

LONDON ELECTRIC WILL MEET PRICES THE CITY HAS NAMED FOR NIAGARA POWER IN CITY

Director Makes It Plain That City's Plant Has Big Fight Ahead of It--Some Power Users Are Inclined to the Opinion That Niagara Power Will Not Be Able to Compete With That Generated by Producer Gas.

"We will meet any rate for power or lighting that the city decides upon."

This statement was given officially to The Advertiser by one of the directors of the London Electric, when he was asked the attitude of the company towards the city plan.

"We are doing business here now, and we will continue to do business, if a struggle is decided upon. We will have our new machinery ready in two months' time, or just as soon as Niagara power is here. Then we will be prepared to make a fight."

"I have only a rough idea of the rates so far, as we have not been given the schedule decided upon," the director continued. "The bald statement that power will cost from \$40 to \$50 a horsepower does not mean much. There are other matters about which we have no information. However, we are in business, and we will meet the city's rate for power."

"We have consumers at 5 cents a kilowatt hour now. There are any number of places in the city obtaining power at that price."

Considerable interest was manifested throughout the city in regard to the Niagara power prices.

The lighting prices are pronounced to be within the mark. The regular rate for domestic consumption has been 9 cents a kilowatt hour. For ordinary consumers the new rate will be just about half the present rate.

NO SPECIAL RATES.

There are many large consumers at the present time getting their lights from the London Electric at 5 cents. What effect the city's offer will have on them is not known. A special rate cannot be given by the city, it is stated, to any single customer, and the one rate will apply to all whether large or small consumers.

The London Electric has stated that they will meet any rate set by the city, and it is hinted in some quarters that a special rate to large consumers will be made, which will be a shade under 5-cent rate quoted by the city.

POWER PRICES HIGH.

Among power consumers generally the power prices are considered somewhat high.

The McClary Manufacturing Company say that producer gas furnishes power to them at about \$17 a horsepower.

Some state that this figure is a trifle under the usual cost of such power, which should be \$22 a horsepower. This, of course, allows the company to furnish their lighting at the same rate as the city, which is about 9 cents a kilowatt hour, or perhaps 2 cents a kilowatt hour at the outside.

The Empire Brass Company have a plant, and it is furnishing power at less than \$20 a horsepower.

The Hyman Company have installed a gas plant, with a guarantee of power less than \$20 a horsepower.

The amount of power consumed by these firms is about 800 horsepower, a very considerable amount on a load of 3,000 horsepower, which the city is buying from the commission.

USE PRODUCER GAS.

These companies will not change their plants for Niagara power at the present time, and unless a more favorable rate is given they will continue to use Producer Gas, since they have invested considerable sums of money in the equipment.

Other firms are not willing to discuss the question, and a number of them when interviewed stated that they would wait until Manager Dark submitted a concrete proposition to them before making any statement.

When they have definite figures, the amount of the discounts, etc., they will make a definite statement regarding the project.

VERY OPTIMISTIC.

"Mr. Dark is extremely optimistic regarding the number of consumers who will average \$1 per month," stated a director of the London Electric. "The city must intend asking away all the customers of the London Electric and City Gas Company. The latter have about 6,500 meters in use, and we have quite a number, and surely we will be able to hold some of them."

On the other hand it is pointed out that there are about 12,000 water services in the city, and with good management it should not be a difficult matter to obtain half of these as customers for the city power for light, etc., especially when the citizens voted for the scheme.

NO COMPARISONS.

As to whether or not the commissioners were making a good business transaction in the power prices quotation, the directors of the London Electric preserved a discreet silence.

They would not discuss that aspect of the matter at all, standing pat on the statement that with new machinery they could profitably meet any price the city would place on power.

"I am confident that we can within one year dispose of 2,000-horsepower to manufacturers alone," said Manager Dark. "I think that is easy. The price is so attractive that the consumer cannot fail to respond to that. As for the street lighting, I expect to get 6,000 consumers at an average of \$1 a month. I made that after due deliberation and canvass of the field. The prices are on the safe side so far as the city is concerned."

Commissioners McMahon and Pocock declare that the prices are satisfactory.

"As our consumption grows, the price will come down," declared Mr. Pocock. "This is the highest the price will be, because of the fact that the enterprise is new. We will use a great deal more power than this."

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TRAINMEN'S CASE NOW CRITICAL

One Side or Other Must Recede to Avoid a Strike.

LEONARD'S STATEMENT

Committee Ready To Enforce Demands, Declares Vice-President Murdoch.

Montreal, Que., June 24.—The Grand Trunk employees have made common cause with those of the C. P. R., and late last night forwarded to the Department of Labor at Ottawa a long letter rejecting the award of the board of conciliation. A copy of the letter was sent to the G.T.R. officials at the same time. This morning the C. P. R. men feel their hands considerably strengthened.

In the face of rejection, which the Grand Trunk officials received this morning, the men express satisfaction at the efforts of the board towards standardization on the Grand Trunk, but regret that the same effort was not made on the C. P. R. awards. Had it been made, the employees of the latter might not have been compelled to decline to accept the award.

Having regard to the fact that the wage rates on the Grand Trunk, as proposed by the board, are very far from the standard desired, the men "respectfully decline" to accept the award.

The men deny emphatically that there is any truth in the statement contained in the minority report of Mr. Wallace Nesbitt. The gist of this is that the present agitation is being engineered by men higher up in Chicago. The Eastern Association never had its headquarters in Chicago.

The chairman is J. E. Oldfield, of Hamilton, Ontario, an employee of the T. H. and B., the secretary is T. S. Courtney, of St. Thomas, and the general committee, citizens of Toronto, are at liberty to settle the dispute on whatever terms they choose.

The minority report shows a remarkable lack of knowledge of the situation in this respect, the men say, which is unfortunate and might be construed into a desire to cloud the general situation, and disparage the contentions of the men.

The men evidently do not want any more arbitration. The contentions of the men have been arbitrated to a frazzle, says the letter, and cites about a dozen cases where arbitration has gone on for weeks. The men insistently contend that the officials should recognize their claims. They point out that the T. H. and B. has agreed to the standards asked by the G. T. R. men on the understanding that if modifications are accepted on the big roads, they should obtain on the smaller. This the men agree to.

The men say they find it peculiar that Mr. Nesbitt should submit a minority report on the Grand Trunk award when he was content with the changes suggested by the board for the Canadian Pacific agreeing in one case to \$80 a month as adequate compensation for conductors on Grand Trunk lines, which is 25 per cent less than the rates which he considered fair for the C. P. R. to pay for similar service on similar lines in the same territory.

The Men's View. Vice-Chairman Murdoch, of the men's committee, when shown Mr. Leonard's statement tonight, said: "This is just what we are waiting to hear. We have been told intimations from the C. P. R. in any way that they will stand pat on their attitude. As soon as they do, as far as our position is concerned, it is clear and we are ready to go right to work. There is no doubt about what we shall do, because it has all been arranged beforehand. It must clearly be understood that there is no bluff or foolishness in this thing. Just as soon as we receive an official notice from the company that they intend to stand pat on the decision of the board of conciliation, we will show them that we are not bluffing."

According to Vice-President Barrie, of the Order of Railway Conductors, the committee can declare a strike, without calling a vote of the members, but he deprecated the idea of a strike until everything possible had been done to avoid one. If a strike is declared on the C. P. R., it will involve less than 4,000 men, according to a rough estimate made by officials today. It was stated that in the eastern portion of the system, which is the only part affected, there are less than 1,000 men. In addition to a conductor, there is a brakeman and a baggage man on each passenger train, and two brakemen on each freight train. This makes a total of less than 1,000 men, to which must be added between 400 and 500 yardmen.

Today the Grand Trunk also received from the committee an announcement to the effect that, like the C. P. R. men, they would not accept the award, but stood out for their original demands. This places the Grand Trunk men in an even more peculiar position than those of the C. P. R., because their representative on the board of arbitration acquiesced in the findings of the board, while the company's representative on the board dissented from them.

"The Grand Trunk," Mr. Murdoch stated, "has not had as long a time as the C. P. R. to consider what stand they will take, and so negotiations have not yet reached the stage we are facing now with the C. P. R. After a reasonable time is given the former road we shall take an equally decided stand. A day more will bring this about."

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VAUDEVILLE FOR LONDON AGAIN ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BE MADE

Hamilton Dispatch Says the Bennett Syndicate Plan to Erect Several New Theatres in Canadian and American Cities

—Heads of the Company Could Not Be Located by The Advertiser Today.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, June 25.—The Bennett Theatrical Enterprises of Canada, Limited, a syndicate which controls vaudeville theatres in Montreal, London, Ottawa, Hamilton and Quebec, is planning to extend its circuit in the Dominion and to invade American cities, where the United Booking Office at present are not represented. According to present arrangements, the company will shortly build two new theatres in Montreal, one in Ottawa, one in Erie, Pa., and one in Toledo, Ohio.

The Montreal and Ottawa houses will be devoted to ten, twenty and thirty-cent vaudeville. The company already has large theatres in both those cities, playing high-class vaudeville.

A Chain of Theatres. The finest of the new theatres to be built will be erected in Toledo. Plans are being prepared for a modern theatre there to cost \$225,000. Erie is to have a playhouse costing \$100,000. Operations on central sites for the Toledo and Erie houses have already been secured.

The syndicate plans to control a chain of theatres across Canada from coast to coast. The idea is not only to have big theatres in the larger cities but smaller houses in places with populations large enough to support ten, twenty and thirty-cent vaudeville. The American invasion will be limited largely to the smaller border cities at present without vaudeville theatres.

It is understood that another attempt will be made next season to make revues had been emptied by the house, which has been playing motion pictures.

The Advertiser was unable to verify the story today, as Messrs. J. C. Duffield and John Pringle, the head men of the syndicate, could not be seen.

WILD WEST "WAY DOWN EAST" THREE KILLED IN LYNN HOLD-UP

Gang of Desperados Murder Prominent Manufacturer and Constable in Streets of Lynn, Mass., and Carry Off Thousands in Cash Intended for the Employees.

[By Associated Press.]

Lynn, Mass., June 25.—Three young men committed a double murder in the streets of this city today and carried off a bag containing between \$4,000 and \$6,000. Their victims are Thomas A. Landrean, a prominent shoe manufacturer, and Police Officer James Carroll. The robbers fled to High Rock, a suburb, where they were surrounded by a large force of police and citizens.

In the round-up two of the highwaymen were shot and seriously injured. Mr. Landrean had just drawn the weekly pay roll of the shoe factory of Webb and Landrean from the Lynn National Bank, and was walking to his factory with the money in a bag. Officer Carroll accompanied him, and they were holding the bag between them. As they reached a point on William street, near the corner of Oxford street and less than 100 yards from the factory, three men, described as being between 20 and 25 years old, leaped out from a doorway and ran up behind Mr. Landrean and Officer Carroll. When they were within three feet of the two men, two of the desperados opened fire with a large revolver. At the same moment the third highwayman seized the bag of money.

Landrean fell dead. Carroll also fell, and several times. He was rushed to the Lynn Hospital, but died immediately after his arrival.

The Men's View. Vice-Chairman Murdoch, of the men's committee, when shown Mr. Leonard's statement tonight, said: "This is just what we are waiting to hear. We have been told intimations from the C. P. R. in any way that they will stand pat on their attitude. As soon as they do, as far as our position is concerned, it is clear and we are ready to go right to work. There is no doubt about what we shall do, because it has all been arranged beforehand. It must clearly be understood that there is no bluff or foolishness in this thing. Just as soon as we receive an official notice from the company that they intend to stand pat on the decision of the board of conciliation, we will show them that we are not bluffing."

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According to Vice-President Barrie, of the Order of Railway Conductors, the committee can declare a strike, without calling a vote of the members, but he deprecated the idea of a strike until everything possible had been done to avoid one. If a strike is declared on the C. P. R., it will involve less than 4,000 men, according to a rough estimate made by officials today. It was stated that in the eastern portion of the system, which is the only part affected, there are less than 1,000 men. In addition to a conductor, there is a brakeman and a baggage man on each passenger train, and two brakemen on each freight train. This makes a total of less than 1,000 men, to which must be added between 400 and 500 yardmen.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.
SEE HOUSE SURVEY. LOTS ARE SELLING FAST. REMEMBER, YOU GET FREE SIDEWALKS AND SEWERS ON WINDSOR AVENUE. LOTS ONLY \$10.00 AND \$12.00 PER FOOT. CALL AND PICK UP YOUR LOT BEFORE THE BEST ARE GONE.

CARFAE CRESCENT—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT \$12 PER FOOT.

MCKENZIE ESTATE, NEW SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS.

PORT STANLEY, ORCHARD BEACH—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS LOTS FACING LAKE, SPLENDID BEACH. THE BEST LOTS AT PORT STANLEY. ONLY \$12 TO \$20 EACH. SPEAK QUICK.

BELLEVUE AVENUE, SOUTH LONDON, FACING CHARLES HYMAN'S RESIDENCE. TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO MARKET. GOOD HIGH LOTS. ELEVEN LOTS AND TWO HOUSES SOLD IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS. CALL AND GET A LOT BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.

NEW SURVEY OF FINE BUILDING LOTS NEAR MILITARY SCHOOL. BETWEEN EGGADILLY AND PALM. MALL STREETS, NEAR ADELAIDE STREET. TWO BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL AVENUE OR OXFORD STREET. CABS, SHADE TREES, CEMENT WALKS. GOOD AND DRY. ONLY \$8 TO \$10 PER FOOT.

BURDOP STREET—3½ story red pressed brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, verandah at front and back. Lot 42x142 feet. Price, \$6,500.

ST. GEORGE STREET—2 story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, electric light and fixtures. Call for particulars.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, modern conveniences, gas and fixtures, verandah, fruit trees. Lot 50x138 feet. Price, \$2,275.

COLBORNE STREET—½ story frame, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, verandah, water and sink in house, woodshed, fruit trees. Lot 32 feet frontage. Price, \$1,800.

EDWARD STREET—2 story brick, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, gas and fixtures. Lot 33x150 feet. Price, \$1,250.

SACKVILLE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation. Lot 33x150 feet. Price, \$1,300.

ST. GEORGE STREET—½ story frame, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms; lot 42x110 feet. Price, \$1,200.

EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, cement cellar, kitchen cupboard, poultry house. Lot 34x120 feet. Price, \$1,225.

MATLAND STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, lot 32x100 feet. Price, \$850. Easy terms.

TALBOT STREET—½ story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, verandah, gas and fixtures. Price, \$1,550. Easy terms.

CENTRAL AVENUE, two blocks from Victoria Park—Two-story brick. Must sell. A bargain.

HAMILTON ROAD—Two-story cement block, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, furnace, lot 50x100 feet. Call for particulars.

ALEXANDER STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, cement cellar. Price, \$1,200.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, gas and fixtures. Lot 33x110 feet. Price, \$1,000. Easy terms.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., electric light, porch. Lot 33x147 feet. Price, \$2,300.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—½ story brick, 2 bedrooms, bath and w.c., piped for furnace, barn. Price, \$2,400.

WINDSOR AVENUE—½ story brick, 2 bedrooms, room for bath, piped for gas, wired for electric light. Lot 40x117 feet. Price, \$2,350.

STANLEY STREET—½ story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Price, \$2,800.

RECTOR STREET—2 story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, verandah, chicken house. Lot 40½x216 feet. Price, \$2,800.

RODGERS AVENUE—½ story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, piped for gas, electric light and fixtures. Price, \$1,800.

PORT STANLEY—Beach lots. Near roller coaster, 132x300 feet. \$500. Also two splendid lots near Invererie.

NEW CENTRAL AVENUE—VENUEER COTTAGE, London South. Only \$1,300, \$9 down and \$9 per month.

ENGLISH STREET—½ story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace. Price, \$2,500.

Farming in Ontario Is a Very Profitable and Healthful Occupation

Many a man, whose health has failed through too close attention to indoor work, has regained it by adopting an out-door life on a farm. While farming has restored many a man's health to health, it has also placed many a man and his family in a position of independence.

We have some splendid farms in Western Ontario for sale at bargain prices. Some of them can be bought for little more than what the buildings have cost to put them in the following are a few:

No. 6235—144 acres, in the Township of South Dumfries, County of Brant; soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, 2-story frame house, frame barn 60x45, a number of other outbuildings. Situated six miles to Brantford.

No. 6239—100 acres, in the Township of South Walsingham, County of Norfolk; soil clay and sand loam, 1½ acres of orchard, 1½-story frame house, barn 20x50, other outbuildings. Two and a half miles to Walsingham Centre market and P. O., six miles to Port Rowan R. Station.

No. 6231—80 acres, in the Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex; soil gravelly and light clay loam, watered by two spring wells and cistern at house, 1½-story frame house, ½ acre of orchard, barn 28x50 on stone foundation, other outbuildings. Eight miles to London market, two miles to Dorchester station and postoffice.

No. 6231—100 acres, in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton; soil clay loam, 10 acres mixed timber, 1½-story frame house, barn 36x60, other outbuildings. Situated six miles to Bridport market and R. Station, four miles to Edy's Mills R. Station, two miles to Bradshaw postoffice.

For further list of farms which we have for sale see today's Free Press or send for our catalogue of farms for sale in any county north or west of Toronto.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

78 DUNDAS ST. Telephone 696 LONDON, ONT.

Faulds & Marsh

Bargains in Real Estate

Now is the time and London the place to invest in real estate. Values are sure to increase in a short time.

ELIAS STREET—New ½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, verandah, modern and complete. Price, \$2,200.

CHARLOTTE STREET—New brick cottage 23x44, hard and soft water, gas, verandah. Price, \$1,700.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story red pressed brick 3 bedrooms, verandah, modern and complete. Price, \$2,300.

STANLEY STREET—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, hot water heating, bath, large verandah. Price, \$2,500.

WEST LONDON—High land, new brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, hard and soft water. Price, \$1,400.

MAY STREET—New frame cottage, Price, \$600.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, furnace and bath, with hot water connections, mantel, front and back stairs, gas for cooking and electric wiring. Price, \$2,700.

INGLESIDE STREET—½-story brick, new, 3 bedrooms, verandah. Price, \$2,100.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Central location, 1½-story brick, double parlors, 4 bedrooms and den, modern and complete. Price, \$3,500.

FRANCES STREET, near carshops—½-story brick, nearly new, 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, gas, \$1,850.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—½-story brick, nearly new, 4 bedrooms. Price, \$1,550.

LORNE AVENUE—½-story brick, new, new, furnace and bath, with hot water connections, 3 bedrooms, verandah. Price, \$2,500.

OXFORD STREET, near Richmond—Two-story red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, modern, good barn. Price, \$3,000.

FRANCES STREET—Frame cottage, in good condition, large lot, 3 bedrooms, three minutes' walk to the carshops. Price, \$2,000.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—New frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, furnace, piped for furnace and bathroom, good barn. Price, \$2,400.

For complete list and more minute particulars please call.

T. A. FAULDS, W. J. MARSH, Robinson Hall Chambers, Opposite Court House.

FOR SALE OR RENT—SIX-ROOMED cottage, with upstairs, stable 12x20; possession July 1. 144 Princess Avenue. Tel. 124.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

OUR LOTS ON RIDOUT STREET, South London, are the cheapest in the immediate neighborhood; sewer connections.

GET OUR PRICES ON vacant lots. We have them all over.

LOOK AT THOSE CHEAP LOTS on Erie Avenue, off the Wharncliffe road, South London.

WELINGTON STREET, south of St. James street—One of the best-constructed red pressed brick residences in the city; stone foundation, slate roof, hot water heating, and all other modern improvements. For inspection call at this office.

THAT BEAUTIFUL HOME on W. D. Brodick, Esq., corner of St. George and Chesapeake streets. Mr. Brodick is leaving for Toronto. A quick sale is necessary.

ELIAS STREET—New ½-story brick house, 3 rooms, all modern improvements, corner lot. Price, \$2,400; cheap.

LORNE AVENUE—New brick house, 2 story and attic, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x144 feet. Price, \$2,800.

CHRISTIE STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, lot 60x150 feet. Price, \$1,300.

ST. JAMES STREET—A neat frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 49x129 feet. Price, \$2,400. Look this up at once.

CHEAP LOTS on Orchard Beach, Port Stanley, from \$150 to \$240 each.

ELIAS STREET, near Adelaide street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; frame barn, lot 54x150. At a bargain.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 5 rooms, frame house, lot 45x110 feet. Price, \$2,200.

CENTRAL AVENUE, two blocks from the park—Two-story brick house, 3 rooms, in good order, lot 40x150 feet. Price, \$2,800, cheap.

LORNE AVENUE—A new ½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x144 feet. Price, \$2,300.

MARYBORO PLACE—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 40x140 feet. Price, \$2,300. Cheap property.

PRINCE AVENUE, close to Adelaide street—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good order, lot 46x150 feet. Price, \$2,000.

RECTOR STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 60x132 feet. At a bargain.

ELMWOOD AVENUE, near Ridout street—A new red-pressed brick house, 4 bedrooms, finished in style, good lot. Price, \$4,400. Look this up at once. Owner going west.

OXFORD STREET, near Military School—Five-story brick house, modern improvements; county taxes. Price, \$2,700.

A HANDSOME BRICK RESIDENCE, stone foundation, slate roof, finished in style; oak floors, hot water heating, large lot. Inspection invited.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

FINE LOT on Elmwood avenue near the Normal School.

CATHART STREET—½-story brick, veneer, 3 bedrooms, piped for furnace, bathroom complete, gas and electric light, and combination fixtures, 2 collars. Lot 22x149 feet. Price, \$2,700.

TO LET—Large cottage, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, one acre of grounds, good stable, garden.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. Call for particulars.

TO LET—3½ Colborne street, modern conveniences, newly papered. \$16.00.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY, CALL AT ONCE.

YOU WISH TO SELL? WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU. AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY DOES NOT SELL.

OR THROUGH US, LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

SIX ACRES, sand and gravel pit. Only a short distance from city limits. The land is well watered and has a fine block and building. Frame house, on brick foundation, barn, poultry house, two good cow sheds. A money-making place on account of poor health. Call for particulars.

TO LET—LOAN on farm and city property at 5% per cent.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Splendid lots, 22x120, 215x120, 215x120.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end. FACTORY SITES on inter-switching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

TO LET—Three acres store, dwelling and postoffice in connection, ½ miles from the city.

TO LET—Grocery stock, with store, dwelling in connection, which can be leased for a term of years to a good tenant.

TO LET—Corner grocery; first-class business has always been done here; rent of store and dwelling, \$15 per month.

TO LET—General stock on the M. C. R.; turnover about \$20,000 per year; at a rate on the dollar; store 30x25, dwelling house separate and outbuildings, \$2,500. This stock can be bought as above and the buildings rented for \$200 a year. Post-office connection, which would about pay the rent.

TO LET—Three acres store, dwelling and postoffice in connection, ½ miles from the city.

TO LET—A good general blacksmith business, with blacksmith shop, dwelling house, woodshed, pump, etc. A rare opportunity to secure a good business about five miles from the city.

TO LET—Store and dwelling on Piccadilly street.

We have placed in our hands for sale a number of choice building lots owned by William Howard, corner Oxford and Adelaide streets. These are beautiful lots. Come early and get your choice.

We are going to sell, in the village of Iderton, a beautiful two-story brick veneered house, thoroughly modern, steam-heated; stable and two lots in connection; sawmill 30x75, with complete fittings for business; one complete White threshing outfit, in first-class repair, cutting box, one 15-horsepower gasoline engine, one gasoline pump, one plow, one harrow, one roller, one mowing machine, one portable engine, one pump, one mobile, oak plank, horse, bugles, hay, wood, harness, power mill, etc., etc.

We are going to offer for sale the furniture, tools, wagons, etc., and the property of William Howard, corner of Adelaide and Oxford streets, namely: A new democrat wagon, one large oak table, one extension table, two hanging lamps, bedsteads, three sewing machines, leather machine, one riding saddle, one press, three pairs 40-inch bellows, two anvils, three sets of dies, two vices, turning lathe, cutting box, mowing machine, harrow and all other tools too numerous to mention. Also a number of building lots privately sold at a very low price of sale. Watch for auction sale ad.

We have many businesses of different kinds in and around London for sale, and we would be pleased to have you call at our office if you want a place of any kind.

GEO. A. HATCH, Auctioneer.

J. G. ANDERSON, Insurance Effect.

Property For Sale and to Rent

FOR SALE—1½-story 6-roomed brick house, Tecumseh avenue. A desirable home.

FOR SALE—Two-story modern brick house, Ridout street. A delightful home.

FOR SALE—1½-story new 6-roomed house, Clark street. On easy terms.

FOR SALE—A nice brick home on Weston street.

FOR SALE—Over 200 delightful homes in London.

FOR SALE—A good bakeshop, business and house, now doing a good trade.

TO LET—Frame house, Thornton avenue. \$12.

TO LET—Frame cottage, Central avenue. \$12.

TO LET—Frame house, Palace street. \$12.

TO LET—Frame house, Richmond street. \$11.

TO LET—Brick cottage, Adelaide street. \$9.50.

TO LET—Brick house, Hope street. \$14. Apply to

Samuel Wilson

Real Estate and Fire Assurance Agent and Building Contractor.

OFFICE: 155 WELINGTON STREET, LONDON, ONT.

FOR SALE—43 PICCADILLY STREET: beautiful modern residence, 11 rooms, large verandah, stable and driveway, lot 46x237, ornamental and fruit trees, also lawn front and back. Owner leaving city. \$117-1x

ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME house, 165 Adelaide street; four bedrooms, with closets, parlor, dining room, kitchen, stable, lot 28 feet. \$100.

FOR SALE, NEAR CITY—NEW SEVEN ROOM house, lot, or any amount of good land to 5 acres. Box 30, Ealing Postoffice.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, ON Stanley Street, Port Stanley. Apply W. Bennett, 356 York street. \$1x

FOR SALE OR RENT—CHOICE FIVE acres, new buildings, London Junction. John George, Evelyn. \$800

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and Surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED.

WEATHER PROBS: WARM.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LIMITED

TODAY, SATURDAY, STORE CLOSING AT SIX

15 Sewing Machines; No More at These Prices and on Club Terms



Club Terms—\$2.00 Down, \$1.00 Weekly

Every machine carries a 10-year guarantee from the Standard Company, backed by Smallman & Ingram.

You Can Pack Your Trunk in This Store

If you have suddenly decided to get away for your holidays, and have not made the necessary preparation, don't worry. We are outfitters, and you can be supplied at this store with every article of drygoods. Wearing apparel needed for men, women and children all ready to put on, not only in the ordinary sizes, but under and over sizes in every kind of under and outer garments. You can come today and select your outfit from head to foot, pack your trunk, and be away on a few hours' notice. Our summer display of Ready-to-Wear Goods is cool and inviting.

VISIT THE SECOND FLOOR.

Just 15 machines left, and the reductions show a clear saving of \$10 on some, which are net savings taken right off the closest cash prices, not one of which will be duplicated nor offered again on club terms at such low prices

- 1 Norwood Box-Top Machine, regular cash price \$22.50, sale price **\$16.50**
- 3 Norwood Hand-Lift Machines, regular cash price \$23.75, sale price **\$21.50**
- 3 Norwood Automatic Machines, regular cash price \$28.00, sale price **\$23.50**
- 1 Norwood Cabinet Machine, regular cash price \$35.00, sale price **\$25.00**
- 2 Paragon Automatic-Lift Machines, regular cash price \$39.00, sale price **\$25.00**
- 1 Standard Vibrator Auto-Lift Machine, regular cash price \$38.00, sale price **\$29.00**
- 2 Standard Vibrator Hand-Lift Machines, regular cash price \$35.00, sale price **\$27.00**
- 1 Rotary Grand Hand-Lift Machine, regular cash price \$45.00, sale price **\$40.00**
- 1 Rotary Cabinet Machine, regular cash price \$55.00, sale price **\$50.00**

SECOND FLOOR.

Dress Goods Ends

38 Black Dress and Skirt Lengths One-Quarter Off

Some of the best lengths will be found in the assortment we have to offer today, and those who come Monday will find as many more equally as good as those we give in detail below. One-quarter off all black and colored lengths from 4 to 6½ yards.

- Here are a few examples, showing the reductions:
- 4½ yards, \$1 black and white check, price \$4.13, end for **\$3.10**
 - 4½ yards, 65c Black Panama, price \$3, end for **\$2.25**
 - 4½ yards, \$1.25 Black Lustre, price \$5.76, end for **\$4.32**
 - 4½ yards, \$1.25 Black Silk Warp Henrietta, price \$5.93, end for **\$4.45**
 - 5 yards, 65c Black Crepoline, price \$3.25, end for **\$2.44**
 - 5½ yards, \$1 Black Stripe Worsteds, price \$5.13, end for **\$3.85**
 - 5½ yards, 75c Black Lustre, price \$3.84, end for **\$2.88**
 - 5½ yards, \$1 Black Sicilian, price \$5.62, end for **\$4.22**
 - 5½ yards, 85c Black Satin Stripe, price \$4.58, end for **\$3.19**
 - 6½ yards, 75c Black Cashmere, price \$5.14, end for **\$3.86**
 - 6½ yards, \$1.25 Black Satin Cloth, price \$7.97, end for **\$5.98**
 - 6½ yards, \$1.50 Black Broadcloth, price \$9.75, end for **\$7.31**
 - 6½ yards, 50c Black Cashmere, price \$3.37, end for **\$2.53**

Also about 50 Colored Ends, lengths and prices running about the same, and about as many shorter ends, at half price.

MAIN FLOOR—CENTRE AISLE.

PARASOLS 79c, PARASOLS \$1.19

The above prices have aroused great enthusiasm in this section, or rather the Parasols at these prices. The manufacturer almost gave us these lines, and we, in turn, are handing them on to you. Come early; they are going fast.

At 79c—60 only Fancy Parasols, in light and medium shades, striped and Dresden designs, choice gilt frames and natural wood crook handles, a clearing lot from the manufacturer. Your choice, each **79c**

At \$1.19—Just a few Striped and Checked Taffetas, in colors of reseda, bottle green, brown, navy, Alice blue and wistaria. Your pick of the lot for, each **\$1.19**

CHILDREN'S FANCY PARASOLS

In a variety of colorings, with frills. Priced at, each **25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00**
Also a fine collection of children's \$2.00 and \$2.50 Fancy Parasols, in tan, red, pink and sky, clearing at, each **\$1.49**

EAST SIDE—MAIN ENTRANCE.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

SHOP WITH A TRANSFER CARD.

LEGAL CARDS.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 189 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

GRAYDON, GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, 419 Talbot street, N. Park Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 88 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K. C. T. W. Scandrett.

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

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 89 Dundas street, Murphy.

McKILLIP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1853.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
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[Entered at the London (Canada) post-office as matter of the second class.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

AFTER THE GRAFTERS.

Evidence of graft has been found in the Government printing bureau at Ottawa. Five employees have been dismissed, and one has been suspended, pending further investigation. The superintendent of stationery, F. S. Gouldthorpe, is a fugitive from justice. The Secretary of State, Hon. Charles Murphy, has been resolutely following up suspicions for a year, and has apparently established a clear case. It is said that buyers for the bureau ordered supplies at exorbitant prices from American firms, and received equally liberal "rake-offs." It was graft in a familiar but elusive form. While Mr. Murphy has done only his duty in thus purging his department, these revelations redound in one respect to the credit of himself and the administration. The Opposition has been wont to impute corruption to the Government, because officials are occasionally detected in wrong-doing. The inquiry into the marine and fisheries department failed to disclose a single instance in which the Government or any of the ministers had connived at crookedness. A score or more of subordinates were shown to have accepted favors from contractors, but none of the money went into the party exchequer.

Both the Minister of Marine and the Secretary of State have turned on the searchlight. It was the act of men who had nothing to fear. The public accept it as proof that the affairs of the country are in honest and courageous hands.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

The Manitoba Liberals are standing on an advanced platform. It is amazing that they should have to fight for the principle of compulsory education, especially in a new province where there is a large admixture of foreigners, who can be assimilated more readily by the school system than by any other agency. The school is the melting pot of the races. No state in the Union or no province in Western Canada, except Manitoba, permits parents to allow their children, the future voters, to grow up in ignorance. The planks of the Opposition platform are:

Direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.
Compulsory education.
"Resident" majority vote in local option.
Municipal electors to have power of limiting or reducing number of licenses.
Liquor licenses to be granted by county court judges instead of by license commissioners.
Public lands to be sold by public competition, except where sold to actual settlers with settlement duties.
Swamp lands to be drained before sale and Government to share expense of drainage districts when crown lands form part of the district.

A reduction of \$200,000 a year in the cost of administration.
Impartial and non-political administration of justice.
Settlement of the boundary question by Manitoba receiving the lands and all natural resources of the added territory.
Voters' lists prepared only for elections from municipal lists supplemented by personal registration.
A non-partisan telephone commission responsible to the Legislature.
A definite and progressive policy on agriculture.
Co-operation with municipalities in building good roads.
Municipalities to be given a share of the railway taxes.
A non-partisan elevator commission subject only to the Legislature.
Better rural schools and more liberal grants. A provincial university.
The Roblin Government offers nothing constructive except Government ownership of elevators, which was adopted at the eleventh hour under pressure from the Opposition and the Grain Growers' Association. The Roblin-Rogers machine is depending entirely upon a cry that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not done the province justice in the extension of its boundaries. The Government has tried to pick a quarrel with Ottawa on this issue for party purposes, and has hastened the election to prevent a discussion of the question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his western tour, in time to influence the voters.

A POSER FOR UNCLE SAM.

Many Americans are puzzled by the rapid increase of imports of manufactured articles into the United States. They cannot reconcile this flood of foreign goods with the tariff dyke intended to keep them out. They have been taught, too, that only exports are profitable, and that an inundation of good things from other countries is to be dreaded like war, pestilence, or famine.

In the ten months ending April 30 last, the imports of manufactured products were valued at \$553,000,000, compared with \$427,000,000 in the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year. Among the articles most extensively imported in the ten months ending April 30 last were: Chemicals, \$74,705,000; cotton goods, \$58,093,000; iron and steel, \$31,948,000; leather, \$14,830,000; paper, \$14,320,000; silk manufactures, \$28,524,000; wool manufactures, \$20,444,000; china, \$9,224,000; hats, bonnets, etc., \$7,133,000; glass, \$5,321,000. It is a fact that will seem extraordinary to those who know nothing of the principles of commerce that 39 per cent of the total imports of the United States consists of manufactured goods, while in Great Britain the imports of manufactured goods are only 22 per cent of the whole, although they pay no duty. Why doesn't the tariff keep out of the United States articles which are made in the country? The answer should be obvious. The Dingley tariff had the effect of diminishing imports, but only temporarily. Trusts grew up under the shelter of this legislation, and took advantage of it to raise prices, thus reducing the margin of protection. When an article which a foreign manufacturer has been selling in the United States for \$100 is taxed \$50 it will be shut out if the United States manufacturer can sell it for less than \$150. But if he raises his price to \$150, it becomes possible for the foreigner to send in his goods again. This is what has happened in the United States. The trusts have raised prices to the tariff level, and as the cost of production has necessarily increased they are in many cases unable to bring them down. The foreigner is, therefore, in the same position as before the McKinley bill was enacted. Thus does trade laugh at tariffs.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

A special committee of the Wisconsin Legislature is now considering the question of compulsory education in trade or continuation schools for children who have passed the age of compulsory education in the common schools, and who are not voluntarily attending such schools or trade or domestic science schools.

The intention is to take young people between the ages of 14 and 16 years, who are drifting aimlessly, under the wing of the state, and put them in the way of acquiring habits and knowledge susceptible of being turned to account in the business of earning a living.

A few decades ago such a proposed interference with the liberty of the individual would have been scouted. But of late years the apprenticeship system has practically passed out of existence, and it is felt that unless something is done in the way of providing for compulsory industrial education, the "drifter" problem will eventually become a grave one. It is the duty of the community not only to the young people of the rising generation, but also to itself, to supply facilities for the youth of both sexes eager to obtain technical instruction, in order that they may become efficient factors in the performance of the world's work. Germany has been the pioneer in providing highly organized schools of technical instruction. In the education for commercial and industrial pursuits which is available to the youth of Germany is to be found the explanation of that country's rapid rise, in default of superior natural advantages. It is high time that this great industrial Province of Ontario profit by the lessons taught by nearly every country of Europe and nearly every state of the Union.

Bravo, Mr. Murphy!

This would be a pleasanter world if automobiles would consume their own dust.

An international convention to fix road rules for airships may soon become necessary. Should they pass to the right or the left?

Our local contemporary contends that the Dominion Government is incriminated because it has been instrumental in unearthing wrong-doing. This is a piece of imbecility, but it is so characteristic.

General Botha indignantly denies the story, telegraphed throughout the empire, that he had refused to live in the house bequeathed by Cecil Rhodes as a permanent residence for the premiers of South Africa. It is the finest house in South Africa, and Botha is no fool.

Niagara power will be delivered to local users at \$40 to \$50 per horsepower per annum. If any one had said, before the city closed its contract with the hydro-electric commission, that power would cost this much, he would have been stigmatized as a corporation hireling.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba said that Mr. Horace Chevrier had offered a high court judgeship to a county judge for a payment of \$10,000. The Attorney-General of Manitoba must now face a lawsuit for saying what he did. The public will have an opportunity of seeing how an anti-Laurier scandal is fabricated.

SCENTED A BARGAIN
(Boston Traveller.)
A worker in the Salvation Army tells the following story:
"A down-and-out beggar came along an up-town street the other day where I was getting ready to hold a meeting. The man looked pretty much up against it, and I watched him to see what he would do."
"He approached a bystander shamefacedly, and muttered something. The

man asked him to repeat it, and I heard the beggar say:
"Please sir, will you give me ten cents for a bed?"
"Certainly, certainly," the man replied, taking a dime from his pocket. "Where is the bed?"

HARD TO GET.

[Tribune.]
The fellow who could write 'em-if-he-only-had-the-time cordially greeted the editor of the comic weekly.
"Why, hello, Blinks! Did you get that joke I mailed you last week?"
"Not yet—but then I've read it only a dozen times or so," retorted the cruel editor.

THE THING TO DO IT.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
Eza Winrow (with paper)—Well, if that don't beat all! Why, Marthy, this here paper says that 50,000 American farmers own their own automobiles! How do you account for that, hey?
Mrs. Winrow—Looks to me like a wide-spread movement to keep the boys on the farms.

A SIGHT.

[Chicago Record.]
The tourists were viewing the largest geysers in Yellowstone Park.
"Stupendously magnificent!" said the man from Boston.
"Pooh, pooh!" disdainfully said the man from Chicago. "You just ought to see our biggest fire tug in action!"

ONE OR THE OTHER.

[New York Telegram.]
"What do you think of a man that goes around with only two buttons on his waistcoat and the back ripped out?"
"He should either get married or divorced."

HARDLY EVER.

[Punch.]
Scene—Schoolmaster's study.
Master—Why were you late for early school today, Wright?
Wright—Please, sir, I must have over-washed myself!

LIKE AN AUTO.

[Detroit Free Press.]
"My boy, remember a wife is a good deal like an automobile."
"How so, dad?"
"Because getting one isn't so terribly difficult, but the cost of maintenance is something frightful."

A WIDENING GULF.

[Toronto Telegram.]
Discussion in the Toronto Methodist Conference publicly opened a gulf between believers in the Bible as Rev. Dr. Cleaver accepts it and believers in the Bible as Rev. George Jackson interprets it. That gulf is wider than the gulf which separated the evangelical church in the keenest days of denominational rivalry.

THE AL FRESCO TOILETTE.

[Pete Mele.]
"Already out this fine morning, madame?"
"Yes, my maid takes such a long time doing my hair I'm just taking a walk until she has finished."

FOSTER AND DOHERTY.

[Toronto Star.]
If Mr. Foster is really out of public life, Mr. Doherty the first lieutenant? Mr. Borden apparently considers him as such. The arrangement, however, is one that will hardly appeal to the majority of Mr. Borden's followers. Perhaps Mr. Foster, in forced exile as he is, takes not a little consolation from the prospects of failure which attend the able and scholarly, but politically ineffective Mr. Doherty.

ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS.

[Ottawa Journal.]
At latest report Roosevelt was about two hundred columns ahead of the Gillett-Jeffries-Johnson combination, and gaining in every edition.

COMING OUR WAY.

[Montreal Herald.]
Twenty years ago the country saw itself described with absolute accuracy by a man who said we wanted "men, women and markets." Today we are getting all three in measure undreamed of then. That is what explains the hundred million budget, and the explanation is good enough to satisfy most Canadians.

A POINTED QUESTION.

[Washington Star.]
"A man must have self-confidence in order to succeed," said the energetic statesman, "and I have at least self-confidence."
"Are you sure," inquired Miss Cayenne, "that it is self-confidence and not thoughtless credulity?"

SATISFIED.

[Washington Star.]
"Do you not see the handwriting on the wall?" asked the foreboding friend.
"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "the headlines in the newspapers are enough for me."

SUSPICIOUS.

[Puck.]
"Let me show you 'Love Letters of Wise Men,'" said the clerk in the book emporium.
"Are they signed?" asked the cautious bookworm.
"Yes, indeed, every one of them."
"Then they must be forgeries. Wise men never sign their names to love letters."

A LUCKY FIND.

[Puck.]
Mrs. Jones (sternly)—Della, my husband found a button in the hash yesterday.
The Cook—Faith, I'm mighty glad iv that, ma'am!
Mrs. Jones (angrily)—Glad, and why, pray?
The Cook—It wor off me best shirt-waist, an' I know I'd have had a turrible time thryin' to match it.

MORE AIR PERSIFLAGE.

[Judge.]
The man in the moon was smiling up at the cow who was making the record-breaking jump famed in fairy tale.
"Now, for goodness' sake," cautioned the cow, "don't emit that whiskered sneeze about beef being so high."
"Don't fly off your orbit, Bossy," chuckled the moon-man; "I was merely wondering if you're worth more on the wing than on the hoof."

HIS INGENUOUS PLEA.

[Puck.]
Police Magistrate—What excuse have you for carrying such a murderous-looking stiletto on your person?
Joe Blakeland (astonished)—Steelecto? Ah, you mistake, your honor, it es no steelecto. You see, it was Bianca's birthday, an' I buy her for present dat nice 'Merican hat pin!

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

[Life.]
First Bridge Player—I couldn't make up my mind what to wear. I've three hats, but they're all out of style.
Second Bridge Player—I was in a worse quandary. I have three hats, and they're all the latest thing.

HELPING HER OUT.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"Have you a young chicken? I am rather green at cooking."
"Such being the case, madam, don't you think you'd better have an old, experienced fowl?"

A Straight Talk to Those About to Buy Floor Coverings

THERE'S absolutely no getting away from the fact that you can always buy "Quality Floor Coverings" at Kingsmill's for less money than anywhere else.

IF you'll only do a little thinking, you'll readily see why buying here means ECONOMY.

NO carpets, rugs or linoleums in the world are better than Kingsmill's—they can't be—because the very best materials and workmanship obtainable are utilized in the manufacture of Kingsmill's products.

WE have only to point to our immense business—the greatest carpet business in Canada—to prove our case.

DO you think we could have won and maintained our undisputed leadership for nearly half a century unless we had built on a solid foundation of merit?

TEMPLETON'S Axminster Carpets at less than cost. The name tells the quality. The designs are good, some have border carpet to match. They are our regular \$1.75 value, to clear, per yard \$1.25.

\$1.25 Brussels to Clear \$1.00 96c English Brussels to Clear 83c
Scores of designs. All our regular \$1.25 value clearing at this price. Some have hall, stair and border carpets to match. In floral, oriental, conventional and lattice designs. Dozens of beautiful designs, suitable for every carpet-needing room.

A Clearing Sale of Axminster Room Rugs

Prices are about one-third less than regular. The quality is our very best A1, and the designs are good; All this season's buying. Buy now.
Size 9x10½, regularly worth \$40, to clear...\$29.47 Size 10½x12, regularly worth \$50, to clear...\$39.28
Size 9x12, regularly worth \$45, to clear...\$33.67 Size 10½x13½, regularly worth \$56, to clear...\$44.19
Size 12x15, regularly worth \$72, to clear...\$56.11

Linoleums Just Arrived, Best Makes, Lowest Prices

The most sanitary of floor coverings, in patterns especially made for us; thoroughly seasoned cloth; in two and four yards wide.

A good printed cloth at, square yard 50¢

The best printed cloth at, square yard 55¢

FOUR YARDS WIDE.

Inlaid Linoleums at, square yard 65¢, 75¢, \$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.35

One Lot Printed LINOLEUMS 2 yards wide, to clear, 40c Regular 50c square yard.	One Lot Inlaid LINOLEUMS 2 yards wide, to clear, 75c Regular 90c square yard.	One Lot Printed LINOLEUMS 2 yards wide, to clear, 50c Regular 65c square yard.
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50 Pieces Jap Matting 18c Yard

Actually worth 25c yard. They are full 36 inches wide; dozens of patterns—greens, blues, reds, creams and plain colors; cool, comfortable, cheap, for bedrooms, verandahs and summer homes. TO CLEAR, PER YARD 18¢

ALSO A FULL LINE OF JAP MATS AND ROOM RUGS AT CLEARING PRICES.

Kingsmill's
Drygoods Style—Quality Housefurnishings

Telegraphers Ask for Conciliation

New York, June 25.—The Commercial Telegraphers' Union has applied to the Canadian Government department of labor for a board of conciliation and investigation under the Lemieux act to settle the dispute between the Canadian Pacific and its telegraphers. Six hundred men are involved, scattered over the road between Canby, N. S., and Bamfield, B. C.

The chief obstacle to an agreement was the company's refusal to schedule the offices in the eastern provinces, particularly Montreal and Toronto. The western part of the system has been working on a schedule since 1905, which it was claimed worked satisfactorily.

The question of wages, rules, and hours, as well as the protest of the men against being compelled to purchase their own typewriters, is involved.

Pere Marquette Raises Trainmen

Detroit, June 25.—The Pere Marquette has signed an agreement with trainmen which carries a substantial advance in wages for freight conductors and brakemen. The former received an increase of 70 cents a day, and the latter get an additional 72 cents a day. The working day is reduced from 12 to 10 hours, and the rate of pay for overtime is fixed at time and a half. The new scale applies to all freight conductors and brakemen on the lines of the Pere Marquette. It goes into effect July 1. The negotiations between the trainmen and General Superintendent W. D. Trump have been going on since April 15.

Riddell Case Up to Mr. Foy

Woodstock, June 25.—It is reported here that the question whether or not further steps will be taken by the crown in the Riddell case will be left to the provincial attorney-general's department at Toronto.

Crown Attorney Ball, when asked what his next move would be, said he had not yet decided, and would do nothing until he went over the evidence again.

In the meantime the local police will continue their investigations.

In addition to the \$12,000,000 worth of merchandise there was received from Alaska \$18,000,000 worth of gold of domestic production during the last year.

At the close of the last fiscal year the United States embraced 281 stations, most of them on the Atlantic coast.

London Life

The Future is Secure

No need to worry about investments or executors if you insure with this Company. The INCOME PRIVILEGES contained in every policy guarantee your beneficiary each year during the remainder of life the amount for which you have planned.

Ask for Particulars.

W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector.
GEO. McBROOM, District Inspector.
R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

Trafford's for Furniture

We Are Out of the High Rent District.

\$9.90 for This Elegant Extension Table



Made of hardwood, quarter-cut, golden finish, 44 inches, round top, heavy pedestal base, well finished in every particular. Worth \$15.00, for \$9.90

A Beautiful Buffet \$21.00

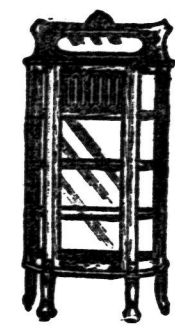
Exactly like cut, made of selected quarter-sawn oak, polished, large B. B. plate glass, two small and one large drawer and roomy cupboard. Worth \$30.00, for \$21.00



\$18.70

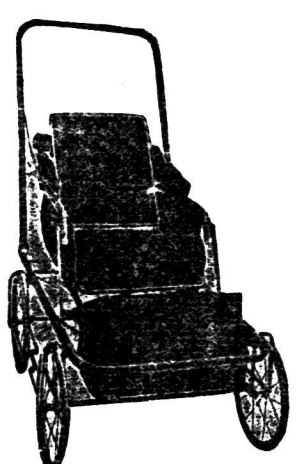
For This Handsome China Cabinet

The design is just like illustration, has B. B. plate glass at top, bent glass sides, quarter-cut oak, polished. Worth \$25.00, for \$18.70



Reduction in Prices of Go-Carts \$6.35

For one-motion collapsible Go-Carts, with hood, all steel frames. Worth \$9.00, for \$6.35



We Do Repairing and Reupholstering

Wm. Trafford Furniture Co.

95 and 97 King Street, Between Talbot and Ridout Streets
CASH OR CREDIT.

Prices and Piano Standards

Ever since we have been in business we have made prices and standards—lower prices and higher standards. But it isn't prices that makes our store better than another, nor quality, nor variety, nor courtesy, nor liberality, nor fair dealing. It is all these combined and more—the desire and determination to do the best possible for you at every step and in every direction. Our standard

The Gerhard Heintzman

We sell to you but one piano in many years, but how many homes in London we have furnished, and how great the opportunity through these homes to win your respect and confidence, which is worth so much to us. We take your old piano as part payment.

W. McPHILLIPS

189 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

ANTI-AMERICAN PACT

Russia and Japan To Join Hands Against the United States.

London, June 25.—Dr. Emile Joseph Dillon, the correspondent and author, who resides in St. Petersburg, will have an article in the forthcoming number of the Contemporary Review, in which he states that a new treaty is about to be signed by Russia and Japan.

Recently, the doctor says, these two countries have been drawing steadily together. He expresses the opinion that they will soon conclude a close alliance which will have a counteracting effect upon the growing rapprochement between the United States and China.

This alliance, Dr. Dillon says, is the unintentional result of American diplomacy, which recently has been inspired, according to Secretary of State Knox, with an altruistic spirit toward China, but which, according to the authorities at Tokyo and St. Petersburg, the United States has been pursuing with anti-Japanese and anti-Russian aims.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. Sold by all dealers.

M'INTOSH DISMISSED FOR INSUBORDINATION

Can Get Back His Place if He Makes an Apology.

Ottawa, June 25.—The militia department will take no action in the case of McIntosh, the former sorter of the Toronto postoffice, who was dismissed for insubordination in going to Niagara camp.

It is stated that the matter having been relegated to the courts, the militia department will leave the courts to decide.

It is, however, likely that after an investigation McIntosh will be restored to work if he is inclined to apologize for his disobedience of orders. The postoffice department has issued a statement to the effect that McIntosh was only a temporary employee, and that he was not dismissed for going to camp, but for insubordination.

DRUGGISTS ELECT.
Ottawa, June 25.—At the closing session of the Wholesale Drug Association officers were elected as follows: Honorary presidents, H. H. Lyman, Montreal, and D. W. Bole, Winnipeg; president, James Mattinson, Montreal; vice-presidents, C. M. De la Roche, Toronto, and E. J. Mylly, Hamilton; secretary, W. S. Elliott, Montreal; treasurer, W. C. Niblett, Hamilton.

NIAGARA PRICES ARE ANNOUNCED

Power Will Run From \$40 to \$50 a H. P. With a Considerable Discount.

LIGHTING AT 5 CENTS

Kilowatt Hour is Fixed at This Price—Water Commission Met Yesterday.

The water commissioners yesterday announced Niagara power prices for London, and a canvass of power users will be made at once to obtain customers for the energy when it arrives in the city.

Roughly speaking, power will run from \$40 to \$50 a horsepower, according to the amount used.

Domestic lighting, and power for cooking, ironing, etc., will be 6 1/2 cents a kilowatt hour, with 20 per cent discount, or 5 cents a kilowatt hour net. For churches the special rate of 4.50 cents a kilowatt hour net was made.

A graded scale of rates for power was submitted. The prices, as mentioned above, were placed at \$40 for users of more than 100 horsepower, with a substantial discount.

The commissioners did not care to make known the exact amount of the discount, but it is a substantial one.

Save They Will Come Down.
Mr. Dark, power solicitor and the hydro-electric engineers had worked out the scale, and it was satisfactory to all concerned.

"I am sure that the prices will come down when we are using our full quota of power," declared Mr. Dark. "However, the schedule we have arranged will protect the city for the present, and if we find it to our advantage to reduce the rates later we can do so."

The best price is for the large consumer, of course. Power is quoted to him for \$40 a horsepower, with 25 per cent discount, which means that his power will cost him \$30 per horsepower net.

The Small User.
The largest price is for the small user of, say, from 1 to 3 horsepower. His price is \$50 net, with a 10 per cent discount. This would mean that the net price of power to such users would be \$45 a horsepower. There are intermediate grades of users, from 3 to 10, 11 to 25, 26 to 50, and from 51 to 100 horsepower. The discount in all cases is 10 per cent. The net price runs from \$43 net for the users of 4 to 10 horsepower, to \$36 90 for the larger users.

"This power is for 24-hour use," said Mr. Dark. "There is no need at the present time taking into consideration the consumers who want power at certain hours. A simple schedule, such as this will be of much more benefit, and it will prevent complications. As these other difficulties arise we can meet them. At the present time it would be better not to consider them."

Specialized power will not be sold in the meantime, but it is quite probable that arrangements will be made with these consumers later.

Domestic Lighting.
This schedule was adopted, and the domestic lighting problem was then taken up.

Mr. Dark suggested that domestic lighting be placed at 6 1/2 cents a kilowatt hour, with 20 per cent reduction. This would make the net price 5 cents a kilowatt hour.

Mr. Dark recommended a special rate for churches, as they consumed power on Sundays, when practically all other users were without it. It was decided to make the price 6 cents a kilowatt hour, with 20 per cent discount.

The board decided that there were to be no preferential rates—that every man must be accorded the same treatment. Special uses would be considered by the board later, if thought advisable.

Mr. Dark was asked in the meantime the sole arbitrator in the matter of power rates.

Permanent Quarters.
The question of permanent quarters for the commission was taken up, and it was decided to allow Chairman McMahon and Commissioner Pocock to make the selection.

"We want quarters," declared Commissioner Pocock, "want a big room where we can display our maps and educate the people to the use of Niagara power. If we get such a room in the city hall, we will have to go elsewhere."

"There is absolute necessity for an office," declared Mr. Dark. "This is the need of sticking the office away in the rear of a building where no person can see it. Let us get out what we need, and let them see what can be done with electricity."

Chairman McMahon did not think it advisable to go into the retail business, but brought the city into direct competition with a number of other utilities.

Commissioner Wyatt and Commissioner Pocock pointed out that it was necessary to do this work, and that other places where the scheme had been tried, it had worked with great success.

A Committee Formed.
After some discussion it was decided to name Commissioners McMahon and Pocock a committee to secure proper quarters.

Mr. Dark is an optimist so far as Niagara power is concerned. He expects that within a year the city will be able to sell 2,000 horsepower at an average price of \$30 a horsepower, and obtain 6,000 customers at a profit.

The figures, as much as 2,000 horsepower, would cost, together with operating expenses, line loss, interest and sinking fund, and all other expenses. This does not take into consideration street lighting, pumping cost, and other civic uses.

Separate contracts will be made for lighting on the same basis as for other purposes. After some discussion, however, it was decided to keep power for lighting entirely separate.

The matter of purchasing separate power for users was taken up, but was laid aside. It was pointed out that it was customary for the company to supply power to large users of power to be able to supply the city.

Mr. Dark did not consider that aspect of the question. "We had better give it more matter later," he said. "I think that the consumer should furnish all the machinery."

Those present were Chairman A. T. McMahon, Commissioners Phil Pocock, William Wyatt, Mayor Beattie, Mr. Dark and Secretary Elliott.

MAJOR BEATTIE'S PET STOCK WERE SUFFOCATED

Fire in Barns Last Night Did About \$300 Damage.

Fire did about \$300 damage to the barns belonging to Major Beattie, M. P. on Dundas street, and the barn of the late Mr. E. J. MacRobert, on Queen's avenue, near William, about 11:30 last night. The blaze was not noticed until it had a good start in the barns, and at one time it was thought both were doomed. The brigade, however, was soon on the scene, and had the fire under control in half an hour.

A number of chickens and pigeons, fancy stock, belonging to Major Beattie, were smothered.

The blaze is thought to have started from a spark from a rubbish fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

GREAT TIMBER BERTHS FALL BEFORE FLAMES

Millions of Dollars Damage Done to Forests of Ontario.

Fort William, June 24.—Millions of dollars worth of damage has been caused by forest fires in the Atikokan district. Two and a half miles west of Atikokan, a million and a half dollars damage was done through the burning of timber berth No. 61, 41 miles square in extent, the property of the P. Weyerhaeuser Company, of St. Paul.

The Rat Portage Lumber Company at Eye River, fourteen miles west of Atikokan, lost all their dams, and this rendered them unable to run drives. This morning this firm also lost its camps and a large amount of standing timber.

The Northern Construction Company's camps have also been destroyed. These people are the largest lumber operators in the district, and employ in their camps from 500 to 600 men.

The fire is raging practically all the way from Atikokan to Fort Frances, and in some places runs to a depth of 15 miles from the C. N. R. track.

GLENCOE MAIL TO BE IMPROVED

Bag Will Be Dispatched at Three and Arrive Here at Four.

POSTOFFICE'S GOOD WORK

Board of Trade Meeting Last Night—No Action in Regard to Freight Cartage in London.

At last night's meeting of the board of trade Chairman McMahon read a letter from Inspector Campbell, of the local postoffice department, in which he stated that at the request of the board he had taken up the matter of getting a better mail service between Wallaceburg and Glencoe and London, and had found that no mail came east after that which arrives on C. P. R. train No. 12 at 10:25, until the evening. Dr. Campbell took the matter up at once with the superintendent, and arrangements have been made to have a bag of ordinary mail matter can be dispatched from Glencoe at 3 in the afternoon and will arrive here at 4 o'clock.

In regard to the Wallaceburg route there were no changes that could be made which would give a better service.

Excursions to London.
Chairman McMahon reported that citizens of Hensall had requested the board to get a better excursion route for them to London, but that although the question had been taken up with the railway people nothing could be done.

In regard to the matter of stopping excursions to Detroit, the chairman said he had written the Minister of Customs and his reply had been published in The Advertiser.

The committee had also been appointed, but when it was found that the council was looking after the matter nothing further was done.

Freight Hours.
"We took up the matter of the shipment of freight," said the chairman, "and find that the situation is not as serious as was thought. The idea of the railways is that if shippers want a team to call after 2 o'clock they have to notify the cartage company before that time. They will call for freight up to 5 o'clock. I have discussed the situation with a number of shippers, and they think that the arrangement is a fair one, and I do not think we need bother about it further."

Mr. J. S. McDougall was to have given a paper on radial railways, but owing to the smallness of the attendance he was asked to wait and give it later.

The board then adjourned until September.

A SILVER WEDDING

Pleasant Affair at Home of Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Nixon.

The Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Nixon, of 570 Waterloo street, celebrated their silver wedding on Friday afternoon. A very large number of relatives and friends were present to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and to wish them much happiness in the years to come.

The presents were numerous and humorous way, proposed the toast of the host and hostess, which was most enthusiastically received. Dr. Nixon replied, thanking all for their presence, and wishing to see them again at the golden celebration.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from friends in Toronto, Calgary, Muskoka, Smith's Falls, etc.

The presents were numerous and many of them very valuable. From the congregation of Hyde Park a silver tea service, and from St. Paul's Church, a silver service, from Komoka a substantial check.

Among those from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. James Nixon and their daughter Nina, from Titusville, Pa.; Mrs. C. F. Mitchell, of Cleveland, O., and others.

An avenue of 125 trees has been planted in Rogers Williams' Park in Providence, R. I., as a memorial to a former superintendent of schools.

As A Newspaper

Most newspapers like most individuals have ideals. The ideal of The Globe in its inception was to become Canada's National Newspaper. That has been realized, and The Globe intends to remain Canada's National Newspaper. The consensus of opinion is that it is, in spirit and in actuality, Canada's National Newspaper. It is ever striving to be a better and a greater newspaper, to be more than ever representative of the virile young nation whose future is beginning to reveal itself to the amazement and delight of those who live within its boundaries, or who living elsewhere have a warm spot in their hearts for the "young northern giant."

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As a Newspaper

The Globe.

TORONTO

As A Newspaper

As An Advertising Medium

A large percentage of the sales made over the counter are the results of impressions. Are you, as a businessman, creating impressions favorable to your goods?

Frequently the man who thinks he never reads advertisements is found to be using a safety razor, for no other reason than that he was impressed through the persistent advertising of the manufacturer.

If the first duty of a manufacturer to the public is to advertise well, the second is to choose his medium wisely. The Globe has occupied the premier place for sixty-six years.

Write The Globe Today for Rates

"We might say that we got the best results from The Globe of any paper that the advertisement appeared in. (Signed) The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ont.

JOHN MILLS

398 Richmond Street

SMOOTH SWINDLER VICTIMIZES SARNIANS

Poses as Agent for a Toronto Company—Grocers Agree On Half-Holiday.

SARNIA REPRESENTATIVE—Mr. Geo. H. Huggins, 111 Charlotte street, Toronto.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, June 25.—A stranger, giving the name of William Hall, struck Sarnia in the early part of the week, and canvassed the grocers for subscriptions to a journal called "The Plumber and Steam Fitter," published by McLean Publishing Company, Toronto, doing considerable business, and leaving for this city on Wednesday.

On Thursday morning Mr. W. J. Robson, the McLean Company's authorized agent, came to town, and was told he was too late, as Hall had already been seen, whereupon Mr. Robson wired to Toronto, getting a reply that Hall had no authority to canvass for any of their publications. Sarnia grocers are now wondering when their first copy of the journal will arrive.

Another June Wedding.

A quiet wedding took place in the Central Methodist Church yesterday morning, when David Smith, of Detroit, and Miss Anna E. Monck, of Gregory, Mich., were united in marriage. The ceremony being performed by Rev. W. H. Barraclough.

The Sarnia Street Railway will give a special service to and from Lake Huron Park. Cars leave city office at 1:30 a.m., 10:30 a.m., and every hour from 1:10 to 5:30 p.m. The boat will leave Sarnia at 8 a.m.

Wednesday Half-Holiday.

At a representative meeting of the local grocers, held on Thursday evening, it was decided to close all the grocery stores at one o'clock each Wednesday during July and August.

The White Star Line Steamboat Company will tender their annual complimentary excursion to the Sarnia and Port Huron Mineral Association on Tuesday next and will go to Belle Isle. The boat will leave Sarnia at 8 a.m.

The local volunteers arrived home at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the camp at London. The boys all speak in the highest terms of the Forest City.

Sunday at the Churches.

Central Methodist—Rev. W. H. Barraclough, B.A.,

**NEW VETO FIGHT
AFTER CORONATION**

London Dispatch Says Question
Will Be Dropped for the
Present.

New York, June 25.—A special to the London of Commerce from London says:
The English markets are now on such more satisfactory basis largely the result of more friendly relations that are evident in local politics. There is excellent basis for stating that the bill, if not formal agreement has been reached by the leaders to defer the constitutional conflict over the veto for practically a year.
It is not to become a veto issue until after King George's coronation, which will probably not take place until May.

Meanwhile Lloyd George is expected to present a new budget next Thursday. He will be cautious and not precipitate renewal of the contest over his previous budget. His chief problem will be super-taxes and super-breadth. It is understood, however, he will suggest an increase of \$27,500,000 for the navy. This is not likely to be seriously contested, and the proposed increases otherwise will be moderate.

THE RAID THAT FAILED

Detectives Expected to Find Gamblers' Device on Race Train.

Toronto, June 25.—A posse of city detectives and plain clothes men boarded the race train for Hamilton yesterday afternoon, their intention being to raid the baggage car, where, according to evidence gathered by a local paper, a number of gamblers have been operating "Klondike" and "black jack" and other devices to rob the unwary.

Their errand was fruitless, however, every man on board apparently being aware of their presence, and the baggage car was deserted. The officials state, however, that they gathered evidence enough to show who the guilty parties were, and action will probably be taken against them.

J. D. Macdonald, district passenger agent of the G. T. R., was surprised to hear of the affair.
There is a G. T. R. detective on that train, and he has made no report, so far as I know he said.

Many of those who have been attending the Hamilton races regularly state that such devices as described have been common on the train for years.

**THE QUEEN MOTHER'S
LETTER TO NATION**

Raphael Tuck Publishes Fac-simile by Her Command.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra has commanded Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, Limited, to publish a fac-simile of her Autograph Letter to the Nation, for sale to the public.

This thoughtful act of her Majesty will be deeply appreciated by the whole world, as it will enable everyone to possess the fac-simile of this most touching letter in the Queen Mother's own handwriting.

The letter is published surrounded by a symbolic border expressive of the empire's grief, designed by Sir E. J. Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, and it will be issued to the public in two methods of production at 50 cents and \$1.00 each, respectively, while a limited number of proof editions are issued at \$15 and \$25 respectively.

Orders will be filled in the rotation in which they are received.

The entire proceeds of the sale of this fac-simile autograph letter will be given to an institution selected by her Majesty.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Washington, June 25.—Confining the expenditure to \$10,000 the senate today adopted the joint resolution originating in the House authorizing the appointment of a commission for the promotion of universal peace.

The commission is to consist of five members and is to be appointed by the President.

The purpose is to consider "the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement and of constituting the combined navies of the world in an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes, and to lessen the probabilities of war."

The bill now goes to the President.

VENTRICINI MUST DIE.

Toronto, June 24.—Sheriff Mowat this morning received a message from Ottawa saying there would be no commutation of the sentence in the case of Pasquale Ventricini, the Italian under sentence to be hanged June 20 for the murder of Rafaela Fabbia, a fellow-countryman, on March 6 last.

**A Simple
"Sum"**

For Children
and Others

**Post
Toasties**

plus cream plus sugar equal a
delicious, wholesome, summer
food for everybody.

"The Memory Lingers"

PKGS. 10c and 15c.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.
Battle Creek, Mich.

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
HEAVILY MULCTED**

Fined Over \$6,000 for the Illegal
Possession of Furs.

Toronto, June 24.—For having illegally in its possession 78 otter, 165 beaver and 1,960 muskrat skins, the Hudson Bay Company, through R. C. Wilson, factor at Montserrat, in the Thunder Bay district, has been fined \$6,447 58, including costs. The fines were imposed by Police Magistrate W. W. O'Brien at Port Arthur, and the confiscated furs reached the provincial department this morning. The capture of the Indians to whose care the transportation of the furs was intrusted, and the apprehension of the company's factor, were the result of a long and thrilling chase by Constable Symons and a fire ranger, who passed themselves off as prospectors.

**1,040-MILE FLIGHT
IN TEN STRETCHES**

Best Way to Promote Speed, Says
Count de Lesseps.

New York, June 24.—Jacques de Lesseps, grandson of the builder of the Suez Canal, who flew across the English Channel in a Blériot monoplane on May 31, arrived yesterday from Cherbourg by the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, and started immediately for Montreal to attend the aviation meet there. He is accompanied by his sister, the Countess Helen de Lapeyrolle, and his brother Bertrand, both of whom are interested in aviation and have made flights in France.

"I have been told," said the aviator, "of the 300-mile run of the Zeppelin's dirigible Deutschland from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf, and it does not impress me as proving that the dirigible is going to be a successful venture commercially. You see I am not strong for dirigibles, but they have their good points. But if the Deutschland should be struck by a heavy storm she would be destroyed. As an aeroplane is light, the aviator can see the storm coming, and can make a swift descent, landing in a sheltered place."

"The aeroplane, in my opinion, is the flying machine of the future. The question of fuel carrying capacity appears to me to be not a serious consideration. Stations for aeroplanes about 100 miles apart, it appears to me, would be about the right thing. The sport of aviation may be best promoted by flights of not more than 100 miles at a stretch. The aviator should be required to make this flight in two and a half hours, or on a schedule somewhat similar, and after taking on fuel and adjusting his engine, to make another flight from the first fuel station to the next one, 100 miles distant, and so until he accomplishes a flight of perhaps a thousand miles."

**FIRST ADVERTISEMENT
FOR WESTERN FAIR**

Secretary Hunt Announces the Big
Show Will Be Better Than Ever.

The first advertisement for the Western Fair of 1910 appears in this issue, and has special reference to those requiring space in the different buildings for exhibits. The allotment of space for exhibits at a large exhibition like the Western Fair is a very difficult task, inasmuch as so many exhibitors leave the matter of applying for space until late in the season, and then wonder why the best ever held, the best locations in the building. The management are doing their very best this year, as they have always done, to accommodate all, and at the present time it looks as if there would be a lack of room, although a new building has been erected this year.

The Western Fair has become a great national exhibition, its fame having gone abroad so that inquiries as to dates and other particulars are being received almost daily from various provinces of the Dominion, as well as from the republic to the south. The exhibition of this year will be, whether permitting the best ever held. The management are putting forth every effort to make it a success. The sum of \$1,000 has been added to the prize list in the live stock department, making this exhibition one of the best in the Dominion for live stock breeders to attend with their stock. Prize lists, entry forms, and all information will be promptly given on application to the secretary, A. M. Hunt, general offices, Richmond street, London.

**GRABBED HIS OWN
THOUGHT CANUCKS**

Detroit Policeman, Not After Auto-
mobiles, Badly Fooled.

Windsor, June 24.—American automobilists who tour Canada are obliged to get a Canadian license, costing \$9. Detroit police are now evening things up by compelling Canadian automobilists who land in Detroit from the Windsor ferry to fill out an application blank and forward \$9 to Lansing, the state capital, for a license.

This afternoon Patrolman Ames, stationed at the foot of Woodward avenue, spotted two persons in a big automobile, and believing them to be Canadians, escorted them to the first precinct station. Capt. Baker learned that the couple were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wakefield of Indianapolis, Ind., who were on their honeymoon, and who had just returned from a tour.

The bride took the affair as a fine joke, and had the policeman pose alongside of the car while she levelled a camera at him and her husband, and took a snapshot to show the folks at home.

Capt. Baker allowed the couple to go on their way when he learned that they were not Canadians.

BRYAN VS. ROOSEVELT

London Daily News Comments on
Differences of the Two Men.

London, June 25.—The fact that Mr. W. J. Bryan is now in London reminds the Daily News of the mutability of political reputations. It says:
"Mr. Bryan achieved years ago solid fame as an orator on an overwhelming type, in the manner of the old American school. His speeches made him. Today Mr. Bryan is in the surely unanticipated position of having been talked clean off the stage by the leader of the party which a few years ago was deriding Mr. Bryan as a conspicuous sufferer from the tendency of words in the mouth."

"Mr. Roosevelt has talked more, we suppose, since he first became president than Mr. Bryan has done in all the years during which he has been prominent in politics."

The Daily News continues: "Though

JAMMED TO THE WALLS! DID YOU SEE THE SCRAMBLE?

I C U R Going To Be There Oak Hall Sale

Oak Hall Clothiers

156 Dundas Street London, Ont.

REMEMBER!
All Furnishings Must Be
Closed Out
As We Shall Handle
Clothing Only in
Future

Such a Glorious Beginning! Everybody Went Away With a
Package and a Smile. Monday Will Be Another Banner Day.

BEAR IN MIND All Furnishings Will Be Sold at Half-Price, as We Shall Discontinue This Department

Read! Read! Prices Never Before Heard of on High-Grade Stock of **Modern Merchandise**

Men's Hose, value 10c, sale price 5¢	Hose 25c, sale price 12¢	Rubber Collars, 25c, for 10¢	Ties, 10c. Sale price 5¢	Belts, former prices 75c and \$1.00. Sale price 42¢
Men's Hose, value 15c, sale price 8¢	Hose 50c, sale price 22¢	Linen Collars, 15c, for 5¢	Ties, 25c. Sale price 12¢	Boys' Belts, 50c values, sale price 22¢
White Front Shirts, regular 75c, sale price 28¢	Handkerchiefs, colored, 10c, for 3¢	Suspenders, 25c, for 14¢	Ties, 50c. Sale price 22¢	Men's and Boys' Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts, Umbrellas, and hundreds of other articles at correspondingly low prices.
White Front Shirts, value \$1, \$1.25. Sale price 58¢	Handkerchiefs, white, 10c, for 3¢	Suspenders, 50c, 75c and \$1.00, for 35¢	Men's Truro-Knit Underwear, \$1.00, for 50¢	
	Handkerchiefs, 15c, for 8¢	Men's Negligee Shirts, values \$1.00 and \$1.25. On sale 45¢	Cashmere Underwear, 50c, for 22¢	
		Men's Working Shirts, values 50c and 75c. Sale price 33¢	Boys' Shirtwaists, 50c; sale price 35¢	
			Boys' Shirtwaists, 75c; sale price 49¢	

**Men's and Young
Men's Suits**

Men's Suits, absolutely worth \$10. Sale \$5.95
Men's Suits, worth \$12.00. Sale price \$6.95
Men's Suits, \$15.00 value. Sale price \$9.95
Men's Finest Worsteds Suits, value \$16.00 to \$18.00. Sale price \$10.95
For \$14.95 and \$15.95 you can choose a Suit from the product of the world's celebrated looms and best skilled tailors. They are equal and guaranteed to excel any \$40.00 tailor-made garment, or we will refund your money.

Boys' Norfolk Suits

In Serges, Fancy Tweeds and Worsteds.
In Ages from 4 to 10 Years.

Regular \$4.00 Suits; sale price \$2.45
Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00 Suits for \$2.95
Regular \$6.00 and \$6.50 Suits for \$4.45
Regular \$7.00 and \$8.00 Suits for \$5.95
Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits for \$7.95

Men's Hot Weather Suits

2-Piece Suit, value \$7.00; sale price \$3.95
2-Piece Suit, value \$8.50; sale price \$4.95
2-Piece Suit, value \$10.50; sale price \$6.95
2-Piece Suit, value \$12.50; sale price \$8.95
2-Piece Suit, value \$15.00; sale price \$9.95
2-Piece Suit, value \$16.50; sale price \$10.95
Men's Lustre Coats, \$3.00 and \$4.00 value \$2.25
Men's Kentucky Jean Pants, value \$1.50, at 95¢
Overalls and Smocks, regular \$1.25, at 95¢
Men's Heavy Black Drill Overalls and Smocks, value \$1.00, at 75¢
White Duck Overalls, regular 50c, at 38¢
Automobile and Driving Dusters, regular \$2.50, at \$1.65
Automobile and Driving Dusters, regular \$4.00, at \$2.75
Boys' Knicker and Bloomer Pants, ages from 5 to 16 years; regular \$1.00 values at 65¢
Boys' Knickers and Bloomers, value \$1.50, at 95¢

Men's Pants

Men's Pants, \$1.50 value; sale price 98¢
Men's Pants, \$2.50 value; sale price \$1.29
Men's Pants, \$2.50 to \$3.00; sale price \$1.45
Men's Pants, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sale price \$1.95
Men's Pants, \$4.50 to \$5.00; sale price \$2.95

**200 Children's Wash
Suits at Half Price**

We have 2,000 Boys' and
Young Men's Suits that will
go at HALF PRICE.

Caps! Caps!

One bunch of Caps, value from 25c to \$1.00, will go at 22¢

Men's Caps, regular price 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale price 35¢

Bear in Mind, All Our Top Coats and Heavy Overcoats Will Be Sold at HALF-PRICE

OUR GUARANTEE

We hereby guarantee to take back, exchange or refund the money on all goods bought of us during this sale, if not satisfactory for any reason.

**OAK HALL
CLOTHIERS**

Oak Hall
156 Dundas St., London, Ont.

All Roads Now Lead To
The Big Sale

**TELL IT!
YELL IT!
SHOUT IT!**

Oak Hall Sale**\$25.00 REWARD**

We will pay the above reward for the best Catch Phrase or Rhyme to be used in advertising

"WONDER-SHINE"

For Cleaning Silver and Gold, Without Rubbing.
Competition closes June 30. Send your answer, name and address to
HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE CO., LTD.
Board of Trade Building, Toronto.

P. S.—You can get a Package of "Wonder-Shine" for 25c from your dealer, or direct from us, if you want to know more about it.

79c-t

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray**. The new Vaginal Spray. Best for all women. It cleanses, soothes, and gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—enclosed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. Ask your druggist for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.,
Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

BICYCLES

BICYCLE SUNDRIES
DISC RECORDS BICYCLE MUNSON
at Cut Prices
Send for Free Catalogue
TORONTO

Special Notice.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 801 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

GRAND UNION HOTEL
On Grand Central Station New York City
Rooms \$1.50 a day and upward
Reserve to and from Station Free
Send to Travel Agent, 31, City Guide Book and Map

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

RUSH FOR BERRIES
AT BETTER PRICELarge Market Today and Good
Supply of All Lines
Produce.

The crowd on the market square was very large this morning, and the offerings were plentiful in almost every line. There is an eager rush for strawberries. Just at present the price is very reasonable, and many housewives are laying in a stock. The wholesale price this morning was 95c to 10c a box, and the retail price 10c to 12c.

The dairy hall was crowded to the doors and the offering of butter and eggs was very large. Quotations in this line are practically unchanged. By the single dozen eggs sold from 21c to 22c per dozen, while 18c to 19c is paid for crate lots. In the butter line, 14 1/2 lb. prints were quoted at 21c to 22c per lb.; wholesale lots were 19c to 20c.

Potatoes are very high. The supply this morning was a little larger than usual. The wholesale price was 95c to 10c per bag, and the retail price 10c to 11c.

A fairly large quantity of wool was delivered. Washed wool sold for 20c per lb. and unwashed for 19c.

Wheat went up in price, four loads being sold at 95c per bu. This is the first wheat which has been delivered for some time.

Several loads of oats went off at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 per bu.

The market gardeners had a big supply, while the pretty display of flowers by the florists added color to the market.

Following are the quotations:

Grain Per Cwt.

Barley, per cwt.	11 1/2 to 12
Oats, per cwt.	11 1/2 to 12
Wheat, per cwt.	12 1/2 to 13

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	14 1/2 to 15
Straw, per ton	7 1/2 to 8

Dairy Produce.

Butter, dairy, lb. retail	21 to 22
Butter, crocks, lb.	19 to 20
Butter, dairy, lb. wholesale	19 to 20
Eggs, fresh, dozen	21 to 22
Eggs, basket, dozen	19 to 20
Honey, in comb.	12 to 13

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb.	15 to 16
Old owl, per lb.	11 to 12
Young chickens, per lb.	12 to 13
Chickens, per pair	19 to 20
Spring chickens, per lb.	15 to 16

Poultry, Alive.

Young fowl, per lb.	13 to 14
Old owl, per lb.	12 to 13
Turkeys, per lb.	14 1/2 to 15
Spring chickens, per lb.	15 to 16

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcass	7 1/2 to 8
Mutton, per lb.	10 to 11
Yearling lamb, per lb.	10 to 11
Dressed hogs, per cwt.	12 to 13
Spring lambs, each	5 to 6
Veal, per cwt.	10 to 11
Pork, forequarters, lb.	13 to 14
Pork, hindquarters, lb.	13 to 14

Select Hogs, per cwt.

Flat hogs, per cwt.	9 to 10
Stags, per cwt.	8 to 9
Export cubs, each	5 to 6
Milk cows, each	40 to 50
Spring lambs, each	5 to 6

Hides and Wools.

Lambskins, each	15 to 16
Wool, washed, per lb.	11 to 12
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	10 to 11
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	8 1/2 to 9
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	7 1/2 to 8
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	6 1/2 to 7
Calfskins, per lb.	11 to 12
Sheepskins, per lb.	10 to 11
Tallow, rough, lb.	3 1/2 to 4
Tallow, rendered, lb.	5 to 6

Seeds.

Clover, red, per bu.	8 to 9
Alfalfa, per bu.	7 to 8
Timothy, per bu.	2 to 3
Fescue, per bu.	1 to 2

Vegetables.

Potatoes, bag, wholesale	8 to 9
Potatoes, bag, retail	9 to 10
Green onions, per dozen	20 to 25
Radishes, dozen bunches	15 to 20
Turnips, per dozen	20 to 25
Lettuce, per dozen	20 to 25
Sage, per dozen	20 to 25
Savory, per dozen	20 to 25
Cabbage, dozen (to size)	20 to 25
Red cabbage, dozen	40 to 50
Onions, per bu.	1 to 2
Beets, per bu.	50 to 60
Parsnips, per bu.	50 to 60
Rhubarb, per dozen	25 to 30
Carrots, per bu.	40 to 50
Spinach, per dozen	20 to 30
Asparagus, per bu.	50 to 60

BEANS.

DETROIT, June 24.—Beans—Spot, 23c; October, 25c; November, 26c per bu.
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DAIRY.

VICTORIAVILLE, June 24.—Over 2000 boxes of cheese sold here today at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.
BRANTFORD, June 24.—On the cheese market there were offered 1175 boxes; 500 sold, 15c to 16 1/2, 22c to 23c and 10c to 11c.
NAPANEE, June 24.—At the cheese board today there were 370 colored and 1239 white cheese boards, all of which sold at 10c on the board.
RUSSELL, June 24.—At the cheese board 310 boxes were boarded; all sold at 10c.
CORNWALL, June 24.—At the meeting of the cheese board today there were sold 1639 white and 234 colored, all at 10c.
OTTAWA, June 24.—At the meeting of the cheese board today there were 799 white and 1446 colored; three-quarters were sold on the board at 10c to 11c.
ELGIN, June 24.—Twenty-three factories boarded 212 colored and 75 white.

INVESTMENTS.

4%, 5%, 6%, 7%

H. C. BECHER

STOCKBROKER.

432 Richmond Street, 'Phone 213.

N. S. WILLIAMS

STOCK BROKER,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAINS bought and sold on margin. Private wires. COBALT—Direct wire connection with the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto. Phone 1113.

113 Masonic Temple, ext.

INSURANCE

FIRE-ACCIDENT-LIFE

Phone 213, 280 Richmond Street.

J. A. NELLES & SON

COBALT

For quick returns buy Little Nipissing. THOMAS RAYBART, Room 213, London. 400 Black. Phone 205 and 113.

highest bid, 10-15-16; 1000 sold at 10-15-16 and 10-15-16.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Butter—Steady; 25c; Cheese—Steady; 24c; Eggs—22c to 23c; Young Americans, 15c to 16c; Longhorns, 15c to 16c.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO, June 25.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
July	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
September	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
October	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
November	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
December	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
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July	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
August	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
September	97 1/2</			

Mason & Risch**"THE PIANO WITH A SOUL"**

The Aliquot system of perfect tonal balance (used exclusively by the Mason & Risch Co.) is admitted to mark the greatest advance in piano building during the last quarter century.

Sold only by

T. C. WRIGHT231 DUNDAS STREET,
Bennett Theatre Building.**ROSS'**

Limited

Store for Women

Magnificent array of
Ladies' Summer Garments

Dainty Lingerie Dresses

Attractive White Waists



New Wash Suits

All exclusive merchandise.

London's Fashion Centre

196 DUNDAS STREET.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Ltd.

Examinations in London and at local centres on and after June 20. Application should be made by May 28. Certificates and diplomas granted. Write the registrar for information. Address 374 Dundas street, F. LINDFORTH WILL-GOODIE, Mus. B., A.R.C.O., principal.

DIVIDEND NO. 66**The London Loan and Savings Company of Canada**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June, 1910, same to be payable on and after the 2nd day of July.

M. J. KENT, Manager.

Hamilton's London Porter and Amber Ale

Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.

The Kent Brewery
LONDON, ONT.**Our Coal**

will make you very comfortable next winter. If you order from us, Nice clean Scranton coal. None better. This month, \$5.50 per ton. Dry mixed slabs, \$1.75 per load.

MAY BROS.655 YORK STREET. PHONE 1224.
u-ty

You'll be surprised at the splendid qualities of our household COAL when you hear the prices at which we are offering it. Bargains in coal are decidedly rare, but now is the time to secure one. We have all sizes, but only the best qualities, clean, well-screened and free from dirt and rubbish. D. H. Gillies & Son.

Our Coal-Talks May Not
Our Coal Will**Convince You**

Only personal experience counts when quality—superior quality—is the issue. Personal experience with our coal is what you need to convince yourself of what we know: That the proof of our Screened Scranton Coal is in the burning. That the burning of our coal is superior. That's a burning shame you did not know it sooner.

Webster & Kernohan

PHONE 1383. ltu-ty

EAT JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX HOME-MADE BREAD WITH STRAWBERRIES.

It is all quality and purity, and possesses a different flavor. So delicious and appetizing that one bite encourages another. Ask your grocer for it today.

JOHNSTON BROS.
Phone 944**LONDON AND DISTRICT**

When you leave for your vacation have The Advertiser follow you. Address changed as often as desired; write or phone 107.

Visiting the West. Elmer O. James, formerly with the Bank of Nova Scotia, leaves tonight for Welwyn, Saskatchewan, on an extended visit.

Lucknow Old Boys. A meeting of Lucknow Old Boys residing in this vicinity has been called for Tuesday evening next. Each meeting is proving more enthusiastic, and every person who is interested is invited to attend.

Tennis Club Social. The Tennis Club of New St. James' Presbyterian Church intend holding a lawn social on their courts, next to the church, Monday evening. Tony Cortese's orchestra will be in attendance, and a good time is assured all those who attend.

Appointed Assistant. Mr. E. Hawkins, a fourth-year student at Huron College, has been appointed assistant to Rev. R. S. W. Howard, of Christ Church, by Bishop Williams, and will have charge of Trinity Church, Chelsea, Green, and Christ Church, Lambeth. He will commence his duties tomorrow.

Said Good-Bye. A very pleasant evening was spent

at the residence of Mrs. Judd, Rebecca, when a large number of the young people from the neighborhood and from Weyton gathered to bid good-bye to Miss Maggie Judd, who is leaving shortly for another part of the township. During the evening Miss Judd was called forward, and was presented with a kitchen shaver. The evening was spent in games and other amusements.

Local Lady Injured. Mrs. M. J. Weldon, of 865 Dundas street, met with an accident on Thursday while visiting friends in Chatham. She was a guest at Mayor Austin's cottage at Erie Beach. In the evening, just as she was leaving the cottage, she slipped on the front steps of the verandah and fell, breaking a bone in her left wrist. The injury is not very serious, and Mrs. Weldon was able to return to London today.

Mr. Keenleyside Elected. Mr. Ellis W. Keenleyside, a London Old Boy, while at the conference for British Columbia, was elected a delegate to the general conference to be held in Victoria in September; also while there he was elected for the third time president of the Y. M. C. A. This will be a hard year, too, as they expect to build this fall a suitable building, towards which there is already a subscription of \$25,000, and another of the same amount in sight, and many smaller ones. The need of the work is great, considering the 20,000 to 25,000 young men away from home in Vancouver.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will brace up the nerves, banish sick headache, prevent drowsiness and invigorate the whole system. Sold by all dealers.

New York Excursion Via Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Ten dollars round trip from Suspension Bridge, Thursday, June 23, tickets good ten days. Particulars 54 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 4m

Are You the Groom?

What are you giving the bride? See our

Pearl Sunbursts

and that will be your gift.

Sumner's

FOR RELIABLE JEWELRY.

380 RICHMOND STREET.

**JOHN MANN & SONS**

"INITIAL" LINEN STATIONERY! 10c PER QUIRE

Nothing to equal this value in the city.

THE MALLAGH BOOKSHOP

Furs! Furs!

The Cold Storage Company will take care of your furs for the coming season at reasonable terms. Will call for and deliver, if required.

For particulars, PHONE 401

SUMMER SCHOOL

Pitman's Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Penmanship, etc., taught by experienced teachers.

Write for catalogue to

Western Business College

110 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
W. C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

PARNELL'S Special Picnic Loaf

Ask one of our drivers for PARNELL'S SPECIAL PICNIC LOAF the next time you think of going to a picnic.

The Sandwiches made from this Bread will be so tasty and dainty that your friends will thoroughly enjoy them as well as yourself.

Like To Try It?

Phone us and we will have a driver call.

PHONES 929 AND 1390.

HAZEL-ROSE COMPLEXION CREAM

A GREAT TOILET LUXURY.

Cleanses, softens, purifies, whitens and beautifies the skin.

A daily necessity at home or abroad, a treasure when travelling by land or water. Indispensable for all irritation of the skin. Twenty-five cents.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists.
216 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

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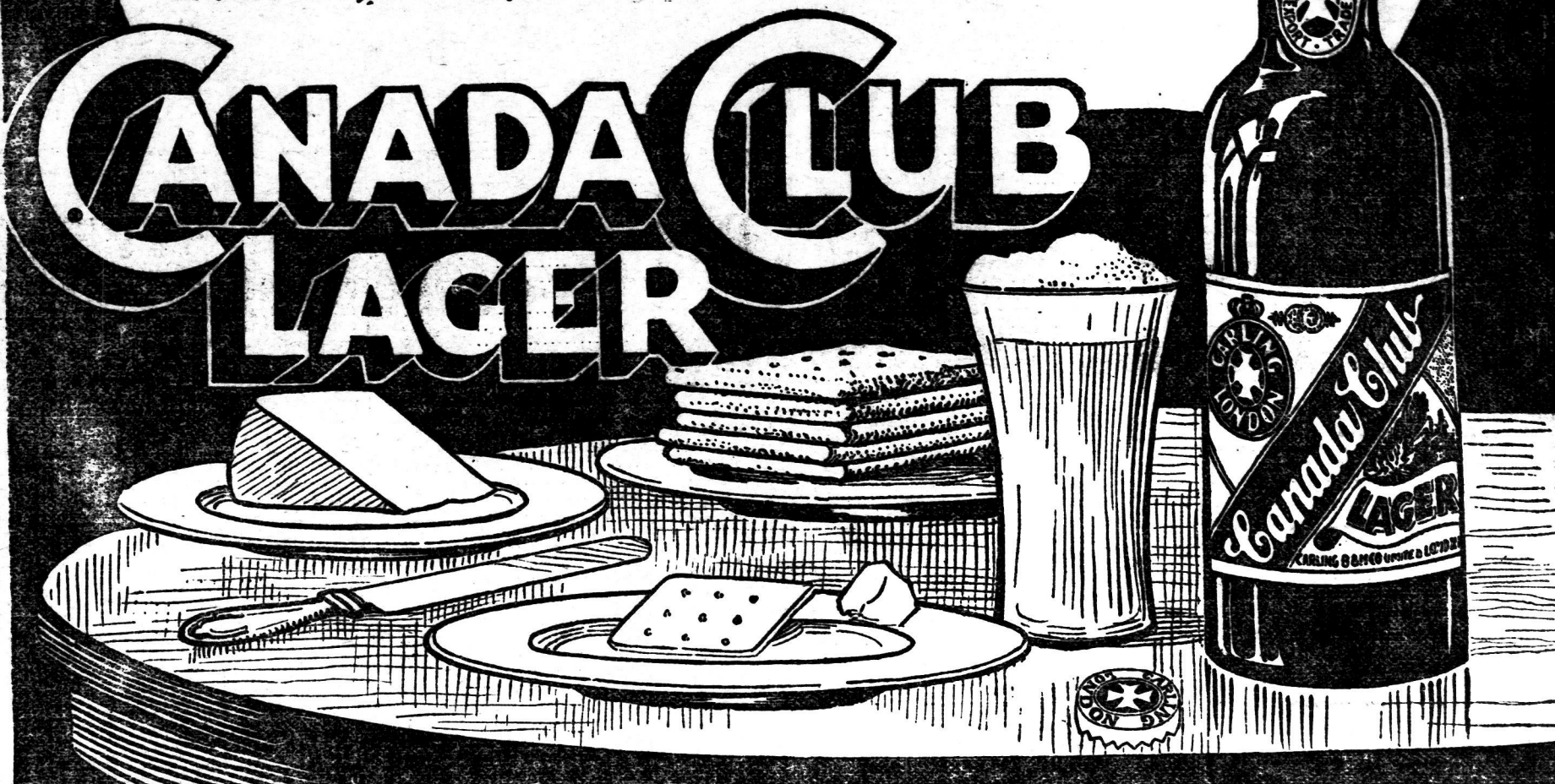
A Canadian Lager for Canadian People**You Can't Buy Imported Lager**

and get a light beer as wholesome, delicious and refreshing as Canada Club Lager.

You pay more for imported beers than you do for Canada Club, and then do not get a beer made from barley malt and Bohemian hops.

Canada Club is brewed in accordance with Canadian Laws, for the Canadian people, from nothing but the choicest barley malt, Bohemian hops and pure spring water.

No beer on the continent so absolutely beneficial and appetizing; comparison proves this claim. Every dealer everywhere.

**CHARLTON'S FATE WITH ALIENISTS**

Their Report Likely to Influence Extradition Proceedings.

A TRUNK MURDER CASE

Brother of Murdered Woman Will Fight to Have Charlton Taken Back to Italy.

[Associated Press.]

New York, June 25.—As in so many other murder cases of worldwide celebrity the proceedings in the case of Porter Charlton, the man who was charged with the murder of a woman, are largely by the opinions of insanity experts. Overshadowing any legal determination of the case points of international law involved in the proposed extradition proceedings against the former bank clerk, the question arises as to his mental condition when he, as he has confessed, struck his wife, the former Mary Scott, dead, repeatedly in the head with a mallet, in their villa on Lake Como, Italy, threw her body, packed in a trunk, into the waters of the lake, and fled to this country.

Up to Alienists.

As Charlton entered this morning upon his full day as an inmate of the Hudson County jail in Jersey City awaiting arraignment next Tuesday, and probable subsequent proceedings by United States officials, it seemed probable that his fate was to be decided by celebrated alienists. Judge Paul Charlton, of Washington, the young prisoner's father, declared that he proposes abiding entirely upon the decision reached by the experts he has retained to examine his son, and pass upon the youth's mental condition. He believes young Porter to be mentally unbalanced, but has asked the alienists to determine the exact truth, and indicated his determination to abide by their verdict whatever it may be.

On the other hand, Captain Henry Harrison Scott, the murdered woman's army officer brother, personally and through his attorney indicates his determination to press the charge against Charlton, secure his extradition to Italy, if that is possible, and his trial for the crime. Captain Scott said that the youth was and is in full possession of his mental faculties, and that justice demands that he pay the penalty for his crime.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thomson, of Westminster, Celebrate.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thomson, of Westminster Township, celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their daughter, Mrs. H. Summer, last Saturday, June 18th. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were married in Hawick, Scotland, in 1866 they came to Canada and resided in Ingersoll for a number of years. From there they moved to Sarnia, where they lived for upwards of 25 years. Since then they have resided on the first concession in Westminster, and although well up in years, are both hale and hearty. Lunch was served on the lawn at one o'clock to about one hundred guests, after which speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Peckfield and others, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Thomson every happiness for many more years to come. One feature of the day was that Mr. Thomson wore his clothes in which he was married 50 years ago. Guests were present from Chaffee, O., Chicago, Bay City, Detroit, Sarnia, Camanche, Lambeth, Nilestown and London.

STRICKEN ON STREET

Member of Forty-eighth Regiment Drops Dead at Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., June 24.—Richard Kirkpatrick, of Oshawa, a member of the Fourth Regiment of Ontario, was stricken this forenoon on Ontario street, with hemorrhage, and died later. Kirkpatrick came from Barrie field camp today to go west with the regiment. He had been ill during camp. Kirkpatrick was 40 years old, a molder by occupation, and leaves a wife and child. The remains will be sent to Oshawa.

\$500 to \$800.

Player Pianos, in 88-note, 65-note and combination. Four different makes; twelve different styles. Williams Piano Company, Limited, 194 Dundas street, 15-17

FRAUDS ON GOVT. FERRETED OUT

Secretary of State Lays Bare Dishonesty in Printing Bureau.

OFFICIAL DISAPPEARS

Chief Offender, F. S. Gouldthrite, Is Believed To Have Been Falsifying Accounts.

Ottawa, June 24.—As a result of a quiet but searching investigation into the affairs of the Government printing bureau, which Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state, has been conducting for some months past, a cleverly arranged system of fraud and raffle-off in the purchase of supplies, extending over many years, has been unearthed. For alleged complicity in these frauds F. S. Gouldthrite, who for twenty years has been superintendent of stationery at the bureau, is wanted by the Dominion police. He has not been in the city for several days, and is believed to be out of the country. The following statement was handed out to the press this afternoon by the under secretary of state, but Hon. Mr. Murphy refused absolutely to give any information, and would neither admit nor deny that Mr. Gouldthrite was the man classed as a fugitive from justice.

"One fugitive from justice. "One official dismissed. "One employee dismissed. "One official suspended.

Searching Inquiry.

The foregoing is the net result to date of the investigation which the Hon. Charles Murphy has been conducting for the past twelve months into the affairs of the Government printing bureau, and which he is now bringing to a close. Shortly after assuming office the Secretary of State became aware of practices and abuses that had impaired the efficiency of the bureau for several years, and he applied himself to the task of getting at the root of the trouble and of meting out punishment to the offenders. His inquiries made a trip to the United States necessary immediately after the close of the recent session of Parliament, and since his return he has been applying the information gleaned in that order to the bureau. In addition, he has investigated the internal management of the bureau, and this also has brought individuals under the ban. The net results to date is as above stated.

Pressed for some details, Mr. Murphy said it was his duty to report the final result of his investigation to the Governor-General-in-Council, and that before doing so he could not make any statement for publication. The frauds so far discovered mainly concern the stationery department. Mr. Gouldthrite was in charge of that department, and the purchase of all paper and stationery supplies was, therefore, under his direct supervision. The purchases totalled hundreds of thousands of dollars in the course of a year.

It is a curious fact that one of the frauds was connected with a stationery article that was introduced some years ago to prevent fraud in all the departments. As the result of the Martineau defalcations, an order was passed that all Government checks should be printed on a special safety paper. This paper was bought from a New York firm for a while. Then the order was subsequently transferred to another New York firm. It has been discovered that this firm has been supplying a fictitious safety paper worth very considerably less than the amount for which Mr. Gouldthrite has been authorizing payments. Mr. Murphy made a special trip to New York in connection with this matter.

Fortunately, in this instance the Government will suffer no loss, owing to the fact that it happens that the same firm has already furnished to the bureau a large quantity of other supplies which have not yet been paid for. These payments will now be withheld until there has been a general adjustment.

It is understood that a number of similar frauds have been discovered in the stationery department. Orders which formerly used to go to reliable

Tait-Brown Optical Co.

PHYSICAL EYE SPECIALISTS.

237 Dundas St.

PHONE 1877

INVISIBLE BIFOCAL GLASSES A SPECIALTY.

WITHOUT LINES IN THE LENS
Eyes Examined Scientifically by Our Specialist, Dr. Brown, from 9 to 6 Daily

firms in the United States have been switched to others whose reputation is less high. The investigation by Hon. Mr. Murphy has extended over ten months and is not yet necessarily completed. One of the troubles has been to discover what was the real price of commodities purchased by the bureau. That price varies in different cities, and sometimes the quality of the goods can only be determined by the technical man.

A CIRCUS FALL

Carpenter Drops Thirty Feet, But Escapes With Bruises.

Toronto, June 24.—John Pollard, a carpenter, fell thirty feet from the Wilton avenue bridge, in course of construction, this morning, but apparently escaped with nothing more than a fracture of left wrist, sundry bruises, and a general shaking up. On the way down he clutched at a scantling, and this broke his tumble to some extent.

MISS ANNIE TAYLOR DEAD

Succumbs to Heart Failure After a Prolonged Illness.

Miss Annie Taylor, daughter of Mrs. George Taylor, Tecumseh avenue, died last night from heart failure after an illness of some time.

The family have resided in Westminster Township for many years, removing to the city a month ago. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. McCrae, and interment will be made at Pond Mills Cemetery.

Deceased is survived by a widowed mother, two brothers, Dr. James McWilliam Taylor, of Edmonton, and William Gordon, of second concession, Westminster, and three sisters, Misses May, Emily and Edith Taylor, all at home.

Mr. James McWilliam, one of the pioneers of Westminster Township, is grandfather of deceased.

BOWERY MURDER CASE

Man and Woman Arrested in Connection with Desperate Crime.

New York, June 25.—J. B. McCosh, chief of police of Middletown, Conn., today sent to police headquarters a telegram announcing the arrest in Middletown of a man supposed to be John J. Murphy, charged with murder in New York, and a woman who accompanied him. A detective was sent at once to Middletown. Murphy is charged here with complicity in the shooting and killing of Frederick Devlin, of Oakland, Cal., in a Bowery hotel, on Feb. 18. Wm. J. Devlin is now in the jail waiting trial in connection with the crime.

Two men and two women entered the hotel early in the morning and demanded money of Devlin. When he handed over ten cents he was shot down, and then the night clerk, James Devlin, was beaten with revolver butts and robbed.

5000 Facts About Canada.
A third edition of the 1910 issue of Mr. Frank Yeigh's valuable compilation of "5000 Facts About Canada" is now out, and is proving itself to be as indispensable as previous issues. Mr. Yeigh has had an Empire and world-wide circulation. The 1910 issue contains much new material, including several pages of "Empire Facts." Under 30 alphabetically arranged heads, such as agriculture, banking, trade, mining, Western Canada, etc., the essence of Canadian data is given, presenting in concrete form a striking illustration of the resources and wealth of the Dominion. The book is published at 25 cents a copy by the Canadian Facts Publishing Company, 667 Spadina avenue, Toronto, or may be had from the leading news dealers.

BUSOLD ELECTED.
Friedberg, Hesse, June 25.—Herr Busold, Socialist, today won the by-election for a seat in the Reichstag. He received 13,545 votes, against 9,413 polled by Herr Helms, Conservative. The seat hitherto has been occupied by a National-Liberal.

Special attention paid to wedding orders. Hueston's Liveries.

One week free trial in Edison, Victor and Columbia phonographs from Williams Piano Company, Limited, 184 Dundas street. 15-17

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The Story of Confederation in a Nutshell

O. CANADA!

Prize poem, by Mercy E. Powell McCulloch, winner of the competition conducted by Collier's Weekly.

O Canada! in praise of thee we sing,
From echoing hills our anthems proudly ring,
With fertile plains, and mountains grand,
With lakes and rivers clear,
Eternal beauty thou dost stand
Throughout the changing year.
Lord God of Hosts, we now implore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore.

Dear Canada! for thee our fathers wrought,
Thy good and ours unselfishly they sought,
With steadfast hand and fearless mind,
They felled the forest domes,
Content at last to leave behind
A heritage of homes.

Lord God of Hosts! we now implore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore.

Blest Canada! the homeland that we love,
Thy freedom came a gift from God above,
Thy righteous laws, thy justice fair,
Give matchless liberty;
We thank our God that we may share
Thy glorious destiny.

Lord God of Hosts! we now implore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore,
Bless our dear land this day and evermore.

SOME GREAT CANADIAN UNDERTAKINGS.

"The Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway are engaged upon the greatest undertaking in the world, with the exception of the Panama Canal."

Besides the C. P. R. two transcontinental railway systems are in course of construction, the Grand Pacific and Canadian Northern.

Railways are projected to the Hudson Bay on the east, and the Peace River Country on the north.

The C. P. R. is the greatest undertaking of its kind in the world, by a private corporation.

A new Welland Canal and the Georgian Bay Canal are possibilities of the future.

The distribution of Niagara power through Western and Central Ontario.

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1867-Canada's 43rd Birthday-1910

Arranged by Frank Veigh, Toronto, Compiler of "5,000 Facts About Canada."—(Copyrighted).

CANADA'S GOLDEN WEST.

Western Canada comprises two-thirds of the total area. Victoria Colonist estimate of Canadian West income, 1909, \$330,000,000; viz: New settlers, \$70,000,000; wheat crop, \$140,000,000; other grains, \$70,000,000; live stock, \$20,000,000. Spent by railways, \$20,000,000; invested, \$10,000,000.

Three prairie provinces have 5,000 schools and 160,000 pupils. Area of three prairie provinces equal to seven states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, the two Dakotas, Nebraska and Missouri.

Building operations in 12 prairie cities, 1909, \$20,687,123; \$46,903,007 in three years.

Population of 12 prairie cities, 269,105. Increase of 285 per cent in eight years, and 70 per cent in three years. Customs revenue of 12 prairie cities, 1901, \$1,071,734; 1909, \$4,751,008.

Postage revenue of 12 prairie cities, \$1,167,899. Increase of 82 per cent in four years.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta contain 334,894,320 acres—an area four times as large as the United Kingdom.

145,249,885 acres have been surveyed. 21,964,071 granted to railway and 44,027,000 homesteaded. Surveyed school lands endowment, 7,948,500 acres; Hudson Bay Co. lands, 5,585,000 acres. Other surveyed lands disposed of, 11,490,100 acres.

EARL GREY, IN FAREWELL SPEECH IN OTTAWA, MAY 4th, 1910.

"When I reflect on the vastness of your area, on the fertility of your soil, on the unlimited wealth of your natural resources, scientifically to be determined, as well as vigorously to develop; when I reflect upon the invigorating nature of your climate, and on the strenuous character of your people; when I reflect on all these great advantages which you possess, and which are yours by the right of nature, gentlemen, I feel as convinced as I am that tomorrow's sun will rise that if you keep true to the highest ideals of duty and distinguished service, the future of this country will be bright, and perhaps before the close of the present century, not only the granary, but the heart, soul, and ruler of the empire."

Aberdeenshire Free Press—"Canada is at this moment supreme among the younger nations."

"The Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway are engaged upon the greatest undertaking in the world, with the exception of the Panama Canal."

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A PROPHECY COMING TRUE.

From a diary of 53 years ago, of Hon. W. H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State:

"I see in British North America, stretching across the continent from the shores of Labrador and Newfoundland to the Pacific, and occupying a considerable belt of the Temperate Zone, traversed equally with the United States by the lakes, and ending in the magnificent shores of St. Lawrence, with its thousands of islands in the river and Gulf—a region grand enough for the seat of a great empire—vigorous, perennial and ever-growing Canada."

THE CANADA OF THE FUTURE.

Canada's naval defence proposals: 11 vessels (5 cruisers, 6 destroyers); establishment of naval college; and a force of permanent volunteer and reserve corps. Annual cost will be about \$3,000,000.

Hon. Sydney Fisher: "Canada's prairie provinces can produce a billion bushels of wheat, or one and a half times more than U. S. produced in 1909."

James J. Hill: "The days of the United States' prominence as a wheat-exporting country are gone. Canada is to be the great wheat country."

Hon. Clifford Sifton: "Canada is exceptionally favored in that there is no part of its great area which, under natural conditions, is entirely arid. The flowing waters of Canada are, at the present moment, apart from the soil, our greatest and most valuable undeveloped natural resource."

Series of Striking Contrasts 1867-1910

Canada's Aggregate Trade—1867-8, \$131,027,532; 1909-10, \$677,142,189.	Canada's Banks, Paid-up Capital—1867-8, \$30,507,447; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$97,808,617.
Canada's Total Exports—1867-8, \$54,606,166; 1909-10, \$279,211,537.	Canada's Banks, on Deposit—1867-8, \$33,653,594; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$83,438,910.
Canada's Total Imports—1867-8, \$71,985,306; 1909-10, \$375,783,660.	Canada's Banks, Assets—1867-8, \$79,869,976; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$1,157,733,629.
Canada's Import Duties collected—1867-8, \$8,801,446; 1909-10, \$61,010,459.	Canada's Savings Banks, on Deposit—1867-8, \$1,482,219; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$1,456,878.
Canada's Exports of Agricultural Produce—1867-8, \$12,571,055; 1908-9, \$32,743,926.	Canada's 3,638 Post-offices, Revenue—1867-8, \$508,588; 12,479 in 1909, revenue, \$7,401,623.
Canada's Exports of Animals and their Produce—1867-8, \$6,993,167; 1908-9, \$3,028,710.	Canada's Money Orders Issued, value—1867-8, \$90,580; 1908-9, \$57,740,622.
Canada's Exports of Fisheries—1867-8, \$3,357,510; 1908-9, \$13,347,978.	Canada's Letters Mailed—1867-8, 18,000,000; 1908-9, 41,000,000.
Canada's Exports of Forest Produce—1867-8, \$18,742,625; 1908-9, \$39,667,387.	Canada's Expenditure on Railways, Canals and other Public Works—1867 to 1908, \$270,343,415.
Canada's Exports of Home Manufactures—1867-8, \$2,110,411; 1908-9, \$28,957,050.	Canada's Railway Subsidies—1867-1908, \$35,516,404.
Canada's Exports of Mineral Produce—1867-8, \$1,276,129; 1908-9, \$37,257,639.	Canada's Allowances to Provinces—1867-1908, \$167,865,863.
Canada's Exports of Total Merchandise—1867-8, \$15,543,177; 1908-9, \$259,922,266.	Canada's Immigration Arrivals—1867, none; 1909-10, 208,794.
Canada's Total Trade, 41 years—1868-1908, over 10 billions. Doubled in nine years; trebled in 17.	Canada's Immigration Arrivals—1896-1909, 1,575,444—one out of every five of population.
Canada's Total Imports—1867-8, \$67,099,159; 1908-9, \$309,756,608.	Canada's Mineral Production—1886, \$10,221,255; 1908, \$90,415,763.
Canada's Imports from Britain—1867-8, \$31,517,325; 1908-9, \$70,556,773.	Canada's Production of Coal—1874, 1,063,742 tons; 1908, 10,904,486 tons.
Canada's Imports from United States—1867-8, \$22,660,122; 1908-9, \$192,661,360.	Canada's Gold Production—1867, \$3,013,431; 1909, \$19,730,400.
Canada's Net Public Debt—1867-8, \$75,728,642; 1909, \$124,930,279.	Canada's Silver Production—1887, \$341,645; 1909, \$1,358,510.
Canada's Liabilities—1867-8, \$92,646,052; 1908-9, \$154,605,147.	Canada's Nickel Production—1867, none; 1909, \$9,468,770.
Canada's Assets—1867-8, \$17,317,410; 1908-9, \$187,865,863.	Canada's Cobalt Mines Production in Silver—1904-09, \$2,350,430.
Canada's Aggregate Receipts, Consolidated Fund—1867-8, \$13,657,923; 1908-9, \$85,993,404.	Canada's Steam Railways—1867, 2,278 miles; 1909, 30,330.
Canada's Aggregate Expenditure, Consolidated Fund—1867-8, \$12,486,093; 1908-9, \$84,064,232.	Canada's Electric Railways—1867, none; 1909, 389 miles.

CANADA'S GROWING COMMERCE.

Canada's total trade, 1909-10, \$677,142,189. Canada's trade over \$100 per head: Belgium, \$115; G. B., \$118; U. S., \$35; Germany, \$60; France, \$58.

Canada's trade within the empire, 40 per cent; with foreign countries, 60 per cent.

During decade from 1908 to 1908, Canada led the world (with exception of Argentina) in comparative trade increase. During preceding decade, Canada ranked third.

Canada's total foreign trade with all countries grew 138 per cent in ten years.

SIR EDGAR SPEYER ON CANADA. "Canada's great natural wealth, the practically unlimited supply of capital from the home country at preferential rates, the free markets and good prices for produce, the increasing supply of skilled farmers, and the free supply of labor renders Canada's future assured; and nobody, I need hardly say, will rejoice more in this than the mother country, which has given and will give to Canada all the financial and moral support which she can expect and which she fully deserves as long as her affairs are conducted in the spirit of today, by wise and far-seeing statesmen and business men who know how to appreciate the value of the trust and confidence Great Britain is showing in the Dominion of Canada."

CANADA'S GROWTH IN POPULATION. Canada's population by first census of 1867, 3,251; 1871, 18,385; 1881, 42,701; 1891, 70,000; 1901, 113,912; 1906, 1,500,000; 1901, 5,871,215.

Canada's population, March 31, 1910, 7,484,784.

Estimated population next census, 8 millions.

Canada began 20th century with the same population as the United States began the 19th.

Canada has over 50 countries and nationalities represented in her population.

Canada has more than one-half of the white population of all Britain's colonies.

Canada had in 1901, 87 per cent of Canadian-born people; 4,671,815; eight per cent of British-born people, 405,815; or 95 per cent of British-born subjects, 5,077,630, and only 5 per cent of foreign-born people; 293,617; 88,404 foreign-born population are naturalized.

Population, 1901, 73 per cent rural; 26 per cent urban.

Canada's Western population 50 years ago, 8,000; now, 1,419,472.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURES.

Canada exported, 1908-9, \$28,957,050 of home manufactures, viz: To G. B., \$8,024,308; to U. S., \$11,828,251; other countries, \$9,104,501.

Value of manufacturing products per head, 1905, \$115.

Twenty branches of manufacturing industries had capital investments, 1905, of ten millions and over.

Ontario increase in manufacturing, 1900-5, British Columbia, 947; Nova Scotia, 51 per cent; Quebec, 267; New Brunswick, 55; Manitoba, 113; and Alberta and Saskatchewan, 287.

Eighty-one manufacturing establishments had annual production in 1905 of over a million each (39 in 1901).

Canada had, 1905, 292 different kinds of industries, 15,796 reported industrial establishments.

One-fourth of Canada's population are dependent upon manufactures for a livelihood.

Capital employed in manufacturing industries, 1907, \$418,163,000; 1908, \$465,585,023; increase of 90 per cent; average per establishment of \$5,549.

Value of production, 1900, \$481,053,375; 1905, \$718,352,603; increase of 50 per cent.

Capital invested in manufactures, 1906, \$833,916,155, value of manufactured products, \$706,406,576.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

1905, \$243,444,961; 1908, \$334,311,709; 1909, \$285,265,717 (viz., exports, \$92,604,357; imports, \$192,661,360).

United States trade with Canada is exceeded only by that with Germany and Great Britain.

Canada's Banks, Paid-up Capital—1867-8, \$30,507,447; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$97,808,617.

Canada's Banks, on Deposit—1867-8, \$33,653,594; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$83,438,910.

Canada's Banks, Assets—1867-8, \$79,869,976; Dec. 31st, 1909, \$1,157,733,629.

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Canada's Cobalt Mines Production in Silver—1904-09, \$2,350,430.

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION INFLOW.

Canada's immigration arrivals, year ending March 31, 1910, 208,794—increased 42 per cent, over 1908.

Immigration for March, 1910, (33,000)—a thousand a day. Half from United States; half from Europe. Total more than double March, 1910.

In 1909, nearly one-half of British immigrants who crossed the Atlantic came to Canada.

CANADA'S FAR-FLUNG AREA.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germany's; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times the size of France; 33 of Italy.

Canada contains 1-3 of area of British Empire—2,298,655 square miles—3,500,140 miles.

Canada extends over 40 degrees of latitude—equal from Rome to the North Pole.

Sixty-three million acres of Canada's area occupied, 30 million acres thereof improved (1901 census).

Less than one-tenth of Canada's cultivable land is under cultivation.

Canada's proportion of population is 1.72 square mile; Australia, 1; United States, 21; England and Wales, 58; British Empire (outside India), 4.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; U. S. and Alaska, 3,617,673).

Britain's over-sea Empire is 100 times the size of the Motherland, and Canada has 32 per cent of empire area, but only 1-3 per cent of population of 400 millions.

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Canada's Allowances to Provinces—1867-1908, \$

A Glance at Life in Great Britain---Happenings in England, Ireland and Scotland Briefly Chronicled

ENGLAND

ROBINS AT SCHOOL

Build Their Nest and Rear Five Young Ones in a Class Room.

A pair of robins have built their nest and are rearing five young ones in a classroom at a Dover school, where forty to fifty children assemble daily. The birds show no sign of fear while feeding their young in the presence of the class.

The King has awarded the Edward medal of the second class to Mr. E. Owen, Mr. E. Davies, and Mr. W. Turner, M. P. for bravery after the explosion of coal dust on Oct. 29 at Darra colliery, Derl, by which 27 persons lost their lives.

The Rev. J. Birch Reynardson, rector of Careby with Holywell and Aunsby, South Lincolnshire, is probably one of the oldest beneficed clergymen in the country. He has been the incumbent for 66 years, and his life links back to the reign of George III.

A new cot at the Charing Cross Hospital, London, which was dedicated the other day, will be supported by boy scouts.

The Queen Mother will spend a good deal of time at Sandringham, where King George will take over the shooting and the farms.

A pair of thrushes built their nest on the crown of a cabbage stump on an allotment at Tolworth. There were five eggs in the nest.

The King has approved the reconstitution of the royal commission on mines to inquire into the health and safety of the workers.

King George V. will be the first British monarch to hold the appointment of colonel-in-chief of the Royal Marines. His majesty was gazetted to the office in 1901 in succession to the Duke of Edinburgh.

King George has been busy from morning till night, and those brought into contact with him are quite astonished at his capacity for work. The King knows his own mind, and can on occasions be very decided.

The death of Admiral Sir William Luard in his 91st year removes a link with the past. There are now only four officers alive who served in the fleet during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Queen Mary Gives Her Birthday Cake to Poor Children.

The Queen lately forwarded a large portion of her birthday cake to the Princess Mary Village Homes, Aldershot, for distribution among the children.

Mixed bathing is now allowed on one evening a week at the principal baths of Hackney, in London. The borough council rejected a proposal that, one payment of 2d. per head, spectators should be admitted to the baths.

A pathetic incident of the wreck of a large coal-laden Bilbao steamer on the island of Alderney was the presence of one of the engineers' wives with a baby in her arms.

At a children's court at Eye, Suffolk, a 14-year-old boy was committed to a reformatory school for four years on a charge of stealing a shilling's worth of eggs.

Three more licenses have been extinguished at Farnham, Surrey. Mr. Cecil Whiteley said that although twelve licenses in the town had been extinguished during the past nine years, there was still one license to every 164 persons. This proportion was the worst in the county.

In honor of his golden wedding, Sir James Whitehead, of Wilmington Manor, Dartford, Kent, has erected an institute for Wilmington workmen.

For the year ended Nov. 31 last, the total expenditure in connection with the London Metropolitan Police amounted to £2,479,490.

Several acres of land near Westminster Cathedral have been secured by the Church Army for use as garden allotments for people living in the neighborhood.

A skating rink and electric theatre was opened at Southport recently. It is the first place of amusement the city has had since the abolition of the old theatre more than half a century ago.

Aged 96, Mrs. Molster, who died last week, was reputed to be Southport's oldest inhabitant. She had twelve children, forty grandchildren, and forty-six great-grandchildren, in all 100 descendants.

BRITISH BOY SCOUTS
Nearly 250,000 Already Enrolled—Joining at Rate of 2,000 Per Month.

In Great Britain there are close upon 250,000 Boy Scouts, while during the last three months an average number of 110 new troops a month have been formed, or 2,000 boys a month.

Last year it cost £13,481,117 to educate the children of the United Kingdom.

The building of the present houses of parliament has begun in 1840, and finished in 1857.

Danish beef is being exported to Britain. About 12,000 pounds reached Manchester in a fortnight lately.

Many of the men of the South London railway, with populations ranging from 5,000 to 20,000, there is but one clergyman.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which have since 1852 sent out 22,017 children to Canada, on the 25th of May dispatched 489 others.

Little Prince Edward Albert, who now becomes Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the British throne, will be sixteen this month.

In the times of our grandfathers a boy who had plenty of life in him sometimes ran away from home and went to sea; now he joins the Boy Scouts.

It is estimated that the invasion of Europe by America this month will approximate 18,000 first-class passengers, who will spend a total of £200,000 for tickets.

It is noticeable that American visitors, whom one sees in large numbers every day in London, are wearing black clothes in respect to the memory of King Edward.

Glasgow will be no longer the second city in the United Kingdom. Birmingham's provisional Order for extending the boundaries will raise the population to nearly 900,000.

The Rev. A. J. Waldron, vicar of Brixton, in the course of an address in Brookfield Park, remarked: "Women want their rights. When they get them I shall emigrate."

MUCH MARRIED
English Church Register Records the Death of Woman Who Had Nine Husbands.

Essex archaeologists who visited the village of Birdbrook were shown the church register containing the records of the deaths of Mrs. Martha Blewitt, who had nine husbands, and of a man who had six wives.

A consignment of nearly 2,000 Hampshire Down sheep from leading flocks in Hampshire and Wiltshire left Salisbury by special train lately for Bristol, where they will be shipped to Chicago for breeding purposes.

The first consignment of English outdoor strawberries have arrived at Covent Garden from Botley and Swanwick, in the Southampton district. Baskets of 4 pounds each fetched 8s apiece. The first consignment from Devon and Cornwall sold at 4s 4d per pound.

Extraordinary prices were realized at the annual apparatus show at Evesham yesterday any of the bundles, which comprised 120 buds, made less than fifteen shillings, and a bundle weighing 19 pounds 6 ounces, which was exhibited by Mr. G. Knight, of South Littleton, and took the championship cup, reduced to 4s.

Tottenham Hotspur Football Club has sent to the Waltham Abbey Railway Trustees a sum sufficient to pay every woman in the parochial almshouses at Waltham Abbey a shilling a week for thirteen weeks.

Ernest Hill, a Plymouth boy scout, aged 10, swam to the rescue of a man who got into difficulties while bathing in the Tamar. The boy succeeded in keeping the bather afloat until both were brought to a place of safety by a son of Alderman Love.

\$1,250 FOR AN EGG
Great Auk's Egg Realized 250 Guineas at Auction in Old London.

A great auk's egg was sold at Stevens' auction, the other day, for 250 guineas. The egg, under the impression it was only a penguin's egg, had been at one period in its history neglected in the loft of a private chapel for more than 40 years.

The highest price paid for a great auk's egg so far is 315 guineas. Marden and District Fruit Growers' Association, Kent, having offered a penny each for queen wasps, the scholars of Marden National School have brought upwards of 600 to their headmaster.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., will celebrate his 25th year as a member of Parliament for Canterbury by continuing his subscription of £25 annually for Christmas dinners for the poor children of Canterbury for ever, or, to the words of the old adage, "while the world lasts" or the day allowed.

The encouraging report has just been made by the small holdings acts commissioners that within two years there will be about 5,600 of 26,883 applicants. The last year the average cost county councils £32 an acre; if rented 25s. The actual number of small holders is calculated as about 25,000. There are more and more people doing well, and there are practically no arrears of rent. But the report insists on the need of co-operative trading and gives as an example the absence of eggs in Wales owing to the absence of the best marketing arrangements.

Interesting facts respecting a Sheffield family were revealed by the announcement at Blackpool, that the congregation of Division Road Unitarian Church had unanimously elected the Rev. Horace Short, minister to succeed the Rev. Robert McGee, who died at Southport some months ago.

Mr. Short is of a family of four brothers, all ministers of the same denomination who left the United Methodistists.

Dislodging 400,000 tons of granite, a mine containing 30,000 pounds of gunpowder has just been fired at Bonawie quarries, Argyleshire, the face of a rock rent asunder being 300 feet high.

At the Crofton and Wimbledon sanatorium, situated at North Chesham, near which, including the site, £25,000 was spent, there has been no patient since 1907. The hospital contains 50 beds. Last year's expenditure, including the repayment of loans and interest, came to over £3,000.

An egg for and a half ounce in weight and eight and a quarter inches round was laid on Tuesday by a Plymouth Rock hen belonging to Mr. A. Dolton, of Dravcott avenue, Chelsea.

DREAMS OF GENIUS
An interesting book might be written on the subject of the dreams of genius. Stevenson maintained that much of the work was only partially original. His collaborators were the "proven" who ran riot through his brain during the hours of sleep.

Instances of the case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." "I had long been trying to write a story on this subject," he thought I can find a man, a devil, being which must at times come in upon and overwhelm the mind of every thinking creature.

For two years the author of the "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was a plot of any sort; and on the second night I dreamed the scene at the window, and a scene afterward split down the middle, and I was a witness to some crime, took the powder and underwent the change in the presence of his pursuers. All the rest was made awake, and consciously, although I think I can find the cause of the manner of my Brownies."—London Chronicle.

IRELAND

"POOR" WOMAN'S HOARD

Death Disclosed Piles of Rare China, Silver, and \$1,000 in Bank.

Attached to an old windowblind in a house in Athy, Kildare, a deposit for £200 on the Bank of Ireland was found. In a large box that took three men to remove a large quantity of rare old china and silver ornaments were also discovered in the house. The house had been occupied by an old woman who was found dead sometime ago. Her neighbors thought she was very poor, and a sensation was caused when the landlord made known the discovery.

Secured in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, owing to complaints of church robbery, the treasurer of the church named Michael Page, who was kneeling in an attitude of prayer before a donation box. The officer said that he saw Page dip into the box a stick which was a piece of tin covered with lime, and steal some of the contents.

Irish Home Rulers in America have sent to the Nationalists in Ireland £200,000. The treasurer of the American Nationalists, in forwarding the figures to the Irish World newspaper, modestly refers to the American donors as "partners of the Irish parliamentarian party," not "Irish patriots."

One of the most touching expressions of sorrow which have been evoked during the period of national mourning over its origin to the spontaneous sympathy of a lowly flower-seller. There was a woman named Jeannie King, who was selling flowers in the market at Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace a beautiful wreath composed entirely of shamrock, and in the form of a large green bow.

The wreath was made by the sender, whose name is Jeannie King. A card which accompanied it bore the following inscription: "As a token of loyalty and sorrow from a poor flower-seller in Belfast, Ireland, gathered and made by herself—Jeannie King."

"PADDY" BLAKE DEAD
Was 119 Years Old—His Grandfather Was in Siege of Limerick.

With the death of "Paddy" Blake in Corfina workhouse hospital, there has passed away a Clare man who had reached the age of 119 years. Paddy's grandfather, who was one of the defenders of Limerick City during the siege of 1691 died, it is said, at the age of 150. All through life Paddy was an enormous eater, and he cherished his pipe and smoked the strongest tobacco.

A cork man has had to pay £2 10s. 6d. to jail for seven days, for breaking a window in the office of the London Times. He fancied he had a grievance as an Irishman against the paper, owing, as he said, to "Pigot, Le Caron, and other things."

Strange things obtain in the old country. For instance the town of Castlerock, one of the most progressive centers in the west of Ireland with some 3,000 of a population, is owned by a private family, the lands belonging to the Sandford estate. The lands are to be acquired by the congested districts board; and as this means that present tenants will have the option of becoming tenant farmers, and that fresh lands will be brought into small lots, the sale is very popular and it is expected have a considerable influence on the commercial prosperity of the place.

The number of animals exported from Waterford during the week ending May 21 was 2,491.

A familiar figure has passed away from the person of Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Cork, "the Bard of the Nation." He was a remarkable personality in many ways.

Ireland derives a revenue of nearly £200,000 a year from foxhunting. She has managed to get nearly four times as much as that in the form of old-age pensions, however.

The death is announced in Brisbane of Mrs. O'Doherty, who gained fame by her contributions to the "Nation," the organ of the Young Ireland movement.

Ormond Quay Church, Dublin, has lost an old member by the death of Mr. Robert Paul, J.P., at the age of 85. Mr. Paul had resided in Dublin for 65 years, and was the trusted friend of six ministers there in succession.

Best is fortunate in the possession of fine hot air gardens, situated in the Botanic Garden, Park, near the city of 17 acres, and is a popular resort of the citizens, as well as of the excursionists who visit the city.

WEALTH IN PILLOW
Alleged Bankrupt Widow and Her Boys Had \$1,675 Stowed Away.

Recently Mrs. Julia Quill, residing near Macroom, was declared a bankrupt for a debt of £65 rent due to her landlord, Sir George Colthurst. A bankruptcy court messenger shortly after paid a surprise visit to Mrs. Quill's residence, accompanied by a police sergeant, and eight police constables. He found a pillow in a basket which contained a large quantity of silver. When it was ripped open the official abstracted from the feathers the sum of £128 is 2d., made up of notes, sovereigns, and small silver.

The search brought to light two books showing that the bankrupt's sons had £207 to their credit in the bank.

At a meeting of the board of studies of the National University of Ireland in Dublin, it was decided to recommend to the senate that the Irish language should be made a compulsory subject for matriculation in the university after the year 1913.

The inquest has been concluded of Cornelius Regan, the young man who was accidentally shot during the political rioting at Newmarket, Co. Wick. The jury agreed that the cause of death was a bullet wound. By a majority of eleven to two they were un-

able to say whether it was by the bullets fired by the police, and by a majority of seven to six they were in favor of leaving the conduct of the police on the occasion in the hands of their authorities.

The story of a mother's heroism comes from Newry, County Down, where, when the mean little house occupied by Mrs. McGahey, who supplemented the earnings of her husband by teasing out the ropes which come on bales of Russian flax. She was engaged with her four children in this work when some of the ropes took fire, and ignited the clothes of mother and children. Paying no attention to herself, the mother lifted the children one by one and carried them to the street, where their burning clothes were pulled off. The mother was the last to leave the burning building, and when she reached the street she fainted. She was much burned about the hands and arms.

SCOTLAND
TONS OF HERRINGS
The Shetland Fisheries Are Yielding Most Extraordinary Catches.

The herring fishing at Shetland is yielding extraordinary results. On the 25th of May 380 boats landed 10,000 crans, and next day 250 boats had an average of 30 crans.

Dundee exported to the United States last quarter goods to the value of £1,902,742.

A white crow has been discouraged from trying any fancy dress capers by being shot by a Kincardine gamekeeper.

It is proposed to erect a statue to King Edward at Marischal College, Aberdeen.

A royal sturgeon, 9 feet in length and weighing about 20 stone, was landed at Aberdeen on the 20th of May by the trawler Loch Kildonan, and sold for £3 10s.

In Keith Grammar School the children have received leather schoolbags from Mrs. James Coats, Paisley.

A dolphin 5½ feet in length was stranded near the other day.

During May Barra, one of the most isolated of the Western Isles, presents an unusual scene of animation. At least many as 100 fishing boats are anchored off the coast.

On the 20th of May a shock of earthquake set all the crockery at Greenloathing a-jangling.

The farm of Adderstonshields, Roxburghshire, has been purchased by the Davidson family for over 100 years, has been purchased by Mr. John Davidson, the present tenant.

At Perth on the 22nd of May, Archibald Mackay, a well-known fisherman, turned out a cab which he was driving to get his child baptized.

An artificial loch of 16 acres has been completed for Sir J. H. Army. The loch is situated at Tullibardine, near Perth.

Wm. Lowrie, cabman, Rothesay, died on the 22nd of May while driving a party round by Kingarth.

Mr. Harry Hunter has been reviewing his offer of a gold medal to every member of the pipe band that wins his shield at the Cowal Highland games.

The annual meeting of the Society for Teachers for the Blind in the Counties of Stirling, Clackmannan and Linlithgow was held in Stirling on the 23rd of May. There are 105 on the roll.

A Guide to Dunblane just issued says: "The stone called the O'Brien in which the Scottish Standard was secured on the memorable 23rd of June, 1707, is now in the possession of the 'Gillies' Hill, close to the Flagstaff. The Flagstaff Hill stands fully one mile from the Borestone."

The death rate in Paisley last month was 12 per 1,000.

J. and P. Coats, Paisley, paid all their workers for the idle day on the occasion of King Edward's funeral.

Beginning in July drafts of 40 men will be sent from Glasgow weekly to the torpedo factory in Colchester, in connection with the manufacture of torpedoes.

Mr. John Sturrock, C. E., lately of Kilmarnock, has won the gold championship of Scotland in the 100 yards race.

Two little girls have been seriously injured by a tombstone falling on them in an old churchyard near Saltcoats.

BONAR'S CENTENARY
Scottish Churches Honor Memory of the Noted Hymn-Writer and Minister.

The centenary of late Rev. Andrew A. Bonar, D. D., was marked by a commemorative service held on the 1st inst. in Finsbury, United Free Church, Glasgow, of which he was for many years the minister.

The new slaughterhouses, cattle market and Corn Exchange, erected by the corporation of Edinburgh at Gorgie, cost about £140,000.

On May 13, Ben Nevis was covered eight to twelve feet deep with snow.

At the Ophthalmic Institution, Glasgow, last year, the attendance was 38,483, giving a daily average of 125 for the 307 days on which the dispensary was open.

Recently a cremation society was formed in Edinburgh to promote the practice of cremation and burial reform by means of meetings, lectures and publications or otherwise. There are already about 180 members, including many prominent persons.

An Edinburgh report says: The United Free Church continues to make progress. The membership last year was 1,000. The church is situated in the Lowlands and the remainder in the Highlands.

Glasgow will go in for £84 worth of police dogs. It is proposed to establish a homeopathic hospital there.

A special train left Glasgow on the 26th of May carrying between 200 and 300 Scottish settlers to sail from London for Australia and New Zealand. Clyde shipbuilders launched 33 vessels during last month, the measure amounting to 37,533 tons. Five large liners are among the new orders booked.

DUNFERMLINE BOOMING

Hundreds of Anxious Families Unable to Obtain Dwellings.

Hundreds of anxious families were unable to obtain dwellings in Dunfermline at last term. The Infectious Diseases' Hospital at Dunfermline is to be extended at a cost of £10,000.

There died in London, May 31, Mr. James Tait, of James and David W. B. Tait, writers, Kelso, Roxburghshire, aged 50 years.

Dunfermline town hall, as reconstructed after the fire of November, 1908, was reopened on the 3d inst., by Sir James Clouston Brown, who on the occasion was presented with the freedom of the burgh.

Some bad wasps at Peebles have taken advantage of an open bedroom window to hang their nest from the ceiling.

Mr. Alex. Peacock and Mr. Thomas Morrison, of Pittsburgh, will again defray the cost of the annual outing to the old men and women of Dunfermline who had been associated with the old craft of handloom weaving.

Mr. James Muir, an esteemed Kirkcaldy citizen, passed away on the 24th ult. in his 79th year. He was secretary of the Kirkcaldy Pathfinders and Abolitionist's Society, and the old Total Abstinence Society, and the Kirkcaldy Amateurs' Club.

For 27 years he was secretary of the Scottish Legal Society for the Kirkcaldy district.

Highland regiments which will take part in the Gordon Highlanders' army pageant include the Black Watch, the Cameronians, the Gordons, and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

James Dickie, for 37 years letter carrier at Skelmorlie, has, on retiring, been presented with £645.

KING'S DEATH STOPS GREAT FESTIVAL
The Pageant of London Postponed Till Next Year—Great Loss to Many.

It has been computed at the offices of the Festival of Empire that 100,000 men and women have in various ways been preparing for the pageant of London, which was to have been the central feature of the festival, now postponed until next year, owing to the death of King Edward.

The number of people actually thrown out of employment is estimated at 1,000.

At the beginning of the year a staff of forty clerks was at work, and the costume making and scene painting were begun in the month of January.

The number of seamstresses was increased, until just before the King's death there were 200 expert needlewomen piecing together costumes which ranged in value from £20 to £100.

Meanwhile a grand stand costing \$50,000 had been erected at the Crystal Palace, and scores of scene painters labored upon the 10,000 square yards of scenery which was to form the stage settings for the various episodes. The lake was spanned by a far-simile of old London bridge—more than 1,000 feet long, and over it 500 heavily-mounted horses would have to pass.

Some 150 South Africans and 100 Canadians, besides many men and women from New Zealand and Australia, had arrived in England for the sole purpose of representing their countries at this festival.

The venture was insured against the death of the King for a sum not far short of \$100,000, but in addition to the rent, which they have had to pay for the occupation of the Crystal Palace till July 20, the guarantors have many staff and advertising contracts to satisfy. The bookings for the pageant had already reached more than \$15,000.

TRAVELLERS' TOBACCO.
Amount Admitted Into France Free of Duty Has Been Cut Down.

The French custom officials have become much stricter of late in the matter of travellers' tobacco. Until a month or so ago no fuss was made about twenty or thirty cigars or a good sized packet of tobacco so long as the owner did not attempt to smuggle, but declared them frankly and openly.

Now that the taxation of tobacco is about to be raised to help in meeting the deficit in the national finances the amount allowed free to travellers has been reduced. It is now limited to ten cigars, twenty cigarettes and forty grams—about one and one-third ounces—of tobacco for a male passenger.

Women and children are not allowed to bring in any tobacco at all without paying duty, and very heavy fines are inflicted when any attempt or supposed attempt at smuggling is detected.

A lady recently brought over a box of cigars as a surprise for an English friend residing in Paris. He got the surprise in the shape of a command to pay a fine of £10, the authorities having made up their minds that it was the instigator of the crime.

The British chamber of commerce, of which he is a member, intervened, and he was let off, but it is to be feared that other British offenders are not so fortunate.

I have heard of a man who was called up at the Gare du Nord to pay nine francs duty on seventeen cigars, and another who was told that if he had only one cigar he would have to pay duty—which was probably a little joke on the part of the official. Many people take a positive delight in smuggling, which they seem to regard as a particularly exciting form of sport, but in France it is apt to prove even more expensive than gold.

\$2 Dominion Day \$2
London to Cleveland

Lv. Port Stanley Thursday Night, June 30 A WHOLE DAY IN CLEVELAND.

Ball Game—Cleveland vs Detroit Tickets good returning Friday, July 1st Traction cars run direct to dock.

The Ontario & Ohio Navigation Co.
CLEVELAND BOATS

Leave Port Stanley 11 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, \$2 from London, good until Sept. 5. Saturdays, \$2. Lake rides, 3:45 and 7:45, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 50c. Local agents, London, Ont. THE ALLAN LINE, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

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Pere Marquette

L. and P. S. Division, Daily Trains, Sunday Included, Commencing June 26, 1910

Leave London for Port Stanley—5:05 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 3:05 p.m., 7:15 p.m. Leave Stanley Beach—7:55 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. *Daily. *Weekdays. *Wednesday and Saturdays.

One-day tickets, 30c return. H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A. W. M. HOOD, T. P. A.

Traction Co., L. & E. Ry & T. Co.
50c To Pt. Stanley

THE WOMAN'S CORNER

When Nerves Are Overwrought

It is characteristic of women of this country to be conscious of their nerves. I suppose that the great run of the western world that not only is felt in business circles, but also in the precincts of the home, is accountable for the condition that obtains; but just as surely as night follows day there will be a deplorable state of affairs if nerves be allowed to assert themselves.

Possibly shopping is responsible for much nervousness. When women come home from a strenuous bargain-hunting day, I advise that a quieting treatment be given to the nerves. Now, it is a well-known fact that the heated condition of the blood due to work and excitement reacts upon the nerves. If a calming, cooling process can be instituted, the results will be beneficial.

Apply menthol to the wrists. Rub it gently in; thus a very quick action can be gained, for the blood vessels are quite near the surface at this point. A quieting effect results from the slow rubbing. The overwrought nerves will not be so evident.

Massage the back of the head if a nervous headache be your lot. The congested condition of the blood can be pushed onward away from the affected parts, thus relieving the pain. Nervousness frequently evinces itself in an inability to sleep. And then the entire thing moves in reactionary circles, the loss of sleep producing tired nerves, and so on. When nerves are overwrought, do not let the first signs of insomnia get ahead of you. Watch carefully the night time, and induce sleep by the easiest and one of the best agents—a glass of warm milk, not hot, but warm. I need not emphasize the fact that this must be sipped slowly to guard against indigestion.

Speaking of indigestion, let me extend sympathy and a suggestion to the woman who, from nervousness, cannot digest her food. Nervous dyspepsia is a direct result of an unhealthy condition of the nerves, that become excited from nervous causes and refuse to direct the action of the stomach muscles. The carrot cake is upheld by many physicians and erstwhile sufferers. Eat carrots morning, noon and night, and eat them raw or cooked. Give yourself a diet of carrots and give the treatment a fair trial.

Nerves are at the "jumping" stage when the unfortunate possessor is ready to scream from the sheer uneasiness, overwrought condition. A beneficial cold shower works wonders. The bath spray in this case should be applied to the spine, thus reaching the nerve ganglia and affecting the nerves under the control of these centres.

After these methods are given a fair chance, I suggest a treatment that is the easiest of all and costs nothing. I refer to the rest cure for tired nerves. Sit for an hour and do nothing. Let the cleaning go, even if you have an ironed rule. One day's delay in the household schedule is not worth an hour of nervous strain.

Try to cultivate a calm self-control in everything. Keep your nerves under strict surveillance and give them careful treatment when they make themselves evident. I am sorry for the woman with overwrought nerves, and I gladly offer these suggestions for their treatment.

CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENTS

Care of Canaries.

Kindly advise me where I may get a book that treats of the breeding and care of canary birds?

H. C. S.

You may find such a manual in any of the book stores. Dealers in birds and cages usually keep the books on hand, or they can tell you what to get and where.

As to Slices.

Dear Miss Grey: (1) Will short puff sleeves and a very low neck be stylish for a white mull dress this summer? (2) Is it proper for a young lady to go driving with a man after midnight? (3) Will colored stockings be worn this season?

R. L.

1.—Yes.
2.—No.
3.—Tan are being largely worn.

Fighting Dangerous.

Dear Miss Grey: I am a girl of 22 years and formed the habit of a gentleman through flirtation (met him on the way to work). Can I receive his attentions? (2) Can a bridesmaid attending a bride who is dressed in white wear a black hat at a church wedding? "ELVIANA"

1.—You cannot with propriety receive his attentions. It may prove a dangerous experiment if you encourage him further.
2.—Yes, if the hat is in keeping with the bridal party's outfit.

Tight Braiding.

Dear Miss Grey: 1. Does tight braiding harm the hair any? Do you think it would crack the hair?
2. How should a girl of 15 wear her hair (it is very becoming parted), and also her dresses?

3. Could you advise me something to make my hair grow? Do you think it will harm the hair to turn it up on hairpins?

PINKIE.

1. It is not advisable to braid the hair too tightly, but braiding the hair in the ordinary way is very good for it.
2. Wear your hair parted in the middle, since it is becoming to you; braid it in the back, allowing it to hang down, or roll it up once or twice and tie with a ribbon.

3. This is a very splendid hair tonic, which should be rubbed into the scalp once a day. Hairpins will not harm the hair, if the best quality is used.

Hair Tonic.

Resorcin 3 drams
Tincture cantharides 1 ounce
Oil ricin 4 drams
Oil rosemary 10 drops
Bay rum, add sufficient to make 8 ounces

Little Eruptions.

Dear Miss Grey: I should like very much to have you tell me—something to make my face clear from pimples and little eruptions. I am 14 years old and walk to school every morning for this purpose, but fail to get the result.

HELEN M.

Your blood is probably in need of a tonic, and I advise you to have your family physician give you special treatment for a while. Be careful of your diet. Abstain from too much candy, and eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, avoid greasy or rich foods. Get plenty of sleep and fresh air.

"It cured me" or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by all dealers.

DAILY MENU

MENU FOR A DAY.
BREAKFAST.
Cereal and Cream.
Shirred Eggs.

Toast. Coffee. Marmalade

LUNCHEON.
Spanish Rice.
Cup Custards. Sponge Cake.

DINNER.
Baked Whitefish. Egg Sauce.
Potatoes. Peas.
Strawberry Charlotte. Coffee.

PARISIAN COIFFURES.

We turn to Paris for the prevailing coiffure, and in turning we find slight but noticeable changes. The present tendency is toward a less close mass of hair to which an aigrette or plume adds height. This decoration is here shown worn with a jeweled band or ribbon, which may be gold or silver or a color studded with brilliants or with iridescent gems, according to the gown.

Particularly appropriate for the young girl is the wreath of roses worn with a not-too-flat coiffure, but a simple one. Leaves are often substituted for the roses and to good effect.

With two-winged ends of black velvet, which is a very simple affair, a woman is that broad band of black tulle wired along its edges and studded with jet.

And last we recommend for the more youthful one a simple fillet of gold or silver gauze with at each end a large rose made of cloth of gold or silver.

Time was when the young girl looked overdressed with her hair in a fillet unless it was a very simple affair; indeed, but fashions have become so much more elaborate that, with a little discrimination, it is quite possible to single out many simple enough hair ornaments for the youthful face.

ELABORATE HOSIERY.

The latest hosiery shows more elaborate patterns in the higher-priced designs and many beautiful innovations.

Those beaded across the instep and up the ankle are perhaps the most novel, while others embroidered in Venetian designs appear more graceful than those with a decoration scattered indiscriminately in an all-over or loose pattern.

A design accentuating a circle just above the instep is new, and there are innumerable other patterns for the weaver that will have ready sale for several past seasons.

The colors are unusually varied, and can be found to match any gown. Some are of a most beautiful changeable silk, while others are so closely embroidered that they have the two-toned effect without being actually woven in that way.

Plain stockings of fine silk or gauze still hold their popularity with the woman of conservative taste, for all except most elaborate occasions or for home use with dainty house gown or lounging robe.

New Books in the Library

General Works.

Pitman—Public Man's Guide.

Religion.

MacIs—Science, Matter and Immortality. Mitchell—Genesis (The Bible for Home and School).

Sociology.

Cecil—Liberty and Authority. Loane—Neighbors and Friends.

Natural Science.

Moore—The World's Minerals. Dhu—In An Indian Jungle. Crookes—Diamonds. Hyatt—Bifurcated. The Story of a Rock—Ox. Wright—The Black Bear.

Useful Arts.

Sporn—Workshop Recipes, Vols. I, II, III (new edition). Maur—A Self-Supporting Home. Phil—The System of Progressive Poultry-Keeping. Grunwald—Enamelling on Iron and Steel. Peake—Common Combs of Commerce. Radford—Cement and How to Use It. Punnett—Mendelianism.

Fine Arts.

Renwick—Marble and Marble-Working. Cudde—The Year Book of Decorative Art, 1910.

Literature.

Holmes—The Agate and His Fellow-Bearers. Jones—Lectures. MacIs—The World's Minerals. Scott—Waverley Synopses (J. W. McSpadden). Hood—Bab Ballads. Esler—The Book of Tomorrow.

Travel.

Butler—From Sketch Book and Diary. Shorter—Highways and Byways in Buckinghamshire. Holbach—Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Children's Department.

Mee—The Children's Encyclopedia. Mee—The Children's Encyclopedia. Mee—The Children's Encyclopedia.

Fiction.

Bacon—The Biography of a Boy. R. B.—The World's Minerals. Benson—A Winning Game. Bradley—The Adventures of A. D. C. Burgin—The King of Four Corners. Burnett—The Secret Garden. Cab. 4. Gibson—Salvator. Marriott—The Intruding Angel. Onnet—The Red Flag. O. Rine—The Book of Tomorrow. Warner—Diary of a Late Physician.

Juvenile.

Brown—Phillips at Halcyon. Montgomery—Kilmeny of the Orchard.

THE MESSAGE

BY LOUIS TRACY.

Author of "The Wings of the Morning," "The Wheels of Fortune."

"Peter, you're a wonder. You have found out the one thing I wanted to know."

"Excuse me, miss, but you're a bit of a wonder yourself. If that was the only thing I could find out, I'd tell you."

"Care of the Pilot's Office, Cardiff? I could have put you straight within a week. And this shipper would have guessed my address if you told 'im about the Nancy an' 'er 'im my name."

"Well, I am very much to blame," said Evelyn contritely. "But you hardly realize yet how I have been victimized. Now I must go. It is very late. Where are you staying?"

"Chris an' me will turn in with our engineer friend on board the Old. At least that's what I call the old tub, but these Spanish jokers make it into 'Thith. Did' 'er ever 'ear anything funnier'n that?"

She laughed blithely, arranged an early hour to meet the two at the mole next day, and sped back to the hotel. She wanted to read that three-precious letter again. Seen in the moonlight, it seemed to be fantastic, unreal. The words danced before her eyes. Her brain had only half grasped its extraordinary meanings.

In the privacy of her own room she should go through it slowly, weighing its bewildering revelations, taking to her the words of the letter. There were no words that assured her of Warden's devotion, and planning with new zest the means whereby she might circumvent her enemies and his. Warden had been deceived even more grossly than she herself. His faithful record of Rosamund's malice was immediately before her at the Savoy Hotel gave ample proof of that. It was quite true she had talked with Evelyn, but she had not seen her. The man naturally interested her; his manner of speech was quaint, and his words were full of meaning. The country in which the whole of her lover's active career might be passed. What was that a crime? And how shameful that any woman should write such a wicked untruth as to say that she had gossiped to Firing and others about the use of Ok! Of course, Mrs. Laing had obtained her information from the stolen letter. Evelyn remembered perfectly the fact that she had seen the letter, which she alluded to the negroes and the calabash. She meant only to soften the blow to the unfortunate Rosamund, and the two foreigners, but it was obvious now that she could have written nothing more harmful to Warden's misfortune.

And then, with a sudden horror that made her white to the lips, she realized that it meant—that Warden had never received her letter, that Rosamund had avowed herself of the details it contained, and that her lover had gone to Africa with a lurking doubt in his heart of the one woman in the world whom he trusted to his life. He had really the base creature she was depicted? Oh, it was intolerable! She would never forgive Mrs. Laing—no, never! Her rival had stooped to a meanness that could not be borne—she must be punished, with a vengeance at once swift and merciless.

All this was very un-Christian, and wholly unlike the delightfully shy yet capable woman who had been the heart during the midsummer madness of Cowes and Plymouth, but Evelyn was stirred to the depths by the knowledge that she was the first time in Las Palmas, she cried herself to sleep.

She awoke in a better frame of mind, though still determined to bring Mrs. Laing to her knees at the first opportunity. Keeping the trust with Peter, she turned to the letter, and found it was a letter to supply many minor items of information that fitted the pieces of the puzzle into place. The letter was a very fine and most elaborate in the United Kingdom. A large amount of money has been spent on them, and almost as much care is devoted to the birds as to valuable race horses. In fact, Queen Alexandra's very successful crusade against pigeon shooting, which has led to its abandonment as a form of sport at Hurlingham, and elsewhere in England, has been largely influenced by the enthusiasm which she developed for her feathered favorites of the royal pigeon racing stud at Sandringham.

The pigeon derby is a very interesting event, taking place under the auspices and direction of the National Pigeon Flying Club, and has hitherto usually started from Lerwick, only those pigeons being allowed to compete whose home is over 400 miles from the starting point. This year the start will be made from Nantwich, in France, a distance of 430 to 500 miles, and it is expected that some 3,000 birds will compete. Two special trains will convey the birds from the starting point to the country seats in England to Southampton, whence they will be transported by special steamer to St. Malo, and from thence by special train to Nantes. The birds will be marked Saturday, July 2, and the tossing or liberation of the birds will be on the following Wednesday. The race is decided on the velocity system. The precise distance of each loft from the starting point is measured, and then the time is taken from the moment the bird is liberated, until it reaches its own home. A simple calculation gives the number of yards per minute which the bird has flown, the prizes going to the birds of the biggest rate of velocity. Thus Queen Alexandra, the most magnificent bird, which so far holds the record, having accomplished its task at the rate of 1,307 yards per minute, the distance being 511 miles.

Owing to the sensation which has been created in London by the appearance of a son of Sir Horace Rumbold in a police court on a charge of stealing some rings, and his admission of his guilt, it is only fair to his brothers to explain that the unfortunate man in question is the third son of the late Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador at Vienna. His name is George, and he was formerly in the royal navy, which he was obliged to leave in connection with his unflattering habits, although, being a remarkably talented man, with a wonderful gift for languages, he seemed destined to rapid promotion, and to a brilliant career. Since then he has been drifting about all over the world, in receipt of an allowance from his father, who is by no means a rich man, and, becoming more and more of a victim to drink, and to the cocaine habit, is name would always be associated in

England before he was able to communicate with her. In that event, she wanted to be better positioned to do for her lover what he had done for her, and disabuse Warden's mind of the cloud of lies by which it had been so long victimized. Father and son were returning at once by the out-going mail steamer. She pressed Peter to accept what little money she could spare, but he would not take a penny.

"No, miss," he said, with emphatic head-shaking. "I have some left in the locker yet, an' me an' the Cap'n will 'ave a reckoning 'en he comes 'ome. If I'm short of pound or two afore I get the Nancy in commission this spring, I'll ax that gentleman at the bank for 'em. I'll be sure to have a line, an' say I've kep' me contract."

She had to be content with that. Were practicable, she would have gone back to England in the same steamer. Here, in Las Palmas, she felt so utterly unloved. Though thousands of miles nearer Africa than England, she seemed to be more thousands of miles removed from the chance of re-ceiving a letter from her lover. True, she possessed a very useful acquaintance in the commander of the *Valiant*, but she was not to be trusted. There were no news of Warden, he would communicate with her.

At luncheon she had her first meeting with Mrs. Laing since the arrival of that epoch-making letter. A special menu was ordered, and the table was set with flowers, for the Baumgartners dearly loved a lord, and were resolved to make the most of the friendly relations with the Earl of Fairholme.

Mr. Baumgartner looked worried and preoccupied. The coming of the mail which meant so much to Evelyn, perhaps had its importance for him also. At any rate, he left the entertainment of his guests largely to his wife, until a sharp clash of wits rudely dispelled his reverie.

Beryl Baumgartner was the unconscious agent that brought about an unforeseen crisis. Her restless eyes speedily caught the glint of diamonds on Evelyn's left hand, and she cried ecstatically: "Oh, Evelyn, what a lovely ring! Where did you get it?"

Each woman at the table was so glibly vivacious. In a place like Las Palmas the mere mention of a diamond ring with a young and pretty girl suggests that one more infatuated male has voluntarily removed his name from the list of eligibles.

Evelyn, having stilled the volcano that raged overnight, might have allowed the opportunity to pass, but she had not happened to catch the mocking smile on Rosamund's face when the nature of the ring was self-evident. That she stole her intent.

"It is my engagement ring," she said quietly.

"What?" shrieked Beryl, to whom this was news indeed. "Who is he?"

"You do not know him, dear, but his name is Captain Arthur Warden. He is at present in West Africa, somewhere near the Benue River."

"Yes, I received it only last night. It would have reached me months ago, had not Mrs. Laing stolen one of my letters, perhaps others as well, and that naturally led to some confusion."

There was a moment of stupefied silence at the table. Everybody seemed to be stricken dumb. Rosamund, crimson with anger, could only mutter: "What?"

"It is an unpleasant thing to say, but it is true," said Evelyn, discussing her mother's question in the most matter-of-fact tone, though she was conscious of a queer tingling at the roots

of her hair, and she hardly recognized the sound of her own voice.

Baumgartner felt it imperative to stop what threatened to develop into a scandal.

"Miss Dana, you are making a serious charge against a lady of the highest reputation," he said, in his best chairman-of-the-company style.

"I mean every word," cried Evelyn, a trifle more vehemently. "Lord Fairholme, am I speaking the truth or not?"

"I am speaking the truth," said Warden, at once. "You are speaking the truth, and I am speaking the truth. I have seen the ring, and I have seen the letter. It is my letter she obtained. Perhaps she has it yet if her boxes were searched."

Here was no timid girl striving vainly to bolster up a false accusation, but a fiery young goddess impeaching an erring mortal. The atmosphere was electrical. Beryl Baumgartner said afterwards that she felt pins and needles attacking her at all points.

"I'm awfully sorry, Miss Dana, but I gave very little attention to the incident," said Fairholme, partly recovering himself.

"But you remembered Captain Warden's name, didn't you?" said Evelyn.

"Yes, I remembered him," said Warden, "but you heard it, and that naturally led to some confusion."

"Well—yes, but you know, Mrs. Laing might have written to him."

"She did, after obtaining the address from my letter and reading what I wrote."

Then she turned on Rosamund with magnificent disdain.

"I shall I give you a copy of your letter," said Captain Warden, who had sent it to me."

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ENGLAND'S FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR DIED AT 90 YEARS OF AGE

Elizabeth Blackwell, Educated in the United States, France and England—Her Busy Career—A Pioneer Woman Suffragist.

The death took place on June 5, at Hastings, England, of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to be placed on the Medical Register and to practice in England. She was ninety years of age.

Though educated in America, Elizabeth Blackwell was English by birth. She was born in Bristol in 1821, her father being a sugar refiner there. When she was eleven her parents emigrated to the United States, where her father soon afterwards died, leaving a large family unprovided for. The daughters took up teaching as a means of livelihood, but though she tried it for a time the career failed to satisfy Elizabeth's ambition. Her choice of medicine for a profession was not based upon a natural predilection, but, as she recorded in her autobiography, upon the desire to obtain an absorbing interest in life, and to escape from the turmoil of a too romantic disposition. Other causes contributed to her decision. Moral and social questions appealed strongly to her. In childhood she had given up sugar to aid Wilberforce's campaign, and in America her family were staunch abolitionists. The Beechers and the Stowsons were among their friends, and they followed with interest the Transcendental movement which had so large an influence in weaving American thought from the somewhat rigid Puritanism of earlier days. The only "female physician" (so-called) in New York was a notorious person engaged in criminal practices, and indignation at the perversion of an honorable title reinforced the desire to provide women with a trained medical attendant of their own sex.

Her friends, however, were of the opinion that she should study medicine in France, where she had originally a strong repugnance, but her decision once taken, nothing was allowed to interfere with her aim. For two years she took up teaching, to save money for her medical training, and afterwards studied privately while vainly endeavoring to obtain admission to a medical school. Her friends seriously advised her to don masculine attire, and thus outwit the opposition, but she declined, and at last, in 1847, was admitted to the medical school of Geneva University, New York. Before consenting, she made the step of consulting the medical students, and their reply is so creditable to their good sense that it deserves quotation in full.

"Resolved,—That one of the radical principles of a Republican Government is the universal education of both sexes; that to every branch of scientific education the door should be open equally to all; that the application of Elizabeth Blackwell to become a member of our class meets our entire approval; and in extending our unanimous invitation we pledge ourselves that no conduct of ours shall cause her to regret her attendance at this institution."

Her Struggles Abroad.
The students were as good as their word, and Miss Blackwell studied unmolested during the two years which appear to have sufficed for a diploma at that university. Further difficulties were, however, hard to obtain, and in Paris, whither she repaired in 1849, the only form of medical training available was to enter as an ordinary pupil the College of Midwives carried on in the hospital of La Maternité. Here she was faced by unexpected disadvantages: "a strict imprisonment, very poor lodging, and food of some rather menial services, and the loss of three or four nights' sleep every week." Disregarding these drawbacks and the companionship of uneducated peasant girls, Miss Blackwell persevered until an infectious poison accidentally lodging in one eye brought on a severe attack of inflammation, which destroyed its sight. The pursuit of surgery as a profession, for which she had hoped, was now out of the question, but the determined young student did not lose heart. She went to London and thanks to Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Paget, obtained leave to study in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with the singular exception of the wards for female diseases. In London Miss Blackwell met some of the pioneers of the women's movement, among them Barbara Leigh Smith (Mrs. Bodichon), whose generosity in having made Clinton College possible, and Florence Nightingale, then "a young lady at home, but chafing against the restriction that crippled her active energies." Common interests drew the three together, and from that time Miss Blackwell took her share in the movement which resulted in the development of women's education and the freeing of their careers.

Too poor to remain in England, she returned to America, where women's medical education had made great strides, and while practicing in New York she assisted in founding a dispensary for women, officered by their own sex. In 1858 she was in England again, with a scheme for a similar institution in London, and was fortunately able to have her name placed on the newly-constituted medical register. The medical act, just passed, allowed persons with suitable qualifications and ready in practice to be entered upon the register, and thus Dr. Blackwell obtained a privilege which was denied to those who followed her, no medical qualifications being as yet open to women in England. Miss Blackwell had, however, the pleasure of advising and encouraging Miss Elizabeth Garrett (Mrs. Garrett-Anson, M. D.), who in spite of difficulties was then preparing to study for the medical profession. Returning to New York on the failure of the hospital scheme, Dr. Blackwell had in her class on hygiene Miss Sophia Alex-Blake, whose name is well known in connection with the valiant fight for medical education in Edinburgh.

The Battle Won.
By 1869 the battle was nearly won, as far as the United States were concerned, and Dr. Blackwell found herself, once more in England. When in 1874, upon the temporary failure of the Edinburgh attempt, the London School of Medicine was founded, she occupied the chair of hygiene for an session, but her health, which had

been unsatisfactory for some time, gave way completely, and London practice and residence had alike to be given up. Hastings became her home, and her life was varied by continental travel. She took an active part in the crusade which is associated with the name of Mrs. Josephine Butler. The subject received its first public discussion at the Social Science Congress in Bristol in 1869, and Dr. Blackwell claimed and obtained the right as a physician to attend sectional meetings, from which other women were excluded, retiring when she found that her opinion were already represented. From that time the subject occupied her attention hardly less than her professional work. She published a book upon the moral training of the young and an interesting autobiography under the title of "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women" (1895). Various helpful agencies now at work owe something to her initiative. The National Health Society, which does much to train women sanitary inspectors and promote hygienic knowledge generally, was founded as the result of a meeting held in Dr. Blackwell's house. The Dispensary for Women which she founded in New York expanded into a flourishing infirmary. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining admission for its students to the New York medical schools, the managers obtained a charter empowering them to grant diplomas, with an external examining board. It will be seen that on both sides of the water the undaunted determination and perseverance of Miss Blackwell contributed largely to the development of medical education for women, which has proved so great a boon to their own sex. During her later years Dr. Blackwell lived in retirement at Hastings.

CINEMATOGRAPH IN SCHOOL
Its Educational Value Demonstrated—Used in France and England—A Child Learns Quickly Through Sight.

By W. M. Duckworth, in London.
Daily News.

"I see no moral or political reason why moving pictures should not be established in our public elementary schools as an aid to study. Our public entertainers have proved pretty conclusively that the cinematograph possesses an unlimited power of attraction in the way of amusing and instructing the masses. Two new inventions have been put upon the market which I think will bring home more forcibly to the education authorities the value of equipping the schools with the cinematograph. It can now be done cheaply in accordance with the act. It is a revolution that is bound to come."

The prediction was made yesterday by a man who has just returned from a tour of inspection in America, where the cinematograph has become a necessary equipment in some of the public schools. He spoke with the knowledge of an expert who has travelled in many lands, and knows everything that is going on in the cinematograph world, being himself the managing director of one of the largest houses trading in this form of public amusement. He says that although America is ahead of us in its schools, the demand for educational pictures has always been greater in this country, but nothing could be done in our schools owing to the restrictions very properly placed upon the education authorities by the provisions of the cinematograph act of 1909. Not long ago a list of pictures worked with in educational pictures before an audience of two thousand school children, including hundreds of school children, was given in America, but it was pointed out that the great majority of the pictures produced in this country. Theoretically, one of the two inventions mentioned by the expert has removed these restrictions, and there is nothing now to prevent an educationist from introducing the cinematograph into his schools.

The invention is a non-inflammable safety film, miles of which are being manufactured every day and sold to exhibitors. It is replacing the celluloid film, the sudden firing of which has caused many panics. The second invention may be described as a "synchroizer"—a cinematograph and talking machine combined, specially designed for teaching educational subjects to children. Thus the inventor's ingenuity has superseded the blackboard and the picture book, and the teacher himself finds that his work is done by a talking machine.

The list of educational subjects suitable for schools is inexhaustible. If a lesson in natural history is desired for the children, the schoolmaster can make his choice from hundreds of moving pictures showing wild birds and animals in their haunts, and he will have no difficulty in finding geographical, botanical, mechanical, and even historical subjects.

A child will learn Shakespeare more quickly when he sees him played on the screen and hears his language spoken by the talking machine. The names of mountains, rivers, and lakes will be more firmly fixed in its memory when it sees living pictures of them.

It will get more out of a twenty-minute trip from London to Edinburgh on the screen than it would out of a geography book in a week. It is even claimed that the cinematograph can teach a child how to do an arithmetical sum better than the average teacher. The same with needlework, every twist and turn of which could be enlarged so as to be easily perceptible. In America the cinematograph has been used to teach young farmers how to run a poultry yard, how to test eggs, and how to kill a chicken.

The cost to the county councils of equipping the schools with a cinematograph will be small. The best way would be to hire a peripatetic operator from one of the big firms. This gentleman, with his apparatus complete, including the indispensable fire box and portable operating chamber, would go the rounds of the schools every week. If he makes, say, ten visits a week, the entire cost to the education authority ought not to be more than £10 or £1 a visit.

The lessons could be changed every week, according to the wishes of the managers, who would decide also the number of visits to be paid each week. No lesson on the screen would last longer than a hour. The following is a list of subjects taken at random from thousands, any of which can be supplied at once.

1. Geography—Victoria Falls, Rhodesia.
2. Natural history—Familiar reptiles and tropical animals.
3. Industrial—How boots and shoes are made, iron smelting.

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A child will learn Shakespeare more quickly when he sees him played on the screen and hears his language spoken by the talking machine. The names of mountains, rivers, and lakes will be more firmly fixed in its memory when it sees living pictures of them.

It will get more out of a twenty-minute trip from London to Edinburgh on the screen than it would out of a geography book in a week. It is even claimed that the cinematograph can teach a child how to do an arithmetical sum better than the average teacher. The same with needlework, every twist and turn of which could be enlarged so as to be easily perceptible. In America the cinematograph has been used to teach young farmers how to run a poultry yard, how to test eggs, and how to kill a chicken.

The cost to the county councils of equipping the schools with a cinematograph will be small. The best way would be to hire a peripatetic operator from one of the big firms. This gentleman, with his apparatus complete, including the indispensable fire box and portable operating chamber, would go the rounds of the schools every week. If he makes, say, ten visits a week, the entire cost to the education authority ought not to be more than £10 or £1 a visit.

The lessons could be changed every week, according to the wishes of the managers, who would decide also the number of visits to be paid each week. No lesson on the screen would last longer than a hour. The following is a list of subjects taken at random from thousands, any of which can be supplied at once.

1. Geography—Victoria Falls, Rhodesia.
2. Natural history—Familiar reptiles and tropical animals.
3. Industrial—How boots and shoes are made, iron smelting.

WAYS OF A SPANISH BANK

Traveller Tells of Getting Money in Toledo.

Took All the Quick Assets of the Bank and Some Outside Help to Produce 750 Pesetas—Even Then the Officials Hated to Part With So Much Money.

"It is curious how far from modern civilization you feel when you get to some place in Spain," said a traveller the other day. "Especially is this the case if you attempt to do any banking in a town where they are unused to American methods."

"In Madrid one morning three years ago I decided to go to Toledo. I needed about \$100, but the train for Toledo left before the banks in Madrid opened, and I could not get back before they closed. I looked at my letter of credit and was dismayed to find that it mentioned that money could be drawn upon it at the Royal Bank of Spain in Toledo, so I decided this would solve the question."

"A little before 12 o'clock my courier and I sought the Royal Bank of Spain. It was a huge, four-story building, with a row of eight windows on a floor and a big gilt sign and all sorts of armorial bearings on the face of it, but to my astonishment the door was closed and locked."

"I rang the bell, and after some delay there appeared a man who looked like a clerk, wearing a bandage about his head as if he had toothache."

"I want to get some money," I said to him through the courier.

"Senior, it is impossible," he replied, "you will have to come back tomorrow and see the president for an entertaining friend and cannot see you."

"I explained that it was impossible for me to wait, but it seemed to make no impression. Well, it took my courier and me a quarter of an hour to convince that bumptious attendant that I had to have something done, and he at last disappeared and came back accompanied by a pompous looking person wearing a black frock coat and a white tie."

"My situation was explained volubly to him by the courier. He shook his head and said:

"It is out of the question. I am too busy entertaining and I cannot attend to the door post as if I ought."

"When the courier repeated this to me I lost my good temper. I used a few good American swear words, which I do not think the courier attempted to translate. I prophesied all sorts of trouble for him, and finally he began to see the point."

"How much does the senior need?" he asked.

"Forty pounds," I replied.

"He threw up his hands and fell back against the door post as if agitated. 'Forty pounds, 1,000 pesetas, it is impossible!' he cried. 'That will require at least two or three days' notice.'"

"Well, I got pretty hot under the collar, and with the assistance of the courier I said some very plain things to him. Finally he promised to see what he could do, and took us into the bank."

"He took us to the president seated himself at his desk and wrote several letters, which he gave to the courier. The latter was gone about half an hour, and when he came back the president handed us a receipt and silver and copper money I never had seen at one time. They counted it out, and it amounted to 240 pesetas. Then they dug into the bank's vault and pulled out 500 pesetas. It is all the cash we had on hand," the president assured me. "No, Alfonso, bring your little cash box," he said to the courier. The latter unlocked a drawer and brought out a cigar box filled with small silver and copper coins. The president and Alfonso slowly counted the contents of the cigar box. There was something like eight pesetas 87 centimos."

"I am afraid the best we can do is to offer you 250 pesetas," the president, pulling out his purse. After what I had been through I was glad to get that, so the president counted over the 1 peseta 13 centimos from his own handkerchief. I signed a receipt and I went out with my clothes full of paper, silver and copper."

trains, which linked up communities which had been comparatively remote. The districts proposed to be added to the city under the new order, with the area and estimated population of each, are as follows:

Part of King's Norton and Northfield Urban District	Area—Acres	Population
Yadley Parish and Rural District	13,492	86,000
Aston Manor Borough	7,589	58,000
Edlington Urban District	943	82,000
Handsworth Urban District	4,550	32,000
Handsworth Urban District	3,667	72,000
Totals	30,241	330,000

This will be the third extension of Birmingham since its incorporation in 1838. In 1891 the districts of Balsall Heath, Harborne, Salford, and Little Bromwich were absorbed, and last year the parish of Quinton was taken from the County of Worcester, bringing the area up to 13,477 acres, and the estimated population to 565,000. The latest extension scheme aims, it will be seen, at an addition of nearly 20,000 acres and a population estimated at 330,000. The enlarged city would thus comprise 43,718 acres, and an estimated population of 895,000.

The following will show how the new Birmingham will compare with other great provincial cities, the figures relating to which are based on the estimated population of two or three years ago:

Birmingham	Acres	Population
Glasgow	12,798	847,584
Liverpool	16,619	746,144
Manchester	19,059	648,148
Leeds	21,572	470,288
Belfast	7,911	330,691
Belfast	16,504	370,163
West Ham	4,706	305,284

FORBES-ROBERTSON'S RETURN TO ENGLAND

Great Actor Describes His Experiences in United States and Canada.

London Daily News: After a tour in America and Canada extending over seven months Mr. Forbes-Robertson has returned to London for a brief rest. Tour is a mild word to apply to the popular actor's visit to America, rather did it partake of the nature of a triumphal progress, for rarely has an English actor been accorded such a splendid reception by the American and Canadian people as fell to the lot of Mr. Forbes-Robertson. For six months he filled the Maxine Elliott Theatre—one of the most beautiful playhouses that New York can boast of—with packed audiences, a length of run which easily constitutes a "record" for any English company in that city. And what is perhaps more gratifying than more pecuniary success, the press and public of both America and Canada have acclaimed him the rightful bearer of Irving's mantle.

With a modesty which is characteristic of such a play actor, Mr. Forbes-Robertson puts it all down to "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"—the play in which he had with him in his charming home in Bedford Square (writes a member of our staff), he spoke of the extraordinary influence Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's play seemed to exercise over the American audiences.

"It would perhaps be excusable to think that the American temperament could scarcely rise to a full appreciation of such a play as this," he said, "but events proved otherwise. During the run of the play I had it borne upon me more and more that beneath the hurry and bustle of American life there lies a strong vein of sentiment, of which respect for religion is no small part. The audiences of typical New Yorkers who filled the theatre night after night for six months—such a length of run as I had not dreamed of attaining—seemed to grasp the significance of the beautiful, mystic figure of Jerome K. Jerome's inspiration and his wonderful influence for good over the petty vanities of the occupants of the Bloomsbury boarding-house. I could wish for no better or more enthusiastic audiences."

Mr. Forbes-Robertson's six months' stay in New York left him only three weeks to devote to Canada, but in those three weeks he managed to produce "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at Kingston, London and Hamilton, and here again he found the same wholehearted enthusiasm. At Ottawa he was the guest of Earl Grey at Government House.

As regards Canada, Mr. Robertson is of the opinion that there is a great future for the drama in the Dominion. "The country is, of course, in an undeveloped state, but the population and the size of the towns is rapidly increasing. Not only the principal cities, but many of the smaller towns possess some splendid theatres, though Canada has no dramatic companies entirely her own to play in them. From year to year out the performances are practically entirely confined to American or English touring companies—principally the former, for not many English touring companies go there. Here, perhaps, lies a way to relieve the present overcrowded condition of the dramatic profession at home."

While at Ottawa, Mr. Forbes-Robertson was the chief guest at a public dinner presided over by Earl Grey. In the course of the speeches the subject of the Shakespeare National Memorial Theatre movement in England cropped up, and in response to an appeal there was no less a sum than \$2,500 was collected at the tables. According to Mr. Robertson this national theatre movement, being warmly taken up in the Dominion.

Before leaving I drew Mr. Robertson's attention to one or two rumors that had got about to the effect that he would shortly be retiring from the stage.

"The rumors have certainly not emanated from me," he said, with a smile. "I shall not play in this country for some little time, but I have certainly no intention of retiring just yet. In September I leave for a tour in the United States extending to about nine months, during which I shall visit such cities as Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Delaware, playing 'The Third Floor Back.' I shall not produce any new play for perhaps two years."

America's gain is London's loss, for Mr. Robertson will be greatly missed by thousands of his admirers, but he will reappear in London sooner or later, and then, probably in a new play.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

EVERYBODY EATS RICE

Japan's Staff of Life—Almost Every Farmer Raises It—Plenty of Moisture Needed.

The Japanese staff of life is not bread, but rice. Until quite recently the economic condition of the empire depended almost entirely on the success or failure of that crop. The rice harvest still remains the most vital factor in the general condition of the people.

Japan has at the present time about 12,230,000 acres under cultivation, of which 7,105,000 acres are devoted to rice. In addition to what is used for food the quantity required for sake brewing is immense, so that the domestic production has to be replenished annually by a considerable importation.

The very high quality of Japanese rice naturally leads to its being exported in large quantities which adds to the prosperity of domestic importation. According to the Japan Magazine the consumption of rice per capita in Japan is about five bushels.

For centuries of experience the science of rice cultivation has been brought to a high state of perfection in Japan; and the degree of cultivation as well as the average under-production is constantly on the increase. When we compare the 132,000,000 bushels grown in 1877 with the 248,445,000 produced in 1907, the rapid rate of increase may be easily seen.

The rate of consumption has been greater than the rate of production, which shows that the number of those able to afford rice in their staple diet is constantly growing. The 31,389,000 population in 1877 had in 1907 grown to 48,845,000, which is equal to an increase of 65 per cent in thirty years.

As rice culture is of such supreme importance to the country the price of rice lands is always rising, until it is now from 70 to 80 yen (a yen is equivalent to 60 cents) a tan (0.26 acre); while the price of common agricultural land is only 40 to 50 yen a tan. The rent of rice land is also quite high, being from 5 to 15 yen a tan usually, but in places where such land is scarce as much as 200 yen has been paid a tan.

The ancestral paddy fields of the farmer are regarded with great pride and guarded as family treasures. It can therefore be understood why every inch of land where water for irrigation is available commands the keenest attention, the entire hillside in some districts being terraced for rice production.

Rice growers represent more than 90 per cent of the agricultural population. From 4 to 7 acres is about the average holding of the Japanese farmer at his best, but vast numbers of the rural population have to be satisfied with little more than an acre each. The farmer has, of course, to grow many other things besides his rice, and some of them he cultivates later second crop from the rice ground after harvest.

The rice districts of Japan look like level plains of patchwork, the irregular paddy fields being walled around by clay banks 10 inches to 1½ feet high, according to the water level.

Rice being a tropical plant requires a warm, damp climate for its successful cultivation, but it is remarkable that in Japan the crop is successfully grown from Kiusiu in the south to far Hokkaido in the north. The plant requires plenty of water and a rich clay soil, special preference being given to ground formed from sea deposit. Most of the Japanese rice farmers, however, take little account of the nature of the soil, provided only the necessary water can be had.

In the colder parts of Japan but one crop of rice is harvested in the year, but in the south, where the climate is much milder and irrigation is convenient, two crops are usually grown each year.

Harriet Beecher Stowe; AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

On the seventieth anniversary of Mark Twain's birthday, his publishers, appreciating the fact that it is not often so well beloved and well-known an author achieves so full a span of life, arranged a reception in his honor, to which were summoned the leaders of American literary, social, political, professional, literary, and the great friendly public. Accounts of the affair appeared on the first page of all important papers. Mark Twain's speech, the speech of a man who had warmed both hands before the fire of life and who knew that he must soon depart, touched to tears and laughter many thousands far removed from the scene of the celebration.

His publishers were applauded for the happy thought which had led to a fitting observance of the birth anniversary of a writer whose works had endeared him as a friend to many who never saw him. It was, however, not the first time that an author had thus been recognized. Twenty-eight years ago on June 14, 200 of the most distinguished and best known among American literary men and women of the day assembled with much the same purpose in view—to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of a writer whose name had reached even farther and stirred more people than that of Mark Twain. For no writer of modern times has produced a book so far-reaching in effect as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Even in these days of much reading and big sales, no popular novel has gone into as many editions or been translated into as many languages as the story of Little Eva. No work of fiction has equalled it as a moral force in politics.

It was in honor of Mrs. Stowe's birthday that her publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., gave a garden party at the beautiful country seat of ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts. June is supposed to be a proper month for garden parties. In 1882 it seems to have equalled expectations, for the exercises were held outdoors. Poems, speeches and letters of congratulation and praise were read. Oliver Wendell Holmes himself declared:

"Know her! Who knows not Uncle Tom and her? He learned his gospel from her. Has never heard of Moses; Full well the brave hand we know That gave to freedom's grasp the hoe That killed the weed that used to grow Among the southern roses."

Mrs. Stowe and her hardly less well known brother, Henry Ward Beecher, responded to the felicitations at this last public appearance—for so it proved to be—of the woman who had exercised such extraordinary influence on the history of her time. Next year, 1911, the centenary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe will be observed. Already some of the race for whom her written and spoken word did so much have agitated its proper observance. And they are not the only ones who feel that the Stowe centenary is as worthy of dignified remembrance as was that of Abraham Lincoln.

The Beecher family, of which Harriet Elizabeth and Henry Ward were the most eminent members, furnishes a good argument for Theodore Roosevelt and those who sympathize with him in his opposition to race suicide. In the address which Henry Ward Beecher made at the reception to his sister he mentioned the fact that the Beecher children numbered but thirteen. When Mrs. Stowe was born in the modest parsonage at Litchfield, Conn., where her father, Lyman Beecher, served as a Congregational minister, she had several brothers and two sisters waiting

for her. Two years later, in the same month of roses, her brother, Henry Ward, was born, and two years later another son came. Then the mother, who had given birth to five sons, all destined to become ministers, and four daughters, died. So the brothers and sisters who increased the family to thirteen were children of the gentle stepmother, whom the father brought to his brood. Lyman Beecher, the father, was a typical Congregational minister and a vigorous defender of orthodox trinitarianism against the advance of Unitarianism. On accepting a call to Boston he explained to his Litchfield flock that when he entered the ministry he had relinquished all expectation of accumulating property; that he had no desire of giving his children anything save active, well-supplied minds, but that he had found that the modern view of a minister by the teachers' salaries earned by his older children, inadequate. Therefore he felt that he must accept the call to Boston. This was in 1826. Six years later, when he was thirty-one, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became president of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati.

In this seminary his daughter Harriet taught, and here she met Professor Calvin E. Stowe, whom she married. Her life up to this time and, indeed, throughout most of the many years allotted to her, was that of plain living and high thinking. Judged from the modern viewpoint, her brain had been too early trained and taxed. Too little thought had been given to her body. Throughout her long life she suffered from physical weakness.

The career of her married life was not a happy one. Her husband was a man of much erudition, was never a money-maker. They were always poor. Babies came thick and fast. The mother, half ill at the time, not only looked after them and the household, but tried to help out by writing sketches for various papers of the period.

She was 40 years old when she began to write the series of articles which appeared in the National Era under the title "Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life Among the Lowly." Shortly after it was completed she wrote, in answer to a letter asking for information about its writer: "Do you want to know something about what sort of woman I am? To begin, then, I am a little bit of a woman, somewhat more than 40, about as thin and dry as a pinch of snuff; never very much to look at in my best days, and looking like a used-up article now."

"I was married when I was 25 years old to a man rich in Greek and Hebrew, Latin and Arabic, but, alas! rich in nothing else. When I went to housekeeping I found the story of the parlor and kitchen was bought for \$11. That lasted very well for two years, till my brother was married and brought his bride to visit me. I then found that what sort of a table for plates nor tea-cups to set a table for my father's family; wherefore I thought it best to re-enforce the establishment by getting me a tea set that cost \$10 more, and this, I believe, formed my whole stock in trade for some years."

"But, then, I was abundantly enriched with wealth of another sort. I had two little curly-headed twin daughters to beg with, and my stock in this line has gradually increased till I have been the mother of seven children."

"During long years of struggling with poverty and sickness, and a hot, debilitating climate, my children grew up around me. The nursery and the kitchen were my principal fields of labor. Some of my friends, pitying my trials, copied and sent a number of little sketches from my pen to certain literary reviews. I became an author. With the first money that I earned in this way I bought a feather bed, for as I had married into poverty and without a dowry, and as my husband had only a large library of books and a good deal of learning, the bed and pillows were thought the most profitable investment. After this I thought I had discovered the philosopher's stone. So when a new carpet or mattress was going to be needed I used to say to Anna, who shared my joys and sorrows, 'Now, if you will keep the babies and attend to the things in the house for one day, I'll write a piece, and then we shall be out of the scrape.' So I became an author, and if you ever see a woodcut of me, with an immoderately long nose on the cover of the U. S. almanac, I wish you to take notice that I have

been forced into it contrary to my natural modesty by the imperative solicitations of my dear 5,000 friends and public generally."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written at Brunswick, Me., where Professor Stowe was teaching in Bowdoin College. Shortly after it was published in book form he went, by Andover Theological Seminary. The marvelous success of the book at once gave its author an international fame. Invitations to visit in Scotland and England were accepted and the first of three trips to Europe, each almost a triumphal ovation, followed. Everywhere she was greeted as the avowed opponent of slavery. From this time on through the troublous years until the close of the civil war she exerted herself to the utmost in furthering the agitation against it, though the concrete picture which she had presented of slavery did more to arouse the world to a realizing sense of the conditions than the work of all the years that followed.

When the war broke out she gave one son to the cause. He was so badly wounded that he never entirely recovered. Hoping that it would better his condition, he started on a trip to San Francisco, going by way of Cape Horn, and was never again seen. Another son, her eldest, a student in Dartmouth College, was drowned.

Always there was the need for money, for, though her books sold well, demands were heavy. When Professor Stowe finally had to give up teaching, she purchased a winter home in Florida, but even here necessity drove her hard. When she was 60 years old she deferred seeking its warmth and comfort to give a course of readings from her own works in the principal cities of the New England States. The following year she made a tour of the west.

In addition to more than a score of books she prepared during her writing years an amazing number of short stories, articles, letters of travel and essays.

Her last public appearance, as has been said, was her birthday reception, June 14, 1896, but she lived until July 1, 1896.

She will never be forgotten, for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will always be a historical landmark in American literature, and its achievements as a great purpose novel will never be surpassed.

EXIT THE HIRED GIRL

The Demand is Far Greater Than the Supply—Hence Difficulties.

While the supply of servants has increased only by half during the last 50 years, the demand has doubled. In the last 12 months, however, it is estimated that the supply has increased only by 5 per cent. In 1870, when the cities were filled with unemployed, the demand still outran the supply. Yet during the past 30 years the number of self-supporting women—the actual labor market—has more than trebled. Half a century ago a woman who was thrown on her own resources almost invariably selected housework as a means of livelihood. Thirty years ago every one in three entered domestic service, ten years ago only one in four rapped at the door and asked for work. And now hired girls are as scarce as nightingales' teeth.

There are, of course, two sides to the servant question. Domestic service demands long, irregular hours, Sunday and evening work, servility, isolation, loss of caste and sacrifice of home. On the other hand, it offers good wages, steady and healthy work, minimum expenses, home and board, and housewifely training. Factory work, while it is arduous and often under unhealthy conditions, offers independence, social life, better hours of confinement, evenings and Sundays free, home life and wages subject to rise. An unprejudiced consideration of these two lists will show why the self-supporting woman chooses housework for the shop or the factory.—Leslie's Weekly.

RAPID GROWTH OF AIRSHIP SPORT

England Alone Offers \$250,000 in Prizes—Coming Meetings.

The rapid growth of the sport of aviation is shown by the fact that prizes to the extent of \$250,000 are offered for competition during the present year. This sum does not include the prize of \$50,000 won by Louis Paulhan by his London-to-Manchester flight, nor the prizes offered at the aviation meeting already held.

The prize money on offer in England will exceed \$250,000. Some of the more important meetings abroad, with the prizes, are as follows:

June 5-12, Juvisy	6,000
June 5-12, Vichy	6,000
June 19-20, Budapest	120,000
June 19-20, Rouen	40,000
July 2-4, Reims	100,000
July 24-Aug. 4, Bruchsal	40,000
July 27-Aug. 2, Caen	10,000
Aug. 25-Sept. 4, Havre	48,000
Sept. 18-19, Bordeaux	40,000
Sept. 23-Oct. 3, Milan	30,000
Oct. 18-Nov. 2, New York	100,000
Dec. 4-15, Marseilles	30,000

In addition to the prizes offered at the meetings there are a great number of private offers involving large sums of money for cross-country flights and trips across the sea.

An interesting feature of forthcoming flying meetings will be the appearance of women aviators. By mid-summer it is expected that a dozen women will be able to fly well. At present the total is about half a dozen.

The business done in England in aerial insurance is increasing. The following form may be filled in by those who wish to insure their lives. State if flying machine, airship or balloon.

Has machine been successfully flown: If so, when and how often.

Describe engine.

Has proposer had any previous experience?

State indemnities required:

1. Damage through fire.

2. Damage through storm.

3. Claims by third party.

4. Damage to sheds by fire and storm.

5. Personal injury to proposer.

6. Injury to mechanics.

7. Death or loss of sight or limbs.

8. Damage to machinery in transit.

The premiums depend upon the proficiency of the flier. From well-known aviators a premium of from 10 to 20 guineas per cent is required to insure against accident at any specified meeting. Those who are beginning can insure their lives at 30 guineas per cent.

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EXIT THE HIRED GIRL

The Demand is Far Greater Than the Supply—Hence Difficulties.

While the supply of servants has increased only by half during the last 50 years, the demand has doubled. In the last 12 months, however, it is estimated that the supply has increased only by 5 per cent. In 1870, when the cities were filled with unemployed, the demand still outran the supply. Yet during the past 30 years the number of self-supporting women—the actual labor market—has more than trebled. Half a century ago a woman who was thrown on her own resources almost invariably selected housework as a means of livelihood. Thirty years ago every one in three entered domestic service, ten years ago only one in four rapped at the door and asked for work. And now hired girls are as scarce as nightingales' teeth.

There are, of course, two sides to the servant question. Domestic service demands long, irregular hours, Sunday and evening work, servility, isolation, loss of caste and sacrifice of home. On the other hand, it offers good wages, steady and healthy work, minimum expenses, home and board, and housewifely training. Factory work, while it is arduous and often under unhealthy conditions, offers independence, social life, better hours of confinement, evenings and Sundays free, home life and wages subject to rise. An unprejudiced consideration of these two lists will show why the self-supporting woman chooses housework for the shop or the factory.—Leslie's Weekly.

RAPID GROWTH OF AIRSHIP SPORT

England Alone Offers \$250,000 in Prizes—Coming Meetings.

The rapid growth of the sport of aviation is shown by the fact that prizes to the extent of \$250,000 are offered for competition during the present year. This sum does not include the prize of \$50,000 won by Louis Paulhan by his London-to-Manchester flight, nor the prizes offered at the aviation meeting already held.

The prize money on offer in England will exceed \$250,000. Some of the more important meetings abroad, with the prizes, are as follows:

June 5-12, Juvisy	6,000
June 5-12, Vichy	6,000
June 19-20, Budapest	120,000
June 19-20, Rouen	40,000
July 2-4, Reims	100,000
July 24-Aug. 4, Bruchsal	40,000
July 27-Aug. 2, Caen	10,000
Aug. 25-Sept. 4, Havre	48,000
Sept. 18-19, Bordeaux	40,000
Sept. 23-Oct. 3, Milan	30,000
Oct. 18-Nov. 2, New York	100,000
Dec. 4-15, Marseilles	30,000

In addition to the prizes offered at the meetings there are a great number of private offers involving large sums of money for cross-country flights and trips across the sea.

An interesting feature of forthcoming flying meetings will be the appearance of women aviators. By mid-summer it is expected that a dozen women will be able to fly well. At present the total is about half a dozen.

The business done in England in aerial insurance is increasing. The following form may be filled in by those who wish to insure their lives. State if flying machine, airship or balloon.

Has machine been successfully flown: If so, when and how often.

Describe engine.

Has proposer had any previous experience?

State indemnities required:

1. Damage through fire.

2. Damage through storm.

3. Claims by third party.

4. Damage to sheds by fire and storm.

5. Personal injury to proposer.

6. Injury to mechanics.

7. Death or loss of sight or limbs.

8. Damage to machinery in transit.

The premiums depend upon the proficiency of the flier. From well-known aviators a premium of from 10 to 20 guineas per cent is required to insure against accident at any specified meeting. Those who are beginning can insure their lives at 30 guineas per cent.

Always in the Spotlight

Newbro's Herpicide

Others Imitate But None Equal

Since the world was new there have been imitators. Great men and remarkable achievements are all imitated to a greater or less extent. An attempt at imitation is always a compliment—a tribute to the greatness of the man or the worthiness of the thing imitated.

Herpicide Is a Scientific Achievement

The Original Remedy to Kill the Dandruff Germ and Up To Date the Only One That Does It



That's Bully!

Completely Bald for 8 Years

Pontiac, Illinois.
I was almost completely bald for the last eight years, and tried every remedy advertised without benefit. Herpicide immediately removed the itching and feverish sensation. I now have a fine silky growth of hair started which is growing every day. There was no sign of a hair before. J. R. JOHNSON, Care of Reformatory.

There Is Nothing Just as Good

Don't Be Fooled

Ask for Herpicide and Get It

One Bottle Brings Results

Jonesboro, Tenn.
I have just tried a bottle of your Herpicide, and find it very satisfactory, as it has entirely removed the dandruff from my hair and started my hair to growing nicely. A. G. Wetherly.

GUARANTEED

To Kill the Dandruff Germ
To Stop Itching of the Scalp
To Check Falling Hair

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES.

APPLICATIONS AT THE BEST BARBER SHOPS.

One Dollar Size Bottles Guaranteed.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE

216 DUNDAS STREET.

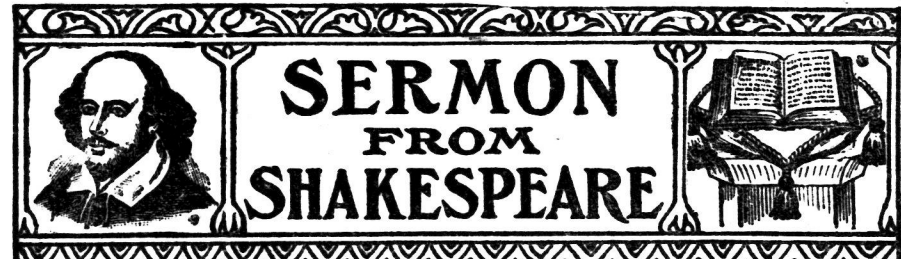
ANDERSON & NELLES

268 DUNDAS STREET.

Special Agents for London.

Our Book THE HAIR AND ITS CARE

Contains things everybody should know. Were the advice in this book followed for one generation a bald head would be a curiosity. Sent Free Upon Request. For the postage stamps a large sample of Herpicide will be sent with the book. Address:—THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Dept. 23B, Detroit, Mich.



SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

Take heed, be wary how you place your words.—Henry VI., Part I., Act III., Sc. 2.

These words were uttered by La Pucelle (Joan of Arc) to her soldiers as they were about to enter the town of Rouen in disguise. She dreaded lest their speech might betray them. Peter was betrayed to the enemies of Jesus by his Galilean tones. Words betray not only one's nationality, but also give indication to character. In the former case it is by the manner of speaking; in the latter it is by the substance of the thought. Care should be exercised as to what is said, and the words should be given to it through impure literature.

Words are a sword. Evil is in the land. The pulpit, the platform and the press have in their hands a two-edged sword with which to drive it out. Slavery was abolished in the civilized world by means of words that routed to action. Intemperance is being driven rapidly by the same force from its strongholds. Virtue and vice exist in a nation in proportion as the words of the inhabitants are clean or unclean. When the monster vice is abroad it requires the angel with the flaming sword of words that stir men's blood to slay it.

Words are a balm. The soul is suffering; how soothing is a word of sympathy. In the heat of the day at the height of the struggle a man is smitten down. Left to himself he desponds. His thoughts are gloomy and he is incapable of action. The true friend comes along; he places his words well. The despairer is strengthened and under their influence can once more begin the battle of life. There is balm in Gilead so long as the friend with the sympathetic word is near at hand to be a physician to the soul.

The advice, "Take heed, be wary how you place your words," is excellent if taken in the very broadest sense. Men are judged by their words. They do evil or good by their words. By their words they strengthen or cast down. Words should be placed with care and not thoughtlessly uttered. Scott truly wrote:

"And many a word, at random spoken,
May soothe, or wound, a heart that's broken."

Let every word be consciously aimed at a mark, or so cultivate the spirit that even random words which emanate from it will have power to soothe and strengthen.

FOUL AIR IN A TENT

The amateur camper is apt to make his tent unduly snug at night by tightly lacing the flaps. A groundless fear of night air and the desire to "lock the door" when darkness falls—both legacies of the life civilized—are responsible for his so doing. Or the presence of women and children may additionally prompt him to these un-



No Heat Except Where Needed

Dishes hot—food well cooked—kitchen cool. No underdone food—no overheated kitchen in summer. Everything hot when wanted. Heat under perfect control and concentrated.

The blue flame is all heat—no smoke—no odor—no dirt. These are

some of the advantages in using the

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. Drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans, and nicked towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION."

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited,

Toronto.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

Are Sold By J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-387 TALBOT ST.

necessary proceedings.

JUSTICE RENDERED AT LAST TO PERSECUTED ZULU CHIEF

New South African Government Releases Dinuzulu and Gives Him a Farm and \$2,500 a Year—Redressing Wrongs Inflicted by the Government of Natal.

At the first meeting of the Union Cabinet of South Africa on June 3 it was decided to release Dinuzulu, who will be given a farm near Nyatroom, on which he will live with his wives and personal attendants, and enjoy reasonable liberty, on an allowance of £500 per annum, subject to good behavior.

By ordering the release of Dinuzulu the new South African Government has happily closed one of the least glorious chapters of South African politics. Dinuzulu, son of Cetewayo, "King" of the Zulus, was a mere youth when his troubles began after the war and settlement of 1879, by which the vast territories of Zululand were placed under thirteen kinglets, controlled by a resident commissioner.

Cetewayo, being regarded as the leader of the Zulu national party, was soon got rid of by the help of his rival, Usibepu, who, however, in his turn, was soon driven away by Dinuzulu and his uncle and guardian, Nibukho, aided by the Boers.

Thereupon the Natal Government openly intervened on behalf of Usibepu, the peace-breaker, and restored him, as the much "safer" man. Considerable trouble immediately ensued among the Zulu tribes, and Dinuzulu and his uncle, and several other chiefs, were charged with being the fomentors of "sedition." The trial which followed was, to say the least, a very one-sided affair, being conducted before a specially constituted court, with scarcely any time allowed for the preparation of the defence. It can hardly be doubted that but for the noble and almost heroic exertions of Miss Colenso, the daughter of the well-known Bishop Colenso, and the self-sacrificing zeal of their counsel, Mr. Harry Escombe, who was afterwards Prime Minister of Natal, and a member of the privy council, and Mr. Advocate Dumet, Dinuzulu and his companions would have lost their lives. As it was, the death sentence was ultimately commuted to banishment to St. Helena in the case of Dinuzulu for ten years.

This was in 1889; but owing, again, to the noble efforts of Miss Colenso, Dinuzulu, in consideration of the state of his health, was released in 1891, not, however, before Natal had received from Mr. Chamberlain, then colonial secretary, permission to annex Zululand altogether. Dinuzulu was deprived of the position of paramount chief, the colony binding itself to pay him a yearly salary of £500, "not to be withdrawn without the approval of the secretary of state."

For several years Dinuzulu lived in his native locality of Nalanda untroubled; but in 1905 the Natal Government successfully invoked imperial aid for the suppression of a native "rebellion." Early in October, 1907, it made a like request in view of possible further trouble. Lord Elgin re-

sponded on October 14th that imperial assistance would be available on the distinct understanding that the Home Government would have a voice in the control of the situation. This was not at all to the taste of the Natal Government, which therefore withdrew the request, and turned to the Transvaal and Cape Colony for assistance. The Imperial Government threw the full responsibility for this course on Natal. It had no evidence of serious unrest in Zululand; and the proclamation of martial law and the raising of a large army appeared to be open to no explanation save a policy of aggression and land-grabbing on the part of the local authorities. Dinuzulu had not refused to present himself for trial; but that he had asked the aid of the organization of an armed force to take him by surprise.

The chief was arrested in December, 1907, and charged on twenty-three counts, including collection of arms, incitement to conspiracy, levying and making war, and harboring rebels. Dinuzulu was kept in prison eleven months before he was brought up for trial. During this time great efforts were made by the Natal Government to collect evidence against him, and again, in spite of the assurance given to the Imperial Government that he would not be tried, he was taken under the Criminal Procedure Law of the Colony, a

PARIS IN OLD LONDON

Building to Cost Over \$3,000,000—Centre for French Colony in London.

In a few weeks' time building operations will be begun on the site too long vacant between Aldwych and the Strand, London, England. It may be remembered that the London county council granted a six months' option to a syndicate for the development of this site, a sum of £5,000 being deposited.

The chairman of the board is a well-known lawyer, Mr. Crisp, K. C., who has retired from the bar. It is proposed to secure the site by the payment of £50,000, and to form a big company with a capital of £1,000,000.

In conversation with a Daily News representative a member of the syndicate remarked that the greater part of the capital had been guaranteed in France, and that he had no reason to think that there would be any difficulty in raising the remaining portion in England. Offices have been opened at 167 Strand, overlooking the site, and the erection of the shops, which form the nucleus of the scheme, will be proceeded with almost immediately. The plans which have been passed by the London county council, provide for no fewer than 110 shops, which, it is expected, will let at rentals varying between £450 and £600 a year.

"We hope to have the Palace of French Industries completed by May, 1912," he said. The building will cost between £600,000 and £700,000, and the shops and offices, ground rent of the theatre and restaurant, and everything else will, it is estimated, produce

special court was set up to try the case, without a jury.

Again, Miss Colenso was on the watch, fighting Natal "justice" at every step. So great were the obstacles which the defence had to overcome that Dinuzulu's adviser, Mr. Jellicoe, ultimately retired from the case, publicly charging the Natal Government with illegalities and the torture of native witnesses. Among other things, the Natal Government withdrew from Dinuzulu his salary.

The trial began in November, 1908, and came to a conclusion on March 31, 1909. All charges but one completely broke down, and Dinuzulu was condemned to four years' imprisonment and a fine of £100 for "harboring" a number of rebels. The term of imprisonment took effect as from the day of his arrest, that is, December 7, 1907, so that the present release comes eighteen months before the natural efflux of time.

RAILLESS TROLLEY.

The railless traction system may be considered as holding a place between that of the petrol motor omnibus and the electric tramway. It shares with the motor bus the advantages of saving in initial capital expenditure and the ability to be steered around obstructions, while at the same time it has the advantage of using a series electric motor which possesses ideal properties for traction purposes.

The great feature of this system, of course, is the freedom from the expense of track construction. It is, consequently, also, from the additional high cost of right of way. In the matter of operating cost the railless system is free from the expense of maintenance of track, has a correspondingly low burden for amortization. The consumption of current per ton-mile is greater than with the tramway, but this is largely offset by the fact that the weight of the vehicle is about one-half, the actual cost for current will naturally be less for the railless system than for the tramway. Cassier's Magazine.

TEN CENTS

For the man who works with brain or brawn Kellogg's has the true food value—as nourishing as meat. Contains five times as much nutriment as oatmeal.

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

a cost of \$60,000 in a period of six months, as there is no sand to extract from the ship.

CONSTABLE PERRY THE HORSE'S FRIEND

London, England, Policeman Who Has Secured 700 Convictions Against Ill-Users of Horses.

Rare is it that the retirement of a humble police constable creates such profound regret as that of Mr. Valentine Perry, one of the finest policemen that ever walked the streets of London, one of the best known, one of the most highly respected, one of the most dreaded. For 22 years he has worn the blue, but though he bears many stripes of honor and also holds the jubilee and coronation medals and testimonials from all parts of the world, he never has sought to rise above the rank of police constable, not even to that of a sergeant.

Mr. Perry is known to drivers of aged or decrepit horses as "The Terror," and to others as "The Horse's Friend," which latter sobriquet he has gained by his record number of convictions against cruelly and recklessly working worn-out horses in the streets. These number more than 700, involving fines and costs amounting to the aggregate of £30,000.

Mr. Perry has many humorous and pathetic stories to relate of what has happened to him in the course of his career.

"He has more than enough to eat, sir, but trade is so bad that he has no time to eat it," was one carman's explanation of the poor and emaciated animal from the region of renewed vigor and unusual capacity, as if some new force has been added.

"The first after effects following the withdrawal are of short duration and especially painful. Later on this condition increases. The pain takes on a mental activity, a species of irritative melancholia and profound exhaustion which seeks relief at all times and under any circumstances.

"Nature seems to protest against the physical and psychic injury done in the most alarming way. This is seen in the facial agony of the cocaine taker when deprived of the drug. His sufferings are internal and not seen in muscular excitement. The profound change that follows its use in the quiet face, serene satisfaction and perfect relief is evidence of its effects.

Pangs and Tortures of a Weak Stomach

PROMPT RELIEF AND CURE CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGH DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Indigestion is a condition in which the stomach is more or less unable to digest the food. Even a light case of indigestion means much misery, but when the trouble is at its worst the life of the sufferer is one of constant acute misery. Indigestion is recognized by a burning sensation in the stomach, bloating, an oppressive feeling of weight, belching, wind, pains in the region of the navel, vomiting, and nausea, and a dread of food for the misery it causes. Dieting and the use of pre-digested foods may give some relief, but will never cure indigestion. The work of indigestion depends upon the blood and the nerves and the only way to cure indigestion is to so tone up the stomach that it will do its work with ease and comfort.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These renew the blood, strengthen the nerves and thus give tone to the stomach, and enable it to do its work with ease and comfort. No one suffering from indigestion in the slightest form should neglect the trouble for an instant; to do so means that it obtains a firmer hold, and daily the misery and suffering is increased, and the cure made more difficult. At the first approach of the trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and it will speedily disappear. These Pills will cure even the most obstinate case of indigestion, but naturally it takes longer to do so. Mr. Philip Laffeur, St. Jerome, Que., says: "After I left college, when I had studied hard for four years, I suffered so much from indigestion that I found it difficult to eat. A priest who was troubled with terrible pains, a bloating feeling, and a sourness in the stomach. This led to a loss of appetite, and I began to show signs of a nervous breakdown. I tried several different treatments without finding any apparent relief, and my nervous system had grown so shattered that I could not work. A priest who was interested in me advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I followed his advice. It was not long before they began to bring me back to health, and in the course of a couple of months my stomach was as sound as ever; my nervous system strong and vigorous, and I have since enjoyed the best of health. I owe all this to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for which I shall always feel grateful."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. From The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

dodges resorted to by carmen with lame horses to evade "The Terror." They have been known to make a detour of two miles out of their proper course to do it.

With a view to enlist his sympathy on Tower Bridge one morning, a carman with a lame animal rubbed an onion beneath his eyes to produce "tears," as an accompaniment to his protestations of innocence. Several night cabmen were once turning to the stables in the early morning when an elderly jehu spotted "Val," and promptly jumped down from his box.

"Hullo! Perry, old chap. How do you do?" said he, extending his hand. "I have not seen you for a long time. The guv'nor's always asking after you. When are you going down to see him?"

"Tomorrow," was the prompt reply. "What's up now?" demanded the jehu.

"You know well enough. This mare is lame, and that's the reason. You must come with me to the station now," said Perry.

Carry was allowed time to pay the fine, but forgot to do so, and this necessitated a visit to his house by Mr. Perry with a warrant. At the gate stood the jehu in his shirt sleeves.

"Well, well," said he, "I am glad to see you. Let's get my coat and we'll have a drink together."

"The fine, if you please, or—" was Mr. Perry's reply. The money was sent for and paid.

A humorous episode is told of one poor beast which, appreciative of the kindness shown him, walked up a flight of steps and put his head into court while Mr. Perry was giving evidence in his behalf.

STRANGE EFFECTS OF COCAINE

Fascinating at First, But the Craving Causes Intense Agony.

"There is no drug so fascinating in its perfect relief of discomfort, fatigue, mental worry and sense of exhaustion as cocaine," says the Medical Record. The impression which follows from its use is one of renewed vigor and unusual capacity, as if some new force has been added.

"The first after effects following the withdrawal are of short duration and especially painful. Later on this condition increases. The pain takes on a mental activity, a species of irritative melancholia and profound exhaustion which seeks relief at all times and under any circumstances.

"Nature seems to protest against the physical and psychic injury done in the most alarming way. This is seen in the facial agony of the cocaine taker when deprived of the drug. His sufferings are internal and not seen in muscular excitement. The profound change that follows its use in the quiet face, serene satisfaction and perfect relief is evidence of its effects.

"There appears to be a more pronounced susceptibility to this drug than to alcohol or opium. Very few cases are found in which the effects are unpleasant. Many persons become alarmed when they discover its tremendous fascinating effects, and make great efforts to escape. In their efforts to accomplish this they turn to morphine spirits and other drugs.

"A great many cocaine takers in this country are poisoned by spirits and drugs and are exhausted before cocaine is taken, and the relief which this brings them is a new experience, increasing the degeneration. Cocaine addiction can be concealed for some time, hence its peculiar danger.

BADEN-POWELL RETIRES

Leaves Army at 53 to Oversee Boy Scout Movement.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, K. C. B., has given a striking proof of his devotion to the boy scout movement which he originated, by retiring from the army at the early age of 53; that is, long before he reached the age limit imposed on officers of his rank. His purpose is to give his whole time and attention to the boy scout organization.

Few officers have had a more distinguished career than "B. P." as he is called. He joined the Thirtieth Hussars in 1876 and has seen active service in many countries; but it was in connection with his dogged defence of Mafeking during the Boer war that his name became famous.

In 1908, while in command of the Northumbrian territorial division, he founded the boy scouts with such success that more than 3,000,000 lads have joined the movement.

The boy scouts take their work seriously and are always on the lookout for opportunities to be useful. When they found that it was not possible for them to be represented in the funeral procession of King Edward, they offered to clear up Hyde Park after the funeral, under the supervision of the head park keeper.



Two Tons in the bin and the winter over

OWNERS of Sunshine furnaces often make this mistake for the first winter. They order the same winter's coal supply as when using their old furnaces. When spring arrives they have about two tons in their bins. Of course, they are delighted. Wouldn't you like to own a furnace that burns less than expected?

Go to our agent in your locality and let him explain why the Sunshine furnace is such a "Famous" fuel-economist.

Let him tell you why the Nickel steel dome

and radiator is a better conductor of heat than plain steel—why the straight semi-steel fire-pot radiates more heat than the common slanting gray iron fire-pot.

Let him show you how the four triangular grate bars release ashes without wasting fuel—how the automatic gas damper makes the Sunshine burn valuable gas fumes that escape up the chimney of ordinary furnaces.

Let him install a Sunshine furnace with a guarantee to heat your house to your entire satisfaction.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

J. A. PAGE J. A. BROWNLEE
807 DUNDAS STREET. 385 TALBOT STREET.

Tobler's Swiss Milk Chocolate

is made in this Swiss town
A STREET OF BERN

The Swiss town where Tobler's Milk Chocolate is made.

The Canadian Metal Co. Limited
Manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Pipe, Tin-Lined Pipe and other Lead Products. Office, 31, William Street, Toronto.

Known by Name
Silver plate of best quality and life-long durability is known by the name
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
On knives, forks, spoons, etc., this is a mark of distinction, superiority and exclusiveness.
Best tea sets, dinner, waiters, etc., are stamped
1847 ROGERS BROS.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS
"Silver Plate that Wears"

They're All Gone!
Since I tried COMMON SENSE Vermin Paste for the bugs and roaches, there is not one in the house. It is so much better than powder. The creatures like it. They are dying to eat it, and when they eat it they die. 25c., 50c., and \$1. at all dealers.
Remember! Two kinds
1. Common Sense Rat Killer
2. Bedbugs and Roaches.
COMMON SENSE MFG. CO.
381 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.



REST AND PEACE

Fall upon distracted households when Cuticura enters.

All that the fondest of mothers desires for the alleviation of her skin-tortured and disfigured infant is to be found in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle anointments with Cuticura Ointment.



REMEMBER THIS

You will never know the joy of living if you are out of health owing to a Poor Stomach or a Lazy Liver. Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, are sure to follow, unless you resort to Abbey's Salt.

Mind, it is not an ordinary, every-day Patent

Medicine, but a reliable harmless combination that Medical Gentlemen feel confident in recommending.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

No. 2 Wreck.—This vessel is in a good sailing order. Her contents, according to evidence of a thoroughly reliable nature, were valued at \$1,000,000. I estimate that the greater part of the specie could be recovered in six months at a maximum cost of \$35,000.

Might Win \$3,500,000.

No. 3 Wreck.—The worth of the contents of this vessel represents a value of more than \$3,500,000 in specie. She lies in twelve fathoms of water on an ocean bed covered by kelp. I am certain that with a few expert divers and a good, up-to-date plant the greater portion could be recovered at