
fire stand. The other end will make
an excellent baking oven. The fire
dying down will leave the stone lining
red hot and a floor of hot ashes over
which many delicious dishes may be
cooked.

When you have to have the heat for
a long time place the utensil contain-
ing the food to be cooked in the hot
ashes at the bottom, fill up the sides
of the hole around the pan with other
stones, and thoroughly cover it with
more hot stones and timber. By watch-
ing your fire and keeping the head
above the cover of the pot, the stones
above the sides and bottom will re-
tain their heat for hours.

UNDER THE MAPLES.

It's hard at first to see it all right; in vain Faith blows her trumpet to summon back Her scattered troop; yet, through the clouded glass Of our own bitter tears, we learn to look Undazzled on the kindness of God's face, Earth is too dark, and heaven is shining through. —James Russell Lowell.

DON'T WORRY.

Bishop Vincent gives these helpful rules for conquering worry:

Consider what must be involved in the truth that God is infinite and that you are a part of his plan. Cultivate a spirit of gratitude for daily mercies. Realize worrying as an enemy which destroys your happiness. Realize that it can be cured by persistent effort.

Attack it definitely as something to be overcome. Realize that it has never done, and never can do the least good. It wastes vitality and impairs the mental faculties.

Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions. Help and comfort your neighbor. The world is what we make it. Forward, then! Forward in the power of faith, forward in the power of truth, forward in the power of friendship, forward in the power of freedom, forward in the power of hope, forward in the power of God.

Trust men and they will be true to you, treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great, though they make an exception in your favor to all their rules of trade.

HIS MISTAKE.

The horse-car conductor was hardly in the best of humor. Someone had managed to give him a bad shilling, and he had just discovered it; that was why he started the car before three women and a child had got much beyond the stop. One of the women was exceedingly irate at such treatment. The conductor saw that he was irate, to collect the fares, but he was irate, too.

"Look here, ma'am," said he as she tendered her fare, "this child that is with you will have to be paid for as well."

"I haven't any intention of paying its fare," snapped the woman. "Then I shall put the child out," answered the conductor, reaching for the bell-strap.

"You won't dare to do it," flashed the woman. "Ting!" the conductor brought the car to a stop, picked up the child, and deposited it outside, and rang to go ahead.

"Well, ma'am," said he grimly, "you'll find your child on the pavement."

"My child!" snapped she. "It isn't mine."

"Whose is it, then?" gasped the conductor.

"I haven't the slightest idea," she coolly answered.

Then the child's mother, who had been engaged in a scolding discussion with her friend over the merits of a new dress, awoke to the fact that her child was missing, and the fireworks that played about the unfortunate conductor's head reminded him of a 5th of November display.—Tit-Bits.

A MESSAGE TO YOUNG MEN.

"In perils in the city." What a temptation there is to bet and gamble and trifle with other people's money! You do not suppose that a young man makes up his mind to be a thief? In many instances he knows that he is honest in purpose, and he says that, if he can only succeed, no man shall lose a penny by him; he will only back his own judgment against some other man's judgment.

He says, "What harm can there be in my settling up my sagacity against the sagacity of some other man?" He says that such and such issues will take place, we stake a hundred pounds upon the consequences; have I not the right to back my judgment against his?

No, you have not; you have no right to do anything that will burn up your brain; you have no right to give yourself a fever; you have no right to strain your nervous system that you shall lose every faculty of manhood, and subject yourself to all the humiliation of the most pitiable imbecility. The question does not lie between A and B, between this man and that man; the question touches the whole universe, and no man has any right to do anything that will infect and vitiate the air of society. You cannot be fortunate in betting and gambling.

There is no prosperity in wickedness. It looks like prosperity, it has all the appearance of it, but though the men you speak of are clothed in fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, it all ends in "He died, he was buried, and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment"—a poor ending, a miserable denouement.

Oh, to have lived to this catastrophe! Tell me, is it worth your while? You say you only bet a little. That is impossible. A man cannot bet a little. It may be little in the nominal amount, little in arithmetical sense, but when a man bets his soul is in the wager; the devil will take nothing less. The sixpence you bet is the earnest that your soul is coming. Do not think you can trifle with the spirit of evil and succeed; do not imagine that you, poor lad, a boy, can go out and talk such eloquence to that old serpent, the devil, that you will be able to convert him. He has no pity, he has nothing within him that can be appealed to by human reason and human need; he lives to destroy.—Dr. Joseph Parker.

SINGING AND CONSUMPTION.

Of late years, says Health, a good deal more attention than formerly appears to have been paid to the question of the effect of vocal music as a preventative of phthisis. It may be stated as a fact that those nations devoted to the culture of vocal music are strong, vigorous races, with broad, expansive chests. If an hour were daily given in our public schools to the development of vocal music there would be less seen of drooping, withered, hollow-chested and round-shouldered children. At present there appears too great a disposition to sacrifice physical strength upon the altar of learning. Vocal music is a gymnastic exercise on the lungs by development of the lung tissues. Phthisis begins at the apex of the lungs, because these parts are more inactive, and because the bronchial tubes are so arranged that they carry the inspired air with greater facility to the bases than to the

apices. During inactivity a person would ordinarily breathe about 480 cubic inches of air in a minute. If he walked at the rate of six miles an hour he would breathe 3,260 cubic inches. In singing this is increased more than in walking, as to sing well requires all the capacity of the lungs.

THE IDEAL GARDEN.

The garden I love more than any place on earth; it is a better study than the room inside the house which is dignified by that name. I like to pace its gravelled walks, to sit in the moss-house, which is warm and cosy as a bird's nest, and wherein twilight dwells at noon today, to enjoy the feast of color spread for me in the curiously-shaped floral spaces. My garden, with its silence and the pulses of fragrance that come and go on the airy undulations, affects me like sweet music. Care stops at the gates, and gazes at me wistfully through the bars. Among my flowers and trees, Nature takes me into her hands, and I breathe more freely as the first man. It is curious—pathetic almost, I sometimes think—how deeply seated in the human heart is the liking for gardens and gardening. The sickly seamstress in the narrow city lane tends her box of sicklier mignonette. The retired merchant is as fond of tulips as ever was Dutchman during the famous mania. The author finds a garden the best place to think out his thought. In the disabled statesman every restless throb of regret or ambition is stilled when he looks upon the blossomed apple-tree. Is the fancy too far brought that this love for gardens is a reminiscence haunting the race of that remote time in the world's dawn when but two persons existed—a gardener named Adam and a gardener's wife called Eve?—Alexander Smith.

A BARBER'S STRIKE IMMINENT.

"H'm!" said the irritated barber. "It's easy enough to grumble! Didn't I slice the hair off your face? What more do you want for three-half-pence?"

"The stubble has been removed," remonstrated the customer, "but with a large amount of my chin."

"Well, what of that?" demanded the angry barber. "Didn't I dab alum on that rash in your ear?"

"You did," said the exacting customer, confessed.

"But you cut off the top of my nose."

"And I pasted it on with court-plaster."

"True enough. But you severed one of my eyebrows."

"I kept the razor out of your eye, didn't I?"

"Well, you are hard to satisfy! My advice to you is to grow a beard and buy a safety razor, and not come round insulting us barbers. You're one of those fellows that want a sovereign's worth of surgery with each shave, and then kick because you were not chloroformed."

NOT GUILTY.

A Grantham gentleman was bitten in the calf of the leg by a dog, and demanded a summons against the man he supposed to be the owner of the offending animal.

The following was the defense offered at the trial:

"I, by testimony in favor of the good character of my dog, I shall prove that he could not be so forgetful of his canine dignity as to bite anybody."

"2. He is blind, and cannot see to bite."

"3. If he could see it would be impossible for him to bite, as he has no teeth."

"4. Granting his eyes and his teeth to be good, he was securely muzzled."

"5. My dog died six months ago."

"6. I never had a dog."

MILL ON "OPINION."

John Stuart Mill, in his very valuable work on "Liberty," has given some excellent reasons why free expansion of opinion should be tolerated everywhere, and even encouraged. He says:

"1. If any opinion is compelled to silence, that opinion may be true, and the man who can certainly know, be true. To deny this is to assume our own infallibility."

"2. Though the silenced opinion be an error, it may, and very commonly does, contain a portion of truth; and since the general or prevailing opinion on any subject is rarely or never the whole truth, it is only by the collision of adverse opinions that the remainder of the truth has any chance of being supplied."

"3. Even if the received opinion be not only true, but the whole truth, unless it is suffered to be, and actually is, vigorously and earnestly contested, it will, by reason of its being unopposed, be received as a prejudice, with little comprehension or feeling of its rational grounds. And not only this, but (4) the meaning of the truth itself will be in danger of being lost."

A JUDGE'S RETORT.

Lord Mansfield was trying an action which arose out of the collision of two ships at sea, when a sailor, in giving an account of the accident, said: "At the time I was standing abaft the binnacle."

The witness, who was half-drunk, exclaimed: "A pretty fellow to be a judge who does not know where abaft the binnacle is!" Lord Mansfield, instead of threatening to commit him for contempt of court, quietly said: "Well, my friend, fit me for my office by telling us where abaft the binnacle is. You have already shown me the meaning of half-seas over."

TAKE SHORT VIEWS OF LIFE.

I start up at 2 o'clock in the morning, after my first sleep, in an agony of terror, and feel all the weight of life upon my soul. It is impossible that I can bring up such a family of children—my sons and my daughters will be beggars; I shall live to see those whom I love exposed to the scorn and contumely of the world. But stop, thou child of sorrow and humble imitator of Job, and tell me on what you died. Was there not soup and salmon, and then a plate of beef and then duck, blanc-mange, cream cheese, diluted with beer, claret, champagne, hock, tea, coffee and nougat? And after all this, you talk of the "mind" and the "evils of life." These kind of cases do not need meditation, but magnesia. Take short views of life. What am I to do in these times with such a family of children? So I argued, and lived detected and with little hope, but the difficulty vanished as life went on. An uncle died, and left me some money; and aunt died and left me more; my daughter married well; I had two or

three appointments, and before life was half-over became a prosperous man. And so will you. Everyone has uncles and aunts who are mortal; friends start up out of the earth; time brings a thousand chances in your favor; legacies fall from the clouds. Nothing so absurd as to sit down and wring your hands because all the good which may happen to you in twelve years is not taken place at this precise moment.—Sydney Smith.

WHO WILL HELP ACROSS?

Early in the morning the sun came sweeping up from the horizon, and the sparrow and the robin announced the dawn with happy voices. The streets were dotted with here and there a worshiper hurrying to kneel before the God who created the great round sun, and the tiny sparrow and the robin who welcomed it. And later great congregations of children in their church robes, the sound of song rose as pleasant incense. God heard it and was satisfied, and in his benediction many forgot the bitter past and made fresh resolutions for the future. Thousands went to the parks and God spoke to them in the pleasant wind, the perfumed flowers, the leaves, the grass, and the musical ripple of waters, and high above one park a dove went sailing, and a swallow flew upon him and fought him, and the crow fled through the heavens, defeated.

What is above this blue where the defeated crow goes flying, this vast space reaching out beyond the power of thought to grasp? Is it peopled with the souls of the invisible, who once walked as we walk, talked as we talk, thought as we think, hoped as we hope, loved as we love, and built even as we do, glorious castles in the air, only to see them fall?

Are they winging up by yonder crow, invisible? Where is heaven and rest? And while these thousands visited the parks, glad with a glad day, drove, rode, or walked, happy in the sunlight, a blind man felt his way along Yonge street with a cane. Falteringly, he reached Queen street, and stood helpless in this world of darkness, and, calling, asked, "Who will help the blind man across?" He knew nothing of the kindly spirit of the sunshine, knew nothing of the smiling, happy people crowding by him, he caught no uplifting influence of a kindly eye. And as he called again,

"across?" a young man stepped out, took his arm, and guided him past horses, past bicycles and cars, to the other side to safety.

It meant little to the guide, but much to the guide and there are those who stand at the parting of the roads today in the darkness of despair, those that a friendly word would warm, a friendly hand would help, a friendly eye inspire.

It would mean little to the guide, but might mean the soul of the guided, for there is a blindness more awful, a darkness more dense, than the mere loss of sight.—Charlie Churner, in the Toronto Star.

JUNE.

June, June, certain rhyme and tune, Breath of red roses and gleam of the moon—

Air of Hesperides Blown through the cherry trees, Hum of the merry bees,

Drunk with the sun, Sky blue and white with you, Meadows bedight with you,

Philips light with you, Crickets across.

June, June, wonderful rune Of life at its fullest, of life at its noon—

Perfume and wine of you, Summer smile of you, Who could repine of you,

Blossomful June? Oh! the sweet night of you— I'm in the twilight of you,

Magical June. —Edna Kingsley Wallace.

THE VALUE OF SOLITUDE.

Study of great achievements, of noble characters, from the Founder of Christianity to the useful scientist of today, will impress upon you the value of solitude to the human soul.

A curse of all civilized life and of American life especially is the exaggeration of its social side.

There is no time given to restful thought, no chance for the brain or the soul to get away to study itself and its possibilities.

The business man struggles all day in company with others. He chats and gossips in the evening with family or friends. Even in his dreams business schemes and business acquaintances company him.

Children brought up in cities and towns are like monkeys in a crowded cage. They are packed closely together with no chance of isolation to develop individual character.

Emerson declares that great deeds are born in solitude and there is no doubt that great characters are formed in solitude.

Why so many of the great men come from lonely country life?

Because the isolation gives them a chance to develop thinking and to build up character. They are not hampered by others shouting around them—they lead individual lives and have some hope of shining as individuals.

Men and women should give themselves and their children the benefit of a certain amount of isolation.

A body tightly bound with cords could not develop muscular strength. And a brain surrounded on all sides and at all times with chattering minds all running in grooves has no possible chance for development.

Religious feeling, true reverence for the Creator, depend upon solitude and loneliness thought.

Bernard of Clairvaux says: "Come away from the noisy world. Enter into the silence. Trust thyself and the universe with God."

Fenelon says: "Silence promotes the presence of God, humbles the mind and detaches it from the world."

Thomas a Kempis says: "In solitude and silence the holy soul advances with speed and learns the hidden truths of the oracles of God."—New York Journal.

SEPARATION OF PEOPLE IN TOWN LIFE.

Canon Hicks, speaking recently at the annual meeting of the supporters of the Colhurst Recreation Rooms in Manchester, said that two influences were at work which made such institutions as this necessary in our large towns. One influence was the separation of class from class. By this he did not mean a decrease of sympathy between class and class, for that was never so largely developed as it was today. He meant the local bodily separation, so that those who dwell in the heart of the town were almost hopelessly divided from the influence of those living in the suburbs. This was costing England a great deal for it was practically causing the disruption of our social life. The other influence was the factory system, which, whatever might be said about it, tended largely to destroy the home life of the workers. These two great social defects appeared to him rather to increase than to diminish. Where was the church and the Sunday school? It might be asked. The answer was that precisely where the church and Sunday

were most needed, there both were at their weakest, because they depended for their work and help upon the classes who had gone to live in the pleasant suburbs. He looked upon boys and girls' clubs as an indispensable part of recovery of society from a breakdown. Unless large numbers of our towns were to relapse into savagery or worse, unless there was to be a degenerating of the race, we must wish well and do well for those clubs.

BEWARE—BE WISE!

"Beautiful scenery, here, is it not?" asked the young man of a solitary traveler whom he found pacing along the seashore.

"Well, no," replied the stranger; "I can't agree with you. I think the ocean is too small. It is no such ocean as my mother used to have."

"But the sky is magnificent here, is it not?"

"Too low and narrow across the top," replied the stranger. "And there isn't enough air in it, either. Besides, it isn't properly level, and doesn't sit plumb over the earth. I call it a very poor sky. No such sky as my mother used to have."

"Pardon me, but had your mother a special sky and ocean of her own?"

"But here an old resident came up and drew the young man aside.

"Don't you talk to him," he said. "He's crazy. He used to be always telling his wife what lovely cakes, puddings and pies his mother used to make, and the habit grew on him."

BURGARS CHLOROFORMED HERE.

"Have you ever heard of an anaesthetic safe?" asked a well-known safe and lock expert the other day. "It was invented many years ago, and I came across one in an old house the other day."

"The idea of the thing was that any cutting or drilling through the outer casing would release certain chemicals, which would promptly stupefy everybody in range of their fumes. In the morning the owner would find the valuables intact, and could simply call a policeman and pack off the unconscious burglars to jail."

"With such a device it was unnecessary to have massive steel walls, and the model which I chanced to resurrect was made of one-eighth-inch sheet iron. The inner box was entirely surrounded with tubes about the diameter of a lead pencil, and filled alternately with two chemicals, which were supposed to produce stupefying gas when they came into contact. There was a thin outside casing, and any effort to break through it would necessarily fracture two or more of the fragile glasses."

GRACE BEFORE AND AFTER MEAT.

A correspondent writes, asking us to publish a few "Graces" before meat and after. We submit the following, taken from "Family Worship," by Dr. Lyman Abbott:

Lord God, Heavenly Father, bless into us these thy gifts, which of thy tender kindness thou hast bestowed upon us; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

Almighty God, Heavenly Father, we give thee thanks for all thy gifts and goodness, and pray that as thou feedest our bodies, so also graciously keep our souls in the true faith and confession of thy name; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

We give thee thanks, O God our Father, for all thy benefits, through Jesus Christ our Lord, who, with thee, liveth and reigneth, world without end, Amen.

Our Heavenly Father, sanctify to our use, we beseech thee, these provisions of thy love, and us to thyself and thy service, Amen.

We accept, O Lord, these gifts, as from thee, who are the giver of each good and perfect gift that descendeth from above. Teach us, in receiving them, as we live upon thy bounty, so to live to thy glory. For Christ's sake, Amen.

THREE WINNING QUALITIES.

Honesty, ability and capacity are the greatest foundation stones of any man's career. They are also as necessary to build up and maintain a strong character as pillars and beams are necessary to hold together a ten-story building. Without them, a man is a weak being, at the best, with them, he is all that the world can desire.

I can hear the young man say, "How can I secure these valuable materials? How can I find them? Where do they exist?"

Young men, they exist everywhere in the perfect life. The atmosphere is just as full of them as it is full of the valued oxygen that gives us life. The man who inhales the oxygen can also inhale honesty, utility, and capacity. Once in his body, unlike the oxygen of the air, they never leave.

Just make up your mind that you will be a man along these lines. Just say to yourself, "I will! Make up your mind that you will. Say to yourself: 'I will be a man—a true, noble, fearless man. I will study, I will read, I will live for all that is good in the world, and I will save my money—'

"Not for to hide it in a hedge, Nor for a train attendant; But for the glorious privilege Of being independent."

It is a simple task to acquire these qualities. It is far more simple than learning A B C, and, once acquired, they stick for life.—Success.

ART OF HOUSEWIFERY

How English Girls Are Being Educated at School.

[Toronto Globe.]

Members of the high and public school boards, and the teachers of the city schools, to the number of about sixty, attended to joint gathering under the auspices of the two boards at the board room in the municipal buildings last night to hear an address from Miss Ravenhill upon the subject of domestic science and hygiene in the schools.

Miss Ravenhill, who is connected with the educational staff of the Yorkshire county council, gave a most interesting account of the progress which domestic science has made as a subject of study in the schools of England. In London at present there are sixty housewifery classes, to which the girls in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades go for definite periods to receive practical instructions in all branches of domestic science. All over England and Wales the movement for teaching domestic science is growing in strength, and girls in the senior grades are obtaining the privilege of practical training in all the arts of housewifery, including cooking, laundry work, needle work, sweeping and cleaning, if they desire it.

Hygiene is also recognized as a most important branch of the subject, and is being taught. The evening classes, corresponding to our night schools, are growing in importance, as shown by the fact that in Yorkshire, where there were 30 classes, with 300 pupils, three years ago, there were in 1900, 324 classes with 6,000 pupils. A thorough course of instruction is given at these schools, commercial subjects being the most popular. The educational board gives 50 per cent towards the necessary equipment of these classes, provided its requirements are met. In order to enable the teachers to meet the advanced requirements under changing conditions, special classes are also held for their instruction and assistance is given to enable them to meet the expense incurred in attending these classes.

After Miss Ravenhill had concluded her remarks, Inspector Hughes moved a vote of thanks, which was cordially given her, Mr. H. A. E. Kent, who presided, in introducing Miss Ravenhill, referred to the increased recognition which domestic science is receiving in the curriculum of the public schools in Toronto.

The Strenuous Life.

It takes hustle and hurry and work to succeed in this world. Quick-witted, bright, energetic men are the ones who succeed. Don't let a bad stomach and poor digestion anchor you to failure. Abbey's Effervescent Salt will sever the bonds. It corrects the mistakes that neglect makes. Makes the system healthy and keeps it so.

Start taking Abbey's Effervescent Salt to-day. You'll notice its health-giving effect at once. It clears the head and steadies the nerves by setting the stomach right and the digestive organs in natural, healthful working order.

Try a small bottle (25 cents). You'll find it sufficient to prove our claims.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Gives the Health that Makes Success

Proof of Ventilation.

With every pair of Résilia Soled Shoes is provided a test whistle, attached to a tag, bearing printed instructions.

Insert this whistle into the heel valve, and when foot is lifted, the whistle sounds out sharp and clear, as if blown through.

When foot is borne upon, the whistle is mute, because the valve will not permit the air to go out where it comes in, and so compels it to circulate up around the stocking, and out at boot top.

This is an absolute proof that as much fresh air enters the shoe as could be blown through the whistle.

"The Slater Shoe"

The SLATER SHOE STORE

J. H. Brownlee, Manager, - 146 Dundas Street.



"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips—that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports,

but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded:

Two qualities, \$1.00, \$1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

THE RUSSELL, OTTAWA.

PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA. Branch of the subject, and is being taught. The evening classes, corresponding to our night schools, are growing in importance, as shown by the fact that in Yorkshire, where there were 30 classes, with 300 pupils, three years ago, there were in 1900, 324 classes with 6,000 pupils. A thorough course of instruction is given at these schools, commercial subjects being the most popular. The educational board gives 50 per cent towards the necessary equipment of these classes, provided its requirements are met. In order to enable the teachers to meet the advanced requirements under changing conditions, special classes are also held for their instruction and assistance is given to enable them to meet the expense incurred in attending these classes.

After Miss Ravenhill had concluded her remarks, Inspector Hughes moved a vote of thanks, which was cordially given her, Mr. H. A. E. Kent, who presided, in introducing Miss Ravenhill, referred to the increased recognition which domestic science is receiving in the curriculum of the public schools in Toronto.

It is a peculiar fact that almost every automobilist is a cyclist as well.

Telephone 4134, 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call if you are not satisfied. No pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

It is a peculiar fact that almost every automobilist is a cyclist as well.

Telephone 4134, 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call if you are not satisfied. No pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

It is a peculiar fact that almost every automobilist is

