

NORTH BRANCH FLOWS 9,000,000 GALS.; JUST ONE-THIRD THE MAURY ESTIMATE

Supply From That Source Would Be Only Double the
Present Springbank Spring Water Supply.

Engineer Moore Makes Actual Measurements and Commis- sioners Verify Them.

Engineer John M. Moore yesterday submitted some interesting figures to the water commissioners regarding the flow of water in the north branch of the river.

On Saturday and Tuesday last he tested the flow by means of a weir, the same device used in the measurement of the Komoka springs, and all he found was

between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 gallons per 24 hours flowing in the river. These measurements were taken just below the Cronyn springs, where the full force of the water from those springs would be felt.

"That is the actual measurement of water flowing at that point," was the statement of Mr. Moore in submitting the figures.

Chairman Darch, Commissioner Saunders, Engineer John M. Moore and others went out to the north branch and measured the flow of water today, to verify Mr.

Moore. The weir was found in splendid working order, and the flow was again tested.

It was found that the flow only amounted to 9,000,000 gallons, about one-third the quantity claimed by Mr. Maury in his greater London scheme.

"The flow was only 9,000,000 gallons," said Commissioner Saunders to The Advertiser this afternoon. "That is twice as much as I expected, but it is only about one-third the amount of water Mr. Maury based his calculations on. That is only about twice as much as there is at Springbank, and only about one-third more than is absolutely known to exist in Komoka and Springbank. These figures are none too reassuring to the friends of the filtration scheme, and certainly do not make the filtration scheme look like a greater London scheme. It is a known fact that the flow from the north branch is decreasing every year."

Simcoe Farm Laborer Heavily Punished for Brutal Crime.

Perhaps one of the severest sentences handed a prisoner in an Ontario county court was that rendered by Judge Elliott this morning when sentencing Thomas Cavender, the 23-year-old farm laborer of Simcoe, who was recently found guilty of criminally assaulting 8-year-old Erma Matthews.

Cavender, whose crime was a most brutal one, was sentenced to serve four years in the Kingston penitentiary, besides receiving twenty lashes upon his bare skin. Ten of the lashes will be administered when he first enters the prison and the remaining number upon his release.

Cavender's crime was committed one Sunday afternoon about two months ago, during the absence of the girl's parents.

In passing sentence upon the prisoner this morning, Judge Elliott remarked that such a crime in the Southern or Western States of America would have been followed by a lynching.

His honor stated that such crimes were becoming so numerous as to be positively alarming, and that small mercy would be shown similar offenders in the future. "When I first found you guilty," said the judge to Cavender, "I had intended inflicting a most severe penalty upon you. However, after considering your youth and the chances of your becoming a better man in the future, I have decided to inflict what I consider a light sentence for such a contemptible, brutal crime as was yours."

The prisoner's face blanched when sentence was pronounced. Public sympathy was all against Cavender, who, by the way, is a rather handsome-looking fellow. The prisoner will be taken to Kingston in a few days.

BURGLARS' BIG HAUL AT DELHI; CLEAN OUT A JEWELER'S STOCK

Delhi, Ont., Aug. 31.—This morning about 2 o'clock burglars forced an entrance into Hotson's jewelry store, and blew the safe open with nitroglycerine. They secured between two and three thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and watches, besides about a

hundred watches which were in for repairs. There were either two or three in the party, and they drove a rubber-tired buggy. The horse was not shot behind. One of the men was evidently large, as his footprints in the road measured twelve inches. He wore rubber heels on his shoes.

English Journalist Writes of London; Thinks the Forest City Is Beautiful

Mr. Joseph Cooke Gives His Impressions in the Sheffield Independent.

Mr. Joseph Cooke, of the Sheffield Independent, who recently visited London in company with the British journalists, who were touring Canada, in a column article in his paper gave his impressions of his visit to this city. Mr. Cooke says: "The mayor of London, Ont. (Mr. J. C. Judd), with most of the members of his municipal council, and the president of the board of trade (Ald. Stevely), were on the platform of London city station to welcome the visitors, and although we were an

hour and a half late owing to the breakdown of the engine, our London hosts were all smiles and welcome. We were conducted to the London Club, where a sumptuous six-course dinner awaited us, and about forty of the principal businessmen of the city sat down with us. These included Senator Coffey, editor and proprietor of the Catholic Record, Ald. Neil Cooper, chairman of the reception committee, Postmaster Cameron and Post office Inspector Dr. Campbell, who had both previous to their appointments occupied positions on the newspaper press, Ald. White, Mr. Miller, Mr. C. Doe, and others.

The Municipal Council. London is a fair example of the cities in Southern Ontario, although in

French Rout Moors In Three Hours' Battle

Casablanca, Thursday, Aug. 29.—During the fighting between the French and the Moors yesterday near the French camp, the Moors at first retreated, and it was believed that the engagement was over, when suddenly the enemy reappeared in great force in two directions. The Spanish and irregular Algerian cavalry found themselves almost surrounded, but formed a square and slowly fell back, until reinforced. In the meantime the warships showered shells among the hills sheltering the enemy.

The engagement lasted three hours, the line of the battle extended over three miles, and it is estimated that 12,000 Moors were engaged. The loss of the latter is not known, but it is believed to have been heavy, as French officers counted the bodies of twenty Moors in one roadway. The French loss was fifteen men killed or wounded.

The cruisers Gloire and Guydon today bombarded the beach beyond Casablanca, where a force of Moorish cavalry gathered, but was soon dispersed by the warships' fire.

No Trouble About the Water Vote

It was anticipated in some quarters that there would be some difficulty in submitting the Komoka scheme to the ratepayers. No. 1 committee was to have met last night, but as a quorum was not present, the matter was only discussed informally.

Ald. Beattie, chairman of the committee, a strong filtration man, wanted

that scheme put to the people first. It was figured out that there might be a deadlock, but such will hardly be the case.

"I do not see what can be done except send the Komoka scheme to the people," said Mayor Judd this morning. "All No. 1 committee can say is either yes or no. We can not suggest or recommend any other scheme. I don't think there will be any difficulty about the matter."

Ald. Stevely was of the same opinion. He declared that all the council could say would be yes or no, as to whether they would submit the scheme or not. "We cannot say what scheme shall be submitted," he said. "If the commission asks us to submit a scheme we will likely submit it."

A special meeting of No. 1 committee will be held Tuesday afternoon, when the question will be discussed.

MATUSHENKO HANGED

Leader of the Black Sea Mutiny Executed at Sebastopol.

Odessa, Aug. 30.—Matushenko, the Russian non-commissioned officer who led the mutiny on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, and commanded that vessel on its sensational cruise about the Black Sea in 1905, was hanged yesterday at Sebastopol.

After abandoning the battleship at Kustendje, Russia, Matushenko went to New York, where he worked for two years in an iron foundry. Homesickness led him last July to return to this city, where he was arrested.

COLBORNE ST. BOY DISAPPEARS POLICE ASKED TO LOCATE HIM

Son of Mr. Ed. Reid Taken Away by a Woman in
Black—A Note Alleged To Be From the Mother.

Yesterday afternoon about quarter to one o'clock a pretty little 6-year-old Reggie Reid, who lived with his father, Mr. Edward Reid, at 776 Colborne street, was playing out in front of the house with some other children when he was seized by a woman in black, and borne rapidly away to some, at present, unknown locality.

At first sight the action looked like an open case of daylight kidnapping, and in a moment the neighborhood was in an uproar.

Neighbors ran wildly here and there while the lady with whom Mr. Reid and the child were boarding ran to a nearby phone and informed Mr. Reid, who is employed as a florist by Gam-mage & Sons, of the occurrence.

A search was at once instigated and one young lady shortly afterward discovered the woman and the child in the C. P. R. depot, a few blocks away from Colborne street. Before Mr. Reid

could be notified of the fact that the couple were in the depot, however, they had disappeared and it is now thought that the woman had merely taken the child in the washroom of the depot to wash his face, which at the time had shown signs of a recent dinner.

Received a Message. Perhaps an hour and a half after the occurrence, and while the searchers were still scouring the neighborhood, Mr. Reid was handed a message which read as follows:

"Dear Ed.—I have come all the way from Frisco to get my darling boy, and unless we can come to some satisfactory agreement as to the future, I will keep him, as I have a perfect right to do so. A personal in the local papers will receive prompt attention. YOUR DETERMINED WIFE."

For Spring Water and High Pressure; Mr. John White Answers His Critics

President of the Rolling Mills Company and Bolt Works Writes on Water Question.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I have read the reply of "Citizen" in the Free Press of Tuesday to my letter in your paper on Saturday last, and am not surprised, for, as a rule it is easy to astonish a man that jumps at conclusions and makes statements that he cannot substantiate.

First—My letter was written and published before the mail order vote was taken, with the honest purpose of giving voters the true facts of the case, every word of which was perfectly true. I was asked if I would allow my letter to be reproduced and gave my consent. This explains why my letter appeared in Saturday's Advertiser.

"Citizen" complains that I do not profess to know all about filtration, and should not have rushed into print. I may throw back the insinuation, and say truthfully that "Citizen" does not

know what he is talking about, and will prove it before I get through. The only difference between us is that I had the moral courage to acknowledge my ignorance, while he assumes a very superior air, and writes what he cannot prove.

Referring to the question what I should do if I were a citizen of Chatham, this is not a parallel case, but if it were I, as a citizen of Chatham, should have done exactly the same as I have as a citizen of London, providing that the conditions were the same, and that an abundance of spring water was as available there that would flow into the city by gravitation as is the case here.

"Citizen" accuses me falsely of trying to poison the minds of the citizens. This is exactly what I am trying to prevent, not only the poison of the minds but the poisoning of the bodies also.

"Citizen" states that 800,000 gallons is the limit of the Cronyn and White springs. I believe there is much more, but allowing that to pass there are other springs within easy reach, that

CHARGED WITH WILLFUL MURDER TORONTO WOMAN MUST STAND TRIAL OVER THE DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 30.—Two days ago Mrs. Turner was arrested in connection with the death of a young girl named Rose Winter. Mrs. Turner was charged with having performed a criminal operation. Tonight the coroner's jury brought in a verdict charging willful murder. The principal witness was an inmate of Mrs. Turner's home, who declared she witnessed the operation.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—An election in Ontario is forecasted by the announcement that Premier Whitney and several ministers will tour the Province this fall, their first appearance on the stump since taking office. The election will likely take place next June. Voters' lists are already being prepared.

ROUGHLY HANDLED
British Strikebreakers Half Killed L.
Antwerp Dock Laborers.

Antwerp, Aug. 31.—Disorders have broken out between the striking dock laborers and the men brought in to take their places. Yesterday a band of strikers set upon and half killed four British strikebreakers, and minor skirmishes between strikers and non-union men have been frequent.

SIX HUNDRED JOBLESS.
Marseilles, France, Aug. 31.—Six hundred Italian workmen, who have arrived here expecting to go to Colon, and obtain employment on the Panama Canal, will not proceed to the isthmus as their services are not needed, the canal authorities having discontinued hiring labor abroad, the 42,000 men now at work being sufficient for the present.

MANFIELD A GENIUS, SAY LONDON CRITICS

London, Aug. 31.—The death of Richard Mansfield is almost the sole topic in the theatrical world. Prominent actors and managers unite in paying tribute to his genius, which they declare has not been equaled since Booth and Irving were in the height of their careers.

All the papers follow the announcement of his death with long and appropriate sketches of his struggles and triumphs in both England and America. He is invariably described as "America's foremost actor," and for his skill as a producer and stage manager he is called the "Beethoven of America."

The sad termination of his brilliant stage life is deeply deplored.

CAPTAIN MURPHY WILL QUALIFY FOR A PLACE IN THE BISLEY TEAM

So Thinks Major Hays, Who Has
Just Returned From the
D. R. A. Shoot.

Major Hays has returned from Ottawa where he has been attending the D. R. A. shooting tournament at the Rockcliffe ranges. He reports having a splendid time. He does not think he made good for the Bisley team, but he saw some great shooting and experienced a great deal of pleasure watching the shoots.

"Capt. Murphy will probably make the Bisley team, as he is shooting ex-

ceptionally well. Neither Pte. Allen nor myself will be on the team. I never saw such keen shooting. There are thirty Britishers and eighteen Australians besides Newfoundlanders and others shooting and the competition is exceedingly warm. So many ineligible got into the contest that the Bisley places had to be increased from 75 to 100. I shot to form, but that was hardly good enough in such competition. Capt. Murphy is well up to the top of Bisley candidates."

Formerly a score of 88 allowed a man to get in on the Bisley competition, but this year the scores have been so good that the standard was raised 4 points, or to 92.

To Increase Spring Water Supply And Fire-Fighting Facilities

Water Commissioners Decide to Submit Two Bylaws to the People at Once.

The water commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and decided to ask No. 1 committee to recommend the council to submit the Komoka scheme to the electors immediately. The question will be submitted, if the council is agreeable, in two parts, or rather bylaws.

The first calls for an expenditure of \$393,500 for the purpose of increasing the domestic supply.

The second scheme calls for an expenditure of \$182,500, and is for fire-fighting purposes largely.

It calls for a storage reservoir with

a capacity of 20,000,000 gallons, with a hydraulic power attached. The cost of the two schemes is divided as follows:

The Domestic Supply.

First scheme, for extending water supply, to cost \$393,500, made up as follows:
Land \$ 15,000
Collecting conduits 20,000
Pumping basin 1,000
Additional mains 45,000
Pumping station, 3,000,000 gallons capacity 47,500
18-inch main to Springbank 150,000
24-inch main to city 115,000
Total \$393,500

To Increase Pressure.

The second bylaw, to provide the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Hamilton Road Car Jumped Tracks; Children Narrowly Escape Death

Special Trolley Takes a Header for the Gutter and Crashes Into the Curb.

A Hamilton road street car took a will journey last evening about 6 o'clock, and only rare good fortune prevented a bad accident. An extra, in charge of Motorman G. Doidge and Conductor J. Reid, was going east on Horton street, between Clarence and Wellington street, when it jumped the track.

It ran along parallel to the tracks for nearly fifty feet, and then jumped both tracks and crashed into the sidewalk on the south side.

The car was crowded and the passengers were tossed all over the car. Several were standing on the steps, and many of them were thrown off the car on to the street. They were badly shaken up, but no serious accidents resulted.

Two little tots were playing on the sidewalk, and they had a very narrow escape. The little girl is probably three years old, and the boy a

year older. They did not notice their peril, and passersby called to them, but they paid no attention to the calls. The car stopped just a bare few inches from them. The children live at 263 Clarence street.

The motorman received a bad shaking up. He either jumped or was thrown through the side window of the vestibule when the car jumped the track. His injuries are not serious.

Mr. Wm. Foley was on the back step, and was thrown violently forward, when the car jumped. He was also badly shaken up, but not injured. The other passengers on the rear platform were thrown about in all directions.

It is claimed by residents of the street that motormen invariably run very fast along this strip of track, and they have been surprised that accidents are not more frequent. The cars sway and jump badly when going at any reasonable speed in this section.

ACROSS THE PYRENEES.

San Sebastian, Spain, Aug. 31.—King Alfonso has signed a decree authorizing the construction of a railroad across the Pyrenees into France.

Bridge Wreck Probe On; Govt. Experts Now on Scene

Sixteen Bodies Recovered and Total Missing Is Sixty-One and Fifteen Injured.

SIXTEEN BODIES RECOVERED.

SIXTY-ONE MISSING.

SIXTEEN INJURED.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Quebec, Aug. 31.—Although many willing hands were unceasingly engaged all night and this morning in the work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunate victims from the ruins of the Quebec bridge, the intricacies of the sunken steelwork render the task exceedingly difficult, and at high tide perilous. At 6 o'clock this morning some bodies were taken out of the debris. Fourteen were brought to the city morgue last evening while two still remain at the bridge.

Coroner Jolicoeur will empanel a jury at 11 o'clock this morning at the morgue after which the twelve men will visit the scene of the calamity and then be discharged until Tuesday morning next when the inquest will begin. The coroner intends making a minute and rigid inquest and shall adduce all possible evidence regarding the disaster, with Mr. Holgate as expert engineer, arrived in Quebec this morning, and their first duty was to visit the scene.

Hon. S. N. Parent, president of the Quebec Bridge Company, also arrived

from Ottawa this morning, and in company with Mr. E. A. Howare, the company's engineer, also proceeded to the scene. When Mr. Parent was asked if he had anything to state, he said that he preferred to wait until he viewed the ruins before passing an opinion.

One of the directors of the Quebec Bridge Company said this morning that a meeting would be held very likely on Monday, and that in his opinion they would urge the immediate continuance of the work. Asked if he thought the proposed span of the bridge would be shortened in consequence of the disaster, he replied: "We had the best engineering advice in the world before we undertook the work, and the span of 1,800 feet is not by any means too great. The bridge will be rebuilt and it will be along exactly the same architectural lines as the one that collapsed."

It is expected that Messrs. Butler and Schreiber will hold the first meeting of the commission this afternoon. J. Stirling Deans, chief engineer for the Phoenix Bridge Company, and Z. Clapka, also of the Phoenix Company, arrived here this morning to look after the company's interests. They refused to give out any statement for the public.

There are thousands of people lining both shores of the St. Lawrence for fully a mile on either side of the scene while many small craft dot the river in close proximity to where the searchers continue their sad work.

(Continued on page nine.)



CAPTAIN MURPHY.

BOND BLOCKS A SETTLEMENT

His Opposition Prevents an Understanding as to the Modus Vivendi.

Washington, Aug. 31.—State department advices from London, where Ambassador Reid is conducting negotiations directly with the British foreign office, the negotiations looking to the adjustment of the Newfoundland fisheries question, indicate that the main obstacle to a complete agreement lies in the opposition of Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland premier, to the renewal of that paragraph of the modus vivendi of last season, which legalizes the enlistment of Newfoundland fishermen as members of the crews of American fishing vessels. It is assumed that the premier's objection is based not so much upon the actual employment of these shore fishermen at lucrative wages on American fishing vessels, a matter of pecuniary loss to the colony but rather from an unwillingness to admit in a modus vivendi that a colonial law, such as prohibits their employment in this manner may not invalidate the treaty provision to the contrary.

A number of alternative proposals have been advanced from the Newfoundland side, but, meanwhile, failing an agreement on a modus vivendi in a new form, it is the understanding that a truce will prevail by the terms of which American fishermen will continue to ply their vocation on the coast of Newfoundland, according to the terms of the agreement of last year.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS AT LONDON ASYLUM

Dr. McCallum Says Institution Is an
Excellent Place to Try Them.

"It is possible that a psychiatric clinic may be established in London," said Dr. McCallum of the London Insane Asylum, this morning to The Advertiser. "These clinics are largely experimental as yet, the only one in existence being that at Munich where students from all over the world meet. The main point is securing of places where those afflicted may be temporarily confined for treatment. We are well situated for such a move as our infirmary is an excellent place for such work as I suggested to Hon. Mr. Hanna."

CRASH ON THE LACKAWANNA.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Aug. 31.—A wreck that resulted in the death of one man and blocked all traffic on the main line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from 7:30 o'clock last night until 10 o'clock this morning, occurred near here. A milk train and a fast freight met head-on, on the mountainside, just north of Stroudsburg. A number of cars went over the mountainside, both locomotives were smashed, and Jos. Smith, of Scranton, a brakeman, was caught in the wreck and killed.

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

SUNSHINE PARK—GRADING IS NOW COMPLETED. A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. IF YOU WANT A NICE LOT YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN PURCHASE ONE OF THESE. PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED SOON. \$5 DOWN WILL PURCHASE A LOT. REMEMBER THESE ARE THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN ANY SURVEY. NO LOTS WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. SEE RED POSTERS ON BILLBOARDS.

SUBURBAN PLACE—THE NEW SUBURBAN TRAM LINE HAS BEEN FINISHED AND TWO NEW HOUSES HAVE BEEN STARTED. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS LEFT WHICH YOU CAN BUY BY PAYING \$5 DOWN AND \$1 A WEEK. DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. \$5 DOWN AND BALANCE \$1 PER WEEK. GOOD SCHOOL, CHURCH, SIDEWALKS, SEWERS, PLEASANT SPRING WATER. BUY A LOT WHERE YOU CAN USE IT. CALL D. B. BEE.

WOODSIDE, SOUTH LONDON—FACING ON LANGRISH AND WREAY STREETS. ALL LOTS 60x125 FEET. WILL SELL LOTS FROM \$100 UPWARDS, ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE FOR DETAILS AND GET PRICES.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery and summer kitchen, modern conveniences, three mantles and grates; lot 35x150 feet. A bargain. \$3,400.

RICHMOND STREET—Red brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, washroom, stone foundation, good cellar, sink and water in house; lot 42x250 feet; barn. Price, \$1,750.

WELBY STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, sink and water in house; lot 35x170 feet. Price, \$1,150.

WILLIAM STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, library, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, large pantry, modern conveniences, porch; lot 80x100 feet. Call for particulars.

EUCALYPTUS—Frame story and half, cement foundation, good cellar, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; barn; lot 40x175 feet. Price, \$1,950.

INKERMAN STREET—Story and half brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, water and sink in house.

LOT ON INKERMAN STREET—Lot excavated, water main in. Price, \$250.

SPLENDID HOUSE—CENTRAL—Semi-detached two-story red pressed brick, stone-faced brick foundation, cellar under all of house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda, cement walks, all modern; lot 60x200 feet. Call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, etc.; lot 60x105 feet. Call for particulars. Will sell cheap for quick sale.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, veranda, modern conveniences. Lot 50x100 feet. Price, \$3,300.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, barn. Lot 126x82x15 feet. Price, \$4,100.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and summer kitchen; lot 35x155 feet. Price, \$1,450.

PERGUSON AVENUE—Semi-detached lots at \$10 per foot. Call and get particulars.

RIDOUT STREET (near Grand Avenue)—Some of the best lots in South London. Only \$20 per foot.

QUEBEC STREET—Semi-detached lot \$3 per foot.

ELIAS STREET—Cheap lots at \$3 to \$5 per foot. A splendid bargain.

ELIZABETH STREET—Two-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Would make a splendid boarding-house. Rents for \$14. Only \$1,500.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and summer kitchen; lot 35x155 feet. Price, \$1,450.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 35x150 feet. Price, \$1,400.

DUNDAS STREET, in business locality—A large brick two-story building, splendid place to build three stores; lot 60x165 feet. Call and get particulars.

OAK STREET—A large frame, two stories, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar; a splendid property for a boarding-house; lot 26x220 feet. Will sell cheap.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, gas for cooking; lot 26x110 feet. Only \$1,100.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame story and half, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed; lot 30x110 feet. \$1,600.

JOLIBONE STREET NORTH—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, sink and water in house, sewer connections; lot 35x155 feet. Price, \$1,200.

ASKIN STREET—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, woodshed; lot 45x160 feet. Only \$1,820.

BARBER SHOP, doing first-class business; owner going west. Will sell cheap.

PICCADILLY STREET—Two-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar under all of house, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 30x120 feet. Price, \$3,500.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Story and half brick, 3 bedrooms upstairs and one down, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom with bath, piped for gas; lot 40x112 feet. Price, \$2,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot, 35x125 feet. Only \$150.

KENNETH AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences. Only \$1,500.

PICCADILLY STREET—A nice vacant lot, 27x65 feet.

GROCERY STORE, in a first-class business locality, doing a good business, selling on account of poor health. Call and get particulars.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 42x145 feet. \$1,400.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame story and half, parlor, hall, dining-room, sitting-room, pantry, room for bath, 4 bedrooms; lot 50x225 feet. \$2,100.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I HAVE SOLD OVER 50 PER CENT MORE PROPERTY THAN I DID UP TO THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR. AND MY BUSINESS LAST YEAR WAS A VERY LARGE ONE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE THAT YOU WISH TO SELL, I CAN HELP YOU. I WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY ME. THROUGH MY OFFICE. I WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—Story and half brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences, barn; lot 55x165 feet. Call for particulars.

CLARENCE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, porch, good cellar (modern), pantry, room for bath, stairs; lot 25x115 feet. Price, \$2,700.

ELIAS STREET—New two-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, hall, sitting-room, den, dining-room and kitchen, modern hot water heated, pantry, large veranda, double cellar; lot 27x220 feet. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen and woodshed, good cellar, city and soft water, cement walks. Call and get particulars.

BATHURST STREET—Two-story brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, electric light and fixtures; lot 35x120 feet. Price, \$2,500.

ANDERSON & CO.

Room 2 of Toronto Chambers, LONDON, ONT.

Phone 2322.

\$900—Charlotte street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms; lot 46x150.

\$1,000—Elias street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms; lot 35x150.

\$1,000—Dufferin avenue; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms; lot 35x150.

\$1,100—Chestnut street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms; lot 35x150.

\$1,100—Stedwell street; two-story frame; lot 50x150.

\$1,100—Dufferin avenue; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,200—Teumseh avenue; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,250—Grafton street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,250—Lovett street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,300—William street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,300—West London; 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,400—York street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,400—Cartwright street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,450—Hamilton road; 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,450—Store, dwelling, East End; 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,450—Frame cottage, new, 3 bedrooms, large lot, Terms, \$100 cash, balance \$12 per month.

\$1,500—Duchess avenue; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,500—Simcoe street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,600—Colborne street; frame cottage, on easy terms.

\$1,600—Wilson avenue; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,650—Colborne street; brick cottage, on easy terms.

\$1,650—Elias street; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,650—Dufferin avenue; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,700—Colborne street; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,700—Princess avenue; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,700—Van street; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,800—Inkerman street; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,800—Grosvenor street; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,900—Central avenue; store and dwelling, on easy terms.

\$1,900—Dufferin avenue; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,900—York; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$2,000—Wellington; 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 35x150.

\$2,250—each—Princess avenue; four 1½-story brick houses; lot 35x150.

\$2,500—Talbot street; 1½-story frame, all modern.

\$2,500—Talbot street; double house, renting for \$19 per month.

\$2,500—St. James; two 1½-story brick houses, modern.

\$2,500—Byron avenue; brick cottage, modern, on easy terms.

\$2,500—Hamilton road; brick cottage, modern, half-acre lot.

\$2,500—Quebec street; 1½-story brick, modern, on easy terms.

\$2,500—Kinwood avenue; two-story, solidly modern; lot 48x240.

\$2,500—Waterloo street; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern.

\$2,500—King street; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern.

\$2,500—Ontario street; two-story brick, modern.

\$2,500—King street; two-story, brick, modern.

\$2,500—Oxford street; two-story brick, attic, hot water heating.

\$2,500—Richmond street; central; two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, modern; good rooming house.

\$2,500—George; 1½-story pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern.

\$2,500—Colborne street; two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, good barn; all modern; half-acre lot.

\$2,500—St. James street; two-story brick, modern.

\$2,500—St. James street; two-story brick, modern.

\$2,500—Wellington street; two-story brick, modern.

Vacant lots in all parts of city.

Our business having grown by leaps and bounds during the past year, we are unable to supply the demand for suitable houses between \$1,500 and \$2,500, and we would esteem it a favor if parties who have such houses to sell would list them with us. It is not a question we sell.

We have parties now wishing to buy such houses.

Real Estate for Sale

No. 5371—100 acres in the Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo, slightly rolling, two-story frame house, 100 acres; situated one mile to school and quarter-mile to church, one mile to post-office. Price, \$1,500.

No. 5373—149 acres in the Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 19 acres timber, soil clay loam, rolling; two-story brick house, outbuildings good; situated two miles to Palmerston station, two miles to Gowanston railroad station and post-office. Price, \$11,500.

No. 5375—140 acres in the Township of Grey, County of Grey; soil clay loam, rolling; 1½-story frame house, barn, driving house, pigpen; situated one-eighth of mile to school, three miles to Cranbrook P. O. Price, \$3,600.

No. 5377—75 acres in Township of Chatham, County of Kent; soil clay loam, level; a lot of fruit; 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms in house, a number of outbuildings; situated four miles to Wallaceburg railroad station and post-office. Price, \$4,500.

No. 5392—100 acres in the Township of Wallace, County of Perth; soil clay loam, rolling; 40 acres drained by tile, 3 acres of orchard, 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms in house, a number of outbuildings; situated four miles to Palmerston railroad station, two miles to post-office. Price, \$6,400.

No. 5343—100 acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex; 3 acres of orchard, 1½-story brick house, a number of outbuildings; situated five miles to Lucan, half-mile to Maple Grove P. O. Price, \$7,300.

No. 5241—50 acres in the Township of Moss, County of Middlesex; 30 acres timber, soil sand-loam, half-acre of orchard, 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms in house, frame stable and other outbuildings; situated two miles to Newmarket and railroad station, two miles to Wardsville P. O. Price, \$1,200.

House and lot on Talbot street; house in good repair, with modern conveniences; twenty minutes' walk from market. Price, \$2,000.

House and lot on William street; 1½-story brick-veneer; 7 rooms in house; large lot; bath and furnace in house; a lot of fruit, large henhouse; situated one block from street cars. Price, \$2,500.

Two houses and two lots on South street; one frame and the other brick, both in good repair. Price, \$1,800.

CALL AND GET OUR FULL LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited

75 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Telephone 696.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

PURCHASE A LOT WHERE YOU CAN get the best privileges, such as city water, sidewalks, sewerage, etc. Such property must increase in value. Inspect our lots in the Blount street survey, where we have already sold some. This is the best offering in South London. Call at once.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars, cement walks; lot 35x125 feet. Call at once.

WINDSOR AVENUE—Two-story brick residence, 5 bedrooms, modern improvements, large grounds. Price, \$3,600. Cheap property.

IF YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT, buy a store on Dundas street.

LOTS on Waterloo street north, at \$5 per foot. Lots on West avenue, at \$6.50 per foot.

MILL STREET—A splendid 2½-story frame, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, hot water heating, open plumbing, up-to-date; lot 60x120 feet. \$2,800.

LANGRISH STREET—A new frame cottage on brick foundation; 7 rooms; lot 12x165 feet. \$1,500.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 40x220 feet.

CHEAP LOTS—Corner of Chesley avenue and Dundas street.

WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame, on cement foundation, 8 rooms; lot 12x125 feet. A bargain.

BRIDGTON STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 50x150 feet. \$1,000.

ADELAIDE STREET—1½-story frame, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, cement walks; lot 35x125 feet. Price reasonable.

WE WANT MORE PROPERTIES FOR SALE—No expense until sold. Call on us at once.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, electric light and gas. Price, \$2,500.

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story frame, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good order. Price, \$1,800.

EIGHT ACRES on the Asylum road. \$11,000.

CLARENCE STREET—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation. \$1,450.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Large two-story brick house, modern. \$4,500.

GEORGE STREET—Two frame cottages, 5 rooms each, in good order. Price, \$850 each.

DREANEY AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms; lot 35x125 feet. Price, \$2,250.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, all modern improvements. Owner leaving the city. Call at once.

GROSVENOR STREET—1½-story brick-veneer house, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, sewer laid in; lot 42x135 feet. Price, \$1,500.

KING STREET—CENTRAL—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, modern improvements. Price, \$2,500.

COLBORNE STREET—A new modern 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens. Price, \$2,500.

GRANT STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, electric light and gas; good lot. \$3,000 for business or investment.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, \$1,800.

A BLACKSMITH STAND—One of the best in the city. Owner going west.

WELLINGTON AND SPADINA STREETS—Two semi-detached two-story frame houses, in good order; large lot; suitable for business or investment.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria Park—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 31x140 feet. Right of way. Price, \$7,000.

A GENERAL STORE, nine miles from London, doing a large paying business in groceries, drygoods, boots and shoes, stoves, linens, hardware, paints and oils, agricultural implements. A money maker. The owner retiring from business.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Chesapeake streets.

ASHLAND AVENUE—A new modern two-story brick, \$3,600.

P. WALSH, Real Estate Brokers

Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

Wm. Needham & Son

REAL ESTATE

If you have property of any kind you wish to sell, place it in our hands. Buyer will not be fairly dealt with.

No. 111—66 acres in the Township of London, near Hilderston; clay loam, good orchard, two-story frame house (good repair), barn, shed and implement shed. This farm is worth the price asked for it.

No. 172—150 acres in London Township; soil clay loam, two-story brick house (containing 10 rooms), frame barn, 30x60 ft. frame foundation, other outbuildings; seven miles to London.

No. 192—100 acres in Township of Lobo, 52 acres cleared, 8 acres of timber, maple trees across front of farm, 2 acres of orchard (apples, plums, pears and small fruits), well, windmill and cement tank. Selling well. Windmill and cement tank. Selling well.

No. 172—150 acres in London Township; soil clay loam, two-story brick house (containing 10 rooms), frame barn, 30x60 ft. frame foundation, other outbuildings; seven miles to London.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements Less Than Fifteen Words.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodging, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—At his late residence, 523 Dundas street, on Aug. 31, 1907, Amos Bradford, aged 67 years. Funeral notice later.

AMUSEMENTS LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
One Performance Only
THOMAS JEFFERSON

Rip Van Winkle
SPECIAL PRICES TO SUIT ALL. Monday, Sept. 2.

LOWER FLOOR.
75c, \$1, \$1.50.
BALCONY.
50c, 75c, \$1.
ALL. Monday, Sept. 2.

MATINEE AND EVENING.
The Merry Musical Mix-up.
"MY WIFE'S FAMILY."
Special popular prices, 15c to 50c, no higher. Plan opens today. Gets seats early.

BENNETT'S
GRAND REOPENING
Labor Day Matinee

EVERY ACT A FEATURE
HARRY AND MARGARET DALY.
VOKES
(LATE WARD & VOKES).
HAL STEPHENS & CO.
"A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE."
GUS BRUNO
DIALECT STORY TELLER.
CONLEY SISTERS
IN STORY SONGS.
THE KRATONS
PRESENTING "HOOPLAND."
SHUNGAPAVI
INDIAN WONDER WORKER.
TOLEDO AND PRICE
EUROPEAN GYMNASTS.
PRICES: Every evening, 15c to 50c; daily matinee, 10c to 25c.

Springbank Theater
TONIGHT
"The Counterfeiters"
LAST NIGHT

Labor Day
SEPTEMBER 2

THE PADLOCK KING,
Bert Walton

In his original feature,
THE EXECUTION

Escapes from packing-case, strait-jacket, Hindu box, Chinese ring.
FIVE OTHER HEADLINES.
GREAT DAY'S SPORT.

Canadian National
EXHIBITION
1907 TORONTO 1907
AUG. 26 to SEPT. 9.

\$400,000 New Buildings \$400,000
Finest Grandstand in the World.
150,000 PREMIUMS—ATTRACTIONS \$45,000

The latest in Airships.
Processes of Manufacture.
Superb Art Loan Collection.
Grand Musical Festival.
Finest Live Stock on the Continent.
Extra Excellent Exhibits.
High-class Special Attractions.
Great Show of Dogs.
Remarkable Exhibit of Cats.
Most brilliant, most imposing, most realistic spectacle yet.

"THE SIEGE OF BADAJOZ."
Fabulous display of Fireworks and magnificent Military Tattoo and massed band concert nightly.
Reduced rates on all lines of travel.

WESTERN FAIR SEPT. 6 to 14
ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 5.

Reserved seats on grand stand will be for sale at Mills' Book Store, Richmond street, previous to exhibition. All information on application at general offices, Richmond street.

\$18.55 MONTREAL
London, Ont. to Montreal and return, \$18.55, including meals and berth. Steamship, also Dominion and Anchor lines, direct to Glasgow. W. Fulton, general steamship agent, 461 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London.

OCEAN TICKETS
At lowest rates via O. P. Line, Allan, Dominion, Canadian, American, Atlantic, transport, also Dominion and Anchor lines, direct to Glasgow. W. Fulton, general steamship agent, 461 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London.

AMUSEMENTS LECTURES, ETC.

Old Home
Excursion to Buffalo. Go with London's favorites, the Seventh, to Buffalo, \$3.75, going Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5; return till Sept. 6, via White Star Line and Detroit and Buffalo boats.

BASEBALL
LABOR DAY, TREMUELL PARK.
STARS and PERINIS 10:30 a.m.
McCLARYS and ROCKETS, 3:30 p.m.
General admission, 15c; grand stand, 10c.

A \$40 GOLD WATCH GIVEN AWAY FREE
at the Ideal Bowling and Billiard Parlors on the first Monday in each month. Graham & Martell, 195 King street. ywt

JUBILEE ROLLER RINK REOPENS FOR THE SEASON Monday evening, Sept. 2, Labor Day. Skating every afternoon and evening.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS AND SWIMMING POND.
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. wvt

\$4.30 CLEVELAND AND RETURN; \$4.80, Buffalo and return; \$5.55, Toledo and return, via boat, from London. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

TONY CORTESE'S ORCHESTRA WILL BE AT Lake Huron Park, Sarnia, for summer. Outside engagements accepted.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES. ball, banquets, etc. 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY REOPENS Monday, Sept. 2, Ladies, Mondays; gentlemen, Tuesdays; ladies and gentlemen, Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Private lessons a specialty. Orchestra furnished. Phone 1774. G. B. Dayton, principal.

MEETINGS.
Headquarters 7th Regiment, London, Aug. 31, 1907.

REGIMENTAL ORDER. BY Lieut.-Col. F. A. Reid, commanding: The regiment will parade in divine service order at the Armory on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10:15. Staff parade at 10 a.m. By order, W. A. McCrimmon, Captain, Adjutant 7th Regiment.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
COOK WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY MISS Harris, 481 Ridout street. 33c

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A CATHOLIC woman, middle-aged, to manage and keep house for widower. Apply Box 14, Advertiser.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO ASSIST IN office. Mrs. Piper & Piper, 332 Dundas street.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK AS HELPER on coats; with or without experience. Apply 419 Oxford. Phone 2149. 33c

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY T. L. ENSIGN, Sainsbury & Co., clothing manufacturers, 101 King street. 33c

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, AGED 30 TO 35; no objection to young one. Apply J. Lynch, Pegler street, off Hamilton road, after 6 p.m. 33c-tyx

A HOUSEMAID WANTED. APPLY Mrs. John Beattie, Wortley road South London.

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN, TO HELP with the work in small house; three in family. Apply Mrs. A. B. Seatchers, 550 Princess avenue. 33c

TWO EXPERIENCED SKIRTMAKERS. Apply Miss Hargreaves, at J. H. Chapman & Co.'s. 33c

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS AND GIRLS to learn. Apply Fraser Hat Company, 96 Carling street. 33c

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR RECEIVING office. Apply to R. Parker & Co., dyers and finishers, 400 Richmond street, London. 33c

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED HOUSEKEEPER for widower; to family; retired farmer; easy work. Box 29, Ferguson P. O., Ont. 33c

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. To take home a gentleman's washing. Apply 565 Talbot street. 33c

WANTED—APPRENTICES AND COAT-MAKERS. Apply Miss Wylie, King's Mills. 33c

FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED WOMAN for carpet sewing; steady employment. Apply Kingsmill's. 33c

GIRLS WANTED FOR MANGLING DEPARTMENT. Apply Forest City Laundry. 33c

GIRLS WANTED FOR BOX TRIMMING. Apply Adam Beck. 33c

UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED AT ONCE. Apply B. Harrison, Hotel Harrison. 33c

GIRLS WANTED FOR OLIVE PACKING. Apply Canada Spice and Grocery Company, King street. 33c

MACHINE OPERATORS—EXPERIENCE AT our business not necessary. Apply English Woolen Mills Company, 380 Clarence street. 33c

MAID WANTED—TWO IN FAMILY. CALL in evening, 586 Waterloo. 33c

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-KEEPING; no children; good wages. 291 Park avenue. 33c

WANTED AT ONCE—A GOOD GENERAL servant; good wages. Mrs. O'Neill, 427 Dundas street. 33c

WANTED—AT ONCE—DINING-ROOM girls, also kitchen women. Apply Teumeh house. 33c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Small family. Apply Mrs. Melville Lucas, 289 King street. 33c

WANTED—GIRLS FOR CAMEL WRAP- PING, chocolate dipping and candy packing department. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 251c

MACHINE OPERATORS. CANADIAN LADY Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. 33c

DINING-ROOM GIRL, KITCHEN GIRL and laundress. Apply to the Housekeeper, Victoria Hospital. 111c

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY D. S. PERRIN & Co. 33c

GIRLS WANTED FOR BOX SHOP and wrapping gum; steady employment the year around. Apply C. E. Somerville, 618 Dundas street. 21c

TEACHERS WANTED.
TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 10. Duties to commence Oct. 1, 1907. State salary and certificate. Apply John Skakel, secretary-treasurer, Selton, Ont. 29c-tyt

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—PAIR MAGPIE PIGEONS, BLACK body, white wings, blue bands on legs. Anyone receiving same return to 14 Alfred street. Reward. 33c

MALE HELP WANTED.

MAN WANTED FOR MAKING CEMENT blocks. Apply 135 Langarth street. 33c

WANTED—A MAN WITH WAGON TO RE- MOVE garbage once a week. Apply at this office. 33c

AMBITIOUS YOUTH, WILLING TO bookkeeping, wanted as ledgerkeeper in wholesale office; good chance for right party to improve and advance; must be accurate and a good penman; state wages expected. Box 17, Advertiser. 33c

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS PAPER- HANGERS and painters, who thoroughly understand the business. Apply at once. A. Scream & Co., 136-138 Dundas street. 33c

BRIGHT YOUTH TO LEARN THE CUT- TING; good chance to learn trade. Apply English Woolen Mills Company, 380 Clarence street. 33c

WANTED AT ONCE—SMART OFFICE BOY. Apply Room 4, Albion office. 33c

GENERAL BLACKSMITH WANTED IMMEDIATELY; steady job for right man; highest wages. H. H. Scott, 602 Peel Mall. 33c-tyt

SMART ACTIVE TEAMSTER, TO BUY and gather tallow; able to figure weights, etc.; good pay. Apply to Mr. Spettigue, at Tallow Works, or 259 Hill street. The London Soap Company. 33c

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY MERE- DITH, Fisher & McDonald. 33c

THREE SMART BOYS TO LEARN THE drygoods business. Apply Kingsmill's. 33c

PORTER WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY B. Harrison, Hotel Harrison. 33c

WANTED—I HAVE A NEWLY-PATENTED device, having big sale through agents; traveler needed to make appointments; no canvassing; will pay salary and expenses weekly. F. J. Waterson, Box 7, Brantford, Ont. 781c-ty

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELE- GRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good positions immediately upon graduation. 771c-4

WANTED—GOOD TEAMSTER. APPLY Heaman & Son, coal yard, Burwell street. 33c

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BAR- BER trade; good wages after two months teaching. Write Toronto Barber College, 8-10 Adelaide west, Toronto. 33c

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER WANTED. Com- pany. Southern Printing and Litho. Com- pany. 29c

MESSENGERS WANTED—APPLY C. P. B. Telegraph. 271c

BOY WANTED—ACTIVE AND WILLING—To work in bread factory. Steady employment. Apply Johnston Bros. 251c

BOY WANTED TO LEARN THE TRADE. Advertiser composing room. 251c

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks. Catalogue free. Make in- vestment. Catalogue free. Make in- vestment. Catalogue free. Make in- vestment. 29c

SITUATIONS WANTED.
WANTED BY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER—Situation, the mother, housekeeper or cook, daughter as house or chamber maid; any part town or country; state wages. Address H. 11, Stronach road, Southchurch road, Southend-on-Sea, England. 33c

POSITION WANTED BY AN EXPERI- ENCED lady bookkeeper and stenographer; capable of taking charge; dis- creet and reliable. Address Miss Brown, Box 27, Advertiser. 33c

WANTED—CASH REGISTER, ANY DE- Scription. Apply Box 19, this office. 33c

WANTED BY OCTOBER—THREE OR four unskilled men, heated, for light housekeeping. Box 18, this office. 33c

WANTED TO RENT—FARM, FROM 50 to 100 acres, near city; possession fall or spring. Address Box 62, Advertiser. 33c

WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—One large or two small rooms, un- furnished, on ground floor; modern con- veniences; South London preferred. Apply Box 16, Advertiser. 33c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIVE TO FIF- TEEN acres of land, with good buildings, near city or good town; state lowest cash price. Lock Box 12, Alvinston, Ont. 33c

WANTED BY OCT. 1—THREE FURNISH- ED rooms, for young couple. Apply Box 12, Advertiser. 33c

WANTED—FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house of eight or ten rooms. Apply Box 18, Advertiser. 33c

WANTED BY OCTOBER—HOUSE IN GEN- TRL part of city. Address Box 107, this office. 33c

PERSONAL.
PROFS. CARL & BOLIN, TRUTHFUL, reliable, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 496 North Clark street, Chicago. 33c

HOROSCOPE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD from the cradle to grave. Love, mar- riage, business made clear. What I tell comes true. Send birth date and 10c. J. Verne, Box 156, Westmount P. O., Montreal, Que. 33c

YOUNG WIDOW OF MEANS, WITH PAY- ING business, fine appearance, would like to meet gentleman considering matrimony. M. Glinn, 171 East 22nd street, Chicago. 33c

PROFESSIONAL MAN OF GOOD REPU- TATION, with much money and no other resources, wishes genuine, home-loving wife. W. Hill, 2208 Wabash avenue, Chicago. 33c

RETIRED BUSINESS MAN, WEALTHY but lonesome, wishes to correspond; view matrimony; no objection to poor woman. Box 94, Elgin, Ill. 33c

MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, GOOD-LOOKING, wealthy, tired of single life, would cor- respond with gentleman; object, matrimony. Box 104, Elgin, Ill. 33c

FREE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD BY AMER- ICA'S eminent astrologer, clairvoyant. To introduce my work—the best of all—please try me and see. 81 John 15, Chicago, Ill. Send birth date and 10c. J. Verne, Box 156, Westmount P. O., Montreal, Que. 33c

PRETTY ORPHAN GIRL, 22 YEARS OF age, worth \$20,000, desires to correspond with gentleman with view to matrimony. Address Lock Box 4, East Boston, Mass. 33c

KNOW THY FUTURE—GET A PERFECT picture of past and present and abso- lutely correct forecast for the year; be- nefited by what the stars can tell you. Send birth date and year, with 5c silver, to Verne Melva, Syracuse, Indiana. 33c

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Barram, 99 Dundas street. 33c

SURVEYORS.
F. W. FARNCOMB—CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers, Richmond street. 33c-tyt

MISCELLANEOUS.
PHONE 237—FOREST CITY DRAY COM- PANY, 188 York street. Prompt work guaranteed. 33c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

THE VERY LATEST—MAT GREEN JARDINIERS AND VASES.
Call and see them. We have a complete line of Jardiniere, Fern Pots, Vases and Flower Pots. MORGAN'S Pet Shop and Garden Supply House, 113 Dun- das street. ywt

PRIVATE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE, nearly new; also English baby buggy. 742 York street. 33c

FOR SALE—GENERAL PURPOSE HORSE; weight, about 1,200 pounds. Apply J. McLean, Smith street. 33c

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SQUARE TIM- BERS, suitable for barn; also black and joints. Apply 41 Riverview avenue. 33c

EIGHT SOWS (TO PIG SOON), TWO work horses, one new milch cow, three springers. James Anderson, lot 2, con- 5, London Township. 33c

DROP-HEAD SEWING MACHINE, NEARLY new; full set of attachments. Only \$18. 247 Dundas street. 33c

\$150 WILL BUY SIX-HORSEPOWER GASO- LINE engine, in good running order. D. McKenzie, 298 Richmond street. 33c

HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE AT Wilson's big store, 375 Clarence street. Furniture, stoves, carpets, etc. Cash or credit. Phone 2658.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK BUYS \$75 worth household goods, furniture, linen, etc. in good house. Express clothing. Goldberg, 251 Wellington. 33c

THE COMPRESSED AIR CARPET CLEAN- ING works, in full operation on W. Thomas, 830 York street. Phone 1764.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS MADE INTO suits tailored suits, guaranteed to fit. \$4.50. Bring six yards cloth. Completed in one week. Where we furnish cloth price is 95c, payable when suit is finished. Western Fair visitors can leave their order by mail. Bring your own materials or select from ours. Southcott Suit Company—Over Knox's, entrance 14 Market Lane. 27c-4

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—MI LINDA cigars, clear Havana, Spanish made. Scott & Son Company, London. Three for 25c and up. 211c

FOR SALE—SAFE OF THE LATE FIRM of Long & Co.; to be seen on the Crystal Hall premises. R. Gifford, Greene, Swift building, Carling street, London. 33c

CLEARING SALE OF BREEDERS—HENS, S. C. White and Brown, Leghorns, White and Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, also Barred Rock cock. Joseph Rooke & Co., 117 Wellington road, London. 33c

SECOND-HAND DUNLOP COVERS, 50 cents each; tubes, 25 cents. Bargains in second-hand bicycles. J. H. Cunningham, East London. 33c

MACLEOD'S CREAMERY BUTTER—TRADE furnished by B. Leam, Market building, or Flavell's, corner York and Ridout. 161c

MOST ECONOMICAL GAS AND GASOLINE Machine Company, Limited. 33c

SOUTHCOOT & KITTLE—HARD, SOFT iron and wood dealers. Phone 599. Cor- ner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt de- livery. ywt

ACCOUNT BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, RULED FORMS Specially made to order to suit YOUR business. Time and labor saved. THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO'Y. 91 DUNDAS STREET.

RAMBLER RUNABOUT AND OLDSMO- BILE, light touring car, for sale. Hor- ton's, Richmond street. 33c

FOR SALE—\$80 WILL PURCHASE GOOD work mare, suitable for farm or team- ing. Call at 262 Ottawa avenue. 91c

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE LOAN shares. John Wright, stockbroker, Lon- don, Ont. Phone 693.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 713 octaves, thoroughly renovated and guar- anteed to give satisfaction. \$100.00. 33c per month. Cabinet organs from \$10 upwards, payable \$1 and \$2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence. 33c

CARRIAGE WORK, RUBBER AND STEEL tire work. Painting, trimming our specialty. Smith's, Maple street. 33c

PIANO PLAYER—AN "ANGELUS" WITH over 50 music—valuable. John Mitchell, value \$250. Apply Box 62, Advertiser. 33c

CLEARING SALE—WALL PAPERS AT 1c each, corner Dundas and William streets. 33c

THREE-HORSEPOWER MOTOR CYCLE IN perfect running order; a bargain. Wm Gurd & Co. ywt

GOOD HALF JERSEY COW, GIVING MILK for sale; or will exchange for driving mare. Apply J. L. Williams, Box 58, Dorchester, Ont. 33c-tyt

Let us figure with you on your bill of Lumber, Doors, Frames, Sash and House Trim.

It won't cost you anything and you may save GEORGE H. BELTON, agent for Paroid Roofing, Rectory street, north of G. T. R.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash shown. 82 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS OR ANY PERSON may have lake sand free; suitable for filling low building lots. Hobbs Manu- facturing Company, Ridout and G. T. R. 641c

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 551c

STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS at P. Keene's Furniture Store, 141 King street. 33c

FIFTEEN DOLLARS WILL BUY GENUINE rubber-trimmed buggy harness. J. Darch, 379 Talbot street. 33c

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. ONN. Fish Market. Phone 1296.

DANIEL'S NEW CENTURY MAGIC SALVE For sale at all drug stores, or 222 Clair- e street, London. 33c

SINGLE, THE WONDERFUL CURE FOR baldness and dandruff. James Gleason, 631 Dundas street. Phone 2233.

GREAT SALE OF WALLPAPER AND room moldings now on at Scarrows', 92 King street. 33c

INSURANCE.
"LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE" Assets exceed \$6,000,000. Fire, Life, Acci- dent, Marine, Insurance. Guarantee Bonds. Money to loan. ED. TOWE & CO., AGENTS, Masonic Temple Building, Phone 245.

E. J. MACROBERT insures all classes of property at reason- able rates. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. Money to loan on real estate on easy terms. Phone 449. Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

SUNDAY,

When people read everything, your Want Ad. should be in

THE ADVERTISER.

Send it in Now</

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are re-
quested to favor the management by
reporting any irregularities in deliv-
ery. Communicate with the Circula-
tion Department or phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

THE PROPOSED WATER BYLAWS.

The water commissioners, by their
action yesterday, recognize more dis-
tinctly than they seem to have done
hitherto, that the problem with which
they have to deal is a two-fold one.

Supplementing the water supply is
only one side of the question. The
other side, a scarcely less important
one, is that of fire protection.

The water commissioners propose
to separate the two for the considera-
tion of the ratepayers. The first by-
law will provide for the extension of
the water supply without regard to the
question of increased pressure for the
purposes of fire protection. This is
done by eliminating from the original
Komoka scheme the 20,000,000 gallon
storage reservoir, the second dam and
other details which were designed to
increase the pressure for fire-fighting.

The commissioners would have been
better advised if they had decided in
favor of an independent high-pressure
system, using river water, as a sub-
stitute for the Komoka reservoir and
other fire-fighting features of the Ko-
moka scheme. If the independent
system were installed it would not be
necessary, under the Komoka scheme,
to lay a 24-inch main from Spring-
bank to the city limits. An 18-inch
main would suffice to carry the extra
water and a considerable saving would
be effected. Again, in the first bylaw
which the commissioners ask the coun-
cil to submit to the people the sum of
\$45,000 is set apart for additional mains
in the city. These mains are needed
in the business district for increased
water pressure and they are provided
for in the independent system outlined
by Engineer Chipman. The cost of the
Komoka scheme might be easily
brought down to \$300,000 if the inde-
pendent system, the expense of which
would be largely borne by property-
owners directly benefited, were incor-
porated with it. Perhaps if the
second bylaw to be submitted is de-
feated, the commissioners will see the
logic of this proposition as clearly as
they see that the people of London
wish to preserve spring water for
drinking purposes.

DISTRIBUTING IMMIGRANTS.

The proper distribution of immi-
grants is a matter that has been given
considerable attention by the depart-
ment at Ottawa, agents having been
appointed at seaports and in various
sections of the Dominion to look after
the new arrivals and give them assis-
tance and advice. At Washington, too,
the matter has not been overlooked,
and a new division of information has
been established in connection with
the immigration bureau, its duties be-
ing along similar lines. By this means
information is obtained in regard to
the need of labor, the wages paid, the
availability and cost of land, etc., in
different parts of the country, and an
endeavor is made to adjust supply to
demand by taking immigrants immedi-
ately after landing, and directing them
to points where they will be certain
of employment.

The result thus far has been most
gratifying in this country and is seen
in the superior class of immigrants
who come to London. The manager of
the London district of the Ontario
labor bureau declares that the men
who are directed to this city are a
splendid lot — strapping, vigorous fel-
lows, farm laborers and mechanics, all
of whom display an intense desire to
get to work as speedily as possible.
The result is that no difficulty is ex-
perienced in finding employment either
in the workshops of the city or on the
farms surrounding, for every applicant.
By this means a large number of em-
ployers of labor hereabouts have dur-
ing the past few months been able to
secure help that was much needed.

Of course very many of the fresh
arrivals have as their objective point
the great Canadian West, where the
competition for labor among railroads,
contractors and others is so brisk that
common labor is quoted at \$3 a day.
The West never saw such conditions
as prevail today among the grading
camps, for with mining, timber claims,
homestead opportunities and railroad
building the immigrant hardly knows
which of the offers to choose and his
play goes up steadily.

The more of these type of new citi-
zens we get the better; but while the
securing of a goodly share of the im-
migration is an important matter, it
is scarcely less important that conges-
tion in the eastern cities of the Do-
minion should be avoided, and in en-
deavoring to prevent conditions which
would surely cause misery amongst
new comers the Dominion Government
is deserving of commendation.

INSPECTION OF MEATS.

The objects aimed at by the new re-
gulations governing the inspection of
meats and canned foods, which go into
effect on Tuesday next, are purity,
cleanliness and wholesomeness, and
they are of the most stringent charac-
ter.

In order that the new rules may
be properly enforced, some forty Can-
adians have been taking a course of
training in the Chicago packing houses
and stockyards, so that when they as-
sume the duties of inspectors in var-
ious parts of the Dominion, they will
be equipped with the necessary knowl-
edge.

It is the intention to make the in-
spection as thorough as possible. Be-
fore being slaughtered, and in order
that the raw material for the packing
house may contain nothing that is dis-
eased, cattle, swine, sheep, goats or
poultry, as the case may be, will be
examined by an inspector, and where
an animal is found to be affected with
any one of a list of twenty specific
diseases, the inspector will promptly
order its destruction. Animals—or car-
casses in which the existence of dis-
ease is suspected—will be held until the
inspector is satisfied to the contrary,
and that official will have possession
of the keys of suspected and con-
demned pens in all packing houses. Nec-
essary accommodation on the prem-
ises must be provided for the inspector for
the proper prosecution of his duties.

A crown, with the words, "Canada—
Approved," will form the Government
stamp, which will mark all meats that
pass the inspection, so that no dis-
eased meats can be sent out of the
country. Steamship and railway com-
panies are prohibited from carrying for
export any of these meats that do not
bear the Government stamp. A certi-
ficate that the goods he is exporting
from Canada have been duly inspected
and stamped is required of the shipper.
Absolute cleanliness and perfect
sanitation in and around all packing
houses are also required by the regu-
lations, and persons affected with
tuberculosis or other communicable
diseases are debarred from working in
such places.

The inspectors are given extensive
powers, and they must see to it that
cattle are plainly marked. The regu-
lations also call for the re-inspection in
Canada of imported meats, and no car-
cass or portion thereof which has not
already passed inspection will be al-
lowed to enter the premises. The
stamp must appear on carcasses from
which sausages, canned meats and
portions intended for curing are taken.
The inspector will have supervision
over the preparation and packing of
such goods, and he must not allow the
use of any fixture, appliance or recep-
tacle in the production of food prod-
ucts unless it is clean and sanitary.

An important and most necessary
provision is the prohibition of the use
of deleterious substances, drugs, dyes
or preservatives in the preparation of
food products, the object being to pre-
vent the substitution of the "embalm-
ing" for the curing process.

The new regulations are certainly in
the public interest, as purity of food is
a most vital matter, and there seems
no reason why packers and others en-
gaged in the meat business should not
welcome them, seeing that their en-
forcement means the improving of the
reputation of Canadian food products
abroad, and will be the means of pre-
venting American packers from pass-
ing off their goods as Canadian in the
old country markets.

If Mr. Graham does as well in office
as in Opposition he will "do."

The London Times says that it will
be a unique incident of the Bishop of
London's tour of Canada when he
preaches from the pulpit of St. Paul's
Cathedral, of London, Ontario.

Nobody nowadays suggests that
Laurier is not master of his own ad-
ministration.

Engineer Moore is credited with re-
porting that the flow in the north
branch is 10,000,000 gallons daily at
this time. Engineer Maury reported
a daily minimum flow of 27,000,000 gal-
lons. The north branch is shrinking,
but it is shrinking as fast as that?
There must be a mistake somewhere.

MARK TWAIN'S HUMOR.

[New York Mail.]

The British nation adores Mark Twain
for his old things—particularly for
the "Jumping Frog," which is easy to un-
derstand; for "Huckleberry Finn," in which
the humor is enacted, and is not subtle;
for "The Prince and the Pauper," and "A
Yankee at the Court of King Arthur,"
which are pure literature. It also respects
him for the quality of mystery that his

humor bears. To tell the honest truth,
there is something of that feeling about
Twain even among his own countrymen,
who know him best. Generally we Ameri-
cans understand him, but not always.
There is invariably a feeling that some-
thing is getting away, and we set our wits
at work lively to prevent it from escaping.
Twain is always being suspected of some-
thing better than he really says. This
has helped his reputation immensely.

CONSIDERATE.

[Exchange.]

Miss Gladys—Are you fond of music,
doctor?
The Doctor—Yes, but don't let that inter-
fere with your singing.

THE RUB.

[Toronto Star.]

Noises out of joint, says an Ottawa dis-
patch, referring to the cabinet vacancies.
Are there's the rub. To make one man
happy a hundred must be disappointed.

HE WAS WISE.

[Independent.]

The Olegryman—You should seek work,
my friend. You know, Satan finds employ-
ment for idle hands.
The Olegryman—Kind sir. Many times
before I've been told to go to the devil,
but never in such diplomatic language.

THE ONE THING NEEDED.

[Kinross Review.]

Bah! This talk of financial depression
is the sick. The only thing we need is
are fair, prospects are bright. All we need
is a little more money.

EDINBURGH.

[Marie Bayne.]

A city wrapt in mantle of tradition.
Ancient beyond the mind of man to tell,
Grim, as with brooding long o'er deeds un-
lawful,
Gray as the secrets she has hoarded well.

A city set on high beyond all hiding.
Beautiful with the solemn light of ages
A volume to the traveler's search revealing
Rare gleams of history on every page.

For ever are the fringes of her garment
Washed by the silver waters of the
Forth;
For ever her to guard the lion couches,
Turning his kingly head towards the north.

For ever from the chilly eastern ocean
Creep up the silent mists and her enfold,
Veiling her like some Oriental beauty,
Shining unseen in amethyst and gold.

O City! so unkind in outward seeming,
So often somber, colorless and gray,
And yet so all beloved, so full of weeping,
Of strange, alluring charm for those
away.

Although our path lies distant from thy
border,
And far away thy castled splendor be,
Once to have felt the spell of thine en-
chantment
Is evermore to be in love with thee!

THE PINK OF POLITENESS.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Her (sighing)—Oh, I met such a lovely,
polite man today.
Him—Where was that?
Her—On the street. I must have been
carrying my umbrella carelessly, for he
bumped his eye into it. And I said, "Par-
don me," and he said, "Don't mention it—
I have another eye left."

THE WIARTON MOB.

[Hamilton Herald.]

If the law had been legitimately en-
forced in Warton, there would have been
no resort to mob law, and a human life
would not have been sacrificed. It will be
found in almost all cases that resorts to
mob law are directly due to the neglect
of the legally constituted officers of the
law to do their duty.

THE LOVER'S COMING.

[Jean Ingelow.]

I leaned out of window, I smelt the white
clover,
Dark, dark was the burden, I saw not
the gate,
Now, if there be footsteps, he comes, my
one lover,
Hush, hush, hush! O sweet night
ingale wait,
Till I listen and hear
If a step draweth near,
For my love he is late!

"The skies in the darkness stoop nearer
and nearer,
A cluster of stars hangs like fruit in
the tree,
The fall of the water comes sweeter, comes
clearer;
To what art thou listening, and what
dost thou see?
Let the stars-clusters glow,
Let the sweet waters flow,
And cross quickly to me.

"You night-moths that hover where honey
brims over
From eyemore blossoms, or settled or
sleep;
You glow-worms shine out and the path-
way discover
To him that comes darkling along the
rough steep,
Ah, my sailor, make haste!
For the time runs to waste,
And my love lieth deep—"

"Too deep for swift telling; and yet, my
one lover,
I've conned thee an answer, it waits thee
tonight."
By the eyemore passed he, and through
the white clover;
Then all the sweet speech I had fashion-
ed took flight,
But I'll love him more, more,
Than e'er wife loved before,
Be the days dark or bright.

MUSICAL POLICEMAN.

[Exchange.]

Jackie—Does your father know anything
about music?
Tommy (whose father is a policeman)—
Yes.
Jackie—Well, what does he know?
Tommy—He knows how many bars there
are in a beat, for I heard him tell mother.

A DIFFERENCE.

[Smart Set.]

"Remember, my son, that health is
wealth."
"But, father, you forget that I'm going
to be a doctor."

A WELL-LANDED DUKE.

[Auckland News.]

The Duke of Northumberland is the
largest landowner in England. His estates
stretch almost from sea to sea, and he
can ride a hundred miles and not once
leave his own domain. In appearance he
is tall and thin, with reddish hair and
fading whiskers. He is old-fashioned in
manner and shows many of the attributes
of a grand seigneur. And he has all the
pride of the Percys and keeps up to the
full their Olympian traditions. He was
once heard to say: "You will have to go a
long way back in our record to find a

Forer who was either idle or a spend-
thrift." In religion he is an Episcopalian,
like his father, and he has converted the
duchess to his own belief. Woodcock
abound on the Alwick estates, and, by
the duke's orders, his keepers put a nickel
ring on the leg of each bird that they can
capture. On these rings appear a square
mark, with a letter "N" and the date of
the year. Birds so adorned have been
found in Scotland and in Somersetshire.

ACQUSTOMED TO IT.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Yes," said Riviera, "I went to a five-
o'clock tea with my wife yesterday."
"Gracious!" exclaimed Oumley, "didn't
it nearly drive you crazy?"
"Oh, no; I didn't mind it. I own a boiler
shop, you know."

THIRTY-NINE.

[Smart Set.]

Rogers—I consulted a clairvoyant before
my marriage, and asked her if she saw
any breakers ahead.
Brown—What did she say?
"She said she saw twelve cooks and twenty-
seven waitresses."

UNSUITABLE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Feminine Customer—What beautiful
things you make of celluloid! Do you
think you could make a pipe out of it?
Shopman (aghast)—Why, madam, don't
you know—

Feminine Customer—Oh, I don't care
what it costs. I want to give it to my
husband for a birthday present.

DOUBTFUL.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"But," said Miss Gull, "her name, with
the date of her birth, is in their family
Bible, isn't it?"
"Yes," replied Miss Wess, "but the entry
is in her handwriting."

ILLOGICAL.

[The Saint (Mich.) News.]

Our plan of building a warship bigger
than England's Dreadnaught is just about
as logical as shouting "You're another!"
when a man calls you one of those things.

TIME TO BE CAREFUL.

[Smart Set.]

Gobang—I understand he is looking for
a wife.
Newlywed—Whose?

A DETERRENT.

[Mesquedortier Blatter.]

"I think the man who broke into Cohn-
heim's house must have known the
people."
"Never! That would have kept him
away."

MIDDLEMISS MATTERS

Opening of a New Church—Successful
Union School Picnic.

Middlemiss, Aug. 30. — A union pic-
nic of Middlemiss and Riverside
schools was held in Mr. Duncan Gra-
ham's grove last week. The day was
all that could be desired, and many
people gathered from far and near to
enjoy a good time and renew old ac-
quaintances. Besides the people of the
vicinity, who were well represented,
visitors were present from Detroit,
London, Montreal, St. Thomas, Shed-
den, Glencoe, Oakville, Mount Brydges,
Melbourne, Iona, Lawrence and other
places.

The first part of the afternoon was
spent in children's games, for which
prizes were awarded, and which were
joyed by young and old alike. One of
the most interesting features of the
afternoon was a baby show, when the
babies under one year were taken to
the platform by their mothers, and
viewed by six grave judges, who, af-
ter much consideration, awarded first
prize to little Marie McArthur, and
second to little Margaret Murray. The
chair was then taken by the Rev. T. R.
Shearer, of Melbourne, and an excel-
lent programme followed. Addresses
were given by Rev. A. Clarke, of Mel-
bourne; Rev. G. C. Lamont, of Iona;
Dr. McArthur, of Oakville, and Rev. E.
McGougann, of Montreal.

Miss B. Wyatt, of Mount Brydges,
and Mr. W. N. Sexsmith, of Deseronto,
sang several solos, which were very
much appreciated by the audience.
The Bell quilt was sold by auction,
and Mr. Stanley, the lucky purchaser,
was well pleased with his bargain. Af-
ter the programme a bountiful supper
was spread, and all partook of the
good things provided. Senior games
were then enjoyed until midnight, and
all went home feeling well satisfied
with their afternoon's pleasure.

The new Baptist Church of Middle-
miss is to be opened Sept. 8 and a lec-
ture is to be given in it the following
Monday evening.

Mrs. Darville and her daughter
Claire have returned home after a
month's holidays.

Mr. Charles Lucas and family are
now settled in their new home.

Miss Agnes Campbell is visiting
friends in Cleveland.

DOINGS IN STRATHROY

Farewell Presentations to Members of
a Popular Family.

Strathroy, Aug. 30.—At the Friday
meeting of the board of health, Mr. D.
Graham was elected chairman. Ow-
ing to the death of two of the members,
Messrs. James English and W. A. Arm-
strong, it was unanimously resolved to
send letters of sympathy to Mrs. Eng-
lish and Mrs. Armstrong, expressing
the high appreciation of their services
as members of the board.

Mrs. Dr. A. D. Stewart, of Fort Wil-
liam, is visiting her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. R. Pett, Glenwillow.

Mr. Chas. Connors, salesman for C.
C. Wright & Co., will be married in
London, Labor Day, to Miss M. De-
wan, of that city. They will take up
their residence in Mr. R. Brock's new
brick house on Metcalfe street on their
return from their wedding trip.

The Sarnia brass band has been en-
gaged by the Strathroy fair committee
to play for the fair here.

Quite a number of our townspeople are
holidaying in Toronto.

Mr. D. Gilles, of Reed City, Mich.,
(formerly in business here as member
of the firm of Scott & Gilles) passed
through the town on Wednesday for
Galt, to attend the funeral of his
sister.

Miss Elsie Jones of Delaware, is vis-
iting Strathroy friends.

Over twenty applications have been

This Store Will Be Closed Monday (Labor Day)

Holiday Needs

Here Are Sample Pairs of Im-
ported Fancy Hose at 1-4 Off

Sale of two thousand pairs of Ladies' Fancy Cotton Lisle Thread and
Mercerized Hose begins tonight at an actual saving of 25 per cent.

This sale is possible once a season only, and then it is at Chapman's. The
moment the importer is through with his sample line it is ours at a big discount.
This season the line is particularly broad in beautiful effects. The majority are
lace, fancy drop stitch and silk embroidered effects, in black, tan, white and all
colors. We mention only a few lines:

Ladies' Colored Gauze Lisle Fin- ish Hose, in dots, plaids and stripes, also black lace. Actual 35c values. Tonight 25c	Ladies' Plain Gray Cotton Hose, actual 35c value, at 25c	Ladies' White Lisle Hose, lace boots, actual 40c value, at . . . 30c	Black Silk Embroidered Cotton Hose, dot and small sprays, also black, lace boots, actual 50c value, tonight, per pair 35c	Ladies' Tan Lisle Finish Hose, lace and lace boots, in all shades of tan, actual 50c value, tonight 40c	Ladies' Quality Fine Lisle Thread Hose, lace, with silk em- broidering, in handsome plain ef- fects, \$1.00 value, at 75c
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SPECIALS IN HAND BAGS

You may want a Handbag for your holiday outfit.
Ladies' Black Walrus Grain . . . 10-inch Black Walrus Grain
Handbags, leather frame, gilt . . . Handbags, oxidized and gilt trim-
trimmings, worth \$1.00, for 75c . . . mings, very special tonight \$1.25

Open
Tonight

TONIGHT

7 to 10
o'clock

Boys' School Caps

Only ten cents for a new Fall Cap that is
actually worth 25c and higher. Auto shape with
peak, in tweeds, and blue and black. 10c
All sizes for boys. Choice tonight.

5-inch Plaid Ribbons for hat sashes, hair bows
and belts; regular 50c yard, for 35c

Wanted Gloves

At lowest prices tonight.

Ladies' Long Lisle Gloves, black
and white, at, per pair 50c

Ladies' Silk finished Lisle El-
bow Gloves; 2-clasp; white only,
at 75c

Ladies' Long Silk Gloves, in
white, black, pink, blue, red and
green, at, per pair \$1.00

Celebrated Potchontas Salads
and Fruit Dishes at each 8c

Ladies' White Lawn Waists, were \$1.50, now clearing at 75c; also \$1.00 Waists for 50c; pretty, attrac-
tive Waists that you should see tonight.

Collars, Belts

Front Counter Tonight.

Embroidered Wash Collars, three
styles; reduced from 35c and 50c
to 25c

Wash Belts, plain and figured
linen; wide buckle; special to-
night 50c

Fancy Silk Belts, were 50c; to-
night 25c

Fragrant Collaring, with ruching;
per length 10c

Black Silk Net Velling on sale
tonight, per yard 5c

5c Black Velling, yard 19c

Fill Your Corset Needs

Phonac, Exceldo and Military are three famous
lines of Crompton's Corsets, in short, medium and
long bust; two models have hose supporters; all
sizes; at, per pair \$1.00

Veribest Corset, popular D. & A. make; medium
high bust, long hip; hose supporters attached; all
sizes; per pair 50c

White Cambric Corset Covers, lace or embroi-
dery trimmed; 35c values, tonight 29c

Walking Skirts

\$4.50 and \$5.00 Values.

Ladies' Tweed Walking Skirts,
in light, mid and dark grays; sty-
lish skirt for fall wear; on sale
tonight at \$2.85

Boys' School Suits

School opens Tuesday. Are the
boys ready with a new suit? Bring
them in tonight and select a suit
from our bargain lines, \$1.95, \$2.25,
\$3.95 and \$4.95

CHAPMAN'S

BROWNLEE

385-387 TALBOT STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Pandora

CROP CONDITIONS
IN OLD ONTARIOWheat and Barley Have Done
Well—Oats, Beans and Hay
Suffered.

Toronto, Aug. 30. — The following bulletin concerning the condition of crops in the Province based upon returns from correspondents reporting under date of Aug. 19 has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The backward spring gave vegetation an unusually late start, the harvesting and general growth being about a fortnight later than usual. This condition of affairs also accounts for the comparatively late issue of the bulletin.

Rain was not frequent enough for the best conditions, and a number of correspondents state that the land has been drier during midsummer than for many years.

Wheat.

Fall wheat has turned out to be much better than anticipated. Considerable injury was done to it by winter-killing, and by the cold and trying weather of April and May, a larger acreage than usual had to be plowed up or drilled in with barley or oats; but the fields rallied remarkably well, and the yield per acre will be a good one. The weather during harvesting was ideal, and the crop was housed in splendid condition. The straw was rather short, but stood up well and was very clean. The grain is an excellent sample in most cases, and will be well up to weight. Cutting ranged from the 15th of July to the 10th of August, the bulk of the crop being about two weeks later than usual. Very little mention was made of insect pests. The most favorable reports regarding fall wheat came from the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and West Midland districts.

When correspondents reported most of the spring wheat was yet to be cut. The crop got a poor start in the spring owing to the very backward weather, but it picked up nicely and there will be a fair yield. The straw is clean and the kernel plump. The main injury to the crop came from drought and grasshoppers. Spring wheat appears to be steadily declining in favor with Ontario farmers.

Barley.

Correspondents described barley as the best cereal crop of the year. The cold, raw spring was against it at first, but it improved with the season, and notwithstanding the summer drought it will give a yield well over the average, and the grain will be exceptionally free from discoloration. Some barley yet remained to be cut, but the bulk of the crop was cut during most favorable weather. With the exception of attacks by grasshoppers in the northern districts and occasional complaints of wireworm, but little harm from insects was reported.

Oats.

This will be relatively the poorest grain crop of the season. It made a bad start in the spring, owing to the cold weather then prevailing, and did not stool well. In many sections of the Province farmers were much alarmed by observing that when the crop was heading, the leaves of the plant began to turn red or rusty in appearance, and that in some instances the lower part of the heads failed to fill out. Some correspondents attribute this blight to the drought and the heat; others, asserts that it was caused by the wireworm or an aphid; while others again hold that it was a touch of summer frost. However, the straw was not rusted, and warm rains later on helped the oat fields to recover to such a degree that a large measure of confidence was restored. The yield will be about three-fourths of that of recent years, but the grain will be light in weight in most cases, and hardly up to the mark in general quality. The straw will be short, but clean, and will make good fodder. Many farmers are cutting oats on the green side for two reasons: to escape the attacks of grasshoppers, and to supplement the poor yield of hay. Harvesting began about Aug. 5, but was not general until about the 12th, and some yet remains to be cut.

Rye.

Most of the rye grown in Ontario is used for cutting green for feed or for plowing under. Only a few farmers raise the crop for grain, and then it is usually sown on the poorest soil. The yield will be about an average.

Peas.

The revival of pea growing will be strengthened by the experience of the crop this year, for it has been remarkably free from the weevil or "bug," and notwithstanding the drought the yield will be large. The straw is of medium length, but it is clean and bright. The chief drawback to the crop has been its uneven ripening. Full pods and blossoms being frequently reported in the same fields. Harvesting will be late, pulling having only been begun as correspondents wrote.

Beans.

Frost on the night of July 3 did much damage to the bean crop, and a considerable amount of replanting had to be done. This, together with the lateness of the growing season, has made it difficult to estimate the

probable yield of the crop, as many of the vines were still in blossom when correspondents reported. Early beans a light yield, but late-planted a fair crop, is the present outlook, should favorable weather prevail.

Hay and Clover.

Two years in succession of winter-killing has proved too much for clover and the average yield of hay will be the poorest for many years. The cold spring, followed by hot and dry weather, was hard on meadows already severely tried by the winter, and a light cut is reported, taking the Province as a whole, although here and there good yields are reported. Timothy did better than clover, but the general result may be regarded as a relative failure of hay, as far as the yield is concerned. Indeed, a number of farmers scattered over the Province report only half a ton to the acre, and will have barely a sufficient supply for their live stock. The most cheering fact concerning hay is that the crop was cut, cured and got under excellent conditions, and is of superior quality. Cutting was not general until the middle of July, being about two weeks later than usual. The second growth of clover was making a poor start, owing to the drought. Several correspondents speak favorably of alfalfa as a hay crop.

Corn.

Much interest is taken in the corn crop this season on account of the shortage of hay. The acreage is larger than in the last year or two, but owing to the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of seeding, a great deal of replanting had to be done. This means that much of the crop is quite late in growth, and renders an opinion as to its final condition rather doubtful. It is safe to say, however, that should favorable growing weather continue, and corn escape early autumn frosts, there will be a good general yield. The drought was beginning to tell upon the crop as correspondents wrote; crows and wireworm were also complained of.

Flax.

Flax is not now grown to a large extent. It will average about 1 1/2 tons to the acre, and is regarded as a fair crop generally.

Tobacco.

Tobacco growing in this Province is confined chiefly to the county of Essex. The crop was got in unusually late, owing to the cold spring weather, and the plants are reported to be rather small and uneven. The summer, while warm, was rather dry for tobacco, although several correspondents claim that the quality of the leaf will be good.

Potatoes.

Owing to the late planting and midsummer drought this crop has not made as much growth as usual. The tubers are described as being rather small in size. Many correspondents, however, are of opinion that timely rains and favorable weather may yet bring the yield up to fair proportions. Bugs were plentiful, and as they were most in evidence during early harvest, they were much neglected. Blight has appeared in many sections, but practically no rot has been reported, which means much in the light of the fact that for the last two or three years it was more or less common at this time of the year.

Roots.

Opinions differ very much as to the prospects of roots, although correspondents were unanimous as to the lateness of their growth compared with the average season. Rain was much needed, as correspondents wrote. Many were doing much better than turnips, and the prospects of yield are from fair to good. Turnips are said to be very small, and have suffered from the fly and grasshoppers; but it is believed that a few good rains should bring the crop into good form. Sugarbeets have done well where grown. Practically nothing is said about carrots, which appear to be falling off as a field crop.

Fruit.

This has not been a fruit year, the yields of all sorts falling more or less short of an average. Apples, while good in odd sections, more especially in Northumberland County and vicinity, will give on the whole a comparatively light yield, several correspondents estimating it at a half-crop. This fruit, however, will be free from scab and worm than in more recent years. Peaches are in the same class as apples this season. Plums will be scarce, taking the Province over; the curculio has, as usual, stung and destroyed an immense quantity of this choice fruit. Peaches are the poorest of the orchard crops. There will be less years. Cherries were a fair crop, but black-knot is killing off the trees. Orchard fruits suffered considerably from drought, and were all inclined to be small in size; heavy winds also thinned out much of the fruit. Grapes will be the best fruit crop of the year should the season be favorable. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits were not so plentiful as usual.

Pastures and Live Stock.

Owing to the late spring, and the scarcity of fodder, all classes of live stock were turned out upon grass before there was much growth, and they kept the pastures pretty closely cropped. Grasshoppers and drought also helped to thin the fields. Live stock of all classes, while thinning from desirable, are otherwise in good condition, practically no mention being made of disease. Fodder of all kinds will be scarce, and in most cases great care and economy must be practiced if live stock are to be brought through the winter in fit condition. More dependence than ever before will have to be made upon straw and corn as supplementary feed. The former is remarkably clean, and is said to be of excellent quality for feeding purposes, while the latter is still growing in the fields and is having a race against frost.

Bees and Honey.

The cold and very late spring was hard upon bees. There was much winter-killing, and those that survived got a poor start, owing to the backward condition of vegetation. Swarming

Rheumatism, Munyon's 3X Cure



Think of a remedy that relieves sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body in from one to three hours, and effects a perfect cure in a few days. It neutralizes the acid and takes all inflammation and soreness away. Have you a lame or aching back, lumbago or sciatica? Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Munyon's 3X Rheumatism Cure, and see how quickly you will be cured. If you have any kidney or bladder trouble get Munyon's Special 'Kidney' Cure. Money back if it fails. Munyon's 3X makes weak men strong, and restores lost powers. 69¢-75¢

was not satisfactory, as a rule, and there has not been the average increase in the number of colonies. Clover was scarce, and bees had to depend more than ever upon basswood, buckwheat and other nectar. Yields ranged from 5 to 100 pounds, but will average 30 pounds per colony, spring count. Foul brood has been occasionally reported, and has been closely looked after by the inspectors.

Labor and Wages.

Correspondents are about equally divided, as to the scarcity or sufficiency of farm help, but are practically unanimous as to the poor quality of much of the labor now being offered on Ontario farms. Owing to the hay crop being light, and all classes of grain standing up well on short straw, together with the very open and favorable weather for harvesting, farmers were able this summer to get along with much less help than usual. The use of wider agricultural implements, and other modern appliances, is also enabling them to get along with less hiring of labor. Interchange of work, by neighbors is commonly practiced, one correspondent remarking that this makes them "masters and servants by turns." Wages range from \$1 to \$2 a day, and from \$18 to \$30 a month, with board. Some skilled farm laborers get as high as \$50 a month during harvest.

YIELD OF FIELD CROP PER ACRE.

For the year 1907 this bureau is co-operating with the Office of Census and Statistics at Ottawa in the collection of statistics of live stock and of field crops. The Census Office undertook to distribute and to collect the schedules. These schedules are now being received by the bureau and the compilation of statistics is in progress. The bureau was unable to get this work of tabulation started until a month later than usual. It is therefore impossible to give in this bulletin the acreage devoted to the crops enumerated below. We have, however, asked our four thousand correspondents to forecast the yield per acre based on conditions prevailing on Aug. 19. These have been made up for each county and by using the acreages of 1906, averages per acre have been estimated for the province as follows:

Fall wheat: 22.1 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 18,841,774 bushels from 787,287 acres, or 23.9 per acre. The average for the 25 years, 1882-1896, was 20.5, and for the five years, 1902-1906, it was 23.2.

Spring wheat: 17.1 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 3,267,000 bushels, from 171,745 acres, or 19 bushels per acre. The average for 25 years was 15.9, and for the last five years it was 18.5.

Barley: 27.9 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 25,253,011 bushels, from 756,163 acres, or 33.4 per acre. The average for 25 years was 22.8, and for the last five years it was 27.5.

Oats: 30.4 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 108,341,455 bushels, from 2,716,711 acres, or 29.9 per acre. The average for 25 years was 26.2, and for the last five years it was 40.4.

Peas: 21.0 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 7,388,987 bushels from 410,356 acres, or 18.0 per acre. The average for 25 years was 19.4, and for the last five years it was 18.3.

Beans: 17.2 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 950,312 bushels from 51,272 acres, or 18.5 per acre. The average for 25 years was 17.2, and for the last five years it was 16.8.

Rye: 15.6 bushels. In 1906 the yield was 1,327,582 bushels from 79,870 acres, or 16.6 per acre. The average for 25 years was 16.4, and for the last five years it was 16.9.

Hay and clover: 1.18 tons. The yield of 1906 was 4,684,625 tons from 3,069,917 acres, or 15.3 per acre. The average for 25 years was 1.48, and for the last five years it was 1.74.

HOW MILLIONAIRES ARE MADE

Substantial Investments in Established Industries.

The United States has been called the "Land of a Thousand Millionaires." Ten years ago one could count all the millionaires in Canada on the fingers of one's hand. Today they are legion. As late as 1900 there was not a single Canadian industry doing a business of \$5,000,000, and only six were doing a business of \$2,500,000. Now there are many large industries in the Dominion of Canada doing a business of over two millions, and as high as eight million.

Manufacturing is the basis of a country's wealth. The established industries feel the first effects of the country's development. The first big fortunes in the United States were made in manufacturing. Industries such as that of the Slater Shoe Company in Canada are much sought after by the investor. Marshall Field, the great Chicago merchant, was a large investor in industries; and John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, controls some of the best industrial enterprises in Pennsylvania.

NO ONE NEED FEAR CHOLERA or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dextroery Cordia ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. The medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

England added last year over three-quarters of a million tons to its registers of steamers and sailing vessels and experts are wondering whether this is not more than trade conditions warrant.

COMING - LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1866.

OVER 40 YEARS IN TORONTO.

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 192 West King Street, Toronto

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority—Greatest success in the treatment of Hernia (Rupture), of all known agencies in modern times. He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Don't put off your case, believing it to be simple. Remember, neglect often proves fatal. Have your case attended to now, and thus avoid danger. Stop wasting time and money elsewhere, but come to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Do not despond or be deterred from seeking further advice. Others failed in your case you have become discouraged. This is the very time you should consult me, as my reputation has been made in curing hopeless (so-called) cases.

LADIES suffering from Navel or any form of Rupture should not hesitate in having their case attended to at once. Everything strictly private. RELIABILITY MY GUARANTEE.

MOTHERS—Look to your children. Now is the time to have them cured while young. Don't allow them to grow up handicapped in the race of life, with Rupture.

VARICOCELE False Rupture. MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this affliction. There is no other affliction that so completely unfits him for the duties and pleasures of life. No matter how serious your case, time afflicted, or the failure you have experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials or Electric Belts—my Blotone system will cure you. No temporary relief, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION. No detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent large sums of money and time searching for the remedy that I offer.

LONDON, GRIGG HOUSE, Tuesday, Wednesday, SEPT. 10, 11, 12, Thursday (all day and evening) 3 days during the Fair

CUT THIS 'AD' OUT

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN
FORMER LONDONER

Mr. Nicholas Murphy Passes Away in Toronto After Long Illness.

After a protracted illness, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, K. C., the well-known Toronto criminal lawyer, who was a former Londoner, died at St. Michael's Hospital at noon yesterday, succumbing to cancer of the stomach.

The deceased, who was born in Paris, Ont., about 65 years ago, studied law, passing with honors in St. Hyacinthe and St. Michael's Colleges, and when only 21 years of age he had taken all the necessary courses and was entitled to practice law. His first partnership was with Mr. C. E. Anderson, whose daughter Minnie he afterwards married. Mr. Anderson having been appointed receiver-general by the Dominion Government, Mr. Murphy next went into partnership with the late Mr. W. G. Murdoch, and after that gentleman's death Mr. Murphy continued to practice alone. During his long and varied career he was engaged in many historic and interesting cases, mostly criminal, and his great legal experience and knowledge, combined with his art of pleasing juries, often secured his success. He was a resident of London for a time half a century ago, and had many friends in this city.

In politics, Mr. Murphy was a Conservative, and was very much in demand as a platform speaker. He was a hard political hitter, but not a bitter partisan, and had very many personal friends among the Liberal party, with whom he would have formed a law partnership had not the latter gentleman died during the negotiations for the partnership. He was a generous, good-natured man, always ready to help those who appealed to him. He has been a well-known figure around the courts for many years.

Mrs. Murphy died about three years ago, but Mr. Murphy is survived by a son and daughter, the latter being Mrs. J. Currie Taylor of Parkdale, and the son Mr. N. Murphy of the city hall staff. Deceased was a regular attendant at St. Michael's Cathedral.

PARACHUTIST FALLS

Drops 2,000 Feet on to a Cedar Post, But Will Recover.

Barnstable, Mass., Aug. 30.—Nearly 5,000 persons at the annual Barnstable county fair saw Prof. Maloney, a balloonist, drop 2,000 feet to the earth, strike on the top of a cedar fence post, and escape probably with his life. As the visitors at the fair grounds gazed upward they saw that his attempts to cut his way through the air were fruitless. A sharp easterly wind had blown the ropes which connect with the knife amongst a mass of cords higher up and out of reach of the aeronaut.

For fully two miles Maloney floated along. The gas was rapidly leaking from the bag above him and he prepared for the long drop. He and the balloon came eastward rapidly. As it neared the earth the canvass fell about his body and prevented him from seeing where he was falling. He struck on top of a big cedar post. Luckily he did not fall squarely, but struck in a half standing position. His back was terribly torn and his left arm badly injured.

The man was picked up in a semiconscious condition and was hurried to his hotel in Barnstable Center. Physicians who attended him say that he is not internally injured, and will undoubtedly recover.

KAISER AFTER PRINCE TO WED ONLY GIRL

London, Aug. 30.—Emperor William, it is understood, will arrange a marriage between his only daughter, Princess Victoria and his cousin, Prince Leopold, son of the Princess Henry of Battenberg, when he visits his uncle, King Edward, this fall. Princess Victoria is Emperor William's youngest child. She is 15 years old. Her intended husband Prince Leopold, is 18 years old. He is a brother to the Queen of Spain.



When "sweets" lose their sweetness—and "substantials," their charm—there are always MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS to coax back the appetite.

Do YOU know how good they are?

The Business Man's Printing

Shows how progressive he is. He must use the neatest, cleanest and best printing that he can get if he would impress his business forcibly upon his fellowmen. We are prepared to give you NEAT, BUSINESS-BRINGING PRINTING just the kind you are looking for.

The Advertiser Job

TELEPHONE 175

MINISTERS' UNION DROPPED

Cast Out Because Temperance Campaign Hurt Brewery Workers.

Lacrosse, Wis., Aug. 30.—The Ministers' Union, organized only a few weeks ago, and soon after affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, the supreme labor body of Lacrosse, was officially cast out yesterday by that body, and refused permission to march in the Labor Day parade. This action was the result of complaints by the brewery workers, who complained that the recent agitation against the saloons had resulted in an injury to the Brewery Workers' Union.

The city labor body took up the complaints, and after a hearing decided that the crusade by the religious workers was to the harm of their fellow-unions, and the official casting out followed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

UPHOLSTERED
GOODS SALE

Upholstered Furniture of every conceivable style and shape will be greatly reduced all next week. We are crowded to the doors and must have room for the fall furniture that will soon be here.

Rockers, Chairs, Divans, Couches, Davenport and Parlor Suites, all characteristic of the extreme care, construction and finish observed by our buyers, must go.

We haven't room to quote prices, but if you are in need of any of the above-mentioned articles we will give you the greatest bargains ever offered anywhere.

Before a single piece of Upholstered Furniture can be displayed on our floors it must be proven.

- The best of silk or leather.
- Especially tempered steel springs.
- Tailored like milady's suit.
- Built on honor.

RESULT:

Years and years of satisfactory service to buyers, no matter how great the reduction offered.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE.

228 and 230 DUNDAS STREET

LOUISVILLE PAPERS
WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Editorial Staff Stick to Work Until Cut Off by Flames.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—The Courier-Journal building at Fourth and Greene streets, in which are located the plants of the Courier-Journal and Evening Times, was destroyed by fire early today. The structure was five stories high, and occupied half a block.

The fire started at the top of an elevator shaft, supposedly from defective insulation of electric wires and spread with great rapidity. The editorial and reportorial forces of the Courier-Journal stuck to the building in the hope that the blaze would be subdued, and that they could issue a paper. They were caught napping with fire at all exits, and had to be taken out on ladders. The Lincoln

types and presses are locked in a reinforced section of the building, and the damage to them was comparatively light. The remaining contents of the building are almost a total loss.

The ordinance survey department of Great Britain makes use of cameras carrying plates 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. Roller Skates were invented by Plympton in 1863.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1904. Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. BIRON.

Get Rid
of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the blood, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitutes.

CHORUS GIRL'S GREAT CHANCE

How She Won Musical Fame
by Averting an Operatic
Fiasco.

London, Aug. 30.—From the time Sims Reeves was lifted suddenly from the chorus to sing a principal role the stage is rich with romance of vocalists who have made instantaneous fame. As remarkable as any is the tale told of an operatic performance at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, in the latest number of the Sydney Daily Telegraph to hand.

The theater was crowded to hear "The Valkyrie," and in due course the performance commenced, and the first act drew enthusiastic applause. Then Mr. Musgrove, the manager, came on the stage, and announced that Fraulein Heinze, who was to have sung the important part of "Brunnhilde," was too ill to appear.

Brunnhilde does not make an entrance until the second act, and he had hoped to the last moment that she would be able to sing. Amid much noise Mr. Musgrove suggested that the evening should begin again, and that "The Flying Dutchman" should be performed in place of "The Valkyrie."

This was done, and the new opera began. Nothing unusual happened until in the second act Senta appeared. It was a new Senta, an unknown artist, who carried the score. She sang remarkably well, and as the evening went on enthusiasm for her grew and grew, while speculation as to her identity increased.

She sang in English, while the other principals sang in German, but the incongruity did not tarnish her triumph.

It was at the end of the opera that Mr. Musgrove again came forward, surrounded by the principal singers, the unknown Senta among them. In the course of a speech he turned to her and said: "This little lady, this little lady, who is only a chorus girl!"

He got no further, for many minutes. The secret was out, and the house rose in a tumult of untrammelled, enthusiastic cheers.

"You have heard her voice," said Mr. Musgrove, when he could be heard again, "and I think I am right in saying that this evening began her career."

The chorus girl is Miss Lillian Ormond. It is said that she sang the music at sight.

ANOTHER MOCK OFFICER

Harbin Military Authorities Hand
£7,000 to an Impostor.

London, Aug. 30.—The Russian military authorities at Harbin have been nearly relieved of a large sum of money by means of a trick recalling the exploits of the German "captain" at Kopenick.

Not long ago the headquarters of the Frontier Guard at Harbin received a telegram stating that an officer was being sent to receive £7,000 for current purposes.

The "officer" appeared in due time, and was given £5,000 in paper and £1,400 in silver. He remarked that it was rather risky to travel alone with so much money, and telephoned for some soldiers to guard public funds. During the quarter of an hour wait he exchanged the gossip of the day with the bank clerks.

When the soldiers came he sent one of them to fetch a box, put the silver in it and the paper in his pocket, and marched off to the railway station. There he set the soldiers to guard the box on the platform while he went into the waiting-room.

After a while the commander-in-chief of the Harbin forces passed by, and asked the soldiers what they were doing. They told him they were guarding money for the "officer."

But he was not to be found in the waiting-room, and he has not yet turned up. The money will doubtless finance some revolutionary committee.

SCIENCE GUARDS TESTS

Mme. Curie Will Make the World Wait
for Knowledge.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Mme. Curie has communicated the results of her latest researches to the Academy of Science in the form of a paper on the atomic weight of radium. With her usual diffidence she refrains from absolute conclusions and merely puts weight on the subject of further researches. The notes are of a highly technical nature, and will appear in the next issue of the academy's official publication. Meanwhile, greatly to the despair of newspaper correspondents and other unsympathetic questioners, she quietly declines to discuss her labors.

"Read my paper when it comes out and you'll know as much about it as I can tell you," is her invariably reply. She has a horror of being made to appear seeking publicity and always follows the rule of remaining strictly in the sphere of abstract science.

When asked what she thought of Ramsay's announcement of the transmutation of copper into lithium she replied, "I am not sufficiently acquainted with the effects of radium on metals to be able to give an opinion of any value."

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ringbones, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London.

AGE MEMORIAL TOWER

Sculptor Rodin Would immortalize
Labor's Achievement.

Paris, Aug. 29.—A great monument, intended as a permanent expression of the age we live in, has been designed by the famous sculptor, Rodin. A committee, headed by Armand Dayot, has been formed with the view of putting the project into execution. An appeal for funds will be issued in Europe and America in the belief that all progressive nations will contribute to honor the labor of creative thought and leave a memorial of the present age as one of work.

Rodin's design is for a lofty tower, which he calls the Tower of Labor. It is to be about 200 feet high and consist of a central shaft surrounded by a spiral staircase supported by eight pillars. At each side of the main doorway will be shown gigantic figures, one representing day and the other night. The outer surface is plain, all decoration being reserved for the interior. The column of this will be covered with bas-relief statues, representing all kinds of labor and human effort, appropriately placed. On top is a small iron marble temple, with glass roof crowned by two winged figures symbolizing humanity freed from slavery. Tinted marble and gold are intended to suggest the perpetual sunrise of happiness and honest toil.

Fears for Contributions.

When asked today whether he thought the conception likely to be carried out, Rodin replied:

"Who knows? A great deal of money will be needed to realize it. I fear there will be few people willing to open their purses for the sake of artistic conception."

"Personally, I have more hopes of America than any other country, because it possesses many men ready to place great wealth at the service of art. The solemn glorification of work is ought to strike the imagination of the country which gives us such wonderful examples of industry."

"There is no reason," Rodin continued, "why the artists of all nations shouldn't contribute statues and frescoes of interior decoration to make the monument an international symphony in marble and bronze. The general plan alone would be mine. I may never see the tower, but at any rate I will have the satisfaction derived from a fine idea; that's worth all the rest."

Seldom Takes Vacation.

Rodin said this in the Paris studio, near the Eiffel tower, after he finished the day's work and was preparing to return to his home in Meudon. When asked if he never took a vacation he said:

"I work until I feel too tired to do my best, then I go away for a few days' rest, without making any plan in advance. I hate to be far from the studio, and always return feeling that I can offer no greater satisfaction than work."

FAILED TO KEEP PLEDGE

And Magistrate Sends Her to Jail for
Three Months.

For failing to keep the pledge which she promised to take a few days ago Harriet Crystler, an aged character of this city, was today sentenced by Police Magistrate Love to serve three months in jail.

The Crystler woman was arrested a few days ago on a charge of drunkenness and promised to reform.

Peter Kothas paid a fine of \$5 for trespassing on the property of the Grand Trunk Railway, while Harry Pampau was discharged on a similar charge preferred by the C. P. R. Company.

It cost Joseph Lacey \$5 for imbibing too freely last evening, and another man was assessed \$1 for riding on the sidewalk with his wheel.

Abraham Rosenfield and J. Viskosky, two junk dealers, were fined \$1 each for doing a junk business without license numbers on their hats. The two offenders took the matter as a huge joke, until called upon to pay over their fines.

A case of disorderly conduct against five well known local young men was held over for one week.

Edward Smith was honorably acquitted of the charge of having stolen a coat and hat from a roommate.

WATERWAY ACROSS RUSSIA
Great Project to Connect the Baltic
and Black Seas.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Russian ministry of ways of communication has begun the preparation of a plan for a gigantic canal to connect the Baltic and Black Seas. This engineering feat has been discussed and contemplated for many years.

In a report to the bureau of manufactures, the American consul at Riga says that the total length of the waterway is to be about 2,310 versts (1,525 miles), the estimated cost of the work \$5,000,000,000, or about \$200,000,000, and among the many benefits will be relief to the chronic congestion on the southwestern railway system, it being estimated that the Dnieper alone is able to further freight during the navigation season to the amount of 120,000,000 pounds, or 2,300,000 tons. The expense in connection with the utilization of the falls of the rivers for electric purposes is calculated at 185,000,000 roubles, or \$2,500,000,000, more so that the estimated outlay on the new project is \$40,000,000,000, or about \$120,000,000,000.

The work of preparing the plans for the construction of the canal has been entrusted to M. S. J. Maximovich, an engineer of the ministry of ways of communication.

The new project will utilize the energy contained in the falls of the Western Dvina and Dnieper for the generation of electric power. The depth of the waterway to the sea will allow for the passage of vessels of a carrying capacity of not over 55,000 pounds (30 tons) or 60 to 70 caseloads. A system of locks will be constructed on the Western Dvina, beginning at the Island of Dahlen, near Riga, to the town of Vitebsk. A canal will join the two rivers, the Western Dvina and Dnieper.

PILGRIMAGES POSTPONED.

Rome, Aug. 30.—The Vatican has announced that all pilgrimages to Rome scheduled for the months of September and October are to be postponed on account of the present anti-clerical agitation in Italy.

OBSTACLE RACE WON BY CUPID

Girl, Parents, and Injunction
Fail to Dismantle Obstacle
Suior.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 30.—News of the marriage of Miss Katherine Homan and James Peyton at Manitow, Col., yesterday, which reached the family of the girl here today, furnishes the sequel to the most exciting courtship those who know the story ever heard or read about.

Peyton, who is a jeweler here, first met Miss Homan about two years ago, and he made up his mind on the spot that he would make the girl his wife. He has done it despite the opposition of the girl, her parents, and the efforts of half a dozen judges, who have been kept busy for more than a year issuing injunctions in a vain attempt to prevent Peyton from making love to the girl.

For a long time after he first met Miss Homan Peyton loved her in silence and discreetly. Just about a year ago he first told her of his intention to make her his wife, and Miss Homan promptly swore out a writ against his arrest, alleging that his attentions annoyed her. That was the official beginning of Peyton's courtship. He was brought before Judge Mathias in police court and tried, but the charge against him was dismissed, because the judge did not feel at liberty to interfere in his courtship, so long as it was conducted quietly.

Arrested for Insanity Once.

Encouraged by this, Peyton returned to the attack, and it was not long before he was arrested again, this time on charges filed before the commissioners in lunacy. The commissioners looked him over and decided that he was insane in love with Miss Homan but otherwise sane, and dismissed the charge.

As soon as he was at liberty Peyton's first act was to propose again to Miss Homan. This time the girl sought the protection of the civil courts and secured an injunction from Judge McVey prohibiting the jeweler from making love to her. Peyton defied the injunction, proposed again, and was promptly arrested for contempt. He was released on a promise to quit proposing to the girl, but inside of two days forgot his promise and was arrested again. This time he was charged with stopping the girl on the street and asking her to be his wife. Then another injunction was issued prohibiting Peyton from talking to the girl on the street, and he was released again.

Peyton wasn't discouraged. Within a week he had returned to the girl three times over the telephone. Another injunction was issued, this time by Judge Howe, preventing him from doing that.

Court Demands Explanation.

The next time Peyton met Miss Homan she was walking in the street with William Clement, another suitor for her hand. Peyton promptly knocked Clement down. He was fined for that, and another injunction was issued prohibiting him from interfering with Homan's friends. Peyton got reckless then and broke injunctions right and left, making love to Miss Homan every time he got a chance, personally, by letter, and over the telephone.

Finally Judge Howe got tired of issuing injunctions and ordered a court inquiry into Peyton's love affair. Peyton was put on the stand and declared Miss Homan and he were engaged, but that her brother objected to the marriage. He admitted the girl had filed the various charges against him, but said it had been at the solicitation of her mother—that she really loved him—but to keep peace in the family had denied it at home. He declared that all the time she had been meeting him secretly.

Then Miss Homan took the stand. First she insisted that Peyton leave the courtroom. Then she said she did not love him and didn't want him around. She said he annoyed her by his unwelcome wooing and she loved someone else.

The judge was as much mystified as ever until Peyton returned to the stand and produced a bundle of letters written to him by Miss Homan. These told him not to despair and that all would come out all right.

Judge Howe finally ordered Peyton placed under \$500 bonds to keep the terms of the injunction, and threatened him with a jail sentence if he ever molested the girl again.

Since then Peyton has not been heard from until today's meeting, announcing that finally he had succeeded in marrying the girl. The girl's relatives claim that Peyton had hypnotized Miss Homan. Proceedings for contempt of court and for annulment of the marriage are threatened by the mother now.

Settlers' Low Rates West.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway will sell low one-way second-class settlers' tickets, daily, from September 1 to October 31, to many points in Western States and British Columbia. Rate, Toronto to San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$43.70; to Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., \$41.95. Tourist sleeping cars daily from Chicago. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. For full particulars and folder write or call on B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

The only woman who ever ruled for an American colony was Lady Carteret. Lord Carteret married for his second wife a New York widow, Mrs. William Lawrence. She was a woman of strong character, and was appointed regent during his absence from the colony. Many documents are extant signed by her as regent.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacture of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 55 Richmond street. Phone 99.

EMIGRANT ROMANCE

American Aliens Act Invoked by Ex-
rent Lover.

London, Aug. 30.—A German girl pursuing a faithless lover to America has been put to the indignity of being denounced to the New York Immigration authorities for deportation as an undesirable character.

The case of Paula Kilpenbourg was only remarkable at the outset as being that of the first woman in affluent circumstances to be deported under the new aliens act of New York. She is a handsome woman of 22, who arrived from Bremen on Aug. 4, and put up at the Imperial, one of the most fashionable Broadway hotels. She conducted herself with perfect propriety, and something like consternation prevailed on Monday when a man named Horace Miller communicated with the authorities, the result being that Fraulein Kilpenbourg was sent to Ellis Island, Commissioner Watchorn ordering her deportation because of questionable morals.

Not a few thought there must be another side to the story, and the newspapers took up the case, and compelled Commissioner Watchorn to make a further investigation. It seems, according to the detained woman's story, that Miller met the girl in Vienna in 1904, and posed as an American millionaire, the pair living on intimate terms for three summers.

Miller grew tired, and returned to America. The girl followed, and Miller, becoming scared, told the police that she was blackmailing him. The lady said that she crossed the Atlantic out of curiosity to know why her lover had deserted her.

She was armed with volumes of love letters, most of which addressed her as "Oh, Star of Eve!" She had discovered that Miller was a married man with two children, and after that declared herself fully content to return to her own country, and to pay her own fare.

Germany has taken great interest in her culture of recent years, and the crop is about 20,000 tons a year. Spain is a close second of the European countries.

Miss Waneta Toskatomea, a full-blooded Choctaw maiden, with a good education and \$100,000 in her own right, announces that she would rather devote herself to charity than matrimony.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The indication of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

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Thirty-three years' experience as a teacher, reporter and businessman enables us to give our pupils a practical training that fits them for the world's work. We have enough confidence in our system and methods of teaching to guarantee to place every graduate in a situation. We have no failures. We make a specialty of each pupil and give individual instruction in all branches. We have a staff of six teachers, each one a specialist.

Catalogue free. WM. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The great and growing demand for telegraph operators, together with the understanding we have with the various railroad companies, make it possible for us to guarantee a position to all our graduates, or refund their money.

A student of ordinary ability can graduate in from four to six months. Every graduate of the past eight months is working at a good salary.

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Mr. Yerex, our commercial master, is one of the most widely known and best business educators in the country; in fact, the business community is almost made up of graduates of his. A moment's inquiry will convince the most skeptical of his ability and assure them that a course with us means a life of success to themselves.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT.

Our shorthand department is under the direct supervision of Mr. Yerex, assisted by Miss Brown. We teach the Pitman System, and give a complete course, including typewriting, penmanship, spelling, correspondence, legal forms, etc.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE POSITIONS TO OUR GRADUATES. We make our terms so exceptionally easy that a course with us is within reach of all. Get an education while you wait this chance.

LONDON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND TELEGRAPHY.
Molson Bank Building. Phone 2336. F. E. OSBORN, Mgr.

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Compare These Prices With Any Jeweler in Existence:

Ladies' Chatelaine Silver Watch. Was \$4 00. Now \$2 50
Boys' Nickel Watch (extra value). Was \$2 00 \$1 00
Ladies' Hunting Waltham Watch. In a 25-year case. Was \$15 00. \$8 50
8-Day Clock, half-hour strike, 22 inches high. Was \$5 00 \$2 25
Lucky Swastika Jewelry in all artistic styles.
Plated Cuff Links and Scarf Pins. Were 50c. Now 25c
Solid Gold Birthday Ring. Was \$2 00. Now \$1 25
European and American Backcombs from 35c up
Masonic, Oddfellows', and all society pins at Half Price
1847 Rogers Bros.' Goods greatly reduced in price.
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Repeating Alarm Clock \$1 10
Cut Glass Berry Bowl \$3 25
Ladies' Chatelaine Gun Metal Watch \$2 00
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Pearl Handled Butter Knives 50c
Fancy Gift Clocks \$1 50
Brass Kettles and Chafing Dishes Half Price

P. BIRTWISTLE, 116 Dundas Street

VESSEL PASSAGES

Detroit, Aug. 30.—Up: Wells, Yale, Gates, Marsala, 10:30 Thursday night; Columbia, Wissahickon, Italia, Amazon, Nimick, 11:40; Benton and Concord, midnight; Onoko, 1:15 Friday morning; Hemlock, 4; Boyce, 4:15; N. Wind, Peavey, Tower, 5; Presque Isle, 6:15; Warner, Martins, 8; Sachem and barge, Robbins, 8:30; Cornell, Rockling, 9; Paris, 9:20; Watson, 10:15; Cuddy, 11; Merida 11:40; Townsend, noon; Socapa, Edenborn, Mala, Harvard and whaleback, Puebla, 5; Marlon, Fitzgerald (new), 7; Three Brothers, 8:20.

Down: Mather, 9 Thursday night; Bielman and consort, 10; Pioneer and consort, Princeton, midnight; Soper and consort, Briton, 3 Friday morning; Rome, 6:15; Morse, Phenix, 8:15; Cort, 8:40; Minch, Minneapolis, 9:30; Ramapo, Spalding, Bethlehem, 12:30 p.m.; Uranus, 1; Sill, Murray, 1:20; Linn, 2; Andrews, DeGraft, 2:30; Chicago, Wilpen, 3; French, 3:40; Lake Shore, 4; Hecker, 6:20; Ericasen, Marcia, 7; Crescent City, 8:30.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 30.—Up: L. C. Hanna, 8 Thursday night; Morrell, 8:30; W. Brown, Corsica, Fratz, 9; Rockefeller, Thomas, 9:30; Helene, Snyder, Joshua Rhodes, 10; Sellwood, 11; Busen, Amasa Stone, midnight; Ireland, 12:40 Friday morning; Ishpeming, 2:30; German, Holden Cadillac, 3:30; Ball, Adella Shores, Andaste, 4; Superior City, Gratiwick (big), 5; Roman, 6; Frick, 6:20; Gettysburg, Wasaga, 11:40; Fletcher, 1 p.m.; Naples, Snamo, 1:30; Athabasca, 2:30; Gratiwick, (old), Jas. Wallace, 3:30; Maunaloa, 4; Peck, 4:40; Hutchinson, 5:30; Cole, Geo. Gould, 6:30.

Miss Waneta Toskatomea, a full-blooded Choctaw maiden, with a good education and \$100,000 in her own right, announces that she would rather devote herself to charity than matrimony.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is, therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The indication of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

EDUCATIONAL.

BURIED UNDER ORE.

Conneaut, O., Aug. 30.—James Monahan, a fireman on the steamer Joliet, was buried under tons of ore at Escanaba, where the boat loaded. Although Monahan's absence from the boat was noted, no intimation of his death was had until his body was discovered by ore-shovelers here yesterday. Monahan lived on West Eagle street, Buffalo. The Joliet was prevented from leaving here until instructions were received from the coroner to remove the body to a morgue.

A MEDICINE FOR THE MINER'S PACK.—Prospectors and others going into the mining regions, where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce strains, and when taken internally will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

BIG GAME

SEASON OPENS
NEW BRUNSWICK,
September 15th
QUEBEC, September 1st
NOVA SCOTIA (Moose only)
October 1st
Moose. Caribou.
Deer. Bear.

WRITE FOR
INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY

Publications:
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Hunting Grounds of the Micmacs.
Big Game of the Southwest Miramichi
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Labor Day

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SINGLE FARE

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3:00 p.m.—Steamers leave Toronto daily
for Charlotte (Quebec), Thousand Islands
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7:00 a.m.—Leave Toronto, Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, for Bay
of Quinte, Kingston, Brockville, Montreal and
intermediate ports.

For tickets and berth reservations apply
to E. DE LA HOOKE, C. T. A. G. T. R. E.
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Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York-Queenstown-
Liverpool; New York-Plymouth-Cheerbourg-
Southampton; Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool.
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Dominion Line, Royal Mail Steamers—
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Tunisian sails Friday, Sept. 6, Oct. 4
Victorian sails Friday, Sept. 13, Oct. 11
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ALL THE LATEST NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE SPORTING WORLD

The Season's Record
At the MatineesResume of the Summer's
Racing by an Expert
Horseman.

The matinee held last Wednesday, the twelfth of the season being the last to be held this year, with exception of the finals for the championship cup, gives opportunity for a review of the horses and drivers upon the close of a most successful season. The association was started by three or four enthusiastic horsemen, by having races over the snowpelt, which was kept in condition at a big expense by subscription during the winter of 1903. From this gradually grew the formation of the present association, governed by rules and bylaws, and with a membership of upwards of 200 during the first season, many who were not active, deeming it a good class of amusement, as well as the fostering of the horse interest in the city. Today London's association is looked upon as the premier one of Canada, and equal to any in the States. Nowadays when people want a good horse for driving or racing purposes they come to London, and watch them go at the matinees. They can pick from the number their choice, price always being a consideration, as matinee horses generally bring big prices, owing to the fact that they do not need the hideous rigging of hobbles, etc., one sees at race meetings, where they have to go steady or fall down. All the matinee horses are educated to speed natural.

Some Famous Horses.

Beginning with the horses that have graduated and been sold, Johnnie K., the property of Mr. Geo. McCormick, has for three seasons been among those of the fastest class, and ways a contender to be reckoned with in every heat. Owing to his extra-gameness, while many record horses have taken his measure, they had to be always on their good behavior and make no mistakes.

Johnnie's matinee record, to wagon weighing 105 pounds, was incorrectly stated, it being 1:06 1/2, season of 1906. There being no horse to go with him this year his best exhibition to wagon was 1:08. This horse was recently sold to Mr. S. McBride, of Toronto, at a good figure, but has not yet shown his form for his new owner.

Dr. Jack Racing.

Dr. Jack, that was purchased as a green fellow some two years ago by Drs. Tennant & Barnes, consistently improved each season, until he got a matinee record of 1:10 1/4, and was also sold for a good price, and has since been racing.

Mr. McCartney has bought and sold again almost a dozen horses, thus showing that from a business point of view the matinees are a paying amusement.

The matinee record, 1:06, made first by Little Joe in 1905, the property of Dr. Routledge, was equaled in 1906 by Clipper, and this year the 1:05 1/4 of Mishap lowers it still. There is no doubt either of the former horses could have gone much faster than this mark had they had horses to race with, as both many times showed their ability to step close to 1:04 had they been driven out. Little Joe got a record of 1:05 1/4 at the Western Fair in the wagon races.

Mishap is Speedy.

Taking this season's horses, Mishap (Floretta W.) has shown wonderful flights of speed, her record of 1:05 1/4 being the best so far. Still her manners are not of the best, yet with the careful and gentle handling of Mr. McCartney, she will no doubt improve. Skidoo, the honest-going trotter, is as faithful and steady in the surry drawing the family as he is on the track, he having made but one break the whole season. His record of 1:09 1/2 is second best.

Perfection, owned by Mr. George Campbell, at present shows the careful preparation and long patience of his owner. He started in class D last year, and has steadily improved, until today he is a contender in classes 1 and 2, having placed his mark at 1:10 flat, his flight of speed indicating he will be much faster on another season's work. Mr. Campbell is to be congratulated on his success and perseverance in a game that was new to him.

Dotty Red, lightning fast, but erratic, comes next, 1:10 1/4, and that could be shaded some were she to go true all the way. Mr. Brownlee owns this mare, and when he wins it places all to see that genial smile.

Daily Bread, the trotter owned by "Silent" William Collins, next comes in line with a record of 1:10 1/4, and was a contender right with the bunch in every heat he started. Unfortunately an accident laid him up for the last two meetings.

William P., 1:09 1/2, has a very commanding way of going, and is a beautiful trotter. Had he been on hand earlier in the season more heats would have gone to his credit.

Rolie Rex, owned by good-natured Dr. Hughson, caused many an anxious moment to the other participants in a race. Although he would make a break, he would come with such a burst of speed when the doctor got him settled that one wanted to get as far ahead as possible to stall off his rush at the wire. This horse suffered the worst accident of the season, having broken the front pastern bone.

Mr. Will Robinson was looked upon to furnish the winner this year in Pearl Carter, last season's good performer, but luck was against him, and the mare has been laid up all season, having got hurt in the stall. At present she is rounding to, but will not be in condition to do any racing this year.

This gentleman had two going all season in Ruby K. and Master Roy. The former, a beautiful-going pacer, stepped to a record of 1:16, and many

times forcing others to go much faster to win.

Assinabola, the stallion trotter, started in the slow class, and gradually improved until reaching class 2, with the paces, and was right there in 1:10 1/4, with Perfection. This horse is a green trotter, clean, smooth action, and is being prepared for the Toronto Fair, where he is likely to start next week in the stallion race. Dr. Fred Wood never worries much about where he finishes in a matinee, and from Assinabola's showing Wednesday last it looked as though he had plenty of speed on top all season, but had not used it. This horse always worked full miles out in the matinees, and stepping the last half much faster, no doubt as a preparation for the races yet to come on this fall.

Nixon Bros., of Brick street, are up for special mention, for they furnished the crowd with some good sport, their Grocery Boy getting his share of heats, but Iron Duke, the gray fellow, was the idol of all, an honest, steady-going pacer. With his machinery laid going from side to side, acting as a propeller, he certainly was crowned Wednesday last when the crowd arose and cheered him and his driver. Iron Duke is carrying his red ribbon around on his bridle as a standing challenge for class 3.

Organette Billy H., Dan, Dick McAlpine, Miss Bessie, Prince Patrick, Maud H., Della, Billy Wilkes, Quick Lunch, Pandora, and possibly others, all had their innings, and added their contribution to a most successful season of sport.

From a small beginning has sprung this organization of about thirty active members all taking a keen interest and working together harmoniously. The win of anyone over the others being the chance for hearty congratulations.

In fact, any display of feeling shown has come from the spectators. Cheers or hisses are looked upon alike by the participants.

It is a fact to be deplored that some of the members seem to have the ill-will of a certain class who attend, and were that class to stay away it would please each and every member of the association. They come in free, are furnished with a seat in the grandstand free, pay none of the expense of the association, and yet assume the privilege of abusing drivers who are active in fostering the sport, and willing to share the expense. The rules of the association bars professional drivers. Owners and members only are permitted to drive, and it is done with a view of creating more interest, as well as to get rid of the odium which to some extent hangs to horse racing.

No matter how poorly an owner can drive he will profit by one or two dollars of his pocket money on a likely horse, and when he does not win goes around telling of the poor drive, horse no good, bad judgment, etc., that cost him \$1 or \$2 on the heat.

To that class who attend the matinees in future the association asks you all to become members, buy a horse, come in and enjoy the amusement along with the rest and see what a good driver you can become. If not inclined to participate, hand in your \$5 annual fee, to help pay the expense of a sport that all are permitted to enjoy free.

All horses are erratic drivers sometimes, and the best drivers in the world drive their horses to a break. Chief among them one might mention Mars Geers, and at times his horses are distanced for some reason, which cannot be accounted for, except the fact that a horse up to his limit of speed must break.

To the system of biting can be laid many and most of the unjust criticisms of horses and drivers. Someone on the side, who has not a dollar invested, does not own a horse, could not hold a pair of lines in his hands, has no feel, place one or two dollars of his pocket money on a likely horse, and when he does not win goes around telling of the poor drive, horse no good, bad judgment, etc., that cost him \$1 or \$2 on the heat.

To that class who attend the matinees in future the association asks you all to become members, buy a horse, come in and enjoy the amusement along with the rest and see what a good driver you can become. If not inclined to participate, hand in your \$5 annual fee, to help pay the expense of a sport that all are permitted to enjoy free.

KAUFMAN DEFEATS SHRECK

Gets Decision in Seventh Round of Twenty-Round Bout.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The 20-round fight last night between Mike Schreck, of Milwaukee, and Al Kaufman, of San Francisco, attracted a large crowd at San Francisco. Both men were in fine condition. Schreck weighed 195 and Kaufman 210. The betting was 10 to 7, with Schreck favorite. Kaufman was given the decision in the seventh round.

Schreck claimed a foul in the last round but an examining doctor could find no evidence that a foul blow had been delivered.

BOWLING.

The London Bowling Club defeated the Thistle experts yesterday by 25 up in another of the Bank of Toronto trophy series. The two clubs are now tied in the series. The scores:

Bowling Club.	Thistles.
R. A. Barry.	A. A. Langford.
W. R. Vining.	C. Abbott.
J. Stevenson.	W. Fulton.
H. Fincham.	J. McNeely.
A. Udy.	A. F. Brown.
J. K. Spry.	A. J. McGuffin.
J. D. Tyler.	S. D. Swift.
J. Smith.	A. Hesman.
Total.....46	Total.....39

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New York—Running Account 4 to 5, Hankana 6 to 5, Just So 1 to 2, Gold Proof 6 to 5, Col. Bob 1 to 3, Henry O. 4 to 1.

At Fort Erie—Whiskbroom 7 to 10, Padrone 1 to 2, Eva Clair 7 to 10, L. C. Widrig 2 to 5, Sally Suter 3 to 5, Doubt 3 to 5.

A cottonwood tree recently cut in Mississippi contained 4,300 feet of lumber.



Clever Perrin Twirler.
JOE CLARK.

Notwithstanding that he is one of the youngest players in the league the work of Joe Clark stands forth as being on a par with the best of twirlers in the city league today. The youngster, who by the way, has been twirling for several years, has everything in the curve line, and notwithstanding that he is of slight build he has a world of speed. This season Clark is with the Bakers, who have been showing up poorly of late. With a team like the McClarys or the Stars behind him, Clark would undoubtedly have won almost every game he pitched this season.

Out in the east end league, where he first began to deal out benders, Clark is looked upon as a wonder for his age and experience.

The boy is good.

GOOD WORK AT TWILIGHT HANDICAPS

The second of the twilight handicap athletic meets held at Queen's Park last night was highly successful, over twenty athletes and a large number of spectators turning out.

The handicaps for the three events were very well arranged and good competition resulted. Summary:

220-Yard Dash.

Amos 1, Brock 2, Sweeney 3, Adair, Short and MacLachlan also ran. Time, 23.4-5. Sweeney was scratch man and had their innings, and added their contribution to a most successful season of sport.

From a small beginning has sprung this organization of about thirty active members all taking a keen interest and working together harmoniously. The win of anyone over the others being the chance for hearty congratulations.

In fact, any display of feeling shown has come from the spectators. Cheers or hisses are looked upon alike by the participants.

It is a fact to be deplored that some of the members seem to have the ill-will of a certain class who attend, and were that class to stay away it would please each and every member of the association. They come in free, are furnished with a seat in the grandstand free, pay none of the expense of the association, and yet assume the privilege of abusing drivers who are active in fostering the sport, and willing to share the expense. The rules of the association bars professional drivers. Owners and members only are permitted to drive, and it is done with a view of creating more interest, as well as to get rid of the odium which to some extent hangs to horse racing.

No matter how poorly an owner can drive he will profit by one or two dollars of his pocket money on a likely horse, and when he does not win goes around telling of the poor drive, horse no good, bad judgment, etc., that cost him \$1 or \$2 on the heat.

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A cottonwood tree recently cut in Mississippi contained 4,300 feet of lumber.

Running High Jump.

Poulton 1, Sweeney 2, Brock 3, Cheney 4. The actual marks of all competing were: Poulton, 4 ft. 8 in.; Sweeney, 4 ft. 6 in.; Brock, 4 ft. 8 in.; Cheney, 4 ft. 9 in.; Kiser, 4 ft. 8 in.; Love, 4 ft.; Graham, 4 ft.

Half-Mile Run.

Brock 1, Adams 2, MacLachlan 3, Love, Kiser, Poulton and Short also ran. Time, 2:10, 2:17, 2:18. The handicaps were as follows: Brock, scratch; Adams, 20 yards; MacLachlan, 15 yards; Love, scratch; Kiser, 25 yards; Poulton, 20 yards; Short, 30 yards.

JOE KELLEY MAY SUPPLANT GRIFF

New York, Aug. 30.—Says the World:

While the names of many managers have already been announced as the probable successor of Clark Griffith, as manager of the Highlanders next season, it is most likely that Joe Kelley, the present captain-manager of the Toronto Club of the Eastern League, will get the job, providing Frank Farrell dispenses with the services of "Griff."

While at Saratoga on Monday a close friend of Farrell's told the writer that Joe Kelley had the best chance of getting the position, as Farrell was anxious to have him take hold of his club next season.

Kelley's great handling of the Toronto Club this season, bringing that team from last place last season to first place this season, caught Farrell's eye, which has made him anxious to sign him up.

Fanners Talk of Nature Fakirs

"Some of these later-day baseball writers are as bad as those fellows President Roosevelt has placed in the error column and dubbed 'nature fakirs,' for if they do not know anything about the pioneer days of the greatest outdoor sport, then they ought to pass it up and continue to hew out the doings of Joe Cantillon, Muggsy McGraw and Ban Johnson, of the present day," was the opening remark of the old-timer, as he squared himself off last night.

"What do you think of such a wild statement as this that appeared in one of the 'esteemed contemporaries' of last Sunday? Ever hear a baseball player making ten runs in one game? That's what Creighton, of the Excelsiors, did against the Hudson Rivers of Newburgh. It was some time ago, to be sure, so long ago that the Wagners and Lajoles and Keelers and Lumlays were unborn. The score was 59 to 14 in favor of the Excelsiors and the game was played in July, 1860.

"Now, that kind of writing is enough to make us old players turn green with scorn, for it was rather common for that old National team of this city back in 1860 to run their scores up beyond the 80 mark, and many of the players often scored ten and more runs in a single game, so the pointing out of Creighton making a lone ten runs in one game is amusing.

"I wonder if our present readers of baseball news can conjure up in their minds such wild statements of a team making more than 30 runs in one inning? Wild as this statement may appear, it was accomplished time and again by the old National club in the palmy days of 1866.

"The Nationalists made a short southern trip in that year, playing teams at the University of Virginia and defeating them 34 to 7; Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Norfolk and Richmond, and it was at the last place that they made a record of scoring that has never been equaled. They met and defeated every club they played with, and then played a team called the Unions, composed of many of Uncle Sam's soldiers who were still on duty at the southern confederacy capital.

"Why," said the old historian, "it was the greatest batting game I ever witnessed in my life, or as one of the spectators said at the contest, 'Richmond is being bombarded again,' and as for Creighton's record of ten runs in one game, every player on the Nationals made ten or more scores. Studly making an even ten, which he would have increased had he not retired from the game because of an injury, the Nationals playing with only eight men the last three innings."

"Glory be!" said Martin Cowan, who manages Celtic Park in New York; "I thought I had heard some swearing when I used to boss a car depot in the days of the horses, but Alfred Shrubbs has the old-time street car driver beaten a mile. 'Doc' McCue convinced me that eating too much meat was bad for this kind of weather, and you should hear Shrubbs cut loose. 'Wot the blank, blank, shall I heat?' he wailed; 'vegetables? I can't live on vegetables.'"

"Well, let's compromise," said the 'Doc'; "why don't you use half and half—some of each, you know?"

"So I suggested club sandwiches," said Martin, "and Shrubbs fell to them like a ton of coal. He eats about 100 of them every day, and says they are real classy."

ABSENTMINDED COMPOSER.

The French composer Melhac on the occasion of the first presentation of one of his operas entered a fashionable restaurant, and threw himself down at a table, thinking earnestly about the event of the evening. A waiter brought him a menu.

Melhac abstractedly indicated the first dish on the bill that his eyes had struck. It chanced that this was the most elaborate and costly dish on the bill, and when the waiter went to the kitchen with the order there was great commotion there. The proprietor was summoned, and he and the chef devoted themselves to the preparation of the famous dish. Meanwhile Melhac waited, absorbed. At last the dish was brought with a great flourish, and the proprietor, with a proud smile, waited to observe the result. Melhac regarded the dish with an expression of melancholy interest.

"Did I order that?" he asked.

"Certainly, M. Melhac."

"Do you like it?"

"Yes, yes, monsieur, but—"

"Then kindly take it away and eat it yourself," ordered Melhac, "and bring me two fried eggs." The Bell-

TARGETS FOR ANGLERS.

Not long ago several wood disks, one foot in diameter, painted white, and each provided with a line and a lead weight, were placed in the pool in Central Park, New York, by the Anglers' Club, for targets for fly and bait casting. As a granite walk adjoins the eastern end of the pool, and the targets furthest from the casting platform are near this walk, thousands of park visitors worry the lives out of the policemen and park employees with questions relative to the purpose of the white disks. They have been asked if the strange things are early flypads and everything under the sun an idle lounge can imagine. One of the patrolmen told me the other day that the naturally sweet temper had been ruined since the appearance of "them things." But the most curious question of all was fired at me one day as I watched the anglers practicing.

"Are those tin cans used in fish-breeding?" asked the visitor.

"What cans?" I queried, not grasping his meaning.

"Why, those tin cans in the lake?"

"Oh! No, those are targets."—Forrest and Stream.

PETERBORO IN
LINE ONCE MOREMay Have a Junior as Well
as a Senior Rugby
Team.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The News says: Manager T. W. McDonough, of the Peterboro Rugby Club, was in town today, and reported the prospects as fairly bright in the Electric City. The senior team will be in line again, and there is also a chance that a junior team may be entered in the O.R.F.U. The Petes have lost Gillespie, of last year's senior team, to Dundas, and Cameron may also go to that town, where he played two years ago. Crowley and Hurlbut have also announced their retirement. There are, however, a number of juniors developed in the city league available for the senior team, and they will fill up any vacancies that may exist when the season opens.

It was expected that Dr. MacPherson would be a resident of Peterboro ere this, and he was counted upon to coach the team, but he has decided to stay in Toronto, and his valuable services will again be available to Varsity.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Pittsburgh (first game)—R. H. E.
Chicago.....1 4 2
Pittsburgh.....2 6 0
Batteries—Fraser and Moran; Camnitz and Gibson. Umpires, Klem and Rigler.

At Pittsburgh (second game)—
Chicago.....6 5 0
Pittsburgh.....0 2 3
Called at end of seventh by agreement.
Batteries—Lundgren and Miller; Leifeld and Smith. Umpires, Klem and Rigler.

At Boston—
New York.....1 4 2
Boston.....3 4 0
Called at end of sixth; darkness.
Batteries—Witte and Branch; Young and Needham. Umpire, Mathews.

At Philadelphia—
Brooklyn.....3 10 1
Philadelphia.....9 10 1
Batteries—Pastorius and Ritter; Sparks and Dooin. Umpires, Carpenter and O'Day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.
Won. Lost. P. C.
Chicago.....32 22 59.1
Pittsburgh.....27 48 58.1
Philadelphia.....24 50 56.1
Brooklyn.....24 54 55.1
Cincinnati.....23 59 57.1
Boston.....22 55 59.1
St. Louis.....22 59 59.1

EASTERN LEAGUE.
R. H. E.
Providence.....4 12 2
Baltimore.....2 8 2
Batteries—Cronin and Donovan; Burdick and Byers. Umpire, Kelly.

At Toronto—
Montreal.....0 1 0
Toronto.....2 6 1
Batteries—Stanley and Clark; Mitchell and Carrigan. Umpire, Conway.

At Rochester—
Buffalo.....7 14 1
Rochester.....2 3 7
Batteries—Mulligan and McAllister; Papalau and Doran. Umpires, Sullivan and Cusack.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.
Won. Lost. P. C.
Toronto.....21 39 54.5
Buffalo.....24 46 57.1
New York.....22 48 58.1
Providence.....22 55 59.1
Jersey City.....24 59 47.8
Baltimore.....22 58 47.8
Rochester.....21 59 45.4
Montreal.....22 68 36.4

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....6 12 1
New York.....3 4 1
Batteries—Waddell and Schreckengost; Doyle and Thomas. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

At Washington (11 innings)—
Boston.....4 8 0
Washington.....3 9 0
Batteries—Morgan and Shaw; Patton and Block. Umpires, Sheridan and Stafford.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.
Won. Lost. P. C.
Detroit.....29 44 56.1
Philadelphia.....26 46 57.1
Chicago.....26 49 58.1
Cleveland.....28 49 58.1
New York.....24 61 47.8
Boston.....22 68 43.3
St. Louis.....27 67 42.1
Washington.....24 78 36.4

RAIN SPOILS RACING

Featureless Work Marks the Providence Meet of Friday.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30.—Rain served to make the track bad and the racing featureless today. Summary:

2:15 class, trotters, purse \$1,000:
Henry S. Jun., br. g., by Colkuser—Nellie Gray, by Ned Patchen (Evans).....1 1
Composor, b. g. (Lasee).....2 2
Prince C. br. s. (McKenney).....3 3
Doris Martin, b. m. (McCaig).....4 4
Pinehills, b. m. (McCaig).....5 5
Sunline, ch. h. (Mallett).....6 6
Burna Girl, b. m. (Clark).....7 7

Time—2:13 1/2, 2:15 1/2.

2:35 pace, purse \$1,000:
Wilson Addington, b.m., by Coastman—Lucy Cole, by River Bend (Cox).....1 1
Becky Brook, b. m. (Pier).....2 2
Princess, b. g. (McCaig).....3 3
Bryander, b. g. (Hall).....4 4
Byron K., b. g. (Geers).....5 5
Sunline, ch. h. (Mallett).....6 6
Burna Girl, b. m. (Clark).....7 7

Time—2:13 1/2, 2:15 1/2.

2:15 trot, purse \$1,000:
Berio, br. g. by Palatka—Myra, by Knickerbocker (Smith).....1 1
Becky Brook, b. m. (Pier).....2 2
Mae Heart, ch. m. (McCaig).....3 3
Silko, b. s. (McCaig).....4 4
Bonnie Roberts, b. h. (Mallett).....5 5
Sunline, ch. h. (Mallett).....6 6
Burna Girl, b. m. (Clark).....7 7

Time—2:13 1/2, 2:15 1/2.

2:16 pace, purse \$1,000:
Moy, b. m., by Prodigal—Minnie, by Clay King (Hayes).....1 1
Red Jacket, ch. g. (Dennis).....2 2
Queen Walnut, ro. m. (

Cars Meet on a Curve; Fifteen Passengers Die

Motor Car and Traction Trolley Come Together With Terrific Force.

Mattoon, Ill., Aug. 30.—Fifteen persons were killed and about 50 injured today in a head-on collision between an Interurban express train, consisting of a motor car and a trailer, and a traction car on the Mattoon and Charleston electric line at a sharp curve one mile west of Charleston, Ill. A confusion of orders received over the telephone is said to have been the cause of the accident.

The cars approached each other at high speed and the impact was so terrific that the motor car and the trailer were telescoped by the traction car. Few passengers had time to escape by jumping. Most of the passengers were going to the fair at Charleston.

Mattoon sent special cars to the wreck and the dead and injured were brought to the morgue and the hospital. Several of the injured may die.

The Dead.
Neil Fugate, Gays, Ill.; Thomas Weakley, Mattoon, Ill.; Wm. Nelson, North Okawa, Ill.; Chas. N. Jones, son of William, Howard Cole, boy, Cook-

mills, Ill.; Harold Cole, boy, brother of Howard; Zack Vandeventer, Mattoon, Ill.; Edward Reynolds, Paradise, Ill.; Albert Smith, Mattoon, Ill.; W. A. Price, Mattoon, Ill.; Douglas Logan, Humboldt, Ill.; Edna Walsalm, Cooks-mills, Ill.; three unidentified bodies.

Many Injured
G. G. Armentrout, Mrs. G. G. Armentrout and two children; Chas. Joseph, Salisbury, Ind.; Samuel Boyer, James Casstevens, Gays; G. W. Davies, aged 89 years; Alec Miller, North Okawa, may die; Mrs. Sarah C. Phillips, Otto Tower, Humboldt, Grace Young, legs crushed; S. F. Enos, Mattoon, both legs broken; Chas. Jones, ribs broken and injured internally.

Doctors and citizens hurried from Charleston to the disaster, dragged dead, and injured from the broken mass of timbers and seats and gave first aid to the maimed.

The dead were laid alongside the track. The victims could not be taken to Charleston because the track was blocked in that direction and the relief car from Mattoon was awaited.

The line on which the disaster happened is twelve miles long, running between Mattoon and Charleston, Ill., and has but a single track. Telephones are placed every two miles for orders to be transmitted to the cars passing over the road.

London Hunt Club Entertained; Its Farmer Friends at Dinner

Merry Time at City Hotel Last Night—Pithy Speeches Delivered.

The London Hunt Club entertained the farmers of London Township through whose farms the runs are generally held, to a splendid banquet at the City Hotel last night. Fully 200 farmers and their sons sat down to the banquet which was a most enjoyable affair. Nothing was left undone that would minister to the comfort and pleasure of the guests, and it will go down in the history of the Hunt Club as one of the best affairs of the kind ever given. The farmers were enthusiastic, and enjoyed themselves to the limit. The Hunt Club was voted by one and all the best possible entertainers.

Hon. Adam Beck, master of the hunt, was the toastmaster, and proposed the health of the King. He referred to the continued growth of the club, which was now celebrating its 21st year, having been organized just 21 years ago. He spoke of the splendid relationship which had always existed between the farmers and the Hunt Club. The best of good fellowship had always prevailed, for the farmers were above all good sportsmen, and enjoyed any kind of clean sport. The men the hunt had to deal with were not only good farmers but the best of good fellows.

Brought Credit to the City.

He was indeed proud to belong to the London Hunt Club, and in the past brought credit to the city of London to the County of Middlesex, yes, to the Dominion of Canada itself. Its horses were able to compete with the best of the world, and beat them. The hunt had stimulated the breeding of good horses, and today no county in the world could compare with the county of Middlesex in the quality of its horses. The team of hunters that had swept the boards in London, defeating the best that France, Germany, the United States, England and Ireland could produce, were bred, raised and trained in London Township. The better one of the pair was bred by Mr. Robinson, on the Proof Line road, an honor worth being proud of. If an American horse had achieved the success that this horse had, the end of the boasting would never be heard. He had received many honors in his career, but none was he so proud of as being the master of the London Hunt, after whose destiny he had looked for thirteen years. He again spoke of his extreme pleasure at meeting the farmers, and he invited them to take part in the hunt and take an interest in the work of the club.

Mr. T. H. Smallman, president of the club, proposed the toast "Our Country," to which Mr. H. Marshall Graydon responded. Mr. Graydon spoke of the splendid possibilities of Canada, whose future would be indeed splendid. Canada was the cynosure of all eyes, and its infinite possibilities were the talk of nations.

Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons.

The toast "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, K. C. In a brief and pithy speech, he referred to the pleasant relations which had at all times existed between the farmers and the hunt. They had always treated the Londoners well, and it was a great pleasure to him to meet with them from time to time, and an exceedingly great pleasure to welcome them to the banquet. He hoped the Hunt Club would grow and prosper as it deserved, and that the farmers would assist them in making

it a much more splendid success. He was very glad to be present.

Replies were also made by Messrs. Michael Breen, sen., J. Edmunds, W. Graham, P. Fallon, Chas. Treblecock, and Richard Guest.

Col. A. M. Smith and Dr. Harry Abbott also spoke briefly on behalf of the past masters of the club.

Songs were contributed by Messrs. Michael Breen and Geo. Hatch, and a male quartet. Tony Cortese, Jun.'s orchestra played many selections during the banquet. The music was much appreciated.

Those Present.

Among those present were: F. H. Logan, J. Edward Platt, F. H. Platt, C. Coombs, Herman Meek, G. Summers, John Barter, Wm. Stanfield, John McCarthy, Ed. Monteith, Joe Fallon, John Hall, Wm. Lewis, Wm. Graham, R. A. Gough, F. A. Gough, G. J. Weston, Joseph Henderson, E. Colbert, W. Ralph, E. Colbert, James A. McNeen, George S. Gibbons, Thomas Fallon, Thomas McComb, Clarence Barter, J. T. Donley, Russell Walde, Sam Owen, Thomas Smith, C. M. Fortner, E. Springett, Earl G. West, Wilbur G. H. Hogg, Andrew W. Hunter, C. H. H. Hogg, Jas. Barton, Harry Turner, P. Smibert, J. McLeod, Lieut. Col. A. M. Smith, Harold Smibert, S. F. Routledge, Wm. H. Reeve, George Wesley Scott, R. R. Beamish, Wesley Sproule, Andrew McWilliams, A. Johnston, A. O'Brien, Wm. McLeod, J. Wood, J. A. Buchanan, C. E. Treblecock, E. Edwards, John Kell (Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.), Thomas Ralph, George Hancock, Wm. Wilson, P. Fallon, W. Gilge, George Madge, John May, Richard May, Wm. Brett, Wm. McLeod, J. George May, Charles Talbot, A. Fraleigh, S. Fraleigh, G. E. Logan, B. Webb, Alf Magee, J. H. Boake, James Breen, John Breen, Theophilus Breen, Adams, Jos. Breen, Michael Breen, sen., Michael Breen, jun., T. H. Small, Wm. Harry Abbott, E. M. Powell, P. Imrie, Wm. Robie, Thos. Smith, Geo. A. Hatch, T. H. Knapton, G. H. May, W. J. Lipsett, C. F. Lackey, D. Lackey, G. D. McKenzie, J. P. Gardiner, Hon. Adam Beck, M. P., F. Thomas Jackson, John Graham, E. M. Goss, G. H. Routledge, A. Routledge and Abe Smith.

CHARGED WITH INSANITY

Farmer Jackson Said to Have Threatened His Children.

Thomas Jackson, the London Township farmer who recently figured in the bally horse episode which was headlined in the police court, was arrested this morning by a county constable on a charge of insanity.

The unfortunate man has been confined in the asylum before, and was discharged as cured. Last night, it is alleged, that he threatened to take the lives of his children, eight in number.

Jackson was arrested on the market square this morning, where he was acting queerly, and declaring to a crowd which had gathered that he had never owned a bally horse, and never would.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. H. Reeves and Mrs. P. Le Sœur of Hollywood, California, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. B. Le Sœur, of Belle Vue, Tecumseh avenue.

—Rev. B. E. Martin, pastor Hamilton Road Methodist Church, being absent Sunday taking harvest home services in the Tupperville churches, the Rev. Clayton Moorhouse will conduct all services.

—City Clerk Baker has returned from a two-months' trip to England. He reports having had a splendid time, and enjoyed his holiday very much. He brought his daughter, Miss Gladys, back with him.

—At the King Street Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening the pastor Rev. James Rollins, will preach specially to laboring men in honor of Labor Day, and will tell the story of "The Telling of Felix," a legend founded on a new saying of Christ.

—Rev. I. B. Wallin, just returned from holidaying in the Northwest, will

occupy his pulpit tomorrow, preaching in the morning on "Labor, Its Rights and Wrongs," and in the evening on "Religious Thoughts Gathered in the Great West."

—Mr. H. G. Martyn, of Berlin, who has been chosen to succeed Mr. McCutcheon at the Collegiate Institute, was in the city this morning, and when seen by The Advertiser said he expected to be able to come in a month's time. He anticipated no difficulty of getting away by that time.

—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B. A., has returned from his vacation, and will occupy the pulpit of the First Congregational Church at both services tomorrow. Rev. F. A. Steven, of the China Inland Mission, supplied the pulpit in the absence of the pastor the past two Sundays. The communion service will be held at the close of the regular service in the morning.

Who Can Beat It?
E. Ferguson threshed last week for A. W. Venning on his father's farm, lot 1, con. 5, Westminster, a field of wheat which went 45 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Borden.
Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, will speak in the Princess Rink on Friday, Sept. 13. Mr. Rufus Pope, ex-M. P. for Compton, and Hon. Adam Beck will also address the meeting.

The White Cat.
On Page 11, of this issue, will be found the first chapters of The Advertiser's new story, "The White Cat." It is by Gelett Burgess, a writer of international reputation, and is a thrilling story, which will appeal to all. Do not miss it.

Froggett—Hunter.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the Chapter House, Unitarian Church, last evening at 8:30 o'clock, when Miss E. H. Froggett was united in marriage to Mr. Harry Froggett, of the Perrin Company. The young couple were unattended. The ceremony was performed by Mr. V. J. Gilpin, pastor of the Unitarian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Froggett left for a trip to Buffalo, Toronto and other eastern points. On their return they will reside on River-view avenue.

FOR SPRING WATER AND HIGH PRESSURE

(Continued From Page One.)

would produce as much, or perhaps, more than an equal amount, and would also flow in by gravitation. I thank "Citizen" for his comments, and can assure him that I am as firm a believer in the future growth of our city as he is, provided we can prevent extravagant expenditure of public funds for useless experiments and experts' opinions.

"Citizen" accuses me of insincerity in that I recommended to the city what I would not practice in my own business. Again, he is very wide of the mark; for this is precisely what I have been doing for years. At our rolling mill we are pumping millions of gallons of water from the south branch of the river for manufacturing purposes, and use city water for drinking only. We find even the south branch water excellent for our purpose, and have never found any bad effects from the use of it; in fact, we prefer it for manufacturing. I believe we use more river water than any five firms in the city put together, and know something of the value of it for manufacturing purposes.

Filtered water alone never can meet all the requirements of the case so long as we are using our present system of piping, which is quite inadequate, both in capacity and strength, to supply water for all purposes at the present time, and as the city grows the conditions will become worse, and our present system more and more unequal to the demand, until a second system will have to be put in, and to install a filtration plant and then be forced to put in a separate system, is more than the citizens can very well afford. Then, why not dispense with filtration at once, and commence now by gathering in the spring water, which would be ample for a long time to come (of course, always at a low pressure), and prepare the way for a high pressure system of river water? Upon our present system we dare not put much more than eighty pounds pressure to the square inch, and this is not enough to combat successfully a heavy fire in the business part of the city, and we are today running a tremendous risk of a great conflagration. I sincerely trust that no fire of importance will happen through our present dry season and shortage of water.

Then, as a second high-pressure system is inevitable, would it not be better for us to make the best of our old system, using spring water for ordinary requirements at low pressure, and at some future time, when the citizens are prepared for it, put in an up-to-date high-pressure system to supply river water for all other purposes. If this were done, it would relieve the spring water system of a great many demands that are made upon it at present, and there would be quite sufficient spring water for a city of more than double our present population.

I do not propose to appear in print again in regard to the water question, and beg to thank you for your valuable space. I remain, your humble servant,

JOHN WHITE.

London, Aug. 31.

HER BUNKERS AFIRE.

Manila, Aug. 31.—The British steamer Fitzclare, which has arrived here from Norfolk, Va., reports that her bunkers were on fire during the voyage and that 500 tons of coal were more or less burned. Her cargo sustained but trifling damage, but some of the interior frames were bent.

THIRTY AUTOS BURNED.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Thirty automobiles today were destroyed in a fire in Croft Brothers garage in Evanston avenue, following an explosion of gasoline in a tank on one of the machines. The automobiles and garage were valued at about \$100,000, covered by insurance.

MANY INFANTS DIED IN AUGUST

7 More Births, One Less Marriage and 11 More Deaths Than Last Year

The vital statistics for the month show 31 births, 32 marriages and 74 deaths. During the month of August 1906, there were 34 births, 33 marriages and 63 deaths. This year there were 7 more births, 1 less marriage, and 11 more deaths.

One remarkable feature of the statistics is the large number of deaths of infants. No less than 25 deaths are reported of infants all under 1 year old. They died from all manner of infant complaints, cholera infantum and bronchitis claiming a large proportion of them. Another feature is the large number of old folks that passed away during August. Twenty-five ranging from 60 to 89 died during August. Seven were over 80 years of age, and six from 70 to 80 years of age.

Consumption still heads the list of diseases, although only five died from that complaint during August. Cancer claimed three, and diphtheria reported. There were no deaths from scarlet fever or diphtheria reported. A couple of children died from whooping cough.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Annie Luxton, of 14 Oxford street, is visiting her aunt in Toronto.

Miss Millie Holman, of Quebec, is spending her holidays in Toronto.

Miss Ethel Jones, of 255 Chapside street, will spend the holiday with relatives in Walkerton.

Conductor W. Taylor and family, are rusticating at Pungarth Cottage, Hill Crest, Port Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Reid, Wellington street, have returned from a two months' trip to England.

Mr. Walter Chambers of High street, has returned home after spending a visit of four months with his sons in Vancouver.

Miss Gwen Ware, of West London, left this morning for Port Stanley

where she will assist the choir of the Methodist church at the opening of the new pipe organ on September 1.

Mr. G. Comfort and wife, of Hanson, and Mrs. Silas Comfort, of Stockton, California, are visiting with their sister Mrs. Jas. Burrows, 12 Pipe Line road, South London.

Miss Ella Jackson and Miss Mabel Glead, of Alexandra street, city, are spending their vacation with friends in Detroit and Sarnia.

Mrs. A. E. Pike, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clara Pike, are visiting in Hamilton at the home of Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, 32 Simcoe street.

TO PROSECUTE GILLETTE

Civil Authorities Arrest the Slayer of Miss Cadenhead.

"Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 30.—Cyrus Gillette, the soldier who shot and killed Miss Cadenhead while attempting to prevent an escape of a prisoner at the Michipicott, Sault Ste. Marie, since, and who was recently acquitted by court-martial on the charge of involuntary manslaughter, was taken into custody this morning by the civil authorities.

MR. AND MRS. TRICK HONORED BY FRIENDS

Given Presents and Addresses by Members of the Woodmen of the World.

A pleasant affair took place last night in the Carling block when Mr. William Trick and his wife were made the recipients of valuable presents by members of the different Woodmen of the World lodges in the city. Mr. Trick, who is a well-known member of the organization, leaves next Saturday for Vancouver where he will enter the shoe business. Mr. Trick was made the recipient of a handsome signet ring with the W. W. emblem on it. The presentation was made by Mr. Jas. McCormick.

Mrs. Trick was presented with a silver fern bowl, Mr. F. Fraleigh making the presentation, and Mr. W. Fessenden the address.

The remainder of the evening was spent pleasantly with song and story, and Mr. Joseph Winters, of Hyde Park, made a speech. There was a large crowd present, a number of whom were from Hyde Park.

AMOS BRADFORD DEAD

Was a Former Well-Known Businessman of London.

Mr. Amos Bradford, a well-known confectioner of this city died this morning at his late residence, 521 Dundas street, after a short illness. He was widely known and highly respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

The late Mr. Bradford was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1819. When a boy of 14 years of age, he came to Canada, settling in London, where he had resided ever since. He entered the confectionery business in 1875, and continued in the same until a few years ago, when he entered the employ of the McCormick company where he has been employed ever since.

He is survived by a widow and eight children. Mrs. Alfred Jury, Buffalo; Walter Bradford, Kankakee, Ill.; Mrs. S. Southcott, this city; Mrs. A. D. Hodgson, Toronto; Harry T. Bradford, Weston, Ont.; William A. Bradford, Buffalo; Mrs. M. Howitt, Cleveland, and Miss Bertha L. Bradford at home. The time for the funeral has not yet been decided; it will be private.

For the Baby

We have all the good infants' foods, and as they deteriorate with age, we order frequently, so as to keep a fresh stock at all times.

Strong's Carminative For Babies

Perfectly harmless. Indorsed by the medical profession. Quickly relieves colic, cramps, teething troubles, restlessness, peevishness and sleeplessness. Price, 25 cents, at

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET
Double value and double strength in Strong's Baking Powder.
Free on application, one of our new Cook Books.

ENGLISH JOURNALIST WRITES OF LONDON

(Continued From Page 1.)

many respects it tops the average. Its municipal council consists of a mayor and twelve aldermen, all elected by the full vote of the citizens each year. So that the council must represent the city for the time being. There are no councillors as we know them in England. In January of each year the citizens can send to their municipal council a new mayor and twelve aldermen who have not been previously elected. This method of municipal management obtains in nearly every city in Ontario we visited. In some cases the number of aldermen is greater. The powers of the council are not quite as extensive as at home. There is usually a streets commission, a parks commission, a street car commission, if the trams are the property of the town, a sewers commission and a water commission. These commissions are usually elected also by popular vote, one-half the members going out each year; but the mayor for the time-being is usually a member of the council. They deal with the business covered by their title. The board of trade consists of every tradesman in the place, a subscriptions of \$2 (8s. 2d), or perhaps four, being the membership fee. This body is really a development committee, as it watches the trade interests of the town, prompts the municipal council, and works with it for anything likely to benefit the town.

The City.
London, Ontario, takes a pride in following the most familiar nomenclature of the city of London at home. It has its St. Paul's Cathedral, its Piccadilly (without a circus), its Wellington street, Victoria street, and so on through a long list. It has a beautiful park almost in its center; while its town and residential streets exist in the prettier part of the city than Queen's avenue, in which the London Club is situated. The public buildings are all well designed and occupy good positions. The postoffice, the courthouse, the city buildings, the Carnegie library among the most prominent. London has many factories and is a big producing center, growing rapidly. The country around is highly productive in garden produce, cattle, cheese, and ordinary farm stuffs. The citizens of London take a pride in booming their town and making it grow in size and prosperity. This is fully appreciated in an extensive motor excursion which we took the following morning, and which finished with a gathering at the London Club and a send-off at the railway station when we left for Windsor.

The Dinner.
The dinner on the night of our arrival calls for more than the passing reference already made to it. Everybody was in high spirits, stimulated by the mayor's joviality. As we say at home, he "kept the ball rolling"; or, in Canadian phrase, he was "not only the team, but the horse in front." He also, "delivered the goods," as he saw all his guests safely in the "Rainbow," and some of them tucked in their berths. Senator Coffey, a striking figure, an intellectual man with a long knowledge of the world, said to the visitors, "You and your countrymen are rich in the storied lore of the past, and we rich in the glories of the future. You are rich in garnered wealth, we rich in nature's bounty." Speaking of the French in Canada the senator said: "You will find them more French than the French of France—more British than the distinguished man who occupies the chair tonight." Mr. John Cameron, postmaster, mentioned that one result in the recently altered postal rates for book matter from Great Britain to Canada had been a big increase in British publications of acknowledged worth passing through the postoffice, and a considerable decrease in the trashy publications from the States. This was a desirable intellectual preference. The humor of the mayor flowed throughout the evening through his pithy common-sense utterances. Calling upon myself he said, "Now, here is a real live alderman from the old country. Gaze up him, ye aldermen of London town. Admire his proportions, garner his pearls of wisdom!" Calling upon the representative of the Grand Trunk Railway, the mayor said, "I now introduce to you the representative of one of the most grinding monopolies that ever cursed Canada; but tonight, as the board is festive, we will let bygones be bygones, and we will listen to Mr. Charlton for a few brief minutes."

At the Hunt Club.
After dinner we took a special trolley car about four miles to the outskirts of the city, and were made honorary members of the Hunt Club. It was too late to bring out the dogs from the kennels, but we spent a pleasant hour on the veranda, which fronts the golf course. Next morning during our drive a fire alarm was given a considerable distance from the station, and a full contingent of the city fire brigade was on the scene in 1 minute 20 seconds, although the chief was the only one who knew that a call might be made. There were two engines, a chemical engine, fire escapes and a number of men. I had the pleasure be-

Three Up-to-Date Banks

Your savings account, or your active business or personal account, will be well placed if placed with one of these banks.

The time to save is while you are earning.
Open a savings account with this bank now and deposit part of your salary each pay day.
Your savings will accumulate steadily and earn interest annually at the rate of 3 per cent paid 4 times a year.
An active account with this bank will prove an advantage and a convenience to any man or woman.
A splendidly equipped bank—a bank that offers the best and most satisfactory service.
Depositors are free to command every banking courtesy.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

OFFICES IN LONDON:
Corner King and Richmond Streets, Corner Dundas and Adelaide Streets, Corner John and Richmond Streets.

fore leaving London of making the acquaintance of Mr. Charles Doe, whose father was a Rotherham man, and his mother (a Miss Rowley) was a Sheffield lady. His family went out when he was a boy, and he is now a successful businessman in the city of London, Ontario.

BOY DISAPPEARS

(Continued from Page One.)

Upon reading the message Mr. Reid at once called upon the local detectives, who informed him that they would do what they could in the matter. Later the case was placed in the hands of an attorney.

An Interesting History.
The history of the Reids is a most interesting one. The couple were married in Staffordshire, England, about eight years ago, and only came across the water two years ago, settling near Detroit, where Reid, who is an expert florist, obtained a good position at his trade. Later the husband was offered a good position with the Gammage residence. Shortly before the couple left Michigan differences arose, so it is said, through Mr. Reid's disapproval of his wife's conduct toward other men, and they decided to separate. However, the wife accompanied the husband and boy to this city, as she said she wanted to see what kind of a home the boy was going to be placed in. After assuring herself that she child was in good hands, Mrs. Reid left for San Francisco, where she claimed to have a position as traveling companion to a wealthy woman, whom she had known in England.

Husband Suspicious.
For some time the couple kept up a regular correspondence, but some few weeks ago Mr. Reid became satisfied that all was not as it should be with his wife in San Francisco, and communicated with the chief of police, with the result, it is alleged, that Reid learned something which caused him to cease corresponding with her.

Children in the neighborhood noticed a strange woman in black hovering about the neighborhood of 776 Colborne street on several occasions during the past week, and some of them informed their parents of the fact. Nothing much was thought of the matter, however, until yesterday, when the Reid child disappeared.

The Missing Child.
The lady with whom Mr. Reid boarded stated today that she had never seen a more beautiful or a better dispositioned child than the missing boy, and everybody who came in contact with him loved the little fellow.

Mr. Gammage spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Reid, and said that he was one of the most reliable, steady and intelligent workmen that he ever had in his employ. Mr. Reid has worked for Mr. Gammage about eight months, and has never lost a day for any reason.

Deep sympathy is expressed for the husband, whom, it is said, is a perfect gentleman in every way. Inquiry at the various railway stations, and the note in reference to no person answering the description of Mrs. Reid had been seen leaving on an outgoing train.

It was also rumored that the woman and the boy were seen on Richmond that the pair are still in London. Last evening, and that fact, coupled with the note in reference to the personal, strengthens the belief that the pair have fled.

AN OFFER TO FOURNIER.
Paris, Aug. 31.—The Echo de Paris declares the King of Greece has offered Admiral Fournier, commanding the French Mediterranean squadron, a commission to lead the Greek fleet. It is understood that the admiral will accept the proposal.

TRAINING SHIP AFIRE.
Brest, Aug. 31.—The training ship Calcedonian caught fire last night in the harbor. All the troops stationed here and detachments of sailors were turned out to fight the fire. They put out the flames after a long struggle. The Calcedonian sustained considerable damage.

STOCK MARKETS.

The New York, Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges are closed today.

H. C. Becher, stockbroker, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazer & Gunnington, London: New York, Aug. 31.—Close.—The Stock Exchange was closed today. The London market was firm, Union Pacific closing at an advance of 5/8 over Wall Street. The bank stock was unduly heavy. Reserves decreased \$1,219,500; loans decreased \$166,600; specie decreased \$2,147,500; liabilities decreased \$495,400; deposits decreased \$1,727,800; circulation decreased \$145,000.

A private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Chicago says:

Wheat—Although a short session, and preceding a holiday, the market showed none of the usual tendency to sell off. In fact, the reverse was the experience, and the news covering all sides of the situation leaves little doubt of the strength of the bulls' position. The export trade yesterday was on a tremendous scale, and today's business will undoubtedly be large. This activity on the part of exporters will quickly clean up the surplus supply of No. 2 hard, and European buyers, whose needs must be supplied, will be forced to take the No. 2 red. Cans Monday, 37 1/2.

Corn—Trade was lighter, but the advance level was very well maintained, although there was scattered realizing in evidence all day. Receipts are still light and the demand good. Southwestern advices were of high temperatures. In general the crop reports were worse than heretofore. Cans Monday, 37 1/2.

Oats—There were some rather violent fluctuations in all deliveries, with shorts extremely nervous and anxious to get in. It took a 2 1/2c advance in the late deliveries to bring out sufficient offerings to break the market. The weather in many localities is still bad for oats in the fields for thrashing. The cash market was up from 1c to 1 1/2c. Estimated cans on Monday, 76 1/2.

TO INCREASE WATER SUPPLY

(Continued From Page One.)

stion of \$182,500 for reservoir and hydraulic power plant, as follows:
Reservoir \$ 90,000
Land 15,000
Dam 50,000
Power-house 10,000
Pumping machinery 17,500

Total \$182,500
It was moved by Commissioner Saunders, and seconded by Commissioner Darch:

That No. 1 be requested to recommend the city council to submit to the ratepayers the Komoka scheme, in two bylaws, as given above.

Kill River Water.
There was no discussion on the subject, and the matter was passed without delay. Mayor Judd still insisted that the better plan was to submit the filtration scheme, although he was not in favor of the Komoka scheme,

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, Aug. 31, 1907.

The big prices paid here during the week, and the good demand for all kinds of farm produce, were no doubt factors in drawing such a large crowd of farmers as there was at the market today.

Spaces on the square was at a premium, and those who came late indulged in considerable grumbling, as there was no room for them to display their produce.

Despite the large amount of produce offered, sales were quite brisk. Prices were firm in every department. Grain—Old oats sold at \$1.45 to \$1.50 and new at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per cwt.

Hay and Straw—There was a couple of loads of hay offered which sold at \$15.50 to \$16 per ton.

The weigh scales will be closed on Monday and no live hogs or hay can be weighed on that day. The farmers should make a note of this announcement.

Straw is in better demand at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton. The demand will likely be good at Tuesday's market.

Butter and Eggs—As intimated in yesterday's issue of this paper there was a good demand for butter. Prices were firm at 21c to 22c for crocks, and 22c to 23c for pound rolls, by the basket.

Eggs were scarce and slightly firmer in price at 16½c and 17c per doz. for crate and basket lots.

Fruit—There was a pile of apples offered. The demand was good at \$1 to \$1.40 per bushel. Crapapples sold at \$1 per bushel. Plums and peaches, 90c to \$1 for 11-quart basket. Muskumels, 10c to 20c each.

Vegetables and Roots—There was a large quantity of potatoes offered, but sales were only fair at 80c per bu; onions sold at 25c per peck; green corn sold at 10c to 12c per dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen; cabbages, 40c to 60c per 100; clematis, 30c to 35c per 100; clematis, 10c to 20c per dozen; beans, 10c per quart.

Poultry—There was a large quantity offered, sales were fair; spring chickens sold at 10c per lb; live and dressed; old hens were low, at 7c per lb live and 9c dressed; ducks, 8c per lb live and 9c to 10c dressed; turkeys are wanted at 12c live and 15c per lb dressed.

Dressed Hogs—The few offered today sold at \$9 to \$9.25 per cwt.

Live Hogs—No shipment from here on Monday, but there will be one on Thursday, Sept. 5, when \$9.25 per cwt. for weights will be paid; the market is weak; small pigs sold today at \$6 per pair.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Outside grain markets eased off a little this morning, but the weakness was temporary and prices soon went back to former levels. Locally business continued quiet, with not enough new grain offered to make a difference. Flour prices are very firm at the advance.

A local flour dealer reported an increased export inquiry for winter wheat flour, but stocks at present are down to rock bottom, with very little new wheat flour coming in to relieve the situation. Prices are:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 86c to 87c; nominal; new wheat, 84c to 85c outside; Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.01; No. 2, 98c to 99c; lake ports, 97c to 98c; 3 yellow, 70c to 71c at Toronto; No. 3 mixed, nominal, at 70c to 69c; none offered.

Barley—Nominal, about 50c to 51c for No. 2. Oats—Manitoba, No. 2 white, 44c to 44½c; on track at elevators; No. 2 mixed, 44½c; new oats, 43c to 44c.

Peas—Nominal, at 75c for No. 2. Eye—45c.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents are about nominal, at \$3.20 to \$3.40; Manitoba, first patents, \$3.10 to \$3.20; second, \$3.00 to \$3.10; 2nd patents, \$2.90 to \$3.00; 3rd patents, \$2.80 to \$2.90; 4th patents, \$2.70 to \$2.80; 5th patents, \$2.60 to \$2.70; 6th patents, \$2.50 to \$2.60; 7th patents, \$2.40 to \$2.50; 8th patents, \$2.30 to \$2.40; 9th patents, \$2.20 to \$2.30; 10th patents, \$2.10 to \$2.20; 11th patents, \$2.00 to \$2.10; 12th patents, \$1.90 to \$2.00; 13th patents, \$1.80 to \$1.90; 14th patents, \$1.70 to \$1.80; 15th patents, \$1.60 to \$1.70; 16th patents, \$1.50 to \$1.60; 17th patents, \$1.40 to \$1.50; 18th patents, \$1.30 to \$1.40; 19th patents, \$1.20 to \$1.30; 20th patents, \$1.10 to \$1.20; 21st patents, \$1.00 to \$1.10; 22nd patents, \$0.90 to \$1.00; 23rd patents, \$0.80 to \$0.90; 24th patents, \$0.70 to \$0.80; 25th patents, \$0.60 to \$0.70; 26th patents, \$0.50 to \$0.60; 27th patents, \$0.40 to \$0.50; 28th patents, \$0.30 to \$0.40; 29th patents, \$0.20 to \$0.30; 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But One Edition of The Advertiser Will Be Published Labor Day.

Monday being Labor Day, but one edition of The Advertiser will be published, at 4 a.m.

This edition will be supplied all evening subscribers in the city.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The Rev. Dr. Ross will deliver a Labor Day Sermon in St. Andrew's Church on Sabbath evening, on "The Carpenter of Nazareth."

—Rev. T. T. Shields will preach at both services in Adelaide Street Church tomorrow. Communion in the morning.

—Mr. Francis Baker, of this city, and Miss Clara L. Downing, of Ridgeway, were married at Morpeth last Tuesday by Rev. J. C. Nethercott.

—Friends of Rev. W. J. Clark, former pastor of First Presbyterian Church, will be pleased to know that he will occupy his old pulpit tomorrow and the two following Sundays.

—Rev. W. L. Rutledge, having returned from vacation, will occupy the

pulpit of the First Methodist Church, tomorrow, and preach morning and evening.

—Rev. Dyson Hague, rector of Bishop Cronyn Memorial Church, has returned from Quebec, where he has been visiting his father. He will preach in the Memorial Church Sunday morning and evening.

PEOPLE OBJECT TO STREET CAR NOISES

Complaints, Which Are Numerous, Made to Engineer Graydon.

The street car noises are still a matter of much complaint, and City Engineer Graydon is in daily receipt of letters from irate citizens who have their blisful repose shattered by the street cars as they pursue their noisy way along. Manager King has replied to City Engineer Graydon's letters, saying that the noises have been cut out of the schedule more or less, the bad joints in the rails have been fixed. The people along the street railway lines can now sleep again.

THE APPLE CROP

A Large Quantity, But Small in Size—Shippers Warned.

A dispatch from the department of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

The reports indicate that there will be a large quantity of very small apples; otherwise fairly good. Shippers should not forget that there is no lowering of the standard, and that the size for No. 1 or No. 2 is not the medium size, as grown in Western or Southern Ontario in 1907, but the medium size in an ordinary season. There will, therefore, be a large number of apples that will be marked No. 2, or even No. 3, for no other reason than that they are too small to qualify for a higher grade. The fruit inspectors have already recommended the prosecution of some shippers who have offended in this particular.

Gentlemen's Tie Pins

If you are particular in your dress, we can satisfy you in the matter of a Tie Pin. We have some of the swiftest Pins you can find any place.

SUMNER

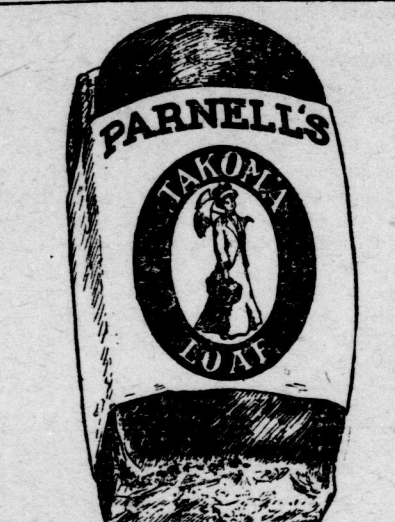
The Quality Store
380 RICHMOND STREET.

Have you tried
OUR COAL?
The Famous Cross Creek
ANTHRACITE
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
John Mann & Sons
401 Clarence.
425 York.
Phone 470.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF
PAKARD'S

Hand-Painted China

—at—
374 RICHMOND ST.
C. H. WARD & CO.



Not the bread for a few, but the best loaf for all. Take Takoma Bread if you want to be happy.

PARNELL
PHONE 929. THE BREAD MAN.

Best Friends

Of Purity Baking Powder

are those who use it most. Good cooks—practical housekeepers—say that no other Powder gives such consistently satisfactory results. It makes wholesome, nutritious Tea Biscuit and light, delicious cake. "Purity" Baking Powder is absolutely pure and is made fresh daily.

Only 20c lb.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

EDWARD REBUKES RIBALDRY ON STAGE

Leaves Music Hall as Protest Against Indecent Songs.

Marlenbad, Aug. 30.—King Edward has administered a rebuke to the singing of indecent songs in places of public amusement, and his action, which was taken publicly, has created intense excitement in Marlenbad.

His majesty entered a cafe chantant last night, and after listening to one or two items on the programme, he walked out as a protest against the scandalous nature of the performance. A Viennese company was playing. His majesty was followed by the Duke of Teck and the other members of his suite, and all the Englishmen and Americans present.

"This is horrible—appalling," said the King to a member of his entourage, and the accuracy of his description is admitted on every side.

Up-to-date rubber tire carriages. Hueston's, Two Big Liveries.

MANY AND VARIED THE WOES THAT DRIVE A MAN TO DRINK

But one offender out of the nine up before Magistrate Love in police court this morning was punished. Eight of the prisoners were first-timers.

Thomas Sullivan, who is well-known in police court circles, was assessed \$5 and costs.

Pearl Rice, the young woman who was picked up at the G. T. R. station, a couple of weeks ago, on a charge of vagrancy, was allowed to go on suspended sentence, his honor having been assured that she would have steady employment in the future.

Another to go on suspended sentence was John Smith, who recently acquired a jag and purloined some small article of clothing from a friend.

Many and varied were the excuses offered by the first-time intoxicants. One stated that he was a striking telegraph operator and had just dropped in from Toronto looking for a

job. Feeling discouraged over his failure to procure a position he had imbibed a few glasses of beer to drive away the blues, with the result that he found himself in the station house.

Another offender said he was a hay buyer from the Northwest. He admitted that he didn't have any money wherewith to purchase any hay, but thought that he could raise some all right if he saw a load that suited him.

One had started to drinking because his wife abused him, while still another had a mother-in-law who insisted upon being a constant visitor at his house despite the fact that he had informed her upon numerous occasions that her absence was far preferable to her presence.

All were warned not to attempt to again drown out their troubles in the flowing bowl.

7TH IS READY TO GO TO BUFFALO

Regiment Made a Brilliant Showing on Parade Last Night.

The Seventh Regiment held its last parade before the Buffalo trip last night, and demonstrated that it is ready to go to Buffalo, and compete with the best of them.

Fully two hours were spent by the regiment in trooping the colors, and in doing the march past.

The men have been drilled to a high state of efficiency and the officers were well satisfied with their work.

The band headed the march, and played exceedingly well. It is improving a great deal in its work.

WEST IS ALL RIGHT, CROPS ARE FINE

Mr. S. Wray Returns from a Trip to Canada's Wheat Lands.

Mr. S. Wray, of Dundas street east, has just returned from the west, where he spent some time, and where he was in a position to size up the situation thoroughly. To The Advertiser today Mr. Wray said:

"Much has been said for and against that country, namely 'Canada West,' and I am pleased to express, in your valuable columns, my impressions, having just returned from there.

"On our trip west, although the scenery was perfectly grand and beyond all description, nothing was seen to indicate western life until we reached that city which is the pride of the west, Winnipeg.

"On reaching Winnipeg, where we spent three weeks sightseeing, almost instantaneously could be felt the pulse of that optimistic, progressive life, and instead of seeing a city called muddy city, there was to be seen miles and miles of asphalt—in fact, the estimated mileage is 90.

"Another point of attraction was the wide and well laid out streets. One could not pass through them without commenting on the committee certainly deserve credit for the way in which they have contributed to the attractiveness of their city.

"From a business point of view I was astonished to see the activity. We were reminded of some large American city, and were told on all sides this is the Chicago of Canada.

"I understand Winnipeg is already the fourth manufacturing city of Canada, there being over 20,000 men employed in manufacturing industries.

"One of the grandest sights on our trip was an auto tour after night through the residential section, where we found it absolutely unnecessary to leave asphalt, so ideal is the city's paving.

"One could go on to enumerate hundreds of points of interest to the easterner visiting Winnipeg, but will move on to the country life which we saw at its best, driving, as we did, hundreds of miles across country, acquainting ourselves with the modes and customs of the western farmer.

"A word or two re the wheat prospects this fall. Until I visited the fields I was under the impression, as is seemingly universal, there was an failure, but I am pleased to report reverse conditions, as the farmer will move on to the country life which we saw at its best, driving, as we did, hundreds of miles across country, acquainting ourselves with the modes and customs of the western farmer.

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"THE WHITE CAT"

Copyright by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

By Gelett Burgess,
Author of "Vivette"

CHAPTER I.

I came to myself with a disturbing sense that something was wrong with me. My discomfort increasing steadily, resolved itself into two distinct factors—a pain in my side at every breath and a throbbing ache in the top of my head. I realized that I was in bed, and the first strangeness of it struck me. I could not account for it. The wild, spicy odor of flowers came to me, adding to my perplexity. Then I opened my eyes.

The place was so dimly lighted that for some seconds my sluggish wits were unable to interpret the blotches of shadow and the vague glimmering spots. These, however, gradually resolved themselves into comprehensible forms. I perceived that I was in a strange room, large and airy; for even in the obscurity I got a feeling of free, clean space, and of that chaste emptiness which is apt to distinguish the guest-chamber of a well-kept house. I heard, now, the steady, deliberate ticking of a clock a little way off, and somewhere below was a small grinding sound, so low as to be almost a mere vibration, like a coffee-mill in operation. Nearby, a door closed and latched softly.

I moved and attempted to sit up, but a sharp stab in my side warned me that my hurt was perhaps more serious than I had thought. There was a lump on my head, too, which probably accounted for my lapse of consciousness.

Setting my memory painfully to work, groping back through the darkness of my mind for something to explain the mystery, much as one might descend a dark, unlighted stairway, I came upon the last fact that had been recorded by my brain. I had been putting on speed—the road through the woods was straight, level and deserted—hoping to get up to town early in the afternoon. The steering gear of my motor car had given way. I had felt the wheel suddenly veer, then, before I put on my brake, the front of the car went down and the rear was thrown up and over with the momentum, sending me flying through the air.

I wondered, lazily, how much the machine had suffered. Then I must have dropped off to sleep again, for when I next opened my eyes there was a flickering ray of light in the room. This time I was keenly alert mentally, desirous of some explanation of my situation. Where was I, and who had cared for me?

The light grew brighter, still wavering, slanting across the wall where it rocked and shifted, casting long, distorted shadows that danced up and down. Someone was evidently coming upstairs with a light. The door was hidden by a projecting angle of the wall, however, and so for a few moments I saw nobody.

In those second the room was illuminated gradually more, and more, showing a white-painted wainscot with a dull green wall above, where a few Japanese prints hung. Opposite my bed was a window with small, old-fashioned panes; there was another beside me. The rays glinted on the polished sides of several pieces of old mahogany furniture and flared yellow on brass candle sticks and on the gilded frame of a large mirror. Finally the glare stopped its undulating, the shadow grew steadier on the wall, and as I gazed eagerly for a first glimpse of my visitor, a young woman, bearing a silver candlestick, came into the room.

She looked immediately over to where I lay, and then catching my surprised stare, her expression changed wonderfully from a rather pathetic abstraction to an animated interest. With something not quite a smile on her face she walked nearer my bed, and stood for a moment, waiting, speaking, still looking at me. Her attitude, hinted that she saw in me something—as if, for instance, it were a sort of picturesqueness which was unexpected enough to appeal to her imagination. She rested for a moment, poised and calm, but intensely attentive, fascinated.

And I, at the same time, was instantly conscious of so curious a sentiment that I must stop to attempt to describe it.

I conceived myself to be a connoisseur in women, and I estimated her at first sight as one unique, even extraordinary. But though to my mind she was indubitably beautiful, it was not her beauty that for the moment thrilled me. It was chiefly her "newness," the very novelty of her visitation. I felt a sudden, compelling desire to probe the mystery of her presence rather than to have it explained. I tried, mentally, to delay her first word, to hold her back from any definite explanation till my eyes had had their fill of her—till she had, so to speak, solved her equation—till my wonder had spent itself in the vision, exhausting all its possibilities of delight. Her charm was in its unexpectedness, so alluring that she was like a pleasant dream which one lingers with and detains.

She was small, but her head was so exquisitely proportioned to her body that one did not notice her size. I have called her young, though she was twenty-seven, for her graceful figure and pose were still girlishly maintained. The shape of her small head was defined by a quaint coiffure, the dark hair being banded in an encircling plait up past her tiny ears and over, like a coronal, showing a sweep of high-bred curve over her low brow. All this gave her a tender, virginal aspect; but her soft, deep brown eyes were so saddened by

warm shadows below the lids, her mouth was so tremulously sensitive, with its slightly parted lips, and the little lines that women fear had begun to write her history so suggestively upon her face, that, as I gazed at her, I saw a woman who had lived and suffered, a woman as intense as she was delicate in all her moods.

She was clad in a bewilderingly feminine peignoir of lace and embroidery, open at the neck, and covered with another long, straightly hanging garment of shimmering pale-green silk, richly decorated with odd patterns. This gave her to my wondering eyes quite the appearance of a medieval princess, or the heroine of some old fairy tale. The impression was intensified by the long chain she wore, set with five opals which flashed in the candle light. From it, below her waist, there hung a golden star. And strangest of all, most provocative to my fancy, she also appeared, with extraordinary sympathy, almost with prescience, to feel something of my wonder as she paused and stood silent, retarding her greeting. In answer to my unspoken thought. While our eyes held each other in that marvelous communion, she did not smile; it was rather from a quivering mouth that I got the idea that she, too, was touched by the spell, and was keenly alive to the potentiality of the situation. She seemed to hold her breath lest the wonder should pass too soon.

That moment was as sublimely unreal as anything I have ever known, and within its unmeasurable limits, as potent. It was tense, instinctive, with fine, secret emotions too faint for analysis. Messages came and went, electric. It was, in short, the psychological moment that comes but once to any friendship, and coming is usually hurried past without appreciation of its mysterious charm. It was that most suggestive of preludes, an instinctive, conscious pause upon the magic threshold of Romance. That she felt its quality also overpowered her. The minute passed like a falling star, and in its glory we seemed to travel miles together.

Then with a visible effort she spoke. Her voice was light and clear, so expressively modulated that I have, despite myself, to compare it only to fairy footsteps passing over flower tops. Its tones poised and hovered as if on the wing, though the melody as such was the melody of an old song. It was above all else graceful, and usually it held a trace of mental eagerness, but its characteristic quality came more from delicate nuances of feeling than from any vibrant intensity. It had the fluidity of running water.

With her first word she smiled, and some of the melancholy escaped from her eyes. "Oh, you are better now! I'm so glad!" The silver thread of magic that had bound us was broken, and the episode became real and humorous on the instant. I could not help smiling in my turn, for assuredly, from my point of view, it was physically, decidedly the worse. I took it from her, by her remark, that I had been ill.

"Yes," I replied, "I suppose I must be better since you say so, but I seem to be quite bad enough. How long have I been here?"

"Twenty-four hours. You have been a little delicious you know. I was getting quite anxious about you, though the doctor said there was no danger."

She came nearer, and put her small beautiful hand upon my cheek. I noticed that she wore no rings. The touch of her fingers was soft and cool. "I'm glad your fever has gone," she said. "Have you much pain?" I felt sore all over, and there was trouble with my side when I moved; my head seemed to be splitting. But I was so much more interested in her, and how I came to be there, that I dismissed my symptoms with a shrug, and asked what had happened.

"You were thrown from your automobile," she said, "and you were pretty badly shaken up. There was a rib broken, and a slight concussion of the brain, I believe, but nothing serious. You'll have to stay here several days at least, and keep quiet."

Dr. Copin had said that to town, and I felt sure that he was right. I was all right now, you mustn't fret about it, for you are perfectly welcome to stay here and it won't trouble us in the least. Only I'm afraid you'll be terribly bored. It's quiet here, and I'll be rather dull company."

"I'm not worrying, I assure you," I said. "I'm in no hurry to get well." She smiled again, faintly, but with a quick appreciation and took a seat in an armchair which stood beside my bed. I caught a glimpse of a green silk stocking and an exquisitely small foot in a fantastically shaped slipper. She went on: "I have been a good deal troubled because we have, of course, no idea who you are. I was afraid that some of your friends might be alarmed about you. So, if there is anyone who can notify, or send for, give me the address and the message, and I'll send it over to the telephone office at the harbor, or I can telephone for you, if there's anyone in town. Dr. Copin could call and explain your condition, if you prefer."

As she leaned her face on her slender hand and looked at me, she added: "Your motor has been taken care of, so you needn't worry about

that. Uncle Jerdon hauled it into the stable, and it can stay there until you have a chance to have it repaired."

"You were good to take me in and to get a doctor," I said, watching the tiny vertical lines come and go in her forehead.

"Oh, Dr. Copin happened to be with me when you were brought in by Uncle Jerdon. I really don't know how you managed to escape with your life."

"I didn't deserve to escape. I was running considerably over the speed limit, I imagine. I wanted to get back to town early." How much rather would I have discussed the queer little corners of her lips that changed so distractingly, and the transparent shadow under her cheek, so that spiritualized her whole expression now and again!

"Oh, I must take your message!" she exclaimed, a little embarrassed by the pause that had fallen.

She rose and went over to an antique secretary, bringing back a pad of paper and a pencil. Reseating herself, she waited for me to dictate. I thought a while and then gave her a short report of my condition. But I was not to my partner. Having written this down she went out of the room quietly, leaving the candle with me. No sooner had she left than my pain returned. For the time I had forgotten all about it.

In spite of this, the thought of her filled me with a restful peace. I didn't feel in the least want to know who she was, so long as I might see her, and hear her talk to me in that smooth, melodious, eager voice, whose sound had established her convincingly as a lady of rare promise. The prospect of having to spend several days in her society, or at least near her, was as pleasant a thought as I could well imagine. The fruit of our momentary meeting was a mystery, rich and fragrant, which I wished only not to destroy. I found myself trying, in her absence, to recall each feature of her face, her poses, and her hands so keenly alive and full of graceful gesture. That I did not wonder who she was—that I was not, perhaps, from the state of bodily weakness in which my accident had left me, but it seemed to me then that it was not merely the passivity of my physical state; it was an epicurean joy. I took in tasting my impressions, drop by drop.

Meanwhile, as I thought it all over, my eyes wandered over that part of the room visible in the candle light, from the four-posted bed in which I lay, and almost unconsciously I noted the many evidences of taste and wealth. The furniture was all of antique style, undoubtedly genuine specimens of the best designs of the later colonial period.

The Japanese prints were the only pictures visible that I could see. They seemed like Utamaro's and Hiroshige's mostly, though nearby were a couple of Yoshitara's and Toyokuni's brilliant actresses, veritable riots of color against the dull green of the wall. The floor was of oak parquet, covered with Persian rugs of what knew to be rare weaves. Altogether, the room had, in its severe formal way, the dignity of a museum.

She came back after about ten minutes, with a tray of toast and tea, a jar of Bar-le-due, and the most appetizing of lamb chops.

"Do you feel hungry?" she asked, setting the tray down upon a stand at the head of the bed.

As I assented most heartily, she leaned over and propped the pillows up behind my back, and then set the silver salver before me on the spread.

Drawing up her chair, she sat down near enough to pour the tea and hand me what else I required. As she did so I noted the delicate way she held everything she touched—her fingers slightly parted naturally, curling like an acanthus leaf.

"You say that I have been out of my head?" I began.

"Yes, at intervals, since yesterday afternoon."

"I dimly remember it now. Yes, it was curious. Somehow, though, it seems to me that there were two women here, though never at the same time, I think—but no doubt I got it all mixed up."

She looked down quickly, as if confused, but she replied, "Oh, it must have been Leah—the other one. She's my maid; or, perhaps, rather, more my companion. You must see her. I think she's wonderful. I wonder if you will!" She made the last remark under her breath, as if she spoke to herself rather than to me.

She went to the door and called, "Leah!" So few persons can raise their voices prettily, that I was delighted to hear it sound as musical as when she spoke to me. As she returned, the light shone on her soft-flowing, silken gown, making it look like frosted silver. In a few moments Leah entered the room, bearing a lighted lamp.

I was surprised, I confess, after what my hostess had said, perhaps as a test of my sensibility, to see that the maid was a negress, but, after giving her my first glance, I was still more surprised to see that she was of a kind one seldom sees, the best type, in fact, of northern negro. As she approached us she had the bearing of a woman of great refinement and a face which, though uncompromisingly dark, showed an extraordinary mental if not moral caste. Her skin was a warm brown, something of the color of a Soudanese, though more reddish than mulatto in tinge. This, I

found afterward, was the result of a remote crossing with American Indian blood; it was just enough to enrich the color, and to keep down some of the negroid fullness of the lips and modify the crispness of her curling hair. Leah might, indeed, be considered beautiful; what could not, at least, be denied, was the impression of character which was stamped upon her. It was patent, I saw, that her carriage and her voice, I watched her in admiration. There was a neatness and an immaculate cleanliness about her, and I could easily understand how my hostess might regard her as a friend.

Leah's affection for her mistress was evident by the sympathetic manner in which she listened, and by the softness of her look when her eyes fell on my hostess. There was something that took more than the traditional fondness of a negro "mammy" for her charge. I felt immediately one of those quick reactions one sometimes has with servants, or with other persons whom social customs have relegated to a conventionally inferior position. It was a case of spiritual noblesse oblige. Seeing her so fine, so sensitive, so tactful, I was myself put unconsciously upon my best behavior. I could not forget this in any look or any word I gave her. I was constantly watching myself lest I, a guest, a man of a dominant race, should, in consideration and in delicacy, fall behind this servant, this negress. It was a curious delicacy she seemed to enforce.

I can give this effect of Leah upon me, but it is not so easy to describe the cause. She effaced herself, she kept her place rarely. But with all this, she radiated—she had a potent personality. She put down the lamp, she straightened the covers of my bed, answered a few questions, speaking in a rich contralto voice, and went out. That was all. But in those few moments she had impressed me. It was, no doubt, because of my enjoyment in watching, silently, what went on, that gave my companion the idea that I was exhausted. She apparently inferred that I wished to be left alone and rising she took the tray from my lap and set it down while she readjusted my pillows. Then removing a little Silver Nuremberg bell, she took up the tray again, and rose to leave me.

"I'll leave the bell here at the head of your bed, Mr. Castle," she said (she had learned my name, of course, when she took my message), "and Leah will be glad to do anything for you that you wish."

As she turned, she looked back smiling.

To Be Continued on Monday.

Brandy was first made in France in 1310.

The Race of the Railroads to the North

Aubrey Fullerton Writes in the Columns of The Technical World Magazine of the Five Thousand Miles of Railroad Building Now Under Contract in the Canadian Northwest.

The mushers and the huskies have been driven back to the wilderness, and very soon they will be done out of even that. What was wilderness five years ago is now a harvest land, and what is wilderness now will shortly be as all the rest is. The railroads are doing it.

In the days of the old fur-trading the dog-trains came to Detroit and St. Paul; twenty years ago one was occasionally seen in Winnipeg; not long since they stopped coming to Edmonton, three hundred and fifty miles north of the boundary, and now it is only in the country that we call the North-land that they are to be seen at all.

But even the north is being narrowed. The railroads are reaching up and up, and the mushers and dog-trains are being driven back to the side tracks where railroads will never be.

There never was so much and so ambitious railroad enterprise in the Northwest as there is at this moment. Five thousand miles of road are under contract in the country between the Great Lakes and the Rockies on the Canadian side of the border. It is within easy memory when this entire region was trackless, a virgin reach of unused land, and now it is being networked by new main lines and branch lines that will soon leave no part of it out of reach. This represents the activity of four great railway systems already in operation or fully organized. Smaller and more local undertakings are in project in the same territory by a number of embryo companies, and some daring schemes are shaping also in the far north, toward the Arctic Circle. The pathfinder and pioneer in one is today the railway surveyor.

LARGEST SINGLE ENTERPRISE.

The largest single enterprise now under way by any railroad interests in America is the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific right across Canada. A new transcontinental highway that will add 3,600 miles to a nation's railway mileage means brain and brawn. The eastern section of this road—that is, the half east of Winnipeg, which is being constructed as a national road by the Canadian Government—will cost \$30,000 a mile, and will include such engineering feats as the crossing of the St. Law-

rence River at Quebec with the largest single-span bridge in the world, and the overthrow by a tunnel of dynamite of a mountain-side at La Tuque in the northern Quebec wilderness. Nine hundred miles of this section are now under contract, one-fourth of which has been awarded to the Grand Trunk Pacific itself, whose right to tender was provided by the terms of charter.

The picturesque part of the new transcontinental, however, is its prairie and mountain mileage, west of Winnipeg, all of which the company is building on its own responsibility, but with Government guarantee of its bonds. Track-laying is already under way in the section between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and 1907 harvest freight will be moved over it to meet the lake boats at Port Arthur.

In terms of human interest the building of this prairie section means one hundred new towns to be begun within a year; for there is to be a railway station every seven miles, and wherever there is a railway station there will be a town. It means that in this northern hinterland there is shortly to be, in being even now, enacted the great drama that has already made the plains to the south a man's land instead of a no-man's land. The coming of the people is the sequel to the laying of the steel.

RAILROAD PUZZLE.

The course of the new transcontinental across the prairie was pretty well decided on two years ago, the entire route from the Atlantic coast being chosen through the new and as yet undeveloped country; but the mountain section, west of Edmonton, was until only a few months ago a puzzle. A second hunt for the Northwest passage—a land hunt instead of a water—had as its object to find where the road could most easily cross the Rockies.

There are in all some ten or twelve points where the Canadian Rockies can be crossed. Nature cut these passes through the mountains at fairly regular intervals; two have already been used for railway routes in the southern part of the range, and others equally suitable are spread along the mountain line to the north. A choice of four or five was before the Grand Trunk Pacific, and this nar-

rowed down, after its engineers had examined them all and had ruled out the possible route of choice of two. It was to be either the Pine River or the Yellowhead.

The hunt for the mountain passage became exciting. It turned out to be a race, for another road with transcontinental ambitions headed at the same time and in the same direction and with the same end in view. It was quiet, dogged, yet spectacular race, as surveyor's races always are. The Grand Trunk Pacific won, and in November last filed at Ottawa complete plans of a route through the Yellowhead, from Edmonton to a point some fifteen miles on the other side of the Rockies.

CHOICE OF COAST TERMINUS.

The situation of a terminus on the coast was a matter of almost as much deliberation as that of the route through the Rockies. The original choice was Port Simpson, an old Hudson's Bay Company trading post well up to the Alaska boundary; but a much better end of the line will be the point now definitely selected at Kalon Island, somewhat to the south and about half-way between Vancouver and Skagway. Nature has provided admirable terminal facilities here for both railway and steamship lines, and the work of building a town, which will be the great new port of the north, and to which the name of Prince Rupert has been given, has already begun.

Between the Prince Rupert that is to be and the Yellowhead, through which the transcontinental crosses the Rockies, is a tangled wilderness as yet unopened to settlement. It has been thoroughly surveyed, however, and in February preliminary plans were filed for the Pacific grade of the railway route. On the map the new Grand Trunk Pacific will show an almost straight line from Winnipeg, save for its deflection on entering the pass, where it turns slightly to the south, crosses the mountains, and then goes north again toward the Fraser river and the coast terminus. The road is under contract to build across British Columbia in four years.

But the Yellowhead is the objective point of two other roads now building across the prairies. The race was between the Grand Trunk Pacific, reaching that point first was with the Canadian Northern, whose line is already built and running between the head of the lakes and Edmonton. It is aiming at the coast and has filed plans for a route through the Rockies. At the eastern end of this future system, which is the outcome of the dogged persistence of two men, Mackenzie and Mann, a line from Toronto to Sudbury, in northern Ontario, is built, and there lacks only the link between that point and Port Arthur to give a third road covering more than half the continent.

C. P. R.'S NEW UNDERTAKING.

Apparently with the intention of go-

ing into every field touched by its rival lines, the Canadian Pacific, first of Canadian transcontinentals, is now building a new main line northwest from Winnipeg, the logical motive of which is an extension to and across the Rockies to the coast by the way of the Yellowhead, the pass of first preference by the Canadian Pacific twenty-eight years ago, but then abandoned in favor of the southern route. For the time has come now when all the railways must tap the north. There seems to be very good reason why the way of Yellowhead should be chosen in the fact that it is the lowest of the passes across the continental divide, being only 3,250 feet in place of 5,000, and that it is almost for its entire distance a grade of three-tenths of one per cent, with only a few miles at one per cent.

In the largest engineering undertakings in the West are proposed on lines already in operation. The Canadian Pacific has planned an extensive betterment scheme this year, which involves the construction of one of the largest railway bridges in the world, the reduction of the grade in the Rockies by tunnelling. In the Crow's Nest section, among the foot-hills of the Rockies, a viaduct of a mile in length, carried on steel towers three hundred feet high will strengthen and shorten the road and will cut out a number of trestle bridges. Farther into the Rockies proper, the section between Field and Hector, the most difficult section on the whole 3,000-mile system, is to be reduced from a hard-pulling grade of 45 per cent. to one of 22 per cent. by the construction of two tunnels under that portion of the mountain which now stands in the way.

HUGE FARMING PROJECT.

More like pioneer farming than engineering is another railway enterprise that is being undertaken by the Canadian Pacific on Vancouver Island, but its proportions entitle it to a place with the rest. It is the largest land-clearing contract in Western America. A tract of 150,000 acres of railway land, which now is forest and stumps and dreary emptiness, is to be cleared and made into farms at the rate of 10,000 acres a year, and a total cost of \$15,000,000. A stupendous campaign of much the same order as those by which parts of Washington state have been cleared, will be under way for the next fifteen years, and the result will be a new industrial territory on the very edge of the continent. This reclamation enterprise is the second undertaken by the Canadian Pacific, its irrigation works in southern Alberta having begun some years ago.

By purchasing and uniting numerous short lines already built, and by filling in the gaps with a new road of their own, the Hill, or Great Northern interests are building up a through route from Winnipeg to the coast, connecting along the way with the eleven

branch lines with which this far-reaching system already taps the Canadian wheat fields from the south. The apparent purpose of such a road is to carry a portion of the Canadian harvest by an American route, Mr. Hill claiming that the development of the northern country will give to all prospective lines as much business as they can handle and that the diversion of a part of it to the American route will be a relief. To carry out this plan 1,000 miles of road are being built.

GRIDIRONING OF THE PRAIRIE.

The prairie of the last frontier is being gridironed west and north and northwest by railroad lines that, as soon as the last spike is driven, will bring in people and take out wheat. It is the transportation of future harvests that has given rise to numerous propositions of railway undertakings in another direction—toward Hudson Bay. A seaboard on the great inland water that has hitherto been unused and useless is an attractive possibility, and the fact that it is altogether feasible, explains why Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, said in Parliament recently that the matter of a Government-aided railroad to the Bay was under consideration, and intimated that some definite action soon would not unlikely. A company was incorporated at the last session of Parliament with power to build from Edmonton to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, a distance of a thousand miles. The Canadian Northern is known to have similar ambitions and in fact has a section of road already under construction that looks like the beginning of a Hudson Bay branch. The Manitoba Government, it has been reported, is entertaining plans to finance a road to the Bay from Winnipeg. Surveys have been made for a line from James Bay, the southern inlet of Hudson Bay, to Chicago, chiefly as a fish-carrying road. Out of these numerous projects, or out of others that will follow, there is pretty sure to materialize, and that soon, a railroad from some part of the settled west to some new port in the northern sea. It is in the talk-stage at present, but great railway systems begin in talk.

STEEL PATH REACHES NORTH.

But the path of the steel is reaching farther still. Into the region until just now given quite over to the fur trader and Indians is going the transman, and his going means something doing a few years hence. The Athabasca Railway Company is a new name that will in time be seen on north-bound freight cars. A charter has been given for 500 miles of the road from Edmonton to Fort Smith, on the Slave River, and the chances are that construction straight into the heart of the north-land will not be long delayed.

Yet farther north, in the upper left-hand corner of the continent, is the line of a railway that runs from Skag-

way, an Alaska seaport, to Whitehorse, in Canada's Yukon country. The distance is 110 miles over which trains have been running regularly since July, 1900, and for two-thirds of that distance the road was the most costly to build in America. The first fifty miles rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and the construction of a winding, twisting roadbed through the Skagway Valley, and along the side of sheer walls of mountain rock, represents engineering that cost millions. There were other problems to overcome. Up in the high places was a good sized lake that must be crossed, but the railway builder of the north is ingenious, and instead of bridging the lake, well nigh an impossibility, he cut a new outlet for it, drained it dry, and built his road over the clay bed.

HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE LINE.

This is the White Pass and Yukon railway. It is a narrow-gauge, and is operated under the disadvantage of terrific storms in the winter months; but it paid the whole cost of construction in its first year, and three years ago earned \$91,000, of which \$440,000 was profit. Twelve thousand passengers a year are carried, and they pay twenty cents a mile, while freight rates are proportionally high. Its traffic is almost entirely that of miners going and coming between the camps and the coast.

The northernmost railway on the American continent is that running south from Dawson, in the Yukon. It holds another record, too, as probably the most crooked road in America, winding in and out of the mountain gulches after the style of a rail fence, with a curvature approximating in places to twenty-eight degrees and a grade of three and five-tenths per cent. The Klondike Mines railway has been in operation for only a year or two, but it has proved so acceptable a substitute for dog-trains and pack-horses, reducing the freight rate from forty to one and one half cents a pound, that an extension of its thirty-one miles is planned for the present season. Ultimately it will be extended into the south, to connect either with the White Pass road at Whitehorse, giving a direct route to the coast, or with the Grand Trunk Pacific branch going north from Edmonton, linking the Yukon directly with the western railway centers. One or the other of these plans will, it is almost certain, be carried into effect within the next few years.

Both the Klondike Mines and the White Pass railways are miners' roads, existing because of and for the sake of the numerous gold-mining camps of the Yukon country, but tourist travel is being encouraged, and in the summer months an increasing number of sight-seers are doing the far-north via rail.

DAWSON AND WINNIPEG.

Diagonally across the Northwest, cutting the great land on the bias, will go a line now under project, whose ambitious purpose is to connect Dawson with Winnipeg. Survey parties have been quietly at work, and a goodly portion of the total 1,700 miles is said to be already routed. Such a line, traversing the northern prairies, the

Peace River District and the Yukon mining country, would hold a unique place among the railways of the continent, and would involve, at its northern end, some tremendous engineering problems. The interest behind this project have been kept somewhat secret, but it is believed that they are American and associated with the Northern Pacific.

Another road to the Yukon has filed its plans with the Canadian railway commission, involving a straight north route along the coast from Vancouver to Dawson. The surveys through British Columbia territory show immense cuttings and tunnels, with heavy two. It will probably run from Catella, a seaport with good terminal facilities, bridging. It is altogether likely when this road is built it will be by or for the Grand Trunk Pacific, if whose interests it is thought to be a bill authorizing the construction of a road from Skagway, in Alaska, to a point at or near to Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus.

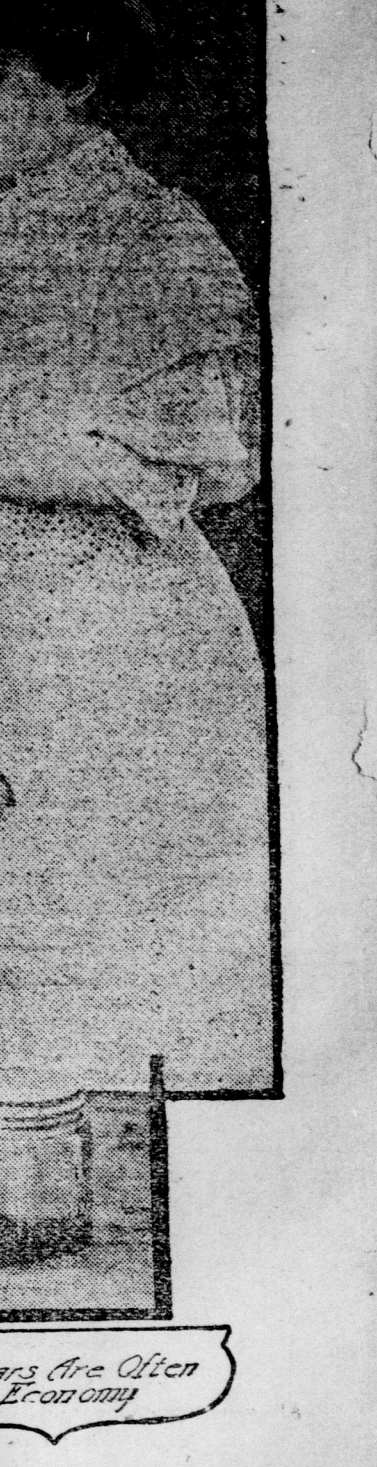
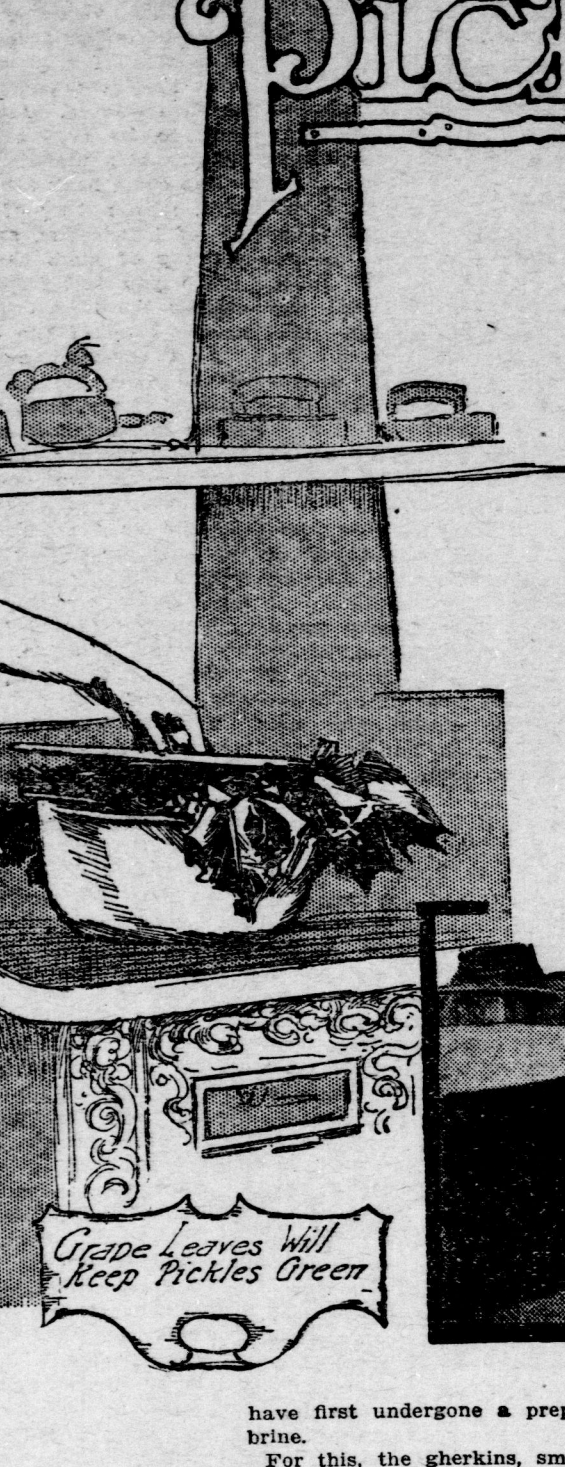
TO TAP THE COPPER COUNTRY.

For a year past survey work has been under way on two roads from the Bay of Western coast of Alaska to the copper district of the interior. One was being financed by London capitalists, representing the same interests as those behind the White Pass and Yukon Railway and the other by the Guggenheims and J. P. Morgan. The two routes were such as would closely parallel each other and while entailing immense double expenses, they were, practically, the same country. The promoters, therefore, have consolidated under Guggenheim control, and one road is now to be built, instead of into the heart of the White River copper country, and, possibly, into the Canadian Yukon. About 400 miles of the road will be built this year, and the same men who built the White Pass and Yukon road is engineering it.

One more railway enterprise comes from the top corner of the continent, and it exceeds them all in spectacular bigness and daring. It goes by the name of the Trans-Alaska-Siberia railway, a phrasing that at once explains its route and indicates the immensity of its undertaking. In the first week of present year a survey party, with dog-teams drawing their supplies, left Dawson for White River and a fortnight later began the initial work of mapping out a railway route. The general route to be followed is along the White River and down the Tanana valley, picking up the incidental traffic of the existing mining camps and heading toward Behring Strait. The plan of the men behind this project is to establish a route from Alaska to Siberia, across the strait, and to build an extension connecting with the great Russian system. If the project ever gets so far the American, Canadian and Russian Governments will be called upon to lend a hand. It is a bold scheme, but whether the Siberian end of it is ever carried out or not it is practically certain that some portion of the Alaskan section will be built shortly, opening up a mining region of unknown riches and another great section to settler and trader.

School for Housewives

Pickles and Catsups



WHEN the thermometer is in the nineties it seems an ungracious business to be planning for winter needs.

At the thought of standing over a hot stove struggling with pickling, preserving and the like, even the conscientious housekeeper is moved to a longing to cast aside scruples and foresight and follow the Scriptural definition of letting the morrow, and a number of future morrows, take care of themselves.

What is it to her now whether her family have pickles and relishes next winter or not, if in the process of preparing for them she is obliged to grill her brains?

Even in late August and early September, however, there are breathing spaces, when there come cool days, and of these the housekeeper should avail herself to do her "putting up."

WORK IN OPEN AIR

New England training and Puritan blood and bringing up to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no merit in doing everything in the most uncomfortable fashion possible, and if the housekeeper can do a good deal of the making ready on the cool porch or under the shade of a tree she deserves no praise for turning her back on such allurements and conducting her preparations in the kitchen.

Peeled and stoned and the like can all be done in a cool place as

well as in a warm, and the housekeeper is not sinfully self-indulgent, only sensible economical of her time and strength, who spares herself whenever she can.

If all the pickles that a family will use during the winter must be made of materials purchased in the markets, it is still cheaper to do this than it is to buy the ready-made pickles.

HOME-MADE PICKLES BEST

When one considers the added recommendation that with the home-made pickles one is free of the terrors of possible chemicals and acids, it seems the wisest course, apart from expense.

The pickles that may be relied upon as pure—and these can be found now—lays—are not cheap, while the cost of the raw materials is slight by comparison.

When the housekeeper has at her command the resources of even a small garden she feels herself guilty of rank extravagance when she relies upon the factory-made pickles.

One of the most popular relishes that can be made for a household are mixed pickles. When these are to be "greened" the process is rather tedious, but since it is still held by many notable housekeepers, I give it:

To "Green" Pickles.

Line your preserving kettle with grape leaves and on it arrange in layers the vegetable to be pickled, which should

have first undergone a preparation in brine.

For this, the gherkins, small and as nearly uniform in size as may be, should have been laid in a large crock, with alternate layers of salt, a heavy plate upon them to keep them from floating, and cold water poured in to cover them.

In this brine they should rest for ten days, then be picked over and freshened for two days in cold water, before they are greened.

String beans must undergo the same process, and so must small white onions, but the cauliflower need only be divided into clusters, boiled for three minutes in scalding brine, taken out and laid in cold vinegar for two days. Gherkins and beans demand the most "greening."

To return to this process. Having lined the kettle with vine leaves and laid on these the gherkins in layers, sprinkle each layer with a pinch of powdered alum, cover the top stratum of gherkins with a thick blanket of the grape leaves, put a tightly-fitting top on the kettle and steam the pickles over a slow fire for six hours. They should not boil.

At the end of this time, the gherkins, which should be a good green, may be thrown into very cold water. After this the pickling process is a simple one.

The Pickle.

Put together over the fire four quarts of vinegar, a cupful of sugar, three dozen, each, of whole black peppers and cloves, a dozen and a half whole allspice, and a dozen blades of mace. Boil these for five minutes.

The crisp, green gherkins, well drained, may be then put into jars, the boiling pickle poured over them. The jars are closed and kept in the cool dark for two or three months. By that time the pickles will be ready for use.

String beans and onions, as I have intimated, may be greened like the gher-

kins and pickled in the same way, and cauliflower, prepared as I have directed, may also be thus pickled.

English Mixed Pickles.

These resemble the American pickles in many respects, but are not "greened," and are thus more easily prepared.

For this pickle a small cauliflower cut into sprays, a half pint of tiny gherkins, as many small peeled onions, a couple of medium-sized cucumbers, half a dozen green tomatoes, sliced, and half a pint of string beans, the strings removed and the beans cut into lengths, are arranged in layers in a wide-mouthed crock.

Each layer of vegetables should be thickly sprinkled with salt, and when the vegetables are used up, cold water may be poured over all and a weighted plate laid on top to keep them from floating.

For three days they lie in the brine, then they are uncovered, drained, washed in fresh water and allowed to lie in water, unsalted, for twenty-four hours.

The pickle for this differs a little from the American mixture. One and a half cupfuls of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of English mustard, a teaspoonful, each, of white mustard seed, grated horseradish, whole mace, whole cloves, whole black peppers, celery seed and two teaspoonfuls of turmeric are stirred into a gallon of vinegar, this is brought to a boil and the pickles dropped into them.

Watch must be kept that none of them are soft or spoiled. After five minutes' simmering the pickles may be taken out with a skimmer, put into stone jars and the spiced vinegar poured over them.

Forty-eight hours later the vinegar is poured off, again brought to a boil and a tablespoonful of curry powder added. The scalding vinegar is turned



A Cool Spot for Preparing Preserves

over the pickles again, and when it is cold the pickles are put into wide-mouthed jars and sealed.

Four weeks' ripening make this pickle ready for the table.

Sweet Pickles, Peaches and Pears.

Prepare the fruit in both cases in the same manner. Peel and weigh, and to each pound of the fruit allow half a pound of sugar. Put sugar and fruit

in alternate layers in a preserving kettle and bring slowly to a boil.

Allow one pint of vinegar to every six pounds of fruit, and for this allow a tablespoonful, each, of ground cinnamon, cloves and mace, dividing them after mixing into three portions. Tie each portion up in a bit of thin muslin.

Put these bags of spices into the vinegar, pour it over the fruit and

Small Jars are Often an Economy

boil five minutes. Take out the fruit, spread it on flat dishes, boil the syrup until thick, about fifteen minutes; put the fruit into glass jars, pour in the boiling syrup and seal.

Tomato Catsup.

Bolt together until soft a peck of tomatoes and four onions, mix a dozen sprigs of parsley, two bay leaves, half a teaspoonful of grated garlic, a tablespoonful of whole celery seed tied up in a bit of thin muslin and a tablespoonful, each, of ground black pepper, cloves, mace, salt and sugar.

Put the tomatoes and onions through a press, strain the liquid through a fine sieve and put it over the fire with the seasoning. Boil five hours, stirring up well from time to time.

The liquid should be reduced about one-half by the end of the time and thick. Take out the bag of celery seed and add a pint of vinegar. Bottle and seal the catsup when cold.

Grape Catsup.

After washing and stemming the grapes put them over the fire with enough water to keep them from burning and cook until soft. Rub through a colander, measure the pulp, having rejected seeds and skins, and to three quarts of it allow a pint of good elder vinegar, a heaping tablespoonful, each, of ground allspice, salt, cinnamon, cloves and black pepper, a small teaspoonful of cayenne and two pounds of brown sugar.

Boil all together until reduced about one-half and very thick, skim, cool bottle and seal.

Marian Howard

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

SOME one asks how to keep milk from curdling when it is cooked with tomatoes. Put tomatoes and milk to heat in separate pans. The milk should always be heated in a double boiler.

When the tomatoes are cooked thoroughly measure out saleratus in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of tomatoes. Dissolve it in half a cupful of boiling water, and stir into the tomatoes. Then add the milk.

The tomatoes must be good. I know of nothing that will neutralize the acid in curdled tomatoes that have fermented in the heat. You may mix them in soup, but they will never blend with milk without curdling.

Taste them before adding milk. If they are still too acid, put in a very little more saleratus.

If in frying onions you would not have them greasy, slice, and put them into a pan with a little salt and just enough water to cook them. Parboil until they are beginning to look clear. There should be very little water left on them.

Stir in one-fourth as much butter, or lard, as you would use in frying them in the old way, heat slowly for a minute, then increase the heat until they are lightly browned.

There will be no smoke and no scorching, and the dish is far more palatable than if prepared in the old style.

V. A. (Chicago).

Suffer an amendment to your question on the milk-and-tomato question. If the saleratus—I use baking soda—were put into the milk instead of into the tomatoes and a little sugar be added to the latter, you will have no curdling.

And I use but half as much alkali as you advise. The sugar takes off the sharp acid of the cooked tomatoes, and less soda is required. The teaspoonful must affect the flavor—or so I should think.

We never cook tomatoes in any way without the addition of sugar. They lose sweetness and are sharpened by heat. The sugar restores the mellow sweetness.

Recipe for Home-Made Soap

I note frequent requests for recipes for home-made soap. I am offering one which I know to be good. It is hard soap and is quickly and easily made.

My cook saves all the fat she cannot utilize in her cooking, she tries it out, puts it in a tin can and keeps it in a cool place until there is enough for a making of soap.

I may mention that it should be strained from the sudsman in which it is "tried" through a hannel bag previously wet with boiling water. This is to get rid of impurities that will affect the color of the soap.

When we have accumulated sufficient to warrant the task the fat is turned from the cans into a kettle where it is added in abundance and it is boiled slowly for an hour. Then it is set by to get perfectly cold.

All foreign matter that has escaped the straining sinks to the bottom under the water, and there remains on the surface a solid cake of pure fat. This I weigh, and proceed by according to the printed directions on the cans of patented lye.

Of course I have my preference in the matter of brands of lye, but I suppose any one will do in making hard soap without boiling. It takes the lye a long time to dissolve, so I put it on in a pot at the back of the range over night.

Before beginning the soap making I line the box or boxes in which it is to be put, with very wet muslin. They must be all the same size, for when it "comes" it comes quickly.

I use wood boxes in which layer raisins come. They hold five pounds each. As soon as the soap "comes" that is when the lye and grease have united into a smooth, soft cake—I pour it into the lined boxes.

It hardens slightly. I mark it deeply with a sharp knife in the shape of the size wish. When it is solid it may be taken from the box by lifting the muslin at the four corners. Then the squares are spread on a board in the sun to dry and "cure."

Green soap is not good for hands or for clothes. Some batches of my soap float like that we buy. Sometimes, and when it has been made in the same way, it won't. I wonder why this is?

Somebody told me, Iodine and sweet oil in equal parts will cure the worst of brown. Anybody is daily until relief comes. Should anyone have a "brown" skin, use it. In a short time the cure will be complete and the blemish will never reappear.

I hope I have not tired your patience, but I have culled so many good things from your exchange that I feel constrained to add my quota.

C. A. R. (Spring Lake Beach, N. J.).

So far from wearying you you have sent in just what correspondents are clamoring for, a safe and easy recipe for domestic soap.

In fact, the one criticism I have to make is that the recipe is too easy to be true.

I am no soap maker myself, but all other formulas are so much more elaborate than that before us that I can hardly believe in it.

Cleaning Paint

Do your members know that aerosene poured upon a cloth and applied to painted woodwork will remove grease at once? I made the discovery recently while using kerosene to drive away ants that had taken up their quarters in my kitchen, and found that I had accomplished a double end—I had driven away the little pests and cleared up the grease that had collected on the woodwork about the gas stove.

One word more! My little girl was cured of severe bowel trouble, from which she had suffered for a year, by changing from lard to spring water. We had an excellent physician, and she was kept on a diet of milk and eggs for three months, all

to no purpose. The change of drinking water effected a complete cure.

I hope this hint may help some other suffering child and anxious mother.

A. D. M. (Chicago).

If you have the slightest reason to suspect that the water supply in your home is not pure, and it is not practicable to make the radical change advised by "A. D. M.," you may abate, if not overcome, the evil by boiling the drinking water.

Set bottles containing the supply for the day, after boiling it, on the ice as soon as it is cool.

Leave the bottles thus until the water

is wanted. Then pour what is required for present use into a pitcher from a height of several feet.

This will aerate the water and take away the flat taste peculiar to boiled water and which is disagreeable to many.

In one family where boiled water is drunk all the summer the pouring is called "putting a head on" the water.

Asks Cause of Failure

The following recipe I clipped from the Exchange some time ago. I have tried it three times, and it has always proved a failure.

Please tell me if the recipe is correct. I've tried my best to make it right, and as I generally have excellent luck with my cakes I thought I may have copied it wrong and so was working at a disadvantage.

Sour Cream Chocolate Cake.

Two squares of melted chocolate mixed with half-a-cupful of sour cream. Beat together the yolks of three eggs, one-and-one-half cups of sugar and one-half-cup of flour.

Add the melted chocolate, salt, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and the same of vanilla. Finally the whipped whites of three eggs.

MRS. W. J. F. (Milwaukee).

Are you sure the recipe was mine? I do not recall it, and have not time to look over stacks and files of papers to verify or to disprove my doubt. I wish you had told me what form your failure takes. I should then know better how to meet the difficulty.

If I had written the recipe, I should have worded it differently, I think. I should have said the soda twice with the flour, and specify in measure how much chocolate to use. Squares differ in size.

I should also specify that the yolks should be beaten light before the sugar is added, and that the cream should not

go in until sugar and eggs are smooth and mixed.

Then I should order that the frothed whites and flour be added alternately. I see nothing in the proportion of the batter that is wrong unless it be that a little more flour might hinder the cake from falling when baked.

A Much-Wanted Recipe

Will you tell me if there is such a thing as Lady Baltimore cake? If so, please give a recipe for it in the Housemothers' Exchange.

E. C. R. (Whitinsville, Mass.).

That there is such a cake, also that it is a delicious compound, I testify gratefully, having been the pleased recipient of a loaf of it sent from the home of "Lady Baltimore," namely, the Woman's Exchange in Charleston, S. C.

The readers of Owen Wister's charming book will comprehend the allusion. I am in receipt of several formulas for the now famous delicacy. All have a family resemblance. I select the following as simple and brief:

Lady Baltimore Cake.

Rub a cupful of butter to a cream with two cups of powdered sugar; add a cupful of milk; when well mixed stir in juice of a lemon and whip very light three eggs alternately the stiffened whites of six eggs and four even cupfuls of flour sifted twice with a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder.

Bake in jelly cake tins. When cold, put together with this filling, and frost the top.

Filling.

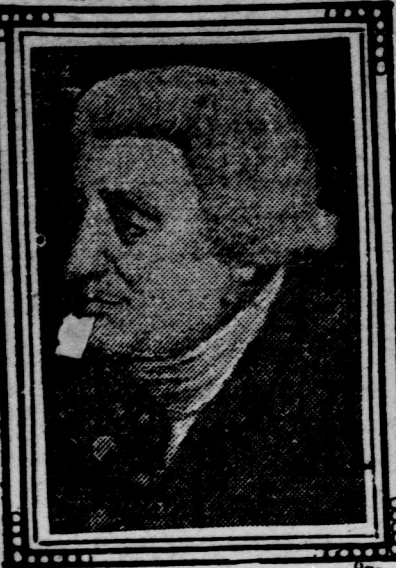
Boil three cups of granulated sugar with a gill of water until a drop hanging from the tip of a spoon threads in the air. Pour while hot over the whites of three eggs whipped to a standing froth.

Whip until you have a thick cream—add sugar in gradually a cupful, each, of seeded minced raisins and chopped pecans, with five eggs that have been soaked soft in lukewarm water, then wiped dry and minced.

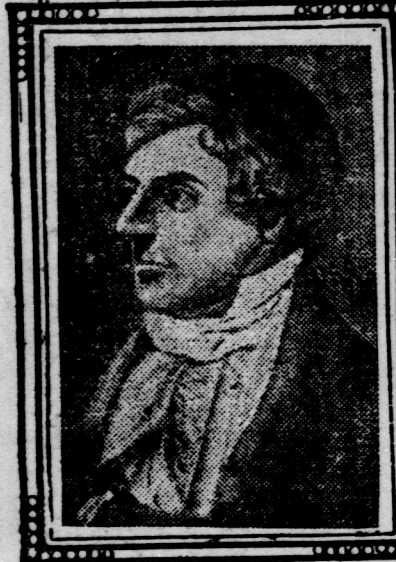
FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, lamb chops, hominy muffins, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Ham omelet, Boston brown bread, baked beans, tea, coffee. DINNER. Tomato and rice soup, filet of veal, potato puff, creamed beans, fried tomatoes, jelly tart, coffee.	MONDAY BREAKFAST. Apple sauce, oatmeal, bacon, toast, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Sliced veal warmed up in tomato sauce; potato cakes, bun, tea. DINNER. Tapaca soup, veal chops with oysters, stewed celery, corn pudding, boiled potatoes, baked custard, coffee.	TUESDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, poached eggs and ham, green peas, tea, coffee.	WEDNESDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, mince liver (left over), butter bread, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Hash (left over from steak), rice muffins, sliced tomatoes, baked winter pears, tea. DINNER. Cream of pea soup, fried chicken with cream gravy, baked spaghetti, Brussels sprouts, celery, apple and tapioca pudding, coffee.	THURSDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, giblet sauce, muffins, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Minced chicken on toast (left over), warmed over spaghetti, popovers, tea.	FRIDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, broiled salt mackerel, stewed potatoes, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Veal stew with tomatoes (left over), potatoes au gratin, corn muffins. DINNER. Celery soup, halibut steaks, French fried potatoes, creamed peas, stewed oyster plant, poor man's rice pudding, coffee.	SATURDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, bacon, boiled eggs, rice bread, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Creamed fish in tapioca, baked potatoes, whole wheat biscuit, hot gingerbread, tea. DINNER. Omelette and tomato soup, roast rabbit, scalloped sweet potatoes, spinach, stewed onions, butter pudding, coffee.	SUNDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, lamb chops, hominy muffins, tea, coffee. LUNCHEON. Ham omelet, Boston brown bread, baked beans, tea, coffee. DINNER. Tomato and rice soup, filet of veal, potato puff, creamed beans, fried tomatoes, jelly tart, coffee.
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THEATRICALS



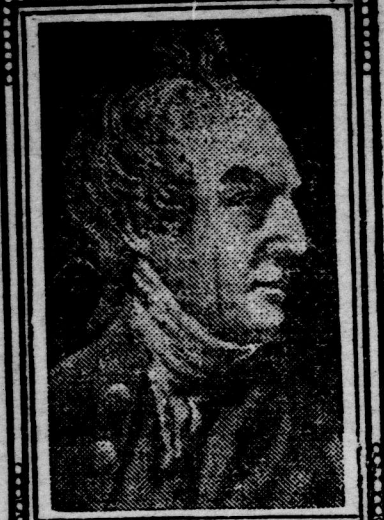
THOMAS JEFFERSON
FIRST OF THE JEFFERSONS
OF THE STAGE



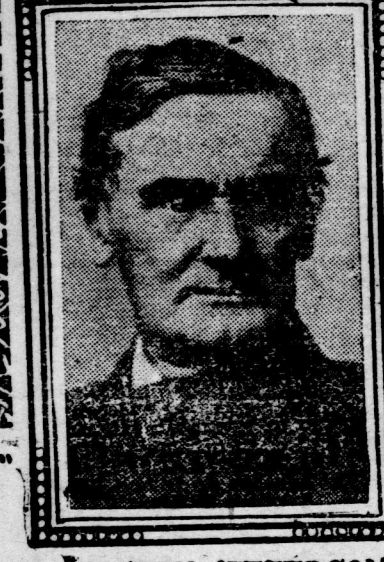
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
JEFFERSON THE THIRD
OF THE FIFTH GENERATION, IN "RIP VAN WINKLE"



THOMAS JEFFERSON
OF THE FIFTH GENERATION, IN "RIP VAN WINKLE"



JOSEPH JEFFERSON
SECOND OF THE JEFFERSONS
OF JEFFERSONS



JOSEPH JEFFERSON
FOURTH IN THE FAMILY LINE
OF ACTORS AND WHO
RECENTLY PASSED AWAY

The JEFFERSON FAMILY OF ACTORS

THE GRAND.
Today, matinee and night
"Rip Van Winkle"
Monday, matinee and night
"My Wife's Family"
BENNETT'S.
All week, matinee and night
First-class Vaudeville

It was with the keenest regret that Londoners yesterday heard of the death of Mr. Richard Mansfield, the well-known American actor. His visits to London had not been very frequent, but he was well known to local playgoers, having appeared in the Grand Opera House here two years ago in "Old Heidelberg."

Mr. Mansfield was very successful from a financial standpoint, and his critics claimed he was a better businessman than an actor.

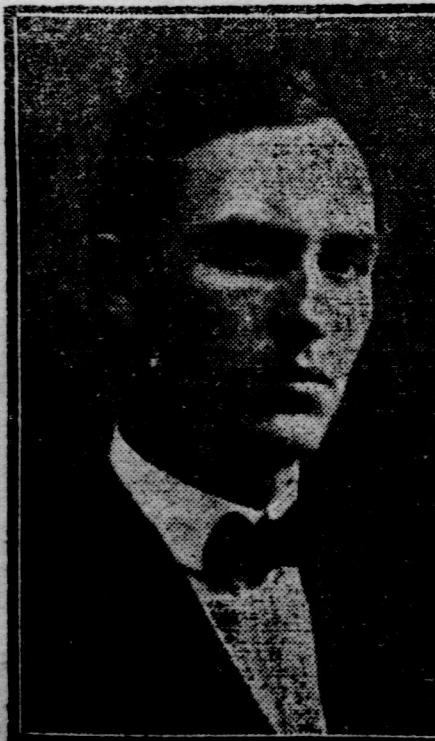
His work on the stage was, however, always praiseworthy. Certainly he was not an artist, who was endowed with a superabundance of histrionic talent, but he knew a good play, knew how to stage it, and knew how to surround himself with an array of talent which made the production a success.

He was not an old man, and his death may be attributed to overwork. As far as it was in him, he did his work well and never spared himself.

He was not a Macready, a Forrest, or an Irving, but he was nevertheless a great man. The stage is poorer for his death, and all that is high-class in dramatic art may well wear mourning on its sleeve.

B. C. Whitney's magnificent musical cocktail, "Piff, Paff, Puff," which comes to the Grand for two nights, commencing Monday, Sept. 9, is said to be unusually well equipped as to scenery and costumes. The cast, which is headed by Ben F. Grinnell, as the "Sand Man," and the charming petite comedienne, Lulu McConnell, is said to be an exceptionally good one.

What is said to be the nearest approach to the good old Charles Hoyt musical farce-comedies, which were so popular a few years ago, is "My Wife's Family," which is to be presented here very shortly. Although this will be the first performance of the piece in this city it was produced in New York city to a succession of crowded houses.



MANAGER ELMS,
Of Bennett's Vaudeville Theater, Who
Has Made Many Friends Since
He Came to London.

for an engagement lasting several weeks two years ago, and has since then toured the principal cities, duplicating the hit made in the metropolis. In fact, its success has been so remarkable that three different companies are now on tour, but the management is guaranteed that the company which will present "My Wife's Family" here is the No. 1, appearing in all of the big cities for week stands. At the Grand Monday (Labor Day), for two performances.

With a special holiday matinee on Monday, Bennett's Theater will, with an all-star bill of vaudeville features, open its fourth season as "the home of polite vaudeville."

The name of Ward and Vokes has long been most prominent in musical comedy, for their strong impersonations of the tramp characters, Percy and Harold, which was, by the way, originated in London, where these two favorites first began their starring career. Ward and Vokes parted company some time ago. "Hap" Ward, staying with the road show, while Harry Vokes is starring in vaudeville, being assisted by Margaret Daly Vokes, who was also a principal member of the Ward and Vokes organization, and whose perfect characterization of Sis Hopkins' character and grotesque dancing has won for her the same unstinted praise from common-tators of things theatrical, have given Harry Vokes' Harold. When Ward and Vokes opened in London about twelve years ago they used as a vehicle the successful comedy, "A Run on the Bank." Since then they have been identified with such well-known pieces as "The Headwaiters," "The Floorwalkers," "A Pair of Pinks," etc. During their stay in London they made many friends. This is especially true of Harry Vokes, and it is fair to expect that his many friends will give him a warm reception at the Bennett opening Monday matinee. The sketch that Vokes and Vokes are now using has been a big laughing success in the cities of the States. It is called "Watch the Barrel." It is a hodge-podge of music, dancing and bright lines, sure to please all.

Hal Stephens & Co. are offering a 30-minute version of "Rip Van Winkle," which will be the high-class dramatic feature of this strong bill. Mr. Stephens is an artist of great ability, and has been highly complimented by Mr. Thomas Jefferson for his lively performance. Mr. Such was assisted by a company of three clever players, and carries an entire scenic equipment for his act.

Gus Bruno has a monologue that is sure to be a cure for any case of the blues. His dialect stories are exuberantly funny, and are original with him. Anna and Effie Conley are a team of two sisters who present a novel and entertaining act. They are this week pleasing the patrons of Shea's in Toronto, and will prove great favorites with the Londoners.

The Kratons have something new in the line of hoop-rolling acts. It is called a hoop drama, where hoops are the only actors, performing as intelligently as a trained animal. Toledo and Price are new importations from Europe, where they have been the features of the bills at all the leading English music halls. Shunguapi is a real Moki Indian medicine man, who has a routine of mystifying tricks and a running fire of side-talk, which when used with his quaint Indian dialect, is a great laugh-provoker. The improved khetograph will offer several new subjects.

With such a gigantic bill as the above, the opening of the season should be an auspicious event. The box office is now open for the sale of seats two weeks in advance, the first part of the coming week being already practically sold out. The usual daily matinee will be given this season.

The title of C. Herbert Kerr's musical operatic drama, with dainty Grace Cameron as the star, is "Little Dollie Dimples." The story of this merry

comedy, which, by the way, is now in its second year, is told in two acts, and the scenes are laid in and about New York city. In the first act Miss Cameron is seen as a street waif. She wanders away to Paris, receives an education through a good friend, who discovers that she is a great singer, and presents her to one of the leading managers in Paris, who stars her in his opera; and while playing some of the smaller towns the company gets stranded. She returns to Paris and secures a position as French maid in order to return to America, her old home, which she left in despair six years before. On her arrival there she is introduced to many of her old friends of former years, but none of them seem to recognize her as the former waif, Dollie Dimples. In time she



ANNA AND EFFIE CONLEY,
Who Will Be Seen at Bennett's All Next Week, Matinee and Night.

makes known to her old friend, Robert Loraine, her visit to Paris, etc. This knowledge puts him on to a scheme, whereby he secures for her the money and property left to her many years before by the death of her uncle, and in the second act of the play, she, as the witch, forces a confession from Mayme Green and Alexander Comstock, a lawyer with a shady reputation, that they had robbed her of the estate by false representations, and before she finishes with them they are glad to turn the entire estate over to her without any trouble. All goes well and Dollie is made happy with the knowledge of love that Mr. Robert Loraine had shown her during her troubles.

Supporting Miss Cameron are such well-known artists as Mr. Al Lawrence, mimmie; Florence Langdon Temperance, soprano; the famous tenor, Irving Newhoff; Phoebe Cardowine, America's famous dancer; Mr. Julian Reed, character comedian; Daisy King, character old woman; the famous Elm City Quartet, and America's great musical act, the Criterion Musical Four, and the renowned pony ballet and Broadway show girls

Thomas Jefferson's great - great - great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson the First, was a man of extraordinary mimic ability. Living in a provincial English town, he possessed such natural powers of personification, that when he went up to London, and stopped at a well-known inn, his arrival was always hailed with delight, and his visit was always one long hilarity.

On one of these occasions, when roars of laughter were greeting his sallies, Garrick, with some friends, was supping in an upper room. The actor's curiosity was aroused by the merriment below, and he sent for the landlord and inquired the occasion of it. The landlord told him about Jefferson, whereupon the great actor invited the unknown Mr. Jefferson to join him, and from that moment, for five generations, the Jeffersons have been prominent in the dramatic world, until today Jefferson the Fifth stands before the theatrical world in the person of Thomas Jefferson.

There was a play which centered about the character of Rip Van Winkle, which had interested a number of actors, including Joseph Jefferson, the Third, and his step-son, Charles Burke, in which they met with but moderate success. Joseph, the fourth, father of the present Thomas Jefferson, who, after having played the old version himself for some years, thought he saw great possibilities in the part, and it was upon his suggestion that Dion Boucicault wrote a new version, which Joseph Jefferson produced at the Adelphi Theater, London, in September, 1865. The play instantly captivated the English public. It was soon played in the United States, being played by Joseph Jefferson, and for the past ten years by Thomas Jefferson, his son. The strong evidence of approval which greeted his work through the country established the fact that Thomas would still be an actor of renown, even if his name was not Jefferson.

Della Fox, the comic opera star, who had been ill for some time, is playing at the Grand Vaudeville Theater in Pittsburgh this week, she having completely recovered.

The death of Charles Stow, which occurred at Whitestone, Long Island, recently, took from the show world one of the most brilliant and notable men. Thus writes Louis E. Cooke, who for years was closely associated with Mr. Stow, and is perhaps as able to speak of his personal characteristics as anyone in the profession, of which Charles Stow was a shining light. Continuing his eulogy of the friend so well known to all his associates, Mr. Cooke says:

"Charles Stow was a man of most remarkable talent, a veritable genius and a writer of wonderful power, whose descriptive paragraphs were songs in both prose and poetry. Of all the bill writers I have known, few could equal him, and certainly none excel his fluent flow of language, which would often cover a column of argument in a single line, and he could pile words upon words, in such a comprehensive manner, as to make the reader pause in admiration. To use one of his little lines he was a Colossus among his fellows. A perfect sea of thoughts, his waves of inspiration seemed to have touched every shore, and he was capable of handling all

prominence in the circus world as editor of the Cosmopolitan, a weekly newspaper published by the then famous clown, Dan Rice, at Girard, Pa. It was during this period that he attracted the attention of many of the prominent showmen of that time, and he was frequently employed to 'write up their paper' and prepare their 'press matter,' while attending to his other duties as an editor, paragrapher and correspondent.

"This introduction into the circus realm naturally led to a more intimate connection with the calling, and he afterwards filled prominent positions with nearly all the leading shows that have come and gone, during the last half of a century. He has written and revised the Life of P. T. Barnum (written by himself), a half-dozen times or more, and he could turn off an epic poem on any subject while sitting on a baggage truck, at a way station, waiting for a train. I have seen him do it.

"During his eventful career he tried his hand at play writing, and produced one or two of his own creations, but without financial success. Yet he was always hopeful, and as late as last winter he threw off some of his best efforts, but it was very evident that age and disease were getting the mastery of him, and I know that a multitude of friends will mourn the departure from the field in which he was a master of the King's English."

The gab with which barbers are usually endowed is a priceless mine that yields to the light of the laughing world full many a gem of sparkling witicism.

Frank Moulán, the rollicking ruler in the Grand Mogul, says the most uncomfortable and yet the most profitable half-hour he ever spent in a barber's chair was endured a few years ago in Philadelphia.

Moulán had no sooner seated himself in the chair and asked for a shave, when the tonsorial "artist" broke loose.

"I see that show at the Lyric last night?" asked the barber as he ran a soap spongy finger in Moulán's mouth, while in the act of rubbing the face with lather.

Moulán's company was playing at the Lyric. Frank gave a negative grunt and ran the gauntlet of lather by asking, as well as he could with the barber's grating, "Wo'tt' innit gud?"

"Well, I'll tell you. There was a fellow by the name of Moulán in it, and he's a funny guy, all right, but—"

When through Frank took his check up to the cashier, and there, to the surprise of the latter, tore it to pieces, threw a dollar down and walked to the door.

"I beg pardon, Frank," yelled the cashier, who knew Moulán, "but what did you get?"

Frank opened the door, threw one of his characteristic smiles at his barber and replied, "Lecture."

The New York Sun says: "There's no way of judging," said a man who writes successful songs, "whether the ballads of yesterday—meaning by yesterday what we call a song generation, and that, roundly, is twenty years.

"It's all in the point of view. The remembered fitness of an old song is largely a matter of what we call the association of ideas. The memory of a favorite old song is hauntingly embedded in the grizzled chap's recollections of his clippish, gay dog days. Therefore to him that old song was the best ever composed.

"To show how this works out: The other night in a big Atlantic City Rathskeller I sat near a huge table around which some 30 or 40 middle-aged Elks, attending the Elks' convention in Philadelphia, were seated. In compliment to these men the orchestra began to play a singularly well-arranged medley of ballads of a song generation ago.

"There were in the medley such songs as 'White Wings,' 'Sweet Violets,' 'Somebody's Coming When the Dewdrops Fall,' 'Gathering Up the Shells from the Seashore,' 'Wait Till the Clouds Roll By,' 'Hear Them Bells,' 'When the Robins Nest Again,' 'When the Leaves Begin to Fall,' 'I'll Await My Love,' 'It's Only a Pansy Blossom'—strains from all of these and others.

"It was curious to note how those middle-aged chaps, all mellowed after a good dinner, took that stuff. For a couple of hours they had been listening, wholly unmoved, to the orchestra rendering the up-to-date things—the new ballads, the extravaganza snatches, ragtime interpolations, Indian and cowboy melodies, and through all of the modern stuff, but when the band broke into the old strains a hush fell upon them. They leaned back in their chairs, all quiet after a very few of the opening strains, and blew smoke rings at the open sky.

"I saw several of the middle-aged chaps wiping their eyeglasses quite industriously, and when the medley was over not a few of them blew their noses with quite unnecessary violence. Then they broke into a veritable tumult of applause.

"It was a perfect exemplification of my theory that the songs of one's youth are the songs that stick, while those that come later merely glance off. My grandmother tells me to this hour that the greatest song ever written was 'Lily Dale,' a completely forgotten thing published in the forties, and of the deadly sugary and soggy variety.

"The middle-aged Elks ranged around that big table really had something worth while remembering in listening to that medley, though, for there were some mighty good songs included in the hodge-podge. I doubt if there has been any period since that could show such a bunch of genuinely good and enduring ballads as those of a song generation ago.

"They were well sung, too. The elderly Elks, for instance, could bring back the recollection of Banks Winter singing 'White Wings' (he composed the song), and Fritz Emmet singing



HARRY VOKES,
Late of Ward and Vokes, at Bennett's All Next Week.

'Sweet Violets,' and his always alive 'Lullaby,' and Billy Scanlan singing 'Peek-a-Boo,' and Fred Oakley singing 'The Spanish Cavalier,' and so on, for in those days the leading songs became ineradicably associated with the people who sang them best and oftenest.

"Nothing is more certain than that a good thing will last. At a steamer concert not long ago one of the volunteer entertainers, a fine old boy with a splendid baritone voice, sang 'A Lighthouse by the Sea.' Going back some, eh? But that always was a beautiful song, and it made the hit of the performance.

"Now, isn't that a beautiful song?" I heard a young woman say to her companion, a man of 60. "I wonder why I haven't heard it before? It must be very new. I must get it when we land."

"You may find it in print, and you may not," said the girl's old fogey companion, an uncle probably. "I haven't heard it till tonight for 30 years. I used to hum it when I had all of the hair that belonged to me, and that, my dear, was long before you ever thought of being born."

"How extraordinary!" said the girl. "Fancy anything so pretty being done such a long time ago."

"It is thus that the best of the old songs live.

"On the day when Gen. Grant was buried here in New York Pat Gilmore's band, up at the tomb, played 'Somebody's Coming When the Dewdrops Fall' in slow time. That song, a very years before 1835. The rising generation had quite forgotten it.

"But the Gilmore band did it so beautifully that the younger folks at the tomb all fell to asking the name of the piece, and for a long time afterward they clamored for the piece at the music shops, and so the old song, thus oddly revived, had a second birth."

GENIUSES WHO DIED YOUNG

NOTABLE CAREERS FINISHED BEFORE THE AGE OF FORTY.

A recent writer deals in an entertaining way with notable careers which were completed before the age of forty. Here are a few of many illustrations.

Alexander the Great of Macedonia, only son of a powerful King, when only sixteen was made regent of the kingdom and two years later when eighteen he met and defeated the Greek forces. At twenty he succeeded to the throne and within a year was master of all southeastern Europe. He died at 32 sighing for more worlds to conquer.

French control of Canada was broken

by Wolfe who died at the moment of victory in his 31st year.
Joan of Arc the French heroine died at 19.
Byron died at 36 years of age.
Keats died at 25 and Shelley at 29.
Raphael the great painter died at 37.
Among the musicians Schubert and Mendelssohn both died at 31 and Mozart died at 35.
Stonewall Jackson the brilliant U



APPLETON AND PERRY,
In "My Wife's Family," at the Grand Labor Day.

S. soldier died at 39.
Korner the famous German poet soldier and patriot died at 31.
Rachel the famous French actress died at 37.
Charlotte Bronte the famous authoress died at 38.
Watteau the most original French artist of the eighteenth century died at 36.

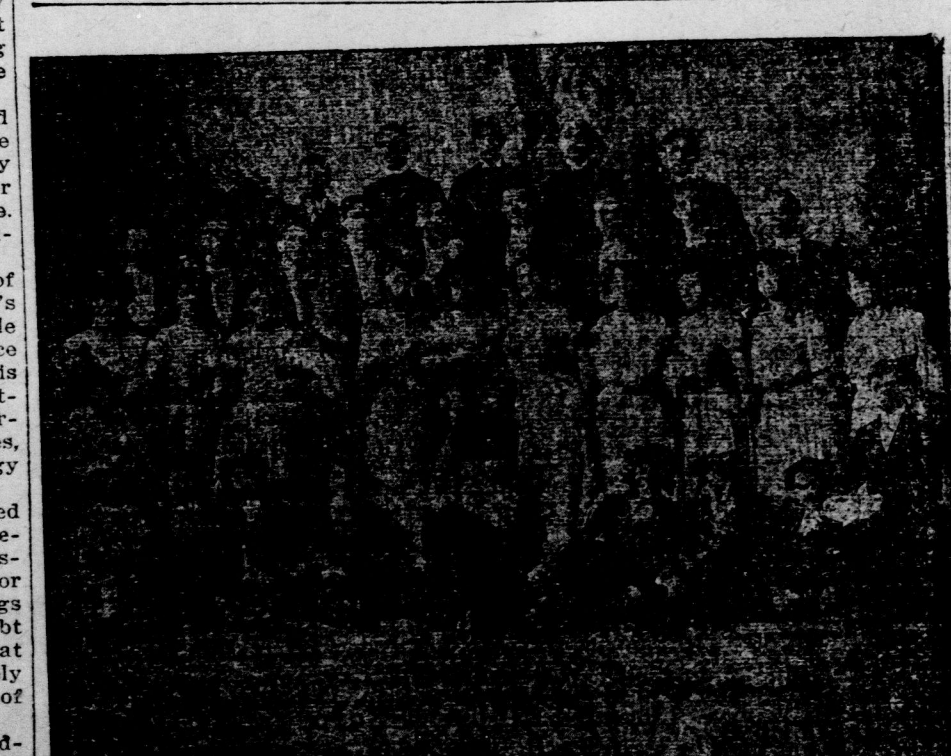
It will be thus seen that in all the walks of life, genius as a rule establishes itself at a very early period.

CHOLERA MORBUS, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debilitated from eating these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

India's exports have increased 44½ per cent in ten years and her imports 48½ per cent.

ITCH, Mange, Pruritis, Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

12-11-t



SOME OF THE "DOLLIE DIMPLES" COMPANY.

The Wonderful Cotton Crop of Egypt

IT IS MAKING RICH THE FARMERS OF THE NILE — HOW IT IS GROWN AND MARKETED — THE BOLL WEEVIL FOUGHT BY FORCED LABOR.

Frank G. Carpenter writes from Alexandria as follows:

I have spent the whole of the day wandering about the cotton wharves of Alexandria. They extend for a mile or so up and down the Mahmoudieh Canal, which joins this city to the Nile, and are flanked on the other side by railroads filled with cotton trains from every part of Egypt. These wharves lie under the shadow of Pompey's Pillar, and they extend all along the canal almost to the harbor. Upon them of great warehouses filled with bales and bags. There are cotton presses nearby, and in the city itself is a great cotton exchange where the people buy and sell, just as they do at Liverpool, from the sample of lint which represent the bales brought in from the plantations.

THE ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET.

Indeed, cotton is as big a factor here as it is in New Orleans, and the banks of this canal make one think of the great cotton market of that city. The warehouses are of vast extent, and the road between them and this waterway is covered with bales of lint and great bags of cotton seed. Skull-capped, blue-gowned Egyptians sit high upon the bales on long-bedded wagons hauled by mules. Other Egyptians are unloading the cars and boats and others are carrying the cotton to the warehouses. They tote the bales and bags on their backs, and now and then a man may be seen carrying a bag of loose cotton weighing a couple of hundred pounds upon his head. The cotton seed is taken from the boats in the same way, seed to the amount of 300 pounds often forming a load for one man.

Late in the afternoon I went down to the harbor to see the cotton steamers. They were taking on cargoes for Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and the United States. Cotton forms three-fourths of the exports of this country.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



A GRACEFUL GOWN FOR A MISS.

The grace of a young girl is a quality to be accentuated and increased by her gowning and an appreciative mother will favor the gown shown. The waist and skirt show tufts running around. For the short, stocky girl this is not so becoming as for the tall, slender or growing maid who needs roundness of form and a generous flare at the hem. The fanciful yoke is novel and smart being developed either in lace or silk and edged with a narrow full lace or pleated silk. The skirt is shirred at the top to regulate the fullness, but a few gathers may suffice if desired. The dress would be pretty in pongee or a light-weight cloth, 5½ yards of 44-inch material being needed for the medium size.

4121—Prices, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. The size of this pattern is 10c.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name
Street Address
Town
Province
Measurement: Bust Waist
Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark, 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot return you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

and something like \$700,000 worth of it is annually shipped to the United States. This is so notwithstanding we raise more than two-thirds of all the cotton of the world. The total product in 1905 was almost 18,000,000 bales, of which we raised over 13,000,000. Egypt, then produced a little less than 1,100,000, and its product brought more per bale by far than ours. There is always a big demand for Egyptian cotton. It is worth more, on the average, than that of any other country, and it is in fact, the chief money-maker of the Nile valley.

COTTON IS KING.

Cotton is the great white Pharaoh which the Egyptians worship. He has the majority of the Nile farmers in his employ and he pays them royally. He has rolled up a wave of prosperity which is now engulfing the Nile valley from the Mediterranean to the cataracts, and the prospects are that he will make his country grow richer from year to year.

Cotton is now pouring about \$80,000,000 of new, clean money into the laps of the Egyptians every twelve months, and this means an average of about \$400 per family. In addition, about \$10,000,000 are annually realized from the sale of cotton seed and cotton cake, so that every man, woman and child in the valley of the Nile has, on the average, \$30 worth of new money from this crop alone.

Not only this, but the cotton yield is steadily increasing, and with the new irrigation works now under way, it will soon be greater than ever. From 1895 to 1900 its average annual value was only \$45,000,000. After the Assouan dam was completed it jumped to \$70,000,000, and it is now, as I have said, over \$80,000,000.

A GREAT FUTURE.

In the past few months the British Government has decided to raise that dam. This will almost double the amount of water which can be used for the cotton crop, and that means more cotton and more money. Lord Cromer, the British governor-general, says that the greater part of upper and lower Egypt can be made to grow cotton, and that the cotton plantations will eventually cover more than 5,500,000 acres. If 40 per cent of this area is annually put into cotton, at the present average yield of 450 pounds per acre, it will produce something like 2,000,000 bales per annum, or one-third as much as the present cotton crop of the world. Sir William Garstin, one of the greatest irrigation engineers of modern times, and the man who had much to do in building the Assouan dam, says that 2,000,000 bales is one of the possibilities of Egypt's future, but that it will be ten or fifteen years before the crop reaches that amount. In addition to this, there may be a further increase by putting water into some of the oases which lie in the valley of the Nile outside the river bottom, and also by draining the great lakes near Alexandria and in other parts of the lower delta.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP.

As it is now, Egypt is fast taking a high place among the cotton countries of the world. The United States stands first. She produces about 12,000,000 bales annually. East India has had the second place, her annual produce ranging from 800,000 to 2,000,000 bales, with Egypt far in the rear. Since the building of the Assouan dam the crop of Egypt has been steadily increasing, until last year it was six and three-fourths million kantars, which, at 100 pounds to the kantar for easy figuring, make 675 million pounds, or over 1,300,000 500-pound bales. Egypt produces more cotton for its size and the area planted than any other country of the world. Its average crop is 450 pounds per acre, which is far in excess of ours. Dr. Webber, of our department of agriculture, says that our average is only 190 pounds per acre, although we have, of course, many acres which produce 500 pounds and more.

BRINGS BIG PRICES.

Egyptian cotton brings big prices. There are some kinds which sell for double the amount of our cotton. It is, in fact, the best cotton of the world with the exception of the Sea Island cotton, which grows on the islands off the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina. The Sea Island cotton has a little longer fiber than the Egyptian. The latter is for the most part brown in color and is noted for its silkiness, which makes it valuable for manufacturing mercerized cotton. We import an enormous quantity of Egyptian cotton to mix with our cotton. I hear of cotton here selling for 30 and 25 cents a pound, and am told that there is a great difference in the varieties raised, and also as to the parts of the Nile valley in which each kind is raised.

The very best cotton grows in the delta, and that region is now producing more than four-fifths of the crop. Less than a quarter of a million acres are now in cotton in the valley of the Nile above Cairo, and the yield is neither so large nor so good as that of the delta.

EGYPT'S COTTON PLANTATIONS.

I wish I could take you with me on a trip through the cotton fields of the Nile valley. The scenes there are nothing like those of our southern states. Much of the cotton is raised on small

farms, and every field is marked out with little canals into which the water is introduced from time to time. There are no great farmhouses scattered over the landscape, and no barns. The people all live in mud villages and go out to work in the field. They use animals for plowing and harrowing, and the crop is handled in a different way. Let me give you a few pictures as I have made them while traveling through the country.

Take a look over the delta. It is a wide expanse of green, spotted here and there with white patches. The green consists of alfalfa, Indian corn, or beans. The white is the cotton. I can see it stretching out before me as far as my eye can reach.

Here is a field where the lint has been gathered. The land is black, and it has windows of cotton stalks running across it. Every stalk has been pulled out by the roots and piled up. Further on we see another field in which the stalks have been tied into bundles. They will be sold as fuel and will produce a full ton of dry wood to the acre. There are no forests in Egypt, and all sorts of fuel are scarce. The stalks from one acre will sell for \$2 or more. The cotton stalks are used for cooking, for the farm engines on the larger plantations, and even for running the ginning establishment. That village over there you may see great bundles of stalks stored away on the tops of the flat-roofed houses. Corn fodder is piled up beside them, the leaves of the fodder having been torn off for stock feed. Is not this a queer country where the people keep their wood piles on their roofs!

COTTON PICKING.

Here is a field where they are picking cotton. There are scores of little Egyptian boys and girls working away among the white bolls. They have dark brown faces. The boys wear blue gowns and dirty white skull caps. The girls have cloths over their heads. All are barefooted, and some of the boys are almost naked. They are picking the fiber in baskets and are paid so much per hundred pounds. A boy will gather 30 or 40 pounds in a day, and he does well if he earns as much as 10 cents.

The first picking begins in September. After that the land is watered, and a second picking takes place in October. There is a third in November, the land being again irrigated in two weeks. The first and second pickings yield the best fiber. They are kept apart from the third and sold separately.

CAMELS AND COTTON BALES.

After the cotton is picked it is put into great bags and loaded upon camels. They are loading four such beasts in that field at the side of the roads. The camels lie flat on the ground, with their long necks stretched out. Two bags are a load for each camel, and together they will weigh about 600 pounds. Each bag is as long and wide as a single-bed mattress and about four feet thick. Listen to the camels groan as they load them. There is one which is actually weeping. You can see the salt tears run down his cheeks.

Now watch the camels get up. Each rises back and first the bags are swung up and fro as he does so. How angry he is. He goes off with his lower lip hanging, grumbling and growling like a spoiled child. How odd the camels look as they travel. The bags on their backs reach almost to the ground, and each ungainly beast seems to be wading on its legs.

Looking down the road, we can see long caravans of camels loaded with bales, and on the other side of that little canal is a small drove of donkeys bringing in cotton. Each donkey is hidden by a bag which covers its back and all but its little legs. It looks like a bedtick walking off upon legs.

In this way the cotton is brought to the railroad station and to the boats. The latter go out of one little waterway into another until they get into the Mahmoudieh Canal, and thence to Alexandria. The railroads are filled with cotton trains during the harvest season, and just now there are long strings of cars loaded with cotton coming into this city. Some of this cotton has been ginned and baled upon the plantations; other is sent to the seed and ginned here. There are also ginning establishments at the larger cotton markets of the interior, many of which are run by steam and which have as up-to-date machinery as we have. At these gins the seed is carefully saved and shipped to Alexandria by railroad or by boat.

HOW THEY PLANT COTTON IN EGYPT.

These Egyptians spend more work on their crops than our southern farmers. In the first place, the land has to be plowed with camels or buffaloes and prepared for the planting. It must be divided into basins, each walled around so that it will hold water, and have little canals inside each basin so arranged that the water will run in and out through every row. The whole field is cut up into beds of this description, ranging in size from 24 feet to 75 feet square.

The cotton is planted in rows 15 inches apart, the plants being 14 to 20 inches apart in the rows. It takes a little more than a bushel of seed to the acre. The seeds are soaked in water before planting, and any which rise to the surface are thrown away. The planting is done by men and boys, and the cost is something like a dollar an acre. The seed sown in April, and in ten or twelve days the plants appear. They are now thinned by hand, then water is let in upon them, the farmers being careful not to give them too much. The plants are frequently hoed. They have water every week or so, and this is kept up almost to the time of picking. The planting is usually done during the month of March, and as I have said, the first picking begins along in September.

THE WHITE NILE MAKES THE COTTON.

It will surprise many to know that the cotton crop of Egypt is not fed by the rich mud of Atyassia, which comes down the waters of the Nile at the time of the floods. That mud is brought to Egypt by the Atbara and the Blue Nile and is poured over the land during the seasons when the cotton needs it least. The most of the

Give the Babies NESTLE'S FOOD

It is suitable for the youngest infants and the safest food for the baby in the hot weather — easily digested by the most delicate stomach. The doctors recommend the use of Nestle's Food because it is nourishing and keeps the infant's bowels in perfect order, avoiding all risks at this season from impure milk.

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Ask your Doctor about

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water used for cotton raising comes down during the summer. This is from the White Nile, which is almost as clear and pure as the water you drink on your tables. The fertilizing properties must hence come from the silt deposited during the flood or from manure and other fertilization.

I am told that cotton, as it is grown here, exhausts the soil and that the people are injuring the staple and reducing the amount of the product by overcropping. It used to be that cotton was planted on the same ground only every third year, the ground being used for other crops or allowed to lie fallow during the remaining two years. At present some of the cotton fields are worked every year and others two years out of three. On most farms cotton is now planted every other year, whereas the authorities say that in order to have a good yield not more than 40 per cent of one's land should be in this crop from year to year.

FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Egypt has had a lot of trouble with the boll weevil. This pestiferous cotton worm is to be found all along the valley of the Nile, and I am told that it is doing great damage on the plantations of the Sudan, a thousand miles above Alexandria. It is said that more than \$10,000,000 worth of cotton was destroyed by it in 1904, and that hundreds of the smaller farmers were ruined. In the meantime the Government has been doing all it can to wipe out this plague, but it is working under great disadvantages. The Egyptian Mohammedans are fatalists, and they look upon such things as the boll weevil as a judgment of God and think they can do nothing to avert them. The Government has had to inaugurate a system of forced labor in consequence. It has made the boys and men of the cotton region turn out by the thousands to kill the worms under the superintendence of officials. The results have been excellent as those who have been forced to work have been well paid, the farmers are beginning to appreciate what has been done for them.

FERTILIZING EGYPT.

The Government has been helping the farmers in other ways. It has an agricultural department which is working much as ours. Last year it sent out selected seed for planting 10,000 acres in cotton, contracting with each farmer who took it that it would buy his seed at a price above that of the market. The seed which has come in from that venture is enough to plant 75,000 acres this year, and this is to be distributed at cost price to such farmers as want it.

The Government is trying to induce the farmers to use artificial fertilizers. It began this six years ago, when it was able to distribute \$20,000 worth of chemical manure. The demand had so increased for such fertilizers that more than ten times as much was distributed last season.

With our knowledge of the Nile lands we seem a queer thing to talk of their artificial fertilization, but there is no soil on earth where manuring pays better. On the grain lands, where this stuff has been used to the extent of about \$5 per acre, the crops have increased from \$15 to \$20 per acre, and the probability is that the demand here for fertilizers will steadily grow. During the past year the Government has lent to the agricultural department \$500,000 at 2 per cent per annum, with the understanding that the money is to be used in buying and distributing manures.

In another letter I will describe the wonderful fertility of the Nile valley, and tell you something of the Abyssinian mud which it is made. It has been farmed for ages with almost no manure whatever, and the conditions are such that if manure at all is to be employed it must be brought in from abroad. As it is now, the droppings of cattle are gathered up by women in their bare hands and patted into cakes to be dried for fuel, and about the only manure saved is that of pigeons, which are raised by the millions throughout the valley of the Nile.

Another fertilizer is that afforded by the ruins of the ancient towns, which were built of unbaked clay, and which now are mere mounds of earth. Out of these mounds, made of the rubbish of a thousand years, comes a kind of earth containing a large percentage of soda, ammonia and other salts. This stuff is carried by the peasants out to the cotton fields and sprinkled over the ground, and the result is an extraordinary increase in the yield.

WHERE QUEENS BUY JEWELS

Continued From Page Fifteen.

hair ornaments at prices ranging from \$4,400 to \$35,000 often are to be seen in ordinary jewelers' shops. Here they are in plenty, and, as our Russian friend says, "Of course, anybody can make those; it's only to get the diamonds. But it is for art, if I may say so, that we are renowned."

Tiny little clocks in cases no bigger than photograph frames, with the most beautiful inlaid enamel, and work which I am not technical enough to describe, but the whole producing an effect of shimmering beauty which only a painting could reproduce. These little clocks range in prices from \$1,700 to \$3,000. Here a diminutive engagement ring, with pencil attached by a gold cord, at \$900; there two bridge boxes, \$550 each; quite simple, yet chaste in design and beautifully worked in enamel. It seems incredible that there should be people willing to pay those prices.

"Yes," said the Russian casually. "I had a gentleman in here yesterday. He just looked around and he took three bridge boxes at \$550 each, a gold inlaid cigarette case for madam, and one or two other little things, and altogether he spent \$5,000, and he was in fifty minutes only. But, see, this is pretty."

A little scent bottle cut out of pure crystal in the shape of a pear, \$400 if you please. But to a connoisseur the work itself was worth almost that sum. A fan, \$1,700; a dear little miniature barometer, \$1,100. Here, too, are some of the little ornaments in which the Queen delights and of which only a fortnight ago she bought three at \$300 each. Diminutive balls of cut out crystal they are, with two jade leaves rising from them, and on these leaves hang real turquoise and rubies.

MOST EXCLUSIVE OF SHOPS.

Articles, of course, are also made to order—coat of arms, college colors, in fact, any hue that is known can be reproduced in enamel, for there is a specimen box of enamels, some with wavy patterns, some flat and smooth. Choose your color and your pattern, and the order will be filled within a month with an exactitude which is almost marvelous.

Nearly all the presents that foreign royalty shower when they pay state visits are made by this firm. The Czar and his family buy from hardly anyone else, and of an afternoon in the Russian establishment grand dukes abound, and buy with that reckless prodigality which distinguishes the Russian circle. Quiet good taste distinguishes the firm's goods, and it may be added also, a large price. But they do not sell merely to the rich people — in fact, hardly anybody but royalty or the rich could afford to deal there.

Of course, they keep diamond ornaments, but, as the young Russian says: "anybody can get diamonds, it is the art that we love." And I think the young man was right, for nobody but a true artist, be he workman or employer, could originate such a beautiful and delicate piece of work as that little clock, with its face no larger than that of a watch, made to the special order of an English peer, and for which the price is \$4,700.

STORE WELL GUARDED.

There seemed to be no special precautions taken in this modest office at first glimpse. But as you leave you notice that the doors are barred, that the two safes are the latest invention, and guaranteed to be absolutely burglar proof, even against the dreaded electricity. Also you notice as you are leaving with your host that he lets in a clean-shaven man with a noticeable chest development. This is a retired sailor, who sleeps on the premises all night, with a loaded revolver by him. And as I walked down the stairs I felt that I had seen what nobody perhaps, in such humble circumstances as I am ever has had the chance to see before.

MARIAN MARTINEAU.

These cool nights nothing equals a

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for comfort. No smoke, no odor, call and see them.

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PANDORA RANGE

Just a Minute or Two to Remove Grates

When the Pandora grates require removing don't send for the plumber. His kit of tools are not needed to take the stove to pieces in order to get out the grates, as was the case with your former ranges.

The Pandora is not constructed in the usual manner. The removal of a button with a hammer (many just use their fingers) allows the Pandora grates to be easily drawn out, as shown. Just a minute or two to do

the trick. No plumber's mess to clean up. No bill to pay.

Notice, too, that the Pandora grates are stronger, will last longer, and are much heavier, triple, and are much heavier, longer than the ordinary double grate. Less to pay out for renewals.

Spaces between the Pandora triple grates are narrower than between ordinary double grates, which prevents good fuel slipping down with the ashes. Sifting Pandora ashes is wasted effort.

And that simple gearing arrangement on the Pandora makes the "rocking down" of the ashes just play compared to the heavy "shaking" necessary with ordinary ranges.

If your local dealer does not sell the Pandora write direct to us for free booklet.

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS.

I am a woman. I know women's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure — you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or White Discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Prolapse of the Womb, Pains or Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weakness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the cure a trial, and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only a few cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for you, in plain wrapper. This is a real, reliable, and effective treatment, showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to use it herself. When the doctor says, "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectively cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H, 12, WINDSOR, ONT.

treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only a few cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for you, in plain wrapper. This is a real, reliable, and effective treatment, showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to use it herself. When the doctor says, "You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectively cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H, 12, WINDSOR, ONT.

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because it is an absolutely pure cocoa, very nutritious and very economical. Less than half a teaspoonful will make a cup of good cocoa.

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THE ART OF FACIAL EXPRESSION

The girl who has learned the art of controlling her features perfectly has, without doubt, gained an advantage over other members of her sex. As she uses her features so she may be described as beautiful or plain, interesting or commonplace, refined or otherwise.

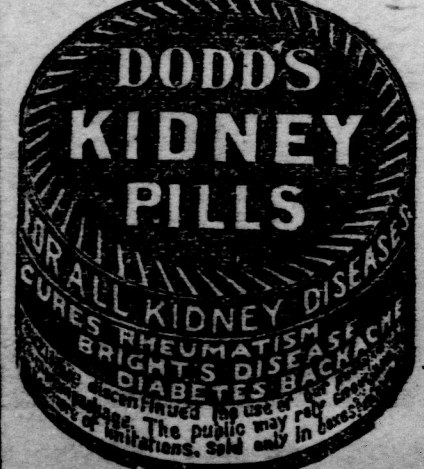
A perfectly placid countenance rarely brightens by expression is too apt to denote insipidity. On the other hand, there are women who seem to glory in the extremes of expression. Between these two there is a happy medium that should be cultivated.

One common error into which all girls fall is that of opening the mouth wide and raising the brows—which, by the way, causes the forehead to wrinkle in a manner that in time scores permanent furrows—in order to express pleasure. Far more attractive is the woman who smiles with a slight parting of the lips, at the same time raising the brows—which, by the way, causes the forehead to wrinkle in a manner that in time scores permanent furrows—in order to express pleasure. Far more attractive is the woman who smiles with a slight parting of the lips, at the same time raising the brows—which, by the way, causes the forehead to wrinkle in a manner that in time scores permanent furrows—in order to express pleasure. Far more attractive is the woman who smiles with a slight parting of the lips, at the same time raising the brows—which, by the way, causes the forehead to wrinkle in a manner that in time scores permanent furrows—in order to express pleasure.

To knit the brows in marked disapproval is extremely unbecoming, for expressions of anger and scorn do not sit well on a woman's countenance. Disdain and contempt, when expressed at all, may be signified by allowing every feature of the face to relax; the eyes and eyelids will express the rest. Sidelong glances of the eye should be practiced with due reserve and caution. A woman's eyes are her chief weapon, and well she knows their power, but she should by no means squander their expression or she will accomplish little of her purpose and make herself look ridiculous.—Woman's Life.

London has already found an abbreviation for the taximeter cabs. They are called "taxicabs." Sixteen cents a mile is the tariff.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED PILL—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of "Farnes' Vegetable Pills" before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Farnes' Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.



SAD SIGHTS AT LONDON DOCKS

HUNGER HAUNTS OF THE UNEMPLOYED—MEN FIGHT FOR CRUST OF BREAD.

with the best of the
the roape barter, starved faces pressed o
the hope and anon glared with rage at
lay. Cries and curses from rear ran
where those who had late co
grudged those who had stood for
hours without weariness—without
or sup, on the chance, the mere cha
of that one word, "passed!"
The long line of the tall tan
hung round that which unrelent
the line of vessels waiting the hun
freight; and the glad song their p
broken voices gave out as the
marched to work! They were joy
for the hour—they had found work
and behind them the others cr
forward to fill their waiting pla
and the sight and sounds became
so fearful her and discomf against
blue dome beyond! Just then a vi
of the green fields of my prairie ho
land rose up before my eyes: I saw
sheltered children, heard the ch
song, peaceful fields all yellow
wheat waved in the fair sunshin
the west! The settler's cabin ser
eiled by grain stacks stood there,
bell call from country ste
made the air pure. Ever
field
hand and arm. And here, thou
stead pleading for "work" and
ands starved standing by the Lo
docks!

Pastor Bethany Lutheran Church, New York City.

come out of it safely. If we are a refuge, and
 while there is a refuge there must be dan-
 ger. The Christian is in constant
 danger from himself and others. The
 devil is a danger that is ever near us.
 We must needs watch and pray that
 we enter not into temptation. Danger
 comes to us also from our own evil na-
 tures. We have in us the tendency to
 do evil rather than good. It is hard to
 overcome ourselves. Yet that is the
 very thing we must do, deny ourselves,
 take up our cross and follow him who
 said, "Whoever will save his life must
 lose it." Danger is the lot of God's people. They
 have enlisted under his banners and
 must incur the risk of battle. If we
 would wear the crown we must fight.

God is our refuge in danger. When the child is in danger he flees to father or mother for safety, firmly believing that there he is safe. Oh, the implicit confidence of the child! If we all could only feel toward God as the child feels

THE TASMANIAN ABORIGINE

**WHERE QUEENS
BUY JEWELRY**

To the poor scribe the fine thing
has spread in lavish profusion
table are pretty enough, and the
are such as to seem almost incre-
Diamond butterflies, brooches
Continued on page fourteen

experiments he had made with ergograph in respect of the first item, there were disturbing factors to be eliminated. These were the effects of bias and of interest, pleasure of sensory stimulants, always increased work done. He had eliminated by means of control doses of prepared liquids, and it was not known whether a task was taken or not. The result of experiments had been to show that there was absolutely no increase in work done.

potassium permanganate. This blistering effect of the salt has been taken advantage of in the treatment of old-time and administered in cases of skin disease. One recorded in 1640 the poison introduced into England, and in 1827 it was used as a medicine in Europe. Therefore this, the juice of the plant has been used as a marking ink, and is today employed for that purpose. It resists acids, alkalis and bleaching powder, and yields only to ether. So when the writer is out in the wilds, away from stores and human dwellings, and gives out, a splendid substitute

particular people.

his ink
may be

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ney and Bladder Troubles.

HOW TO CATCH RATTLE SNAKES

KEEPER SNYDER OF THE BRONX ZOO TELLS HOW TO CATCH THEM WHILE THEY ARE DOING THEIR COURTING.

If you are keen after snakes—milk-eyed, venomous rattlesnakes—and find that even an advertisement in the papers does not bring you any it is to be recommended that you go snake hunting yourself—if you know how. At least that is the way they do it up at the Bronx Zoo, where eighteen of the sleekest, wickedest rattlers in captivity are now on exhibition as the result of a recent foray across the Massachusetts border.

The ledges of Sullivan county used to be considered the prime place for snakes. Now it is asserted that the hunting is better up in the Taconics in southwestern Berkshire county, Massachusetts, just as far southwest as you can get without nibbling into New York or Connecticut.

This discovery must be credited to Delos Hickok, a civil engineer of this city who is interested in serpents. Three years ago he appeared at the reptile house in the Bronx Zoo and told Curator Raymond L. Ditmars that the rock up there were full of rattlers—so full that a party of survivors working along the state line have been compelled to lead a chamouille own life to escape from them as they hissed among the crags.

It happens that the reptile house needed some timber rattlesnakes to complete its exhibit of local poisonous serpents, so Hickok and Head Keeper Charley Snyder—Snyder being away up on snake catching—went out and got eleven. This year, advertising meanwhile having proved fruitless, they went again, stayed three days and bagged eighteen.

They had to go pretty late because of the cold spring. The time to gather snakes is when they are mating, and they don't do that until the sun makes the rocks a comfortable place in which to gossip and get acquainted.

Snyder and Hickok went up to Copake, Columbia County. There they got a rig and drove six miles to the foot of Mount Everett, in Massachusetts. Then they climbed half an hour and were in the snake country, which is broken rock and scruboak.

"And now that you're there the main thing is to keep as quiet as you can," says Charley Snyder. "First you cut two sticks, one with short, widely separated prongs. Be careful to see that the ends are blunt, for it won't do to hurt the snake—the other straight and four feet long, with a wire noose at the end—wire because the snake will bite through twine. In your pocket you have a canvas sack, with a fish basket somewhere around doubly to jall your catch when you've got him."

"When you have reached the snakes you know it. Some are lying quiet on a ledge, some scamper away, some are coiled, some are huddled down among the shrubbery, looking so much like the leaves and things that maybe you don't see them. But if they are any way disturbed they will all be buzzing."

"When you've found your group of snakes it's best to stop and look around. There may be another bunch just where you want to walk. Then pick out your snake—you can get two at once by carrying a forked stick in each hand—and pin him down."

"Not by the head, or just back of it, mind you, but somewhere about the middle of the body. If you raise his head then and stick out his tongue at you, but that only gives you a fine chance to slip the noose over, just as you would snare a pickerel and draw it tight just back of where his ears might be if he had any."

"Now, watch your chance and press the straight stick down against the back of his jawbone. Your snake is down now."

"Grab his throat between your thumb and forefinger, slip the noose over his rattles—careful not to injure them—pull the bag out of your pocket with your free hand, and while the other fellow holds it open thrust the reptile's head in and give him a quick drop. Putting the whole thing into the trout basket helps, for there's a chance that the snake might bite himself out of even the stoutest sack, which would not be pleasant, maybe."

"Of the eighteen snakes we got those two days the biggest was four feet four inches long and two and a half inches around at his best girth."



WHEN nothing you eat tastes right—when your stomach doesn't seem to like you any more—when you wish you didn't have to bother with living—when you wonder if you hadn't better go and hear what the doctor thinks about you—THAT'S when you can get a lot of good from

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That is big for a rattler in these parts. Some were yellow, some almost black. It is possible for snakes of all these colors to be born of the same mother.

"Some of the snakes we saw were coiled up at the mouth of deep clefts in the rock. Some of these features must be real caves, for we could hear the rattling of the escaping snake gradually grow fainter until it could barely be heard. You can bet we didn't try to follow him."

"One time I was getting after a little black devil when I heard another one tuning up under the shadow of a big rock. I put my hand on the rock and came tumbling down on the snake and almost on me. The snake was stunned and I thought he was a goner, but he came around in ten minutes and found himself in the bottom of a sack."

"Sometimes you step on a snake, but I always wear loose, thick khaki trousers and heavy shoes. Biting into the legs of those trousers is like driving a nail into a suspended lath."

"Neither Hickok nor myself was ever bitten. But I always take along some cure, though, in the shape of a bottle of permanganate of potash and a hypo syringe. A flask of brandy may come in handy too."

"If you ever bitten by a rattlesnake tie a ligature around the upper arm or leg, as the case may be, shoot some potash into the flesh around the wound, slash the skin a little with your knife and suck, or get some one to do it for you—for all your worth."

When Snyder and Hickok got back to Copake and set about boxing their snakes in a vacant lot near the hotel the natives sided in for the show. The Copakers couldn't figure out why anybody who ever came across a rattlesnake should want to let it live at all, much less cart it off to the city. "Better snap their heads off, Professor," was one bit of advice. "They ain't good for nothin' only their skins, for belts like."

It was news to them, too, when Snyder told them that scientists had learned how fallacious was the old theory that a rattler was just as many years old as he has rattles. The snake is born with a button and accumulates rattles at the normal rate of three a year. But with use a rattler wears away.

There are quiet snakes and noisy snakes, and in the case of the noisy one it's little you can tell its age by counting the discs at the tip of its tail. Also, sometimes rattles get caught and are torn off as the owner drags himself free.

Curator Ditmars is thinking of fixing up a rock ledge in the cage with its timber rattlesnakes, making the surroundings as near as possible like those back home in the Taconics. If he does a background will be painted in it as it has been in the lion house, where the sky seems as real as the den and almost as real as the lions.

SLAVES IN THE SUNNY SOUTH

SLAVERY EXISTS IN MODIFIED FORM UNDER THE NAME OF TENANTRY.

Tenantry in the south is a very different thing from what it is in the north. In the north a man who rents a farm is nearly as free to do as he pleases as if he were the owner. But in the south the present tenant system is much nearer the condition that prevailed in slavery times than it is to the present northern tenant system.

This grows naturally out of slavery; the white man learned to operate big plantations with ignorant help; and the negro on his part had no training for any other system. The white man was the natural master and the negro the natural dependent, and a mere emancipation proclamation did not at once change the spirit of the relationship.

Today a white overseer resides on every large plantation, and he or the owner himself looks after and disciplines the tenants. The tenant is in debt to him (in some cases reaching a veritable condition of debt slavery or peonage), and he must see that the crop is made. Hence he watches the work of every negro (and indeed that of the white tenants as well) sees that the land is properly chopped (thinned) and regularly cultivated. Some of the greater landowners employ assistant overseers or "riders," who are constantly traveling from farm to farm.

On one plantation I saw four such riders start out one day, each with a rifle slung on his saddle. And on a South Carolina plantation I had a glimpse of one method of discipline. A planter was telling me of his difficulties—how a spirit of unruliness sometimes swept abroad through a plantation, inspired by some "bigot nigger."

"Do you know what I do with such cases?" he said. "Come with me, I'll show you."

He took me back through his house to the broad porch, and reaching up to a shelf over the door he took down a hickory wagon spoke, as long as my arm.

"When there's trouble," he said, "I just go down with that and lay one or two of 'em out. That ends the trouble. You got to do it; they're like children and once in a while they simply have to be punished. It's far better for them to take it this way, from a white man who is their friend, than to be arrested and taken to court and sent to the chain gang."—From an article by Ray Stannard Baker in The American Magazine.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DIPLOMACY

Very recently while at Buckingham Palace it came to the Queen's knowledge that one of the upper housemaids, who had been in the royal service for years was very unhappy over a love affair.

The Queen sent for the girl, and after advising and consoling her, sent her to Sandringham for a change. Then the Queen summoned the lover, and after a good-natured homily with humorous tact sent him to Sandringham, too. The couple have since returned, and there will be a wedding at Buckingham Palace soon.—From P. T. O.

LOVE DESCRIBED AS BRAINSTORM

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE SAYS IT OUGHT TO COME NATURALLY AT CERTAIN AGES.

Sir James Crichton Browne, M. D., has been discussing "falling in love" and "love at first sight," and if we may interpret his remarks by ordinary rules, we should say that he regards the performance as partaking of the nature of a brainstorm. He says that when a young person falls in love "it is merely a species of commotion of the brain," and "ought to come naturally in the healthy and well-constituted man or woman somewhere between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth year."

That is well enough for the youngsters, but what has he to say for those who ripen later? What of the old "uns who get hard hit and make the cold world smile at their antics? Perhaps Sir James would say that as "there is no fool like an old fool," the brainstorm is likely to be so much more severe.

The conclusions to be drawn from the eminent scientist's dicta are as follows: "That for young people to fall in love at first sight is both healthy and natural. That is so far good, but some-thing folks who are not content with the title would add that when the course of the—um, disease, runs smoothly, it is, moreover, really, very jolly."

"That their action is unconscious, and is merely a sign of their mental and physical development." Angelina and Reginald will say "Ugh!" and there, very much "Ugh!" "Physical," indeed! Why, they float in ethereal bliss, loll on the clouds of spiritual romanticism, from which even the voice of an ice cream parlor waiter could hardly waken them.

"That with the action of falling in love, the subject undergoes an intellectual and spiritual enlightenment." Here is where the older ones, who travel double, come in to dispute with Sir James. They will tell him that his "enlightenment" period is one of Cimmerian darkness compared with what comes later on when the landlord and coalman and butcher and baker and milliner and nurses and doctors and so on, begin a continuous performance of bill-presenting. They will swear that the enlightenment just begins when "living on love" comes to an end, and will need all his science, won't scalp and tweezers and microscope and chemicals, to meet their arguments from experience.

Another leading scientist chips in his views. Here they are: "I believe the idea of 'falling in love' being merely a mechanical process has been vaguely expressed before, but no one has had the boldness to come forward and state the theory publicly."

There can be no possible doubt that love at first sight is just a species of commotion of the brain. "It is so natural for youth and maiden to fall in love suddenly that for them not to do so is a sign of ill-health and poor constitution."

One's first love is not necessarily one's true helpmate and ideal life-partner. Statistics show that men very rarely marry their first loves. "But, at just about 17 or 18 years of age, there comes a strange craving in every human heart for one of the opposite sex."

"I should like to add a word here for parents—the kind of parents who dub their sons and daughters idiots if they fall in love. "I should like them to remember the fact that no argument in the world can ever persuade their children to alter their behavior in this respect. "They might just as well try to stop their growth or turn their eyes from green to brown."

And there you are. What are you going to do about it? No meteorological science seems to be able to prevent these brainstorms. Who wants to prevent them? To the home with the green to brown."

But after all it is a kind of "commotion" that has momentous results. Have the "brainstorms," but take time to give cool thought to what they lead. Then all will be well.—Hamilton Times.

MARY ANDERSON'S HAPPY MARRIAGE

VISITOR DESCRIBES A SOJOURN AT THEIR COUNTRY HOME IN ENGLAND.

"I remained with Mr. and Mrs. de Navarro three weeks," said Henry Morrissey, the well-known impresario, to a New York reporter, "and I shall always remember the experience as inconceivably the pleasantest I have known—and life hasn't been barren of happiness by considerable. Such a devoted pair! Puff! One, and indivisible, these dear and hospitable Navarros. Their home is in the little hamlet of Broadway, not too far from London. It is four miles from the railroad station, and the drive over it is like a dream progress through a section of fairyland. The road is bordered with hedge, shade trees and flowers. The beautiful English summer was in its glory at the time of my visit, and I involuntarily thought of Uncle Josh Whitcomb and his hearty invitation to Happy Jack the Rover: 'Come up and see us. Come up in June, when all nature's green. Surely all of nature that was then visible wore the outwardness of enchantment, and filled my being with a sense of the beneficence of creation I had never felt before. My hosts, simple, unconventional, and as irrepressible as the adolescent when she used to be, her elders on the stage with her mischievous pranks, pointed out incidental beauties of scenery and situation; and when we drove into the manor, the entire establishment, spoke, barked, meowed and quacked such a welcome as only sincerity's self could proffer."

"The Mary Anderson home is in the good old summertime. That's when cramps and colic are prevalent. The quickest rest is Pulton's Nerviline. Ten drops in sweetened water cures the worst cases; 25 cents at all dealers."

beautiful. It is in a retired spot, free from friction of any kind, so far as I could determine, cultivated to the highest pitch of elegant simplicity, opulent in tasteful adornment, in which, after all, is little adorning for adornment's sake, and peculiarly comfortable and cosy. The visitor is at once impressed with the homelikeness that pervades it. The domestic animals might be mistaken for the proprietors, since they take possession of every nook where it is fitting that they may be seen. No dog, from the hunter to the toy of the establishment, ever appears there with his tail between his legs, or with a furtive sneak in his eye. It should not be difficult to guess what this means in its relation to the general spirit of happiness and confidence that dominates the home of Mary Anderson.

"In one of my talks with the pervading and informing spirit of this ideal nook I learned with no less pleasure than amazement that Mrs. Navarro was paid one hundred thousand dollars for her autobiography, published a few years ago. The commercial value that shrewd publishers attach to her name and writings may be gathered from the more recent fact that an American firm offered to pay her also one hundred thousand dollars for a variant of that autobiography—fifty thousand dollars in advance and the remainder at the time of submitting the manuscript. "If it were merely a matter of earning money," she said, "you would see how unnecessary it is for me to think of anything taking the fatigues, the wanderings, and the general inconvenience of a professional tour."

"I saw it all right," said Morrissey, "and was forced to confirm my own judgment. There is nothing in the way of material winnings big enough to tempt this lovely woman and happy wife and mother into the public glare. She is deeply religious, and there is in her home a pretty chapel, where mass is said every morning, and

Man Uses Only Half His Brain

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE SEAT OF THE REASON—GREAT MEN OFTEN HAVE SMALL-SIZED BRAINS—FREAKS OF THE INTELLECT.

[By William Hanna Thompson, M.D., LL.D., physician to Roosevelt Hospital, ex-president of New York Academy of Medicine, author of "Brain and Personality," etc., etc.]

A man was brought to Bellevue Hospital, wholly unable to speak a word, though he could hear words with his ears and read with his eyes as well as ever. The story told by his friends was that in a drunken row a man had poked the tip of an umbrella into his eye. But instead of seriously injuring that organ, it had passed over the ball into his brain just where the uttering speech center lies, separated from the eye by only a very thin plate in the bony roof of the orbit. While I was describing his case to a large class at my clinic, he saw a student with an umbrella in his hand, and pointing to it, he burst into tears. As far as we could learn, he never recovered his speech.

That the place injured in this and similar instances was the seat of spoken language was proved by the fact that not only did injury there invariably abolish speech, in the precise meaning of the word, but that a like injury elsewhere had no such effect, whatever other effect it might have. The discovery of a special speech region in the brain was truly a great find, for it furnished a key for finding out the place for another of this mysterious physical organ of the mind. Even as regards the faculty of speech itself, it was soon revealed that it had three separate anatomical seats in the brain. One place is the auditory region of the brain, where words are registered; another place is the visual area, where words coming through the eye in reading are registered; and by means of a third place, in the motor area, we utter words by the movements of the muscles of the larynx, tongue or lips. It was this center that was destroyed in the case of the umbrella accident.

How separate and distinct from this uttering center the brain place for reading is, was illustrated by a lady patient of mine who was astonished one morning at finding that she could not read a word in anything, whether newspaper or book. She thought some thing must be wrong with her eyes, but she saw everything about the room as well as ever and could sew and knit. I tested her carefully and found that she could hear every word addressed to her and could talk remarkably well. Her reading brain center, however, had been destroyed in the night without her waking, by a plug in the little artery which supplies that place, and she forthwith became as illiterate as a Papuan savage, nor did she learn to read again, succumbing to apoplexy two years after.

Generally more than one speech center is injured by an apoplectic hemorrhage in the brain, as was the case with a patient of mine, a gentleman who one morning lost not only all power of utterance, but also all ability to read. He could, however, hear words perfectly and, strange to tell, he proved that the place for arithmetic figures is in a different brain locality from that for words, because he could read and write figures and calculate every kind of a sum in large business transactions, which he successfully conducted for seven years afterward, without once being able to speak a word or even to read his own signature.

Likewise, music notes are registered in a still different place, as is demonstrated by numerous published instances of skilled musicians who suddenly lost all power to read music, though they could read everything else; while, vice versa, others have been found who became word blind, but still could read music notes.

Still other facts that demonstrate the actual relations of the brain to the mind should be mentioned, because

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where she finds real peace of the kind that the exalted in spirit tell us of. I left England persuaded that where I in Miss Anderson's place no Morrissey palaver about the triumphs of the stage and all that should ever be allowed to penetrate the inner ear."

Man Uses Only Half His Brain

they prepare us the better to understand the relations of the brain to the body. Disorders of speech, due to physical damage in the brain, show that words are there arranged somewhat like books on library shelves. When a man, therefore, learns a new language, he has to provide a new shelf for its words. This is proved by the case, among many others like it, of a man who, besides his mother English, became French, Latin and Greek. He became word blind in English, but still could read French, though with some mistakes, and Latin with fewer mistakes than French, while Greek he could read perfectly—showing that his English shell was ruined, his French was half damaged, his Latin shell less so, while his Greek row escaped entirely.

Other instances show that the books may be so jammed side-wise, so to speak, that not one of them can be got out, in which case the event proves that on each shelf the verbs are placed first, the pronouns next, then the prepositions and adverbs, and the nouns last. A man was brought to my clinic who could not utter a word. My diagnosis ascribed his disability to a tumorous swelling in the speech area, which might be absorbed by giving him iodide of potassium. I then had him removed so that he could not hear what was said, while I told the class that if he recovered he would very likely get his verbs first and his nouns last. When he returned two weeks afterward, on my showing him a knife he said, "You cut," and a pencil, "You write," etc. Three weeks later he had all his prepositions, but he could name no noun or several weeks afterward. The reasons are that the verbs are our innermost and first learned words, because we know that they are, and before we know what it is that we see or hear, while nouns represent things outside to us, to which we later give names. The nouns that we learn last, and therefore forget soonest, are the names of persons; that is why elderly people are ever complaining that they cannot recall names.

Science is now estopped from all attempts to explain the incalculable superiority of man's mind by his having an exceptional brain. Huxley showed that the difference between the human and the chimpanzee brain is too insignificant to count, and I knew a teacher in a medical college who did not discover until his sixth lecture that the brain which he had been demonstrating to the class was the brain of an ape and not of a man. But the chief reason that science now has for hesitation is that recent discoveries which show that the brain is not the source of thought, but is purely an instrument of the musician who plays it, and by itself cannot give forth a single note of violin music.

The first approach to this conclusion came through the comparative weighing of various brains. Some of the heaviest and largest healthy brains on record were found post mortem in paupers, who during life had only the minds of paupers, while an examination of the brain of von Helmholtz, perhaps all of our age in Europe the most eminent for intellect, showed that it was a full tenth below the average weight of the adult male European brain. Plainly, then, the mental capacity of an individual bears no necessary relation to the amount of brain matter that he has in his head.

But further and more decisive evidence on this point is the fact that, strictly speaking, all of us use in thinking only one-half of the brain we have. For the fact is that the brain is a pair of organs consisting of two perfectly matched hemispheres, but only one of them becomes human brain, that is, a brain with the special mental endowments that are human, while the other remains thoughtless for life. Indeed, cases have been reported by eminent neurologists who had made post mortem examinations of persons who had lived for years after the destruction of one entire hemisphere, without showing any mental defect. But in each case it was the thoughtless hemisphere that had been ruined.

Now, if brain matter were itself the source of production of thought then the more brain matter we had, the more thought we should have, just as two bushels of wheat will make twice as much flour as one bushel. But not so as to brain and thought. As a man does not see twice as far with his two eyes as with one eye, so his pair of brains does not double him mentally, because either hemisphere (when plugged in outlet tube. Likewise an eminent financier lived for 40 of his years with vitality but one lung doing business. So we have an extra brain which, if the individual is yet young, and his brain matter therefore still teachable, will learn everything after its fellow which was first taught has been irreparably damaged. Thus, cases have often been reported of children who suffered paralysis with destruction of the speech centers, but who in a year had taught the speech centers in the other brain to talk as well as those first educated.—From an article in Everybody's Magazine.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Capt. the Hon. John Yarde Buller's marriage to an operative divette of the name of Denise Orme, which has just been announced from England, serves to recall the fact that just a year ago he was figuring as co-respondent in the suit for divorce brought by Col. Thomas James Atherton, commanding the crack Twelfth Lancer regiment, against his beautiful wife.

The divorce suit was sensational in that it afforded Col. Atherton a welcome opportunity of clearing himself by sworn testimony in the witness box of the imputation of having accepted a large sum of money to stay divorce proceedings which he had instituted already in 1901 against his wife on the score of her infidelity with a young peer of colossal wealth. Col. Atherton admitted under cross-examination that he had begun a divorce suit against his wife in 1901. He likewise admitted the existence of widely circulated stories to the effect that he had been bribed to condone his wife's affairs, but swore that there was no foundation for any such assertion. He declared that if he had abandoned his proceedings against his wife and the nobleman in question in 1901, it was because friends had interfered and had persuaded him to accept his wife's explanation of her conduct.

He might have added that the intervention was entirely the work of the King, then as now desirous to avert domestic scandals, to avoid everything calculated to impair the reputation of English society, and to prevent honored names from being dragged in the muddy gutter. The co-respondent in that instance was a young duke by some ten years the junior of Mrs. Atherton, and who when the papers were served upon him as co-respondent in the case had long since terminated his acquaintance with her and was on the eve of marriage with the lovely girl who is now his wife and mother of his children. King Edward, who was much interested in the welfare of the young peer and in that of his bride, both of whom he had known from childhood, and who indeed had contributed no small measure to the bringing about of their marriage, was of course most eager to avoid such contretemps as would have been involved by the appearance of the duke as co-respondent in a suit for divorce, either on the eve of his marriage or during his honeymoon. Consequently he endeavored to reason with Col. Atherton and to induce him to put the best possible construction on Mrs. Atherton's indiscretions.

Adverse criticism regarding the Colonel's reconciliation with his wife and his abandonment of the proceedings was in a measure silenced by the acceptance on the part of his fellow-officers of the Twelfth Lancers of his course in the matter. Had they not been satisfied he could not have remained at the head of the regiment, the honor of which was more or less at stake, and he bore himself with so much gallantry during the remainder of the war that he was decorated with the distinguished service order and the cross of the Bath. Mrs. Atherton was even received at court and went about a great deal in London society until she sailed with her husband for India on his regiment being sent hither. Her stay in that country was not of long duration. She suddenly left for England. Lord Curzon's A. D. C., Col. John Yarde Buller accompanied her, and the result was that Col. Atherton had no alternative but to bring another suit for divorce, naming the captain as co-respondent. The case was undefended and it has been expected ever since that the captain would marry Mrs. Atherton as soon as the decree was made absolute, as she is not only a beautiful and fascinating woman, but quite well off, possessing an independent income of about \$25,000 a year. She is the daughter of the late Sir Edward Dean Paul and a sister of Sir Aubrey Paul.

The announcement of Capt. Buller's marriage to the actress, therefore, is much of a surprise and must be a

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A Boston man says the soul can be weighed. He knows this because he has tested a lot of cases before and after death.

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bitter disappointment to Mrs. Atherton, who had counted upon becoming eventually a peeress of the realm, for Capt. Yarde Buller is the only son and heir to Lord Churston, and, in addition to having been A. D. C. to Lord Curzon when the latter was viceroy of India, has also served on the staff of the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Churston is the head of the fine old Devonshire family of Buller, the first peer of the line having been the father of the present lord, who was described by Lord Beaconsfield as Sir Robert Peel's choice and pattern country gentleman.

Lord Churston owns about 12,000 acres of land in Devonshire and Cornwall, numbers among the cadets of his family Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, and has a brother the Hon. Walter Yarde Buller, who married in 1886 Lillah, daughter of Gen. R. W. Kirkham, of California, widow of D. B. Blair, of San Francisco.

It is perfectly true that the Hon. Walter and his American wife have been parted by a judicial separation for the last ten years, but this would not prevent her sharing his status in the peerage if, through the demise of his nephew, Capt. John Yarde Buller, he were to succeed to his brother's dignities.

Just what has become of the American-born Mrs. Yarde Buller I am unable to state. Her litigation with her present husband in the English courts was one of the most sensational character, her charges against him being denounced by him as the fantasies of a lunatic. These assertions have received a certain amount of confirmation by the fact that since her return to this country efforts have been made by her relatives and friends in California to place her under restraint. Figuring under the title of "Lady Yarde Buller," to which she has no right she has furnished so much material for stories of more or less dramatic character that her name and her troubles are known from one end to the other of the United States. I have seen her death reported on two or three occasions. But no mention is made thereof in the standard "Peersages" of the present year, and I am quite certain that if her demise really has taken place her husband would be only too delighted to place the fact on public record.

Lord and Lady Bute have a son and heir since a fortnight ago, and the youngest is to be known as the Earl of Dumfries, which is one of the minor honors of his father and which was inherited by the second Marquis of Bute. In 1803, from his maternal grandfather, who had died without male issue. The first Earl of Dumfries was the son of the sixth Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar, who was sentenced to death and hanged by means of a silken rope from gallows erected in Great Palace yard, at the entrance of Westminster Hall. The crime for which he was thus hanged was that of murder. It seems that while on a visit to Lord Norreys, in Oxfordshire, in 1665, he lost one of his eyes in a fencing bout with a fencing master. This so enraged him that he deliberately set to work to accomplish the destruction of the fencing master, a man of the name of Turner, and the latter, after repeated attempts made upon his life, finally succumbed to a pistol shot fired by a man by the name of Carlyle, who before his execution was employed for the purpose by Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar. If Lord Crichton had had any children his estates and honors would have been forfeited, but as the next heir was a distant kinsman who stood high in favor of James I., there was no forfeiture.

The present Lord Bute has been so often described in these letters that it is unnecessary to say anything more beyond the fact that he is one of the wealthiest members of the British peerage that he owns the greater part of the city of Cardiff and all the docks of that prosperous and important seaport, that he is the only member of the House of Lords who is a master of both Gaelic and Welsh, that he is the son and successor of that peer who was portrayed by the late Lord Beaconsfield as "Lothian" in the novel of that name.

Lord Percy St. Maur's death has the effect of making his brother, Lord Earnest St. Maur, next heir to the honors and estates of his eldest brother, the childless Duke of Somerset. Lord Earnest, a confirmed bachelor, of over 60, is unlikely to wed at this late date, and to leave any issue. His youngest brother, 53 years of age, has no children by the marriage which he contracted twenty-eight years ago, and the dukedom, one of the grandest and second oldest in the English peerage will, therefore, pass eventually to Mad Edward Hamilton St. Maur, or to his only son, Evelyn St. Maur, the latter a subaltern of the Royal Fusilier regiment, both of them being obliged to go back to their descent from the eighth duke in order to establish their rights to the eventual succession of the present duke, who is the fifteenth in his line.

Of course, it is on the cards that the succession may give rise to a legal contest. As in the case of most British peerages, there are several claimants to the dukedom. The most romantic of them is an elderly man, who pretends to be Lord Edward St. Maur, a son of the twelfth Duke of Somerset.

Lord Edward disappeared most mysteriously while on a bear shooting expedition in the Himalayas in 1865, shortly after his return from America,

where he had spent a considerable time, first, on the union side, and the historic struggle between the north and south.

At Confederate headquarters he was the guest of Gen. Dick Taylor, to whom he presented a letter of introduction from Jefferson Davis, and who at first received him with a good deal of suspicion, in spite of the presidential letter, owing to his spelling of his name as "St. Maur" instead of "Seymour" which had the general to regard him as an impostor, and to almost hang him as a spy.

It costs an enormous amount of money in England to enforce claims to a peerage held perhaps wrongly by another. For the tribunal which decides such matters is the committee of privileges of the House of Lords. It is due to this question of expense that there are so few suits to recover peerages as compared to the number of claims and pretensions thereto.

It is therefore just possible that the elderly man who claims to be Lord Edward St. Maur may be in reality the heir of the twelfth duke, and that the story of his having been held in captivity for nearly thirty-five years by some of the mountain frontier tribes of India may be true. So far he has not got beyond the unsuccessful application for an injunction to restrain the tenants of the entailed estates of the Duke of Somerset from paying rents to the latter; but should eccentric people be found to furnish the necessary funds to help the claimant to fight the case, as Lord Rivers and others did in the Titchborn case celebre, there is no doubt a good deal of testimony bearing upon the matter would be sought and obtained in America, both from the Confederates and Union commanders and officers who were on terms of intimacy with Lord Edward, and also among the records of the war and state departments at Washington, as well as among the official papers of the Confederacy.

The present duke, a former soldier and a regimental comrade of his most intimate friend, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, is tall. His stature exceeds that of every other member of the House of Lords, even that of Lord Pembroke, and of the nobles of his rank he is undoubtedly the one whose presence is most imposing and most ducal.

He is, however, poor, that is to say, as dukes go, and sacrificed a fortune which he would otherwise have inherited from his uncle, owing to his persistence in marrying, against the wishes of that kinsman, a charming Canadian woman of Scotch extraction and of excellent family. The marriage has been a happy one. The duchess has been her husband's comrade and companion in many of his shooting expeditions in the Rocky Mountains and in the far west of Canada, and has published several volumes recording these trips, the most successful and popular having been one entitled, "Impressions of a Tenderfoot."

The duchess has a number of warm and close American friends, but, like her husband, prefers to choose them herself, instead of having them thrust upon her against her will, and a few years ago the duke attracted considerable attention by addressing letters to the Paris Herald and to a number of other newspapers, vigorously protesting against the mention of his wife's name as having been present at an entertainment given on the Riviera by a New York woman, and declaring that the duchess did not know and had never met the woman in question.

The action of the duke was prompted by the free use which had been made of his wife's name by certain people who, visiting Europe to further their social prospects here, make a practice of sending to the newspapers altogether mythical lists of great personages whom they describe as having figured at their entertainments, feeling relatively safe from discovery and exposure by the unlikelihood of the American papers to which the lists are sent ever being brought to the attention of the great personages whose names have thus been misused.

The duke is an extremely clever raconteur, independent in character, and much liked among his neighbors in Devonshire. His family is one of the most ancient and illustrious in the United Kingdom, and had been in existence for two or three hundred years when Sir William Seymour, one of the

ancestors of the duke, attended Edward the Black Prince into Gascony. Sir Edward Seymour was created first Duke of Somerset in 1646, and as lord protector was regent of England during the minority of his nephew, Edward VI., and one of the leading spirits in the creation of the state Church of England.

He lost his head on the scaffold, and his son as well as other of his descendants and heirs to his honors figures in the annals of England as having suffered imprisonment and exile at the hands of the crown. The first duke of Somerset, by the way, was brother-in-law of King Henry VIII., and it was on the occasion of the marriage of his sister, Lady Jane Seymour, to the third Edward King that the Seymours received from that monarch the right to quarter the arms of England with their own.

If the present duke is far from rich, that is to say, for a nobleman of his rank, it is not only due to the fact that he angered his uncle, who, in consequence thereof, left most of his money to the duke's younger brother, Lord Percy, who has just died, but it is also because the twelfth duke, popularly known as "the Sheridan duke," alienated every vestige of property not strictly entailed from the dukedom, bequeathing it to his three daughters.

He even alienated the magnificent family plate, much of it dating from the time of the lord protector, as well as the almost priceless pictures, and so great was the indignation of his brothers, who succeeded him as thirteenth and fourteenth duke, that they caused a memorial composed of a big cross and tombstone of Aberdeen granite to be prepared and inscribed with the following words:

"The twelfth duke was the Sheridan duke. He defrauded and nearly ruined the Seymour family."

It was the intention of his brothers to have this memorial erected over his grave in the Berry Pomeroy churchyard. But the diocesan would not permit it, and consequently it was set up in a corner of one of the fields on the ducal property near Totnes, in such a position as to be plainly visible from the shady lane skirting the field.

The "Sheridan duke" was so called owing to his having married Georgiana Sheridan, one of the lovely granddaughters of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and who was the queen of beauty at the memorable Eglinton tournament. It was her husband, the twelfth duke, who played no inconsiderable part as a statesman, and secured the authority of the crown to resume for his family the ancient method of spelling its patronymic as St. Maur, which Sir William, the companion-in-arms of Edward the Black Prince, was the first to corrupt into Seymour.

The marquesses of Hertford, descended from the eldest son of the lord protector, still spell the name Seymour, but the Dukes of Somerset, descended from the lord protector's second marriage, and constituting in reality the junior branch of the house, are now all St. Maurs.

Much needless fuss is being made, not only in Scotland, but also in England, over the announcement that John Fraser, in business as a debt collector at Winnipeg, has started for Edinburgh for the purpose of proving his claim to the large estates and the peerage of young Lord Lovat. John Fraser is the son of a mining engineer of the same name who, in 1884 and 1885, had his claims to the Lovat peerage and estates before the committee of privileges of the House of Lords. His claim on that occasion was rejected on the ground that he was unable to prove the marriage of his ancestor, Alexander Fraser, elder brother of the eleventh Lord Lovat, named "the Traitor," and who perished by the hands of the executioner on Tower Hill in 1747.

John Fraser, the Winnipeg debt collector, now declares that he has found proof of the marriages of Alexander Fraser, whose title and honors had been usurped by his younger brother, the infamous Simon Lord Lovat.

It is doubtful, however, whether the discovery of any evidence of this marriage will be sufficient to convince the committee of privileges of the House of Lords, or any other Scotch or British tribunal, that the claimant is descended from this alleged union. For if this alleged runaway marriage took place at all, it must have occurred when Alexander Fraser was 94 years of age, and the old gentleman must have been no less than 95 when the son was born to him, from whom the claimant insists that he descends. In order to convince the committee of privileges that this was not impossible, the claimant's father in 1884 produced testimony which purported to show that Alexander Fraser was working in the Welsh mines until he was 113 years of age.

All this was pointed out by Lord Blackburn, in bringing the committee of privileges' report to the House of Lords in 1885, on the pretensions of the father of the present claimant, and under the circumstances it looks as if the Winnipeg debt collector will be as unsuccessful as his parent, and even though he can produce valid proof of the marriage of Alexander Fraser at the age of 94, he will never be able to make his judges believe that the old miner became a father at 95.

There is no house in Scotland which has a more sensational history than that of the Frasers. Abductions, elopements, murders, rebellions, forgeries, and arson all figure in its annals, and numbers of its members have succumbed to violence, several of them having perished on the scaffold, the last one to lay his head on the block having been Lord Lovat the executor. As none of his three sons, one of whom was Gen. Sir John Fraser of the American revolutionary war, left any male issue, the vast estates passed at their death, early in the last century, to the senior descendant of the fourth earl. He was the grandfather of the present peer.

Queen Victoria conferred upon him an English peerage, under the title of Lord Lovat, and subsequently he secured the removal of the attainder that rested upon the patent of the Scotch barony of Lovat, created in 1458, and attained at the time of the trial and condemnation of the eleventh lord.

With regard to the claimant's story, there is no doubt that Lord Lovat the traitor did have an elder brother of the name of Alexander, although no mention of him is to be found in "Burke" or any other of the standard "peerages." Alexander, while a student at the University of Aberdeen, and before the accession of his father to the title, became involved in a scrape. Returning homeward one night he passed a cottage where merrymaking was in progress in connection with a wedding. He entered and joined in the sport, but the piper had the misfortune to play a Gaelic song which had been written against the Frasers. He ordered the piper to desist, and drew his sword, intending merely to pierce the bagpipe. Unfortunately the sword went farther than its owner intended, penetrating the heart of the piper, who fell dead. Horrified by the tragedy, Alexander Fraser fled, his brother Simon helping him to leave the country.

While at the university he had studied metallurgy, and it was this probably that led him to turn his steps in the direction of Wales, where he secured work in the mines of the Lord Powis of his day. He did well there, and among other things discovered a rich vein of copper, which is known to this day as "Fraser's lode," and the tombstone erected over his grave describes him as Alexander Fraser of Beaufort.

It seems that when Thomas Fraser, of Beaufort, the tenth lord, died, his younger son, Simon, determined to obtain both the barony and the estates for himself. So he wrote letters warning Alexander against returning to Scotland, greatly exaggerating the importance of the death of the piper, and intimating that if he (Alexander) set foot in Scotland or disclosed his identity he would be tried for murder and assuredly sent to the scaffold.

Simon even caused an entry of the alleged demise of his elder brother, Alexander, to be inserted in the Kirk sessions' records of the Parish of Kirkcubbin, and then claimed the peerage and estates of his father as the next surviving heir, on the ground that his elder brother Alexander had predeceased his father, dying unmarried. Simon's claim was admitted, and after a political career, during which he betrayed every cause with which he was connected, he was tried by the House of Lords of Westminster and sentenced to death.

There have been all sorts of strange features in connection with this case. These several papers and jewelry, the inscriptions on which are stated to be of the utmost importance as bearing on the issue, were found concealed behind the wainscoting of the wall in an old building in the neighborhood of the tower of London when it was demolished ten years ago, and, as they belonged to the eleventh Lord Lovat, it is assumed that they were hidden there by the executioner who decapitated him and to whom went by virtue of ancient rights and prerogatives the clothes and all the personal effects of the criminal put to death by him.

Other documents were found in a secret vault in an old house at Kyrhill, in Scotland; while yet other valuable papers have been rifled from coffins in the mausoleum of the Fraser family by unknown men after the courts and the secretary of state for the home department had decided against the application of the late claimant for permission to examine and search the various coffins in the mausoleum for evidence bearing on his pretensions.

The Fraser estates belonging to Lord Lovat are large, those in Invernesshire alone extending over some 200,000 acres, and Beaufort Castle, his principal country seat, has been rented in turn to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and to Henry Phipps, whose two sons became some years ago involved in an awkward scrape there, through their shooting of some of the people on the estate in the belief that they were poachers.

Lord Lovat did good service during the Boer war, raising exclusively from the members of his clan a large corps of mounted infantry, equipped and maintained at his expense, who were known as "Lovat's scouts," and who rendered themselves most useful during the campaign. He is a Roman Catholic, like his father.

The latter was a generous man, and the patron and benefactor of a couple of most interesting and distinguished looking old men who styled themselves the "Counts of Albanie," and who claimed to be the lineal and legitimate descendants of the young pretender, Charles Edward Stuart.

Their assertions were believed by Lord Lovat as well as by many of the descendants of the late Jacobite insurgents, and they were treated with the utmost veneration and regard until the day of their death, on an island in one of the lochs of the Invernesshire of the late Lord Lovat, which, together with the house, he had placed at their disposal. Their sister died there only a few years ago, near Edinburgh, in a convent, where she was known as Mother Ignatius.

NOTHING LOOKS MORE UGLY than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure?

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BRITISH PROWESS NOT DECAYING

NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM OVER LOSS OF ATHLETIC SUPREMACY.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Our British kinsmen, who take the time honored tradition of their national superiority in athletic games very seriously, are deeply depressed over the multiplying signs of a marked decline of that supremacy, and newspaper after newspaper is gloomily disposed to interpret these signs as symptoms of the physical deterioration of the nation.

Foreign victories on English soil have been mortifyingly common of late, a nation that has made an immortal cult of sport. Visiting American athletes have time and again bagged the prizes at athletic meets and smashed British records right and left. Football teams from the colonies have swept all before them, and even at cricket an eleven from the University of Pennsylvania is now scoring victory after victory against the leading schools. This year a Belgian crew won (for a second time) the premiership, and newspaper after newspaper is gloomily disposed to interpret these signs as symptoms of the physical deterioration of the nation.

Over all such supposed symptoms of national decline in physique the English press is querulous and apprehensive. Why is it, asks one paper, that in so many instances the once contemned and disregarded foreigner should "come over and beat us at our own game in our back yard, and with the handicap of a strange climate and novel surroundings against him?"

Twenty years ago the notion of a Dutch eight even presuming to compete at Henley would have seemed supremely ridiculous, and the talk of a Frenchman--that absurd and effeminate little creature Monsieur Crapaud--beating England at golf would have sounded like a merry invention of Mr. Punch. But all is changed now in these days of the foreign athlete invasion, and native writers are bewailing the "decline of British sport," and casting about for explanation and remedies.

British misgivings on this score are groundless and gratuitous, as a very little investigation and reflection would show. As for the theory of physical decline, are English athletic records and performances as a rule poorer than those of ten or twenty years ago? Not at all. The average is higher. Then there is no deterioration.

The factor that is overlooked is that while in former times England had a sort of monopoly of these athletic games, nowadays foreigners have gone in for them with all the enthusiasm of newcomers, and in some instances have improved on old methods and surpassed their teachers. One English journal shows a light to the croakers when it argues, "The improvement in our neighbors is no proof whatever of our own decline." It is as unreasonable to suppose that it is a proof of it as it would be to argue that because Japan has rapidly improved in western arts and methods, the western world has deteriorated and gone back.

In the field of sport England now has a swarm of foreign competitors where she formerly had none, and that is a sufficient explanation for an occasional string of defeats, without having recourse to the dismal theory of "physical deterioration in the nation."

SPORTSMAN'S AFRICAN HOME.

Lord Hindlip, who presided at a dinner of the British East Africa Association recently, is the first English peer who has built himself a residence in the East Africa Protectorate. He has acquired there a large sporting and agricultural estate.

The house is quite modern inside, and Lord Hindlip and his wife (a great sportswoman) spend there a great part of the year. Lord Hindlip has traveled extensively and has shot big game all over the world. His wife has the

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