4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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DOUMA'S DEMANDS REFUSED; RUSSIA FACES CIVIL WAR

General Amnesty Declared Impossible and Council of Empire Must Remain---Strikes and Riots Commence.

St. Petersburg, May 26, 3:25 p.m.—Premier Goremykin's speech in reply to the Douma's address to the speech from the throne, which was unexpectedly firm in tone, produced such a very bad impression that a conflict is now considered inevitable. To the demands made in the address of the Lower House in reply to the speech from the throne it was almost a complete "non-possumus." It reiterated that general amnesty was impossible, but promised the release as rapidly as possible of those who had been arrested by administrative order.

There could be no question, it was pointed out, of the abolition of the council of the Empire or Upper House, as that is an institution covered by the fundamental law and is beyond the competence of Parliament.

Most important of all, the Premier declared that the basis for a solution of the agrarian problem proposed by the Lower House was completely impossible. There could be no forced expropriation of land. He promised, however, the distribution of some of the appanages of the state demains and outlined a broad programme for popular education, the revision of the tax laws and the instiution of political liberty.

Grave news comes from the provinces. Instead of acting as a sedative, the assembling of Parliament has been marked by an alarming increase in revolutionary agitation and terroristic activity on the one hand, and of "Black Hundred" activity on the other. Sanguinary conflicts continue to be reported. A sequel of the clash on Archangel Square, May 24, when "Black Hundreds" fired 50 revolver shots, killing one man and seriously wounding three, came last night, when a "Black Hundred" who participated in the affair was waylaid and murdered by Social Revolutionists.

The Social Democrats are working might and main to cast discredit on Parliament, and produce an uprising of the elemental forces. They have already precipitated an incipient strike in the industrial quarters of Moscow, and at Odessa the 'longshoremen have struck. Not a single vessel left that harbor yesterday. The Government's refusal to grant amnesty to the political prisoners furnishes the proletariat organizations with a powerful weapon, and they threaten that unless tomorrow, the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation, sees amnesty proclaimed, to call a strike as a preliminary to an armed uprising. The fear of another explosion in the country and its attendant crisis is beginning to overshadow the fight between the crown and the Lower House of Parliament. Governor-General Skallon, of Warsaw, has telegraphed to Interior Minister Stolypin that he has proof that the Polish members of the Lower House have regular communication with the Polish separatists' organization, and advises their prosecution for treason.

SEATH NAMED FOR SUPERINTENDENT

Junior Inspector of High Schools to Head Educational Board --Wetherell Succeeds.

Toronto, May 26. — Dr. John Seath, of Toronto, inspector of high schools since 1884, has been appointed to the position of superintendent of education, created by "the act respecting the department of education," passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

The duties which Mr. Seath will be called upon to perform are aptly described in the following explanation, given by Hon. Dr. Pyne, in introducing the bill referred to, in the House, on April 10: "The superintendent will have the general supervision and direction of all classes of provincial high, public and separate schools, the professional training schools, and examinations for teachers of such schools; the art schools, the public libraries, and the inspectors of those schools and libraries. He may make recommendations to the minister on any matter arising out of this supervision and direction."

He will also be the representative of the minister of education on the advisory council on educational affairs which the act provides. Dr. Seath is widely known throughout the Province, and there is no doubt that his appointment will be generally hailed with satisfaction. His high standing as an educationist and his enthusiasm and zeal in his work are everywhere recognized and appreciated.

The Premier announced also that Dr. Seath's successor as inspector of high schools is Mr. James Elgin Wetherell, principal of the Strathroy Collegiate Institute.

Both gentlemen will enter upon the respective duties of their new positions immediately.

EXPRESS WRECKED

A New York Central Fast Train Leaves the Rails.

Albany, N. Y., May 26.—Train No. 34, a through express on the New York Central Railroad, was wrecked just east of Hoffmans early today. The locomotive and two cars containing mail and express matter left the rails, the train plowing across the two intervening tracks and toppling over on the westbound track No. 4. No one was seriously injured. The express was made up of locomotive, seven express cars, two horse cars and three empty drawing-room cars, and carried no passengers. It was eastbound, and should have passed Hoffmans about 12:40 o'clock. The four tracks were strewn with wreckage, and passenger train No. 36, which followed the mail train, was held up several hours. Later trains over the Mohawk division were transferred by detour to the West Shore tracks.

CAUGHT IN BELT.

Dundas, May 25.—Chief Knowles, of the fire department, met with a serious accident yesterday morning at the reservoir.

While starting up the pump to operate the filtering plant, he was caught in the belt, and drawn in on the pulley. When rescued from his dangerous position it was found his arm was broken between the wrist and the elbow, and his shoulder dislocated, with some of the bones badly splintered.

JEALOUSLY MAD KILLS HIS WIFE

Desperate Deed Reported from Sydenham, Ont.—Murderer at Large.

Kingston, May 26. — Sydenham advices state that John Joyce, an English immigrant, through jealousy, shot his wife this morning, killing her. He also turned the weapon upon his father-in-law, Cornelius Wood, but did not kill him, though he is badly wounded. The authorities are maneuvering to arrest Joyce, who is armed, a[illegible] ready to resist his capture.

ANGLO-JAPANESE FRICTION

English Merchants Blocked by Officials from Manchuria Trade.

Washington, May 26.—Eastern mails brings news of friction between the English merchants and the Japanese officials resulting from the difficulty experienced by the former in obtaining access to the markets of Manchuria. It is charged that the Japanese seized the opportunity afforded by their military occupancy of the country to concentrate all of the trade in the hands of their own merchants and that not only is the country glutted with goods brought in by the Japanese to a point that makes it practically impossible to find openings for European goods, but through their control of the transportation routes in Manchuria and Korea, the Japanese officials are able to discriminate against traders of other nationalities. In one place the Chinese themselves complain that the Japanese have built a bridge across one of the principal streams so low that it can no longer be used by the Chinese boats with the result that the traffic is diverted entirely to the Japanese owned railroad.

TULL ARRESTED

Alleged Assailant of Edwin Sparkman Taken Into Custody.

Thomas Tull, the Metcalfe Township farmer, who is alleged to have given his neighbor, Edwin Sparkman, such a terrible beating the other day, was arrested yesterday by High Constable Hughes, charged with assault, occasioning grievous bodily injury. He was brought into the city and arraigned before Squire Chittick, who adjourned the case for a week.

Tull was bailed out, his brothers going his security.

Sparkman was reported as doing well at Victoria Hospital this morning.

DYNAMITED SALOON.

New Martinsville, W. Va., May 25.—The saloon and restaurant of Edward Roome and the barber shop of Chas. Cathers, at Littleton, were blown up with dynamite early today.

An unknown man, who was sleeping in the saloon, is believed to have been killed. Enemies of Roome are supposed to have blown up the saloon.

BAD BLAZE AT QUEBEC; CONCERNS DESTROYED

Adjoining Residences Gutted—Most of Losses Only Partly Insured.

Quebec, Que., May 26.—The Imperial Laundry, belonging to Mr. G. Seifert, and J. Perry's furniture factory, on St. Valier street, were reduced to ashes early this morning, while Hill's trunk factory was partially destroyed. Dr. Falardeau's property adjoining the laundry and occupied by three families was badly gutted. Mrs. J. Nolan's residence was also damaged. The fire started in the Imperial Laundry. Most of the losses are only partly insured.

STILL HANKERING FOR EXTENSION

But Pere Marquette Is Not Inclined to Increase the Offer for L. and P. S. R.

The Pere Marquette still appears to be hankering after an extension of the lease of the L. and P. S. R., but the city is not disposed to consider the offer made by General Manager Cotter.

Mayor Judd today received a letter from Mr. Cotter, in which it was stated that under the present conditions the Pere Marquette is not inclined to increase its bid for an extension of the lease.

Mr. Cotter is very anxious that the bridges over the Thames River and Kettle Creek should be replaced by stronger structures. He says that the onus of responsibillay would rest on the city in case of an accident, but the mayor points out that Engineers Graydon and Moore, after a thorough inspection, have reported that both bridges are safe.

Around the city hall it is said that new bridges would materially assist the Pere Marquette, but would only reduce the city's rental, until they were paid for. Consequently, if the P. M. wants new bridges, it is up to the company to build them. The present structures are suitable for ordinary use. And in fact, Engineer Graydon has waybills in his possession which show that cars weighing 105,000 pounds each are hauled every day over the bridges the P. M. appears to be afraid of.

Mr. Cotter asks the mayor if the city is willing to advance the money for new bridges, irrespective of an extension of the lease, the company to pay the city 4½ per cent interest for the money advanced.

It is understood that a negative reply will be sent to the general manager.

The city will also get after the company in regard to the breakwater at Port Stanley, which has been neglected of late years, with the result that the water is washing away the city's land.

CITY'S SHARE $1,800

What It Cost to Repair Asphalt Pavement This Year

The cost of the repairs to the city's share of the asphalt pavements this year will eb about $1,800.

This is $600 in excess of the amount placed in the estimates for the work. The city engineer wanted $1,500 set aside, but the aldermen knew more about the matter than he did. Hence the big overdraft on this account

The repairs to be made by the street railway will cost fully as much as the repairs made by the city

BODY FOUND IN RUINS

St. Thomas Victim of San Francisco Earthquake Is Identified.

St. Thomas, May 26.—Word was received yesterday that the body of W. Burnip, G. T. R. engineer, who was visiting in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake, has been found and identified. The body will be sent to St. Thomas for burial.

PREFERENCE EXTENDED

South Africa Gives It to Canada on the Specific List.

Ottawa, May 26.—A report received from Kittson, Canada's commercial agent in South Africa, says that the 25 per cent preference has been extended by South Africa to articles on specific list, as well as ad valorem. It was heretofore confined to ad valorem, and Canada has been asking for an extension to specific list.

BEATS ALL RECORDS.

Seattle, Wash., May 26.—Breaking all trans-Pacific records for fast running, the Seattle and Oriental liner Dakota passed Cape Flattery at 6:45 o'clock yesterday. She made the run from Yokohama in nine days and eleven hours. This beats all former records by one day.

MADRID CHEERS ENA AND ALFONSO

Princess Warmly Welcomed at Spanish Capital.

PATHWAY FLOWER - STREWN

Young Couple Appear Before Populace and Are Greeted With Tremendous Demonstration.

Madrid, May 25.—The arrival of the future queen of Spain at the Prado Palace was the signal for a magnificent ovation testifying Spain's welcome to her new sovereign.

At 6:30 the royal train reached the outskirts of the city. Here a special train had been prepared, consisting of a majestic floral arch, beneath which was suspended a huge crown of red roses and yellow jonquils.

On either side of the arch was a mast bearing British and Spanish banners. Beyond arose a monster arch which had been erected by the people of the neighboring village of the Majahonda.

It was dusk as King Alfonso and Princess Ena entered the floral station. Awaiting them there was the Queen Mother, the Infanta Isabel, Eulalia and Maria Theresa, Prince Ferdinand, the members of the Government and the officials of Madrid.

The Queen Mother embraced her son and his prospective bride. The party then passed between lines of halberdiers, bearing pikes, and, entering carriages, took up the route to the palace. Princess Ena, with her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Queen Mother occupied the first coach, while King Alfonso, mounting his horse, galloped alongside, accompanied by Princess Ferdinand and Carlos.

Next came the Royal Horse Guards in white gala uniforms. Ladies of the Madrid nobility occupied boxes along the route, from which they strewed the path of the royal party with flowers. Princess Ena acknowledged the act with a wave of her handkerchief.

Enormous crowds of people had assembled outside the palace gates, the Government giving the freest rein to popular curiosity. The passage of the royal party was greeted with tumultuous cheering and cries of "Long live the Queen," "Long live the King," and "Long live Spain."

Grouped on the palace portico were the court dignitaries, presenting an imposing spectacle as the royal party entered the palace.

After entering the palace King Alfonso decreed that the public be admitted to the grounds. The public surged up the avenues, forming a dense throng, immediately in front of the portico. Then the king appeared on the upper balcony, holding Princess Ena by the hand. The crowd stood with bared heads, too greatly impressed to cheer, but a deep wave of emotion swept over the throng. Princess Ena, with a radiant smile, gave a characteristic English wave of the hand.

King Alfonso and the princess appeared on the balcony three times and saluted the people. This dramatic beginning has produced a markedly favorable impression on the public and all Madrid resounds tonight with praise of Princes Ena.

The crowd surged outside the palace grounds for hours, acclaiming the future bride.

Later in the evening King Alfonso returned to the royal palace, Princess Ena remaining with her mother in the Prado Palace until the wedding.

ADA REHAN ILL.

New York, May 26.—Ada Rehan, the actress, was too ill today to sail on the steamer New York for Southampton, as she had planned. Just before the New York sailed a telephone message informed the steamship that Miss Rehan could not make the voyage. The nature of her illness was not stated.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—COOLER; SHOWERY

London, Saturday, May 26.

Sun rises..4:43 a.m. Moon rises..7:22 a.m.
Sun sets...7:46 p.m. Moon sets..10:37 p.m.

Toronto, May 25—8 p.m.

Rain has fallen heavily in many portions of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, and a few local showers or thunderstorms have occurred from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces. The weather has been warm in Ontario, and comparatively cool elsewhere.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Vancouver, 48—57; Edmonton, 44—50; Calgary, 36—40; Qu'Appelle, 40—54; Winnipeg, 46—56; Port Arthur, 46—50; Toronto, 58—82; Ottawa, 54—64; Montreal, 52—58; Quebec, 44—54.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, May 26—8 a.m.

Today—Fresh winds, shifting to northeast; local showers or thunderstorms.

Sunday—Cooler, with some showers.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	36	34	Rain
Winnipeg	36	30	Clear
Port Arthur	34	34	Fair
Parry Sound	54	52	Cloudy
Toronto	60	56	Cloudy
Ottawa	58	54	Cloudy
Montreal	58	54	Cloudy
Quebec	46	44	Cloudy
Father Point	52	38	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain has fallen again over the southern portion of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and local showers have occurred from the lake region to the Maritime Provinces. Unsettled conditions are generally indicated.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 84.5°; lowest, 56°.

Photo by Edy Bros.
MISS JESSIE ROWAT,
Winner of the Robert Fox Gold Medal at the University Exams.

FORMER LONDONER KILLED AT 'FRISCO

Mr. Wm. Burnip, G. T. R. Engineer, Among Victims of the Earthquake.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death in the earthquake there of Mr. Wm. Burnip, of St. Thomas, and formerly of this city.

Mr. Burnip was an engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway, leaving here for St. Thomas a few years ago. He has one brother, Mr. Thomas Burnip, formerly of this city, and who now lives in Sarnia.

Since leaving London, Mr. Burnip was employed on the G. T. R. at St. Thomas. He was visiting in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake.

The body is being brought to St. Thomas for burial.

HAZARD LANDS IT

Appointed Bursar at Asylum, to Succeed Late Dr. Sippi.

A dispatch from Toronto today announces the appointment of Mr. J. C. Hazard as bursar of the London Asylum, to succeed the late Dr. Sippi.

Mr. Hazard has been acting as storekeeper at the institution for some time.

NEW CARETAKER NAMED

Herbert E. Hickson Appointed to Free Library Vacancy.

Mr. Herbert E. Hickson, who for some years has been steward of the Conservative Club, was last night appointed janitor of the Public Library, to succeed the late Mr. John Smith.

There were nine contestants for the position. Messrs. Thompson and Ambrose made a fight for the job, but the others were not in the running.

The position carries with it a salary of $500 per annum.

WILL ENGINEER GO WEST?

Can Get $3,500 a Year if He Chooses to Leave London.

"If City Engineer Graydon wants to come west, he can get $3,500 a year."

This is what Hon. C. W. Fisher, speaker of the Alberta Legislature, this morning told Ald. Garratt in the city hall.

"I mean it," Mr. Fisher continued. "Engineers with his knowledge are not picked up every day. I know a place where he can take over the office as soon as he gets there, and he will be given $3,500 a year to begin."

Mr. Graydon would not speak of the offer when seen today.

INQUIRING ABOUT CANADA

American Manufacturers Seeking Information With View to Locating.

The British consul at Chicago has written Mayor Judd, asking information as regards London as a manufacturing and residential center.

So many requests are recieved by the consul from manufacturers who want to come into Canada with branch factories that the British representative deems it worth while to have printed forms sent to all the principal places in the Dominion to be filled out.

These forms ask for information as to London's railway facilities, price of coal, power, gas, etc.; the value of factory sites, and workmen's homes; the conditions which exist between capital and labor, and also freight rates.

City Clerk Baker will fill out the blanks and send them back to Chicago without delay.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

May 25.	Reported at.	From.
La Provence	New York	Havre
Pennsylvania	New York	Hamburg
Republic	New York	Genoa
Pretoria	Dover	New York
Ivernia	Liverpool	Boston
Prinz Adalbert	Naples	New York
Prinzess Irene	Genoa	New York
Cretic	Genoa	New York
Oskar II	Copenhagen	New York
Canopic	Punta Degada	Boston
Tunisian	Moville	Montreal
La Touraine	Havre	New York
Montcalm	Father Point	Bristol
Cervona	Father Point	Newcastle
Norseman	Halifax	Liverpool

Londoners Captured All Prizes at 'Varsity Exams

Norman Gras and Miss Jessie Rowat the Medalists—All Students Did Well.

The results of the Western University arts examinations, held recently, were announced today.

The report reflects credit upon the students and the university. All the students have made a creditable showing, the work of the first-year pupils being particularly worthy.

In the honor examinations Class I. are the students who obtained over 75 per cent; Class II. over 66 per cent; Class III. over 50 per cent.

In the general course Grade A are those who obtained over 66 per cent, Grade B over 50 per cent, Grade C over 33 per cent.

The Honor List.

The Governor-General's medal was won by N. S. B. Gras, London.

The Robert Fox gold medal was won by Miss Jessie Rowat, London.

The senator scholarship, second year, was won by Miss Phyllis Henderson, London.

The McGowan prize for English was won by Mr. Fred Landon, London.

The fourth-year proficiency prize was won by Mr. R. P. Baker, London.

The Literary Society's prize, third year, was won by Miss Tessie McMechan, London.

The Literary Society's prize, first year, was won by Mr. Charles E. Parsons, London.

The first year moderns prize was won by Miss Ida Hayman, London.

Graduating Class.

M. A.—N. S. B. Gras.

B. A.—R. P. Baker, G. B. Cox, N. S. B. Gras, F. Landon F. Powell (Wingham), Miss Jessie Rowat, H. M. Shore (Glanworth).

By Subjects—Honors.

FOURTH YEAR.

Modern Languages—N. S. B. Gras, Class I. in all subjects.

Political Science—N. S. B. Gras, Class I. in everything.

History—N. S. B. Gras, Class I.

English—(Alone) F. Landon, Class I.

THIRD YEAR.

Moderns and History—Class II., Miss T. McMechan, Miss W. Ovens.

SECOND YEAR.

Modern Languages—Miss P. Henderson, Class I. in everything.

FIRST YEAR.

Moderns and History—Class I., Miss T. Hayman; Class II., Miss E. MacRoberts, London; Class III., Miss E. Guest, Lucan.

English and History—Class III., C. E. Parsons.

History—Class II., C. E. Parsons; S. Hardy, London.

English (alone)—Class III., S. Hardy.

General Course.

FOURTH YEAR.

English—Grade A, Miss J. Rowat R. P. Baker; Grade B, G. B. Cox; Grade C., H. M. Shore.

Greek—Grade C, H. M. Shore, F. Powell.

Latin—Grade A, R. P. Baker; Grade B, Miss Jessie Rowat; Grade C, Miss Smith, F. Landon, Miss Morris, G. B. Cox, H. M. Shore.

French—Grade B, R. P. Baker, F. Landon, Miss Jessie Rowat, Miss Morris; Grade C, Miss Smith, G. B. Cox, H. M. Shore.

German — Grade B, F. Landon R. P. Baker, Miss J. Rowat, G. B. Cox.

History—Grade A, R. P. Baker, Miss J. Rowat.

English Constitutional History — Grade A, Miss J. Rowat; Grade B, R. P. Baker, F. Landon.

Church History — Grade A, F. Landon, G. B. Cox; Grade B, H. M. Shore.

Ethics — Grade A, F. Landon, G. B. Cox; Grade B, Miss J. Rowat; Grade C, H. M. Shore.

Economics — Grade A, R. P. Baker, F. Landon, G. B. Cox; Grade B, Miss J. Rowat, H. M. Shore.

Astronomy—Grade A, Miss J. Rowat, Miss Morris, Miss Smith; Grade B, G. B. Cox; Grade C, R. P. Baker, Miss McMillan, London; Grade C, F. Landon, W. Marshall, H. M. Shore.

History of Philosophy—Grade A, R. P. Baker, Miss J. Rowat; Grade B, F.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BURGLARS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Out Popped Three Upon Unexpected Entrance of Member of Household.

The unexpected arrival home of a member of the family prevented a trio of burglars securing booty the other evening at the residence of Mr. George Tambling, on King street, between Waterloo and Colborne streets.

With the exception of a daughter, the members of the household had retired at an early hour. After Miss Tambling returned home and had retired to her room her attention was drawn by a noise in the bedroom occupied by a younger brother, and as she was about to investigate three men came out of the apartment, jumped through a window onto the roof of the veranda, and from there they dropped to the ground. The trio disappeared in the darkness.

The burglars had experienced no difficulty in gaining admission to the house, as a door had been left open. They had evidently been at work in the bedroom for some time, as the contents of the dresser were scattered about in the search for valuables. So far as known nothing was secured.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Residence of Mr. John Break Damaged, But Occupants Escaped.

Lightning struck the residence of Mr. John Break, 512 Piccadilly street, at noon today. The chimney was shattered on the outside and the wall was cracked on the inside.

The firemen were called, but their services were not needed, as the house did not take fire.

Mrs. Break and several other persons were in the house when the lightning struck it, but none were injured.

CONVICT McGEE DIES.

Kingston, May 26.—At 2 o'clock this morning, John McGee, the convict who tried to escape from the penitentiary during Thursday night, died from the injuries he received by falling down the chimney, up which he was climbing.

GOT IT FROM FRENCH KING.

Toronto, May 26.—Chief Justice Meredith this morning approved of the appeal of Catherine Welsh, of Windsor, against R. M. Drouillard, of the same place, regarding the ownership of certain properties in Windsor. Drouillard claims that his forefathers obtained the lands from the French king when Canada was under French sway. Catherine Welsh claims she got a patent on part of this land in 1874. So far Drouillard's claim has been upheld by the courts, and now the case goes to the court of appeal.

BANK CASHIER SUICIDES.

Battle Creek, Mich., May 26.—Frank P. Broughton, cashier of the National Bank of Battle Creek, committed suicide today at his home here by hanging. His action is attributed to ill-health and despondency. The bank officials say that his accounts are straight.

MAYOR HAS TIFF WITH CONTRACTOR

Latter Was Impertinent, and He May Have to Look for Another Job.

A street watering contractor named Stinchcombe didn't know Mayor Judd yesterday afternoon, and he told his worship a few things that are usually handed out by some civic contractors to the common herd of citizens.

Stinchcombe was driving a single watering cart on Richmond street, and he distributed the water over everything and anything with a cheerful carelessness, which made hundreds of citizens wish the city engineer would come in sight and "settle" him.

At last Stinchcombe began to throw water on the street railway laborers at work on the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, with the result that he was soon involved in a wrangle with them. Previously, he had thrown water over the shoes and skirts of the ladies at the corner where passengers wait for cars.

The culmination of the argument with the laborers came when Stinchcombe, it is alleged, offered to fight any or all comers, without fear or favor, or reference to nationality, age or weight. He announced that he was just itching to take somebody on

Ald. Gillean tried to soothe him, but Stinchcombe told the alderman to mind his own business.

A crowd gathered around, and then the mayor arrived on the scene. He took in the situation at a glance, and he began to reason with Stinchcombe.

"You had better go along quietly and attend to your business," said the mayor.

"Who are you?" asked the street watering driver. "Do you know who I am? You may go be ——. I work for the city."

"Well, you won't work for the city very long," said his worship. And he called to Assistant Engineer Kirkpatrick to put another man on the wagon.

Stinchcombe refused to give up his horse, however, and finally another man was placed on the cart with him until 6 o'clock.

The matter will be investigated by the city engineer.

A NEW PACIFIC CABLE

Line Between Guam and Yokohama Via Bonin Isles, Completed.

Agana, Guam, April 16, via San Francisco, May 26.—The event of greatest interest to Guam during the past few weeks has been the laying of the cable between this place and Yokohama, via the Bonin Islands. The cable steamer Urmston Grange arrived from Singapore on March 19, landed the shore end on the 22nd, and sailed on the 23rd. On Monday, the 9th of April, the cable instruments were set up in the Bonin Islands, and the first message was sent through to Guam. It is expected that the connection to Yokohama will be completed by the end of the present week. This will make Guam the most important cable station in the Pacific Ocean, being the central point of four cables.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB.—REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM, THE BEST OF SPRING WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTRY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

TREVITHON PLACE.—YOU CAN PURCHASE LOTS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL SURVEY FROM $125 TO $175. ALL LOTS A GOOD-SIZED LOT. THIS PROPERTY IS SITUATED ON THE WELLINGTON ROAD AND THOMPSON ROAD, AND IS ONLY TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS AND FROM THE FACTORIES IN THE EAST END. LOTS SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, cement walks, fruit trees, barn; lot 35x144 feet.

WREAY STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 60x189 feet. A bargain, $800.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 40x183 feet. Call for particulars.

MAITLAND STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, front and back stairs, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom complete, gas and furnace, front and back verandas, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 40.6x135 feet. Price, $2,600.

HAMILTON ROAD—Vacant lot, running through to Stedwell street, 50 feet on each street. Only $425 if purchased at once.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; also two-story frame, with 8 rooms; lot 55x198 feet and right of way on both sides. This is a splendid place for a warehouse. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, bathroom with bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, furnace, gas, wired for electric light; lot 34x198 feet. Price, $2,300.

KENNETH AVENUE — SPLENDID LOTS, ONLY $9 PER FOOT.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Dufferin avenue—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 57x60 feet.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, room for bath, electric light and fixtures, double cellar; lot 40x180 feet. Price, $2,300.

HORTON STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda, barn; lot 65x198 feet. This is a first-class property for a railroad man. Only $3,000.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. This is a nice property and can be bought for $2,300.

GRAND AVENUE—New two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, gas, fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms. Only $1,500.

STORES—I HAVE TWO STORES ON DUNDAS STREET, RIGHT IN CENTER OF BUSINESS PART OF CITY. CALL IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS STAND.

VACANT LOTS on Adelaide street, near Dufferin avenue; splendid locality. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Brick-veneer two-story and attic, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, attic finished, bathroom complete, gas; lot 55x200 feet.

RECTORY STREET—Brick story and a half, 6 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, splendid barn and sheds; lot 82x150 feet.

COLBORNE STREET, near Princess avenue—Nice vacant lot; splendid locality.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot. Only $20 per foot.

HIGH STREET—Some beautiful lots, 40x200 feet. Call if you want a lot.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pipe Line road and Railway street; splendid lots.

MARSHALL STREET—New brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, sewing-room, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, coal and woodshed, fruit trees; lot 36x92 feet. Price, $1,500.

BRISCOE STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good barn; a splendid property; lot 120x189 feet. Only a minute's walk from proposed new street car belt line. Will sell cheap. Call at once if you want it.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Story and half brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, room for bath, mantel and grate, linen closet, gas and fixtures, good cellar; lot 37.6x175 feet. Call if you want a nice home at a reasonable price.

SIMCOE STREET — Frame cottage, cement block foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, workshop, henhouse, fruit; lot 43x198 feet. Only $1,050.

VACANT LOTS—DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL; 50x125 FEET. YOU CAN BUY THIS LOT FOR $2,000 IF YOU HURRY UP.

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—BRICK TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, 5 BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, SITTING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES; FRUIT TREES; LOT 40x250 FEET.

FICE ACRES, near Pottersburg—About four acres of apple orchard. Only $800.

COLBORNE STREET — New brick-veneer story and a half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, piped for gas, wired for electric light and piped for furnace, veranda; lot 33x150 feet. Only $2,300; can be bought on easy terms.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, nice barn; lot 50x150 feet. Only $800.

BRIGHTON STREET—Story and a quarter brick-veneer, cement block foundation, double parlors, 4 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bathroom complete, piped for gas, good cellar; lot 38x120 feet.

BECHER BLOCK—THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END. THEY ARE SELLING RAPIDLY. THREE SOLD THIS WEEK. CALL AND GET PRICES.

HYATT STREET—New red brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shed, gas and fixtures, piped for furnace, good cellar; lot 33x125 feet.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, library with oak bookcases, with plate glass front, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 48x165 feet. This is a splendid chance if you want a residence, central.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, water and sink in house, veranda, fruit trees; lot 72x300 feet. Call for particulars.

SIMCOE STREET — Frame cottage, cement block foundation, good cellar, 3 bedrooms parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, workshop, henhouse, fruit; lot 43x198 feet. Only $1,050.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x198 feet. Only $2,600.

STANLEY STREET—Fine residence, recently built, within ten minutes' walk of Dundas and Richmond streets; reception-room, with gas grate, handsome mantel, drawing-room, library, dining-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, modern kitchen and scullery, built-in china cupboards, lift and water motor, laundry in

INKERMAN STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, double cellar, bathroom, water and sink in house; lot 33x132 feet. Only $1,900.

262 DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story house; lot 66x160 feet. This is a great chance to purchase a property which will soon be in a business locality.

DUNDAS STREET—Vacant lot, adjoining Congregational Church, 40x130 feet. A splendid lot for a residence.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST, near Elizabeth street; lot 33x165 feet. Only $275.

RIDOUT STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, modern conveniences; lot 103x226 feet. A splendid home.

TALBOT STREET — Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, oak floors in all rooms downstairs, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate; house in splendid repair, newly papered, painted and grained, cement walks, stable, etc.; lot 100x155 feet. $1,000 cash down, balance on time if desired.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FIVE ACRES—Good story and a half brick house; soil sandy loam; only twelve minutes' walk from street cars. This is a splendid place for small fruits and poultry. Call and get particulars.

5½ ACRES—Fruit farm, adjoining a thriving town. This property is one of the very best fruit and poultry farms in Western Ontario. The whole of the property is under fruit, and $1,000 per annum can be made by a smart man. Last year's receipts amounted to $1,800. The buildings are first-class, with modern conveniences. This is a money-maker. Call or write for particulars of the property.

NINETY ACRES—Five miles from city; good story and a half frame house, on stone foundation; new barn, implement shed, corncrib, chicken house; 40 acres of heavy timber, oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, maple, etc.; soil good clay loam; three orchards, about seven acres, nearly all kinds of fruits. Call for particulars.

SIX ACRES, near Pottersburg—Story and a half frame house, on cement foundation, splendid barn and stable, chicken house, clay loam, well fenced, orchard. Only $1,800.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

WILLIAM J. HEVEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Here are a few of the properties I have for sale on my list. If you do not see what you want, call on me.

$1,400—Egerton street; brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 40x150.

$1,150—Egerton; two-story brick, 9 rooms, good barn; lot 50x130.

$2,200—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, furnace and electric light.

$1,900—Grey street; brick cottage, 8 rooms and bathroom complete.

$2,300—Queen's avenue; two-story brick, 9 rooms; lot 34x130.

$1,400—Egerton street; six-room cottage; corner lot.

$800—Mary street; five-room cottage, slate roof. A snap.

$850—Mary street; six-room cottage, slate roof. A snap.

$650—Mary street; four-room cottage; lot 32x168.

I have two vacant lots in Pottersburg, $115 each; lot 40x120, with laneway in rear. Also vacant lot, Mary street, 62x168, for $250. Also one acre of land on Oak street for $800.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange property, call on me.

HOME EVERY EVENING.

Money to Loan. Rents Collected.

WILLIAM J. HEVEY,

1039 FLORENCE STREET.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

Light manufacturing business, with large wholesale trade; an A1 going concern; big profits; central location. Sell or rent premises.

$3,100—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace and gas fixtures, plumbing all new and up-to-date; Maitland street, near King.

$3,200—New two-story brick, all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from market; would rent for term.

$2,700—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; Oxford street, near Richmond street.

$2,200—1½-story new red brick, stone foundation, all well finished; York street, near Grand Trunk roundhouse.

$1,400—New brick cottage, Dufferin avenue east.

$1,200—1½-story frame, brick foundation, all in good order; central.

$2,400—Modern 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms; fine location.

$4,200—Two-story double brick, all modern improvements. Cheap.

J. F. SANGSTER,

b 112 Masonic Temple.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SCHOOL, 319 Richmond street — Specialties: Body-building, corrective work, remedial movements. Office hours, 3:45 to 4:45 p.m. Consultation free.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 283 Dundas street. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES. IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE LIST IT WITH US, AND WE WILL FIND A READY BUYER.

LYLE STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water on both flats, three cellars, back and front verandas; lot 36x125 feet.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE—New and complete, that will clear $3,000 a year. Price, $1,200. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at once.

WATERLOO STREET SOUTH — A frame store and dwelling, doing a nice business. At a reduced figure. Call at once.

A SPLENDID LOT on corner of Wellington and Grosvenor streets. Inquire at once.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, West London —A new two-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom oompleto, 2 cellars, furnace, electric light; lot 56x113 feet. A modern home for $2,500.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellars, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

WEST LONDON—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, electric light, good lot. Price, $950.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame oottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, frame barn; lot 43x125 feet. Price, $1,450.

A SPLENDID LOT on Princess avenue, central, at $30 per foot.

YORK STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, two large cellars, piped for furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $750.

CHEAP LOTS on Redan and Mamelon streets, south of the Hamilton road.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, all modern improvements; lot 33x137 feet. Price, $2,000.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Three 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, almost new, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. Prices reduced to $2,500 each. If you want an investment we will give you a liberal inducement.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, finished in style, all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

RECTORY STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, nice lot. Price, $2,000.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x180 feet. Price, $4,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 37x116 feet. Price, $1,200.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—A large brick residence, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, large cellars, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory.

IF YOU WANT A STORE on Dundas street, call and see us.

NORTH OF VICTORIA STREET and west of Richmond street—A large brick cottage frame barn, with 9 ares of land. Price, $2,000. Easy terms.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, stone trimmings, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot and cold water, furnace, electric light and gas, launry and vegetable cellars; corner lot, 34x90 feet. Price on application.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, clothes closets, brick cellar; lot 66x198 feet. Price reduced to $1,200; owner leaving the city.

MAITLAND STREET SOUTH—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame stable, lot 36x123 feet. Price, $1,250; cheap property.

PHILIP STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame barn, lot 35x110 feet. At a reasonable price. Inspection invited.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road and Redan street—We have only a few lots left in this locality for sale.

THOSE VERY CHEAP LOTS ON ELMWOOD AVENUE, WEST OF THE WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, WITH STREET CAR SERVICE ON THE AVENUE, ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT OFFERED IN SOUTH LONDON. REMEMBER, OUR PRESENT PRICES ARE FROM $140 TO $175 PER LOT, JUST ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

A very desirable lot, corner of the Wharncliffe road and Becher street. Will be sold very cheap. Inspect at once.

ADELAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

You will find very desirable lots in the Becher block, Richmond street north. Inspection invited. We will give you prices.

We have several fine factory sites on the interswitching or trunk lines.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for $3,250.

ELIZABETH STREET—A neat frame cottage; corner lot. Price, $700.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, clothes closets, furnace, vegetable and laundry cellars, modern improvements; lot 35x145 feet. Price, $2,000 for a quick sale; owner leaving the city.

VAN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks; lot 40x122 feet. Price, $1,400.

SHERWOOD AVENUE—A new 1½-story frame house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, large cellar; lot 50x159 feet. Price, $1,500.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new two-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $2,400.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage, cement block foundations, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 40x189 feet. Price, $1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,900.

BRUCE STREET—A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, 3 cellars, cement floors; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $800.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,500.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot; in a desirable location. Will close for $1,250.

879 WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; corner lot, 121x186 feet; can be subdivided. Price, $1,800.

RICHMOND STREET, south of G. T. R.—Two-story frame house, on a brick foundation; 12 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house. Price, $2,400.

RICHMOND STREET, north Grosvenor—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, stone foundations, dressed stone fronts, 10 rooms each, modern improvements; will make a good investment. Call and see us.

A NICE LOT on Piccadilly street for $350. Lots on Redan and Nelson streets at $4 50 per foot.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.

WE TURN REAL PROPERTY INTO REAL MONEY

provided the property is anyways desirable. We do not pretend to pass off swamp lots as desirable building sites, nor broken-down properties as up-to-date modern residences; but we do claim to be able to sell anything in the way of real estate at fair prices.

If your intentions are as honest as ours, it will pay you to see us if you desire to either sell, rent, buy or exchange.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house, and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont. 37tf-t

CITY OF LONDON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

EGERTON STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, cement cellar; lot 40x130 feet. Price, $1,400.

EGERTON STREET—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, good cellar, well of spring water, frame stable. Price, $1,150.

LORNE AVENUE—1½-story brick house, front and back stairs, 3 bedrooms, bath, furnace, electric lights. Price, $2,300.

GREY STREET—Brick cottage, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, gas for cooking, good brick cellar. Price, $1,900.

OAK STREET—One acre; would make six choice building lots. Price, $800.

DOULTON STREET (Pottersburg)—Vacant lot, 40x130 feet. Price, $115.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, gas, piped for furnace. Price, $2,300.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Vacant lot, 25 feet, with laneway, by 120 feet. Price, $500.

ADELAIDE STREET—Two-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen. Price, $2,100.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE

Unopposed medical practice and beautiful home in Western Ontario. Splendid practice. Good reasons for selling. Price and full particulars on application.

No. 986—Store and dwelling in the County of Wellington; nearest opposition, 4½ and 6 miles. Price, $1,100.

No. 984—Hotel in City of St. Catharines; three-story brick, 30 bedrooms, all first-class; brick barn, stabling for 150 horses.

No. 990—Grocery and crockery business in good town, population 3,000; brick building, two stories; doing business of $16,000 cash per year; store rents for $350.

No. 989—Stock of groceries and fixtures in City of Brantford. Price, $1,300.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Wellington County—Five acres, with one acre orchard, 1¾-story stone house, frame barn; 2½ miles from Guelph. Price, $3,000.

Wellington County—216 acres; 50 acres mixed timber, good fruit, 1½-story brick house, frame barn on stone foundation, all buildings in good repair. Price, $10,500.

Elgin County—100 acres, 1½ miles from Woodgreen; five acres maple timber, half-acre young orchard, frame house and barn. Price, $4,800.

Elgin County—Fifty acres, four miles from West Lorne market; 1½-story frame house. Price, $1,700.

Lambton County—100 acres; ten acres maple and basswood timber, soil clay loam, brick house, frame barn. Price, $3,500.

Lambton County—56 2-3 acres, two miles to Oil Springs market; soil good clay loam, three acres orchard, frame house and barn. Price, $3,000.

Lambton County—100 acres, 2½ miles from Edy's Mills; frame buildings, one acre orchard. Price, $4,100.

Middlesex—100 acres, 2½ miles from Parkhill; 25 acres timber, maple and rock elm, two-story frame house. Price, $5,000.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

78 Dundas St., London. Telephone 696. Limited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, LOBO TOWNSHIP—SOIL clay loam, excellent frame buildings, one of the best farms in Lobo; mile to station, school, postoffice, churches, etc. Price, $7,000. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 37n-tw

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house, modern improvements, in central locality, in course of erection; also choice building lot. Apply W. C. Fitzgerald, barrister, Masonic Temple. 91tf-ywt

A NEW SOLID BRICK UP-TO-DATE house for sale; all modern conveniences. Apply 444 Pall Mall street. 33c-ywt

$1,500 CASH WILL BUY TWO-STORY frame house, 10 rooms, w.c., hard and soft water. Apply 265 Clarence street. 36c

FIFTY ACRES, SOUTH HALF LOT 77, west Talbot road, Westminster; soil gravelly loam; good orchard, good barns, brick house, spring water; seven miles from London, two from Lambeth. Mrs. Goldrick, 376 Ridout street, London. 34h-xt

ATTRACTIVE, NEW, COSY, MODERN two-story brick, Princess avenue residence; something very nice for the money; owner leaving city; must be sold. Price, $3,700. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 37c-t

GOOD 100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, OR would exchange for 50 acres. Box 40, Advertiser. 37u

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township; soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymote, Ont. ywt

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
A little cooler.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

A Minute Examination of a W. B. Corset

Will impress you more than ever with their all around excellence.

They are built with the object of giving entire satisfaction to the wearer.

Great care has been taken to secure **high-grade, strong** sterling cloth, coutil and light-weight batiste, so that the W. B. Corsets will not stretch or lose their shapeliness.

And the **steels** are also very strong, but pliable. Will assist to support the body, but at the same time will give to the slightest motions of the figure.

Stitching and workmanship have been neatly, accurately and perfectly performed.

The corsets are **thoroughly well made** in every respect.

But all this perfection in the making would be utterly wasted if the W. B. Corsets were not designed in the very **latest style dictates.**

As it is, they are models of stylish beauty, easy grace, fullness and comfort—the corset you need to exhibit to best advantage the stylish lines of the summer dress.

W. B. Corsets to Fit All Figures in Stock. Wear One Pair, Buy Another.

403 Nuform for average figures. Gray or white. Rather deep hip, straight front and clearly-defined waist line. All sizes. Pair.....**$1.25**

741 Erect-Form for slight figures. High bust and short hip. White only. All sizes. Pair.....**$1.25**

406 Nuform for medium and full figures. Fairly high bust. Deep hip with unboned apron extension. Beautifully modeled corset. White or gray. All sizes. Pair.....**$2.00**

411 Nuform for full figures. High bust and very long hip and back. White only. All sizes. Pair.....**$2.50**

Other models at other prices.

For Cool Evenings: Fawn Covert Coats

There will be many evenings this summer when it will be too cool to go without a coat. And, if you contemplate a summer holiday trip up the lakes or to a fashionable resort, you'll need something stylish and neat, won't you? We've a nice lot of Fawn Covert Coats in box, pony and tight-fitting modes. Trim and neat as one could wish for. Lined or unlined. Note the prices—better still, see them and get the real idea of their price lowness.....**$5.00, $6.50, $6.75 and $8.50**

Don't Forget!

Miss Sissons will give free lessons in Art Needlework, commencing Monday. **Everybody welcome.**

Mail Orders

are given prompt and careful attention. Delivered, express prepaid, to your nearest station, if within **200 miles** of London.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

We Have It

Just the property you are looking for. COME IN and see for yourself. Don't neglect calling on us before purchasing. "You'll be sorry" if you don't.

A five-roomed frame cottage and half-acre of land on Chester street, just outside of city limits. PRICE, $750.

2½-story brick house, Hyman street—Four bedrooms, dining-room, double parlors, kitchen, large lot and stable; house modern.

Grocery store and dwelling in City of London.

One-story cement block, on Emery street, 22x44—Contains hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 3 bedrooms.

WANTED—We have a number of applications for suburban property from U. S. A. One man from Oklahoma wants neat little home, with from three to five acres. If you have property of above description communicate with

Wm. Needham & Son

418 TALBOT STREET.

Phones: Office, 358; house, 2126. See list in Free Press. b

Yealland, Tytler & Co.'s LIST

LANDS IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Over 60,000 acres of selected and graded lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Call at office and get a map.

CITY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

REGINA STREET—Good-sized story and a half frame house, in good condition; lot 60½x170. A rare bargain. Easy terms.

Modern residences on King street, south side, between Wellington and Waterloo; on Colborne street, central; on St. George north, Ridout south, Maitland north and John street; on Forward avenue and the Wharncliffe—each one a snap.

FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.

KING STREET, CENTRAL — Large three-story building; lot 78x198.

BATHURST STREET WEST — Lot 114x140; easy terms.

Five acres along G. T. R. track, north of Trafalgar street, and sites along the C. P. R.-G. T. R. switch, and on Brydges street, close to G. T. R.

CITY BUILDING LOTS.

Huron street, north side, between Wellington and Waterloo, 5½ acres; 700x300 feet; 250 apple trees.

St. George street, near Cheapside; lot 28x150; dirt cheap.

Also choice lots on Brydges street, Grand avenue, The Ridgeway, Quebec street north, Grosvenor, Richmond north, Simcoe, Victoria, Mary, Regent and St. George streets and Sherwood avenue.

FARM PROPERTY.

A 15-acre fruit farm on Brick street, with story and a half brick house and barn. Also farms in London and McGillivray Townships.

OFFICES TO RENT.

Offices centrally located in various parts of the down-town section of the city.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

We have buyers for 20 acres, with house and barn, within four miles of the city; for modern cottages and story and half houses in northern and eastern parts of city, and for a general store in Western Ontario.

YEALLAND, TYTLER & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
Room 206, Temple Building. Phone 1359. b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING PICTURE FRAMES and moldings; large wholesale trade; big profits; first-class going concern; rent or sell premises; ill-health. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—WALKER'S BLACKSMITH and wood shops, on easy terms. Apply Wm. Walker, Odell P. O. 19tf

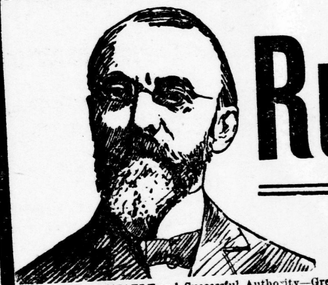
SEE DATES BELOW.

COMING TO OUR TOWN

Established 1866. Over 30 Years of Success in Toronto, Ont.

192 West King St.

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, P.O. 539, Toronto.



Rupture

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

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

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

MY CHARGES are within reach of all, the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactorily arranged, no reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

VARICOCELE, FALSE RUPTURE

MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this terrible affliction in some way. There is no other affliction to which man is heir that so completely unfits him for the duties or pleasures of life as Varicocele. The universal tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated—leading to impotency, nervous debility, wasting, stricture, lumbago, sexual exhaustion, etc. Do you intend to allow this insidious affliction to sap away your vitality? It is doing so now and if not checked will result in the above conditions. No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted, or the failure you may have experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials, or Electric belts—my Biotone system will cure you; the wormy veins return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment, the parts become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION necessary. No detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent large sums of money and still larger quantities of time searching for the remedy that I offer you here.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT:

LONDON, GRIGG HOUSE

Saturday, ALL DAY AND EVENING, **June 2**

Consult Specialist Early. One Day Only.

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE AND London Loan stock. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

HOTEL CARDS.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway Station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

DENTAL CARDS

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 162½ Dundas street. Phone 976.

DR. S. M. THOMAS, DENTIST, 252½ Dundas, between Wellington and Clarence.

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

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros. over Craincross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 823.

USE

Hunt's Diamond Flour

Better than all-Manitoba for general household use, being a blend of Manitoba and Ontario wheat.

HUNT BROS.

HELP WANTED.

$12 00 PER WEEK, BOARD AND EXPENSES to person of energy and good character; state age and give references. The John C. Winston Company, Limited, Toronto.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB.—REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM, THE BEST OF SPRING WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTRY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

TREVITHON PLACE.—YOU CAN PURCHASE LOTS IN THIS BEAUTIFUL SURVEY FROM $125 TO $175. ALL LOTS A GOOD-SIZED LOT. THIS PROPERTY IS SITUATED ON THE WELLINGTON ROAD AND THOMPSON ROAD, AND IS ONLY TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS AND FROM THE FACTORIES IN THE EAST END. LOTS SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 2 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, cement walks, fruit trees, barn; lot 35x144 feet.

WREAY STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 60x189 feet. A bargain, $800.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 40x183 feet. Call for particulars.

MAITLAND STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, front and back stairs, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom complete, gas and furnace, front and back verandas, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 40.6x135 feet. Price, $2,600.

HAMILTON ROAD—Vacant lot, running through to Stedwell street, 50 feet on each street. Only $425 if purchased at once.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

KING STREET, CENTRAL.—Brick two-story and attic, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences; also two-story frame, with 8 rooms; lot 55x198 feet and right of way on both sides. This is a splendid place for a warehouse. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, bathroom with bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, furnace, gas, wired for electric light; lot 34x198 feet. Price, $2,300.

KENNETH AVENUE — SPLENDID LOTS, ONLY $9 PER FOOT.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Dufferin avenue—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 57x60 feet.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, room for bath, electric light and fixtures, double cellar; lot 40x180 feet. Price, $2,300.

HORTON STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda, barn; lot 65x198 feet. This is a first-class property for a railroad man. Only $3,000.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. This is a nice property and can be bought for $2,300.

GRAND AVENUE—New two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, gas, fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms. Only $1,500.

STORES—I HAVE TWO STORES ON DUNDAS STREET, RIGHT IN CENTER OF BUSINESS PART OF CITY. CALL IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS STAND.

VACANT LOTS on Adelaide street, near Dufferin avenue; splendid locality. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Brick-veneer two-story and attic, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, attic finished, bathroom complete, gas; lot 55x200 feet.

RECTORY STREET—Brick story and a half, 6 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, splendid barn and sheds; lot 82x150 feet.

COLBORNE STREET, near Princess avenue—Nice vacant lot; splendid locality.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot. Only $20 per foot.

HIGH STREET—Some beautiful lots, 40x200 feet. Call if you want a lot.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pipe Line road and Railway street; splendid lots.

MARSHALL STREET—New brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, sewing-room, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, coal and woodshed, fruit trees; lot 36x92 feet. Price, $1,500.

BRISCOE STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good barn; a splendid property; lot 120x189 feet. Only a minute's walk from proposed new street car belt line. Will sell cheap. Call at once if you want it.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Story and half brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, room for bath, mantel and grate, linen closet, gas and fixtures, good cellar; lot 37.6x175 feet. Call if you want a nice home at a reasonable price.

SIMCOE STREET — Frame cottage, cement block foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, workshop, henhouse, fruit; lot 43x198 feet. Only $1,050.

VACANT LOTS—DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL; 50x125 FEET. YOU CAN BUY THIS LOT FOR $2,000 IF YOU HURRY UP.

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—BRICK TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, 5 BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, SITTING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES; FRUIT TREES; LOT 40x250 FEET.

FICE ACRES, near Pottersburg—About four acres of apple orchard. Only $800.

COLBORNE STREET — New brick-veneer story and a half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, piped for gas, wired for electric light and piped for furnace, veranda; lot 33x150 feet. Only $2,300; can be bought on easy terms.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, nice barn; lot 50x150 feet. Only $800.

BRIGHTON STREET—Story and a quarter brick-veneer, cement block foundation, double parlors, 4 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bathroom complete, piped for gas, good cellar; lot 28x120 feet.

BECHER BLOCK—THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END. THEY ARE SELLING RAPIDLY. THREE SOLD THIS WEEK. CALL AND GET PRICES.

HYATT STREET—New red brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shed, gas and fixtures, piped for furnace, good cellar; lot 33x125 feet.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, library with oak bookcases, with plate glass front, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 48x165 feet. This is a splendid chance if you want a residence, central.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, water and sink in house, veranda, fruit trees; lot 72x300 feet. Call for particulars.

SIMCOE STREET — Frame cottage, cement block foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, workshop, henhouse, fruit; lot 43x198 feet. Only $1,050.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x198 feet. Only $2,600.

STANLEY STREET—Fine residence, recently built, within ten minutes' walk of Dundas and Richmond streets; reception-room, with gas grate, handsome mantel, drawing-room, library, dining-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, modern kitchen and scullery, built-in china cupboards, lift and water motor, laundry in

INKERMAN STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, double cellar, bathroom, water and sink in house; lot 33x132 feet. Only $1,900.

262 DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story house; lot 66x160 feet. This is a great chance to purchase a property which will soon be in a business locality.

DUNDAS STREET—Vacant lot, adjoining Congregational Church, 40x130 feet. A splendid lot for a residence.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST, near Elizabeth street; lot 33x165 feet. Only $275.

RIDOUT STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, modern conveniences; lot 103x226 feet. A splendid home.

TALBOT STREET — Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, oak floors in all rooms downstairs, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate; house in splendid repair, newly papered, painted and grained, cement walks, stable, etc.; lot 100x155 feet. $1,000 cash down, balance on time if desired.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FIVE ACRES—Good story and a half brick house; soil sandy loam; only twelve minutes' walk from street cars. This is a splendid place for small fruits and poultry. Call and get particulars.

5½ ACRES—Fruit farm, adjoining a thriving town. This property is one of the very best fruit and poultry farms in Western Ontario. The whole of the property is under fruit, and $1,090 per annum can be made by a smart man. Last year's receipts amounted to $1,800. The buildings are first-class, with modern conveniences. This is a money-maker. Call or write for particulars of the property.

NINETY ACRES—Five miles from city; good story and a half frame house, on stone foundation; new barn, implement shed, corncrib, chicken house; 40 acres of heavy timber, oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, maple, etc.; soil good clay loam; three orchards, about seven acres, nearly all kinds of fruits. Call for particulars.

SIX ACRES, near Pottersburg—Story and a half frame house, on cement foundation, splendid barn and stable, chicken house, clay loam, well fenced, orchard. Only $1,800.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

WILLIAM J. HEVEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Here are a few of the properties I have for sale on my list. If you do not see what you want, call on me.

$1,400—Egerton street; brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 40x150.

$1,150—Egerton; two-story brick, 9 rooms, good barn; lot 50x130.

$2,200—Lorne avenue; 1½-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, furnace and electric light.

$1,900—Grey street; brick cottage, 8 rooms and bathroom complete.

$2,300—Queen's avenue; two-story brick, 9 rooms; lot 34x130.

$1,400—Egerton street; six-room cottage; corner lot.

$800—Mary street; five-room cottage, slate roof. A snap.

$850—Mary street; six-room cottage, slate roof. A snap.

$650—Mary street; four-room cottage; lot 32x168.

I have two vacant lots in Pottersburg, $115 each; lot 40x130, with laneway in rear. Also vacant lot, Mary street, 62x168, for $250. Also one acre of land on Oak street for $800.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange property, call on me.

HOME EVERY EVENING.

Money to Loan. Rents Collected.

WILLIAM J. HEVEY,

1039 FLORENCE STREET.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

Light manufacturing business, with large wholesale trade; an A1 going concern; big profits; central location. Sell or rent premises.

$3,100—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace and gas fixtures, plumbing all new and up-to-date; Maitland street, near King.

$3,200—New two-story brick, all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from market; would rent for term.

$2,700—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; Oxford street, near Richmond street.

$2,200—1½-story new red brick, stone foundation, all well finished; York street, near Grand Trunk roundhouse.

$1,400—New brick cottage, Dufferin avenue east.

$1,200—1½-story frame, brick foundation, all in good order; central.

$2,400—Modern 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms; fine location.

$4,200—Two-story double brick, all modern improvements. Cheap.

J. F. SANGSTER,

b 112 Masonic Temple.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SCHOOL, 319 Richmond street — Specialties: Body-building, corrective work, remedial movements. Office hours, 3:45 to 4:45 p.m. Consultation free.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 283 Dundas street. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES. IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE LIST IT WITH US, AND WE WILL FIND A READY BUYER.

LYLE STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water on both flats, three cellars, back and front verandas; lot 36x125 feet.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE—New and complete, that will clear $3,000 a year. Price, $1,300. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at once.

WATERLOO STREET SOUTH — A frame store and dwelling, doing a nice business. At a reduced figure. Call at once.

A SPLENDID LOT on corner of Wellington and Grosvenor streets. Inquire at once.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, West London —A new two-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom oomplete, 2 cellars, furnace, electric light; lot 56x113 feet. A modern home for $2,500.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellars, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

WEST LONDON—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, electric light, good lot. Price, $950.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame oottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, frame barn; lot 43x125 feet. Price, $1,450.

A SPLENDID LOT on Princess avenue, central, at $30 per foot.

YORK STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, two large cellars, piped for furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $750.

CHEAP LOTS on Redan and Mamelon streets, south of the Hamilton road.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, all modern improvements; lot 33x137 feet. Price, $2,000.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Three 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, almost new, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. Prices reduced to $2,500 each. If you want an investment we will give you a liberal inducement.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, finished in style, all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

RECTORY STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, nice lot. Price, $2,000.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x180 feet. Price, $4,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 37x116 feet. Price, $1,200.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—A large brick residence, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, large cellars, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory.

IF YOU WANT A STORE on Dundas street, call and see us.

NORTH OF VICTORIA STREET and west of Richmond street—A large brick cottage frame barn, with 9 ares of land. Price, $2,000. Easy terms.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, stone trimmings, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot and cold water, furnace, electric light and gas, launry and vegetable cellars; corner lot, 34x90 feet. Price on application.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, clothes closets, brick cellar; lot 66x198 feet. Price reduced to $1,200; owner leaving the city.

MAITLAND STREET SOUTH—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame stable, lot 36x123 feet. Price, $1,250; cheap property.

PHILIP STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame barn, lot 25x110 feet. At a reasonable price. Inspection invited.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road and Redan street—We have only a few lots left in this locality for sale.

THOSE VERY CHEAP LOTS ON ELMWOOD AVENUE, WEST OF THE WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, WITH STREET CAR SERVICE ON THE AVENUE, ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT OFFERED IN SOUTH LONDON. REMEMBER, OUR PRESENT PRICES ARE FROM $140 TO $175 PER LOT, JUST ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

A very desirable lot, corner of the Wharncliffe road and Becher street. Will be sold very cheap. Inspect at once.

ADELAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

You will find very desirable lots in the Becher block, Richmond street north. Inspection invited. We will give you prices.

We have several fine factory sites on the interswitching or trunk lines.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for $3,250.

ELIZABETH STREET—A neat frame cottage; corner lot. Price, $700.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, clothes closets, furnace, vegetable and laundry cellars, modern improvements; lot 35x145 feet. Price, $2,000 for a quick sale; owner leaving the city.

VAN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks; lot 40x122 feet. Price, $1,400.

SHERWOOD AVENUE—A new 1½-story frame house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, large cellar; lot 50x159 feet. Price, $1,500.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new two-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $2,400.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage, cement block foundations, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 40x189 feet. Price, $1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,900.

BRUCE STREET—A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, 3 cellars, cement floors; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $800.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,500.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot; in a desirable location. Will close for $1,250.

879 WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; corner lot, 121x186 feet; can be subdivided. Price, $1,800.

RICHMOND STREET, south of G. T. R.—Two-story frame house, on a brick foundation; 12 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house. Price, $2,400.

RICHMOND STREET, north Grosvenor—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, stone foundations, dressed stone fronts, 10 rooms each, modern improvements; will make a good investment. Call and see us.

A NICE LOT on Piccadilly street for $350. Lots on Redan and Nelson streets at $4 50 per foot.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.

WE TURN REAL PROPERTY INTO REAL MONEY

provided the property is anyways desirable. We do not pretend to pass off swamp lots as desirable building sites, nor broken-down properties as up-to-date modern residences; but we do claim to be able to sell anything in the way of real estate at fair prices.

If your intentions are as honest as ours, it will pay you to see us if you desire to either sell, rent, buy or exchange.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house, and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont. 37tf-t

CITY OF LONDON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

EGERTON STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, cement cellar; lot 40x130 feet. Price, $1,400.

EGERTON STREET—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, good cellar, well of spring water, frame stable. Price, $1,150.

LORNE AVENUE — 1½-story brick house, front and back stairs, 3 bedrooms, bath, furnace, electric lights. Price, $2,300.

GREY STREET—Brick cottage, 8 rooms bathroom complete, gas for cooking, good brick cellar. Price, $1,900.

OAK STREET—One acre; would make six choice building lots. Price, $800.

DOULTON STREET (Pottersburg)—Vacant lot, 40x130 feet. Price, $115.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, gas, piped for furnace. Price, $2,300.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Vacant lot, 25 feet, with laneway, by 120 feet. Price, $500.

ADELAIDE STREET—Two-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen. Price, $2,100.

MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE

Unopposed medical practice and beautiful home in Western Ontario. Splendid practice. Good reasons for selling. Price and full particulars on application.

No. 986—Store and dwelling in the County of Wellington; nearest opposition, 4½ and 6 miles. Price, $1,100.

No. 984—Hotel in City of St. Catharines; three-story brick, 30 bedrooms, all first-class; brick barn, stabling for 150 horses.

No. 990—Grocery and crockery business in good town, population 3,000; brick building, two stories; doing business of $16,000 cash per year; store rents for $350.

No. 989—Stock of groceries and fixtures in City of Brantford. Price, $1,300.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Wellington County—Five acres, with one acre orchard, 1¾-story stone house, frame barn; 2½ miles from Guelph. Price, $3,000.

Wellington County—216 acres; 50 acres mixed timber, good fruit, 1½-story brick house, frame barn on stone foundation, all buildings in good repair. Price, $10,500.

Elgin County—100 acres, 1½ miles from Woodgreen; five acres maple timber, half-acre young orchard, frame house and barn. Price, $4,800.

Elgin County—Fifty acres, four miles from West Lorne market; 1½-story frame house. Price, $1,700.

Lambton County—100 acres; ten acres maple and basswood timber, soil clay loam, brick house, frame barn. Price, $3,500.

Lambton County—56 2-3 acres, two miles to Oil Springs market; soil good clay loam, three acres orchard, frame house and barn. Price, $3,000.

Lambton County—100 acres, 2½ miles from Edy's Mills; frame buildings, one acre orchard. Price, $4,100.

Middlesex—100 acres, 2½ miles from Parkhill; 25 acres timber, maple and rock elm, two-story frame house. Price, $5,000.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

78 Dundas St., London. Telephone 696. Limited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, LOBO TOWNSHIP—SOIL clay loam, excellent frame buildings, one of the best farms in Lobo; mile to station, school, postoffice, churches, etc. Price, $7,000. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 37n-tw

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house, modern improvements, in central locality, in course of erection; also choice building lot. Apply W. C. Fitzgerald, barrister, Masonic Temple. 91tf-ywt

A NEW SOLID BRICK UP-TO-DATE house for sale; all modern conveniences. Apply 444 Pall Mall street. 33c-ywt

$1,500 CASH WILL BUY TWO-STORY frame house, 10 rooms, w.c., hard and soft water. Apply 265 Clarence street. 35z

FIFTY ACRES, SOUTH HALF LOT 77, west Talbot road, Westminster; soil gravelly loam; good orchard, good barns, brick house, spring water; seven miles from London, two from Lambeth. Mrs. Goldrick, 376 Ridout street, Lambeth. 34h-xt

ATTRACTIVE, NEW, COSY, MODERN two-story brick, Princess avenue residence; something very nice for the money; owner leaving city; must be sold. Price, $3,700. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 37c-t

GOOD 100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, OR would exchange for 50 acres. Box 40, Advertiser. 37u

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township; soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymote, Ont. ywt

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
A little cooler.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

A Minute Examination of a W. B. Corset

Will impress you more than ever with their all around excellence.

They are built with the object of giving entire satisfaction to the wearer.

Great care has been taken to secure **high-grade, strong** sterling cloth, coutil and light-weight batiste, so that the W. B. Corsets will not stretch or lose their shapeliness.

And the **steels** are also very strong, but pliable. Will assist to support the body, but at the same time will give to the slightest motions of the figure.

Stitching and workmanship have been neatly, accurately and perfectly performed.

The corsets are **thoroughly well made** in every respect.

But all this perfection in the making would be utterly wasted if the W. B. Corsets were not designed in the very **latest style dictates.**

As it is, they are models of stylish beauty, easy grace, fullness and comfort—the corset you need to exhibit to best advantage the stylish lines of the summer dress.

W. B. Corsets to Fit All Figures in Stock. Wear One Pair, Buy Another.

403 Nuform for average figures. Gray or white. Rather deep hip, straight front and clearly-defined waist line. All sizes. Pair.....$1.25

741 Erect-Form for slight figures. High bust and short hip. White only. All sizes. Pair.....$1.25

406 Nuform for medium and full figures. Fairly high bust. Deep hip with unboned apron extension. Beautifully modeled corset. White or gray. All sizes. Pair.....$2.00

411 Nuform for full figures. High bust and very long hip and back. White only. All sizes. Pair.....$2.50

Other models at other prices.

For Cool Evenings: Fawn Covert Coats

There will be many evenings this summer when it will be too cool to go without a coat. And, if you contemplate a summer holiday trip up the lakes or to a fashionable resort, you'll need something stylish and neat, won't you? We've a nice lot of Fawn Covert Coats in box, pony and tight-fitting modes. Trim and neat as one could wish for. Lined or unlined. Note the prices—better still, see them and get the real idea of their price lowness.....$5.00, $6.50, $6.75 and $8.50

Don't Forget!

Miss Sissons will give free lessons in Art Needlework, commencing Monday. **Everybody welcome.**

Mail Orders

are given prompt and careful attention. Delivered, express prepaid, to your nearest station, if within **200 miles** of London.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

We Have It

Just the property you are looking for. COME IN and see for yourself. Don't neglect calling on us before purchasing. "You'll be sorry" if you don't.

A five-roomed frame cottage and half-acre of land on Chester street, just outside of city limits. PRICE, $750.

2½-story brick house, Hyman street—Four bedrooms, dining-room, double parlors, kitchen, large lot and stable; house modern.

Grocery store and dwelling in City of London.

One-story cement block, on Emery street, 22x44—Contains hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 3 bedrooms.

WANTED—We have a number of applications for suburban property from U. S. A. One man from Oklahoma wants neat little home, with from three to five acres. If you have property of above description communicate with

Wm. Needham & Son

418 TALBOT STREET.

Phones: Office, 358; house, 2126. See list in Free Press. b

Yealland, Tytler & Co.'s LIST

LANDS IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

Over 60,000 acres of selected and graded lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Call at office and get a map.

CITY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

REGINA STREET—Good-sized story and a half frame house, in good condition; lot 60½x170. A rare bargain. Easy terms.

Modern residences on King street, south side, between Wellington and Waterloo; on Colborne street, central; on St. George north, Ridout south, Maitland north and John street; on Forward avenue and the Wharncliffe—each one a snap.

FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.

KING STREET, CENTRAL — Large three-story building; lot 78x198.

BATHURST STREET WEST — Lot 114x140; easy terms.

Five acres along G. T. R. track, north of Trafalgar street, and sites along the C. P. R.-G. T. R. switch, and on Brydges street, close to G. T. R.

CITY BUILDING LOTS.

Huron street, north side, between Wellington and Waterloo, 5½ acres; 700x300 feet; 250 apple trees.

St. George street, near Cheapside; lot 28x150; dirt cheap.

Also choice lots on Brydges street, Grand avenue, The Ridgeway, Quebec street north, Grosvenor, Richmond north, Simcoe, Victoria, Mary, Regent and St. George streets and Sherwood avenue.

FARM PROPERTY.

A 15-acre fruit farm on Brick street, with story and a half brick house and barn. Also farms in London and McGillivray Townships.

OFFICES TO RENT.

Offices centrally located in various parts of the down-town section of the city.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

We have buyers for 20 acres, with house and barn, within four miles of the city; for modern cottages and story and half houses in northern and eastern parts of city, and for a general store in Western Ontario.

YEALLAND, TYTLER & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
Room 206, Temple Building. Phone 1259. b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MANUFACTURING PICTURE FRAMES and moldings; large wholesale trade; big profits; first-class going concern; rent or sell premises; ill-health. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—WALKER'S BLACKSMITH and wood shops, on easy terms. Apply Wm. Walker, Odell P. O. 19tf

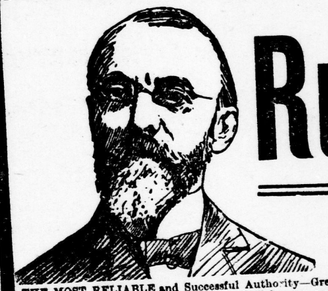
SEE DATES BELOW.

COMING TO OUR TOWN

Established 1866. Over 30 Years of Success in Toronto, Ont.

192 West King St.

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, P.O. 539, Toronto.



Rupture

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

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

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

MY CHARGES are within reach of all, the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactorily arranged, no reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

VARICOCELE, FALSE RUPTURE

MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this terrible affliction in some way. There is no other affliction to which man is heir that so completely unfits him for the duties or pleasures of life as Varicocele. The universal tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated—leading to impotency, nervous debility, wasting, stricture, lumbago, sexual exhaustion, etc. Do you intend to allow this insidious affliction to sap away your vitality? It is doing so now and if not checked will result in the above conditions. No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted, or the failure you may have experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials, or Electric belts—my Biotone system will cure you; the wormy veins return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment, the parts become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION necessary. No detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent large sums of money and still larger quantities of time searching for the remedy that I offer you here.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT:

LONDON, GRIGG HOUSE

Saturday, ALL DAY AND EVENING, **June 2** One Day Only.

Consult Specialist Early.

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE AND London Loan stock. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

HOTEL CARDS.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway Station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

DENTAL CARDS

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 162½ Dundas street. Phone 976.

DR. S. M. THOMAS, DENTIST, 252½ Dundas, between Wellington and Clarence.

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

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros. over Craincross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 932.

USE

Hunt's Diamond Flour

Better than all-Manitoba for general household use, being a blend of Manitoba and Ontario wheat.

HUNT BROS.

HELP WANTED.

$12 00 PER WEEK, BOARD AND EXPENSES to person of energy and good character; state age and give references. The John C. Winston Company, Limited, Toronto. ex

TRANSIENT CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS—NO ADVERTISEMENT LESS THAN TEN CENTS.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

LOWRY—On May 22, 1906, at 515 King street, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Lowry, a daughter.

DEATHS.

RICHMAN—At High street, Norman, beloved son of Martha and William Richman, in his 18th year.

Funeral from the High Street Mission, Sunday, May 27; service at 3 o'clock. 36u

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

1906
Ontario Jockey Club
TORONTO
Spring Meeting — May 19th-June 2nd

At least six races each day. Admission to grand stand, $1. A regimental band in attendance. WM. HENDRIE, president; W. P. FRASER, secretary-treasurer. 291-17,18,19,26,31

FAST SHIPS

Cunard Line, via New York. Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, via Montreal and Quebec. Low rates to and from Old Country. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 1

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM OLD Country, via Montreal and New York. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next new Bank of Commerce. 2

$2 65—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, boat, every Saturday and Sunday. Low rate daily. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 3

1,000 MILES VIA WATER—PORT STANLEY, Cleveland or Windsor, to Montreal, via Welland Canal, Toronto and Kingston. Obtain Merchants' Line folder. F. B. Clarke, sole agent, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 4

DANCING—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS any hour. Orchestra furnished for all occasions. Call or phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard. Waltz, two-step. Lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY of Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

MEETINGS.

LONDON LODGE OF PERFECTION will meet at its Asylum, Masonic Temple, on Monday next, at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. W. A. Piper, T. P. G. M.; Thomas G. Davis, 32°, Gr. Secretary. P

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD-RIMMED SPECTACLES (double sight). Reward, 76 York street. b

FOUND—COLLIE DOG; OWNER CAN have same by identifying and paying expenses. Apply 690 Dundas. b

LOST, FRIDAY — SILVER CROOK-SHAPED umbrella handle. Please return to Advertiser office. 37u

FOUND ON DUNDAS STREET—BLACK lace gloves; owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply this office. b

LOST, FRIDAY MORNING—HEART-SHAPED brooch, pearl setting. Reward, Advertiser office. 36u

LOST, ON TUESDAY—LADY'S BLACK cloth jacket; also on Friday, black brocaded cape. Reward at 85 York street, or this office, for return. 36u

LOST, WEDNESDAY, IN NORTHERN part of city—Gold ring, setting turquoise (blue) stones. Liberal reward at this office. 36c

LOST—A SILVER HORSESHOE PIN, between G. T. R. depot and Tecumseh House. Finder rewarded on returning to 84 Askin street. 36c

WILL THE PARTY WHO WAS SEEN picking up small female foxterrier on Richmond street north, Monday night, kindly return to 175 King street? 35c

BUSINESS CARDS.

LAIDLAW & LAWSON. GENERAL auctioneers for County of Middlesex. Farm and farm stock sales solicited. Fraser House, London, on Saturdays. Wilton Grove Postoffice. 25n-t

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING Plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratford, 427 Waterloo. ywt

THE BEST CARRIAGE PAINTING IN the city. Prices reasonable at Smith's Maple street.

J. HARRIS & CO.—REMOVED TO 728 Simcoe, opposite London and Petrolea Barrel Works.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW, $1,600. FOR ten years; first-class security. Box 37, Advertiser. 37c

WANTED DURING SUMMER MONTHS —Board and lodgings for a man and his wife, in the suburbs of London; Springbank preferred. Address Box 29, Advertiser. 34tf

PERSONAL.

DOCTOR, WEALTHY, LARGE PRACTICE, wishes to correspond with some respectable lady with view to matrimony. Lock Box 405, St. Joseph, Mich. b

FREE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD, FUTURE and past revealed, surprising, by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant, St. John, 12 Sheldon street, Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. Know thyself. b

SEVENTH SON—ALL WHO SUFFER moral or physical ills; all whom science has abandoned without hope of cure, send your address and 2c stamp for further details. Absolutely free. E. Milloy, Box 24, St. Henri P. O., Montreal, Que. p

VERY WEATHY WIDOW WOULD like to correspond with a gentleman of business ability; object, matrimony. Lock Box 405, St. Joseph, Mich. b

PROFS. CARL & ROLLIN—TRUTHFUL, reliable, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address; one who has no objection to dealing with the hotel trade. Box 43, Advertiser. 37c

WANTED—MAN TO CUT LAWN GRASS. Apply 527 Princess avenue. 37u

WANTED—CLERK AT BROWN'S SHOE store, 199 Dundas street. 37c

BOYS WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT; good wages. Apply London Bolt and Hinge Works. 37c

WANTED—FEW SMART MESSENGER boys. G. N. W. Telegraph Company. 36c

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing. Universal Advertising Company, Chicago. b

COAT, VEST AND PANT MAKERS AT once; highest scale; steady employment. James Ferguson, 639½ Dundas. 36c

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY Southam Printing Company. 36n

BOY WANTED FOR GREENHOUSE and garden work. Apply Meredith's greenhouse, Brick street. 36c

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER, ALSO first-class machine hand, for downstairs in a planing factory. Apply to John Piggott & Sons, lumbermen, Chatham, Ont. 36u

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks, guaranteed. Tuition and tools, $25. Positions furnished. Catalogue free. Detroit, Mich., Barber College, 277 Jefferson avenue. tx

WANTED—MEN OR BOYS TO TAKE contract of weeding. Main & Collyer, Base Line. 36tf

WANTED — MEN EVERYWHERE; good pay, to distribute circulars, advertising matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. National Advertising Bureau, Chicago. b

OUR TELEGRAPH SCHOOL IS THE biggest and best in America. The equipment is superb, and the course of instruction perfect. Positions secured for graduates. Full particulars and fine illustrated telegraph book mailed free. B. W. Somers, principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto. 31tf-t

BOYS WANTED. SOUTHAM PRINTING Company, Richmond street south. 34n

WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED MAN, with some knowledge of machinery, to do plow fitting; steady work; state wages. American Plow Works, Ayr, Ont. 35c

BARBER WANTED—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS; highest wages paid. Apply John Cambridge, 244 Dundas street. 33tf

JOB COMPOSITOR—51-HOUR WEEK; permanent situation to capable man. Apply immediately, Advertiser Job, London. 33tf

BOYS WANTED FOR SHIPPING ROOM. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 33tf

WANTED—MAN TO ATTEND GARDEN and lawn, one day each week. Apply 270 St. James street. 32tf

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

MEN AND BOYS WANTED—LEARN plumbing, plastering, bricklaying; special offer, life scholarship, $50, easy payments; position and union card guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Bros., Trade Schools, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

CANVASSER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED to earn from $20 to $30 weekly; no delivering or collecting. Apply 355-57 Clarence street, London.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED — Small family. Apply Miss Hutchinson, 103 Byron avenue. b

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GIRL FOR general housework. Address Mrs. Chas. Patrick, Lambeth. 37n

FANCY IRONERS WANTED. THE Parisian Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 37c

NINETY SMART SCHOOLGIRLS—ONE hour daily; big money. Send address to Box 90, Advertiser. o

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wanted at once. Apply Miss Myers, 272½ Dundas street. 37c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY 377 Maitland street. 36tf

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED. APPLY Fraser House. 35c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED —No washing. Apply 571 Queen's avenue. 33tf

WANTED—QUIET GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. Apply Mrs. J. Norman, Tecumseh Park, West London. 32n

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY Mrs. Leonard, 602 Queen's avenue. 32tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT AND confectionery departments. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 12tf

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN THE trade. Brener Bros., 184 to 190 Horton street. 71tf-tyw

HEAD LAUNDRESS WANTED. APPLY at once, Victoria Hospital. 30tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT AND candy departments. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 29tf

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant; family of three. Apply Mrs. R. C. Struthers, 508 Wellington street. 25tf

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER, GENERAL servant, nursegirl wanted. Apply to Mrs. Payne, Intelligence Office, 309 Dundas street. Phone 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG CARPENTER AND WIFE, with one child, desire situation together, as caretaker and repairer, and housekeeper or upper servant in gentleman's house or public institution. Address Box 41, Advertiser. 37c

LADY DESIRES POSITION AS LADY'S companion, for lady going to summer resort. Address Box 34, Advertiser office. 35u-wt

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR UNION School Section No. 3, Raleigh and Harwich, to commence Aug. 20. Applications received by W. C. Ransom, secretary-treasurer, Cedar Springs, Ont. 9k 37n

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OFFICE SITUATION WANTED BY experienced young man; competent bookkeeper and stenographer. Apply Box 38, this office. 37c

AN ACCOUNTANT DESIRES WORK not requiring entire time. Address Box 25, Advertiser. 32n

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 508 York street, London.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. WEEKES, 498 WATERLOO STREET —Hours, 11 to 2, and 7 to 8:30. 96tf

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 383.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenues.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Returned from Europe and resumed surgical practice. 439 Park avenue. Phone 324.

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

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. D. H. ARNOTT, 226 QUEEN'S avenue. Hours, 11 to 3:30, 7 to 8. Phone 413.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS. Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

DR. P. J. MUGAN, NO. 720 DUNDAS street. Phone 2053.

DRS. Y. COWEN & HENRY M. COWEN —394 Piccadilly street. Telephone 1523. We have no other city office. xt

A PRIVATE LYING-IN HOME FOR ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted; strict secrecy; particulars free. Allen Home, Lizzie Mair, matron, 413 Lafayette avenue, Detroit. Phone W. 985.

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

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

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 171 Queen's avenue.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S., Edinburgh—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 398 DUNDAS —Hours, 11-2, 4-8. Phone 1342.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

DR. PINGEL, ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST, 444 Wellington street, London.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

SWIMMING BATH AT THE SULPHUR Springs to rent for summer. Apply at Sulphur Baths. 37n

TO LET—COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, $12; central location; immediate possession. Apply J. F. Sangster, or 434 King street. 37c-tyw

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also suite of rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Apply E. Shea, 368 Dundas street. 37c

TO LET — TWO ACRES, PARTLY planted; 70 apple trees in full bearing; eight-roomed house, good stable and chicken coop, hard and soft water; close to city; good school close by; property can be leased if desired; rent, $7 per month. Apply 259 Hill street. b

TO RENT—HALF OF NEW BRICK cottage, north. Box 39, Advertiser. 37c

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—MODERN conveniences. Apply 145 Kent street. 37c

HOUSE TO LET—211 WELLINGTON street. Apply at 366 Central avenue. 37c

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, 10 Hope street. Apply 420 Oxford street. 36c

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE; TEN minutes from postoffice; desirable location; terms moderate; immediate possession. Apply 414 Central avenue. 36tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10 and $12 per month. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street. 99tf

242 PICCADILLY, NEAR RICHMOND; all modern improvements; newly painted, papered. 31tf

PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY IMPROVED MOVING Vans. W. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly street. Phone 1444.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS. Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce streets, South London. Phone 310.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE MODERN house, 110 Elmwood avenue; possession May 1. Apply Mrs. Robert Kilgour, 242 Piccadilly street. 6tf

TO LET—FOUR ACRES AND HOUSE, immediately adjoining city; suitable for market gardener. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 418½ Talbot. 99tf

LEGAL CARDS.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

CRONYN & BETTS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron and Erie building.

SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 98 Dundas street, London. T. W. Scandrett; W. A. Proudfoot, B.A.

FAULDS & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers.

EDMUND WELD— Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

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

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS and solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street. Phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

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

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418½ Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

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

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

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

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

TENNENT & COLERIDGE, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. All welcome.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. Alfred Brown at both services. Special sermon to the aged in the morning. Cordial welcome.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11, Rev. Arthur Carlisle; 7, Rev. Dyson Hague. Sermon to men.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11; Evensong, 7. Preacher at both services, Rev. C. A. Sparling, M.A. Collection for choir boys.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST — REV. George McAlister. Morning, "Pentecost Church." Evening, Rev. Daniel Martin. Strangers, visitors welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHANNING HALL, UNITARIAN, 276 Dundas. Rev. V. J. Gilpin, B.A., minister. Service at 11 a.m.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS—USUAL SERVICES at King street by the pastor. South street, meetings afternoon and evening. All seats free.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., "Goldwin Smith and Immortality"; 7 p.m., "The Privileges of Youth." Morning—Anthem, "There is a Holy City" (Shelley); solo, Mr. W. Skinner. Evening — Anthem, "Saviour, When Night Involves the Sky" (Shelley); solo, Miss Hunt; anthem, Bible School, 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—J. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Short and bright services morning and evening during the hot weather. Everybody welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "The Church a Source of Christian Influence." Everybody welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. W. Graham, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. W. J. Clark; 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Classes; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Clark.

GOSPEL MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY evening at 7, in Foresters' Hall, 756 Dundas street, East End. All are heartily welcome.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Sunday School anniversary. 11, the pastor; 2:45, address, Mr. E. L. Liddicott; 7, Rev. W. G. McAlister, M.A. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., will preach. Morning, "The Life of Jesus"; evening, "A Mother's Experience." Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 a.m., 7 p.m. All welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Rev. W. E. Norton, of Toronto, will preach morning and evening tomorrow. b

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services by pastor, 11 and 7.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "Follow Me"; evening, "Lovest Thou Me?" Minister's Bible Class at 3; "The Christian's Heritage Here."

ST. JAMES, CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—SERVICES, 11 and 7. Rev. W. T. Hill, rector, at both services.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. West London—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Nixon, Ph.D. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Public worship, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Morning, "The Salvation"; evening, "The Corrupt Condition of the Kingdom." Seats free. All welcome. Attentive and polite ushers. Come.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Services as usual.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, workers' meeting; evening, Ascension sermon. Preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Baptism at evening service.

Y. M. C. A.—SUNDAY, 4:15 P.M. OPEN discussion on "Jesus and Private Property," conducted by John M. Gunn, barrister. All men invited to attend. b

ARCHITECTS.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—114, second floor, Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

HERBERT MATTHEWS, ARCHITECT. W. Fletcher Shepherd (late of Toronto), architect, Duffield block. Phone.

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CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church — Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. Phone 1527.

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J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 340 Princess.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — GOOD THREE-TEAM cartage business. Apply Box 42, Advertiser. 37c

BABY CARRIAGE, SMALL SIZE, IN first-class condition. 10 Beaconsfield avenue. b

WHY WASTE MONEY FOR COAL OR gas when summer wood can be bought cheap? Apply to Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—CREAM SEPARATOR, DE Laval, first-class condition, 1,000 pounds capacity, for hand or power; also milk top sleighs, buggy, cheap at once. H. Wall, Tambling's Corners. b

BY PRIVATE SALE—ALL THE FURNITURE, carpets, etc., of the estate of the late Dr. C. A. Sippi's home will be disposed of. Apply at residence, Dundas east, any time. 36c

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY SQUARE piano. Box 36, Advertiser. 36c

LATEST FOLDING GO-CART CARRIAGE, almost new; cheap for cash. Address 348 Clarence street. 36c

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PORCH, IN GOOD REPAIR, FOR SALE. Apply 46 Stanley street. b

FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD BAY GELDING, 16 hands high; extra good roadster, sound; price for immediate sale, $150. Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 33tf

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—SEE what we have. F. S. Onn, Fish Market Phone 1296.

AUTOMOBILE—NEW TOURING CAR, 12-h.p., bargain. Apply C. Barton Electric Manufacturing Company, Tecumseh avenue. Phone 1893.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. Phone 299. ywt

CARLOADS OF WALLPAPER JUST IN —Sale continues; chance of your life; tremendous bargains. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. 7tf-tyw

CREDIT—ONE DOLLAR DOWN AND one dollar a week buys $25 worth of furniture at Fishbein's, 638 Dundas. ywt

FOR SALE—COUPE, IN GOOD CONDITION, or will exchange for surrey. Apply W. F. Spittal, 452 Princess avenue. 35c-wtz

FIFTY CENTS A WEEK BUYS A sewing machine, almost any kind, all guaranteed. 441 Richmond street. t

FOR SALE — HORSE, NINE YEARS old; also democrat wagon. Apply 560 Bathurst street. 35c

GAS STOVE FOR SALE—IN GOOD shape. Dominion House, corner Clarence and York streets. 35c

FINE STOCK OF SHOES—ALSO SHOE repairing. Wm. Paxman, 290 Dundas street. Phone 1895.

DANIELS' MAGIC SALVE—THE BEST in the world for family use. 359 Clarence street.

FOR SALE

White Cedar Shingles, very thick butts, air dried, first quality. Come and see them. GEORGE H. BELTON, new yard, Rectory street, just north of Grand Trunk. xt

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Order Sheets, Ruled Forms of any kind, made to order. Best work, lowest prices. Phone us about your wants.

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ROSIN, BY THE BARREL; CAUSTIC soda, in cwt. drums. The London Soap Company.

LATEST FURNITURE, REFRIGERATORS, carpets, art squares and linoleums. Easy terms at M. Hornstein's, 299 South street.

POULTRY WILL YIELD A VERY large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us $1 and the names of two yearly subscribers, and we will send the Review to you for one year free. Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont. 71bu-t

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIANO AT $100; payable $3 per month. A handsomely-carved cabinet organ at $20, payable 50c per week. Each guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence, London.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNITURE at Keene's, 141 King street. New and second-hand.

SUNGLEE REMOVES DANDRUFF AND positively promotes growth of hair. Jas. T. Gleason, 482 York street, London.

FIFTEEN FEET OF OFFICE DESKS and fixtures, also one set of six ton platform scales. Apply 295 Clarence street. 8tf

NEW BICYCLES, $25; GOOD SECOND-HAND wheels, $10. Easy terms. Bicycle sundries and repairs. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

$350 WILL BUY GOOD SECOND-HAND automobile at Horton's, London.

ANY LADY WISHING UPRIGHT piano can pay $15 cash and $2 weekly; price, $275, or square Chickering piano, same terms, price $150, without interest. Nordheimer's Limited, 188 Dundas street. 7tf

NEW BALL - BEARING RAYMOND Sewing machine—Best attachments, ten-year guarantee; elegant, durable. Second-hand machines, 225 Dundas. H. Clark, manager.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $3 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. Phone 1312.

RE-UPHOLSTERING—EXPERT WORK. Parlor suites, specialty. Ask for estimate. "Reliance Furnishing," J. R. Veale, 278 Dundas.

LARGEST STOCK OF COVERINGS IN town to choose from. Patten the Upholsterer, 247 Dundas.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city; rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application. 94tf

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

FOR SALE — SEVERAL NEW AND second-hand gasoline engines, cheap. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER Telephone 1277. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

KING EDWARD LIVERY, WELLINGTON street—Rubber-tired hacks, coupes, etc. Phone 502. Branch, corner Bathurst and Richmond. Phone 634. A. G. Strogan.

Executors' Sale of City Properties.

on Monday, the 28th May, AT 3 P.M., lot No. 15, north side King street, situated between Colborne and Burwell streets, and having a frontage on King street of 40 feet by a depth of 120 feet, together with right of way over 8 feet. This is a choice building site. AT 4 P.M., No. 151 Maple street, having a frontage of 39 feet. On this property is a two-story brick house, in good repair, with bathroom, furnace and modern conveniences; a desirable home, centrally located. Sale on the premises in each case. For further information apply to

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited.
or to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 33u-yt

Suburban Residence
Mount Pleasant Avenue
BY AUCTION

There will be sold by public auction at

Jones' Auction Rooms, on Saturday June 2, at 3 o'clock p.m.

that large two-story brick residence, built by the late Judge Fitzgerald; 12 rooms, all modern improvements; coach house, cottage for gardener, 5 acres of land, all improved; situated good, on Mount Pleasant avenue, West London. Terms easy; 10% at time of sale, balance in 30 days thereafter. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 34c-23,26,31

AUCTION SALE

Valuable household furniture. Under instructions from the Ladies' Aid of First Methodist Church, I will sell at 464 Park avenue, Wednesday,

MAY 30, AT 10:30,

parlor suite in black walnut, carpet and curtains, easy chairs, rockers, sideboard, extension table, chairs (all in oak), one cuckoo clock, one drop-head sewing machine (new), four bedroom suites in black walnut and oak, Flappy Thought range with shelf (new), kitchen cabinet, clock, one refrigerator (new), gas stove, dishes, etc. Everything goes, as the parsonage is sold.

AUCTION SALE

of house-moving outfit. Pulleys, 300 feet rope, 1,000 feet cable, chain, jacks, bars, wagon, quantity timber, etc. Britannia avenue, Oxford Park, Monday, May 28, at 2 o'clock. M. J. Murdock, proprietor.

JOSEPH BROWN,
35u-wt Auctioneer, 398 Talbot St.

Auction Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, etc

The London and Western Trusts Company; two parcels of property, vacant lot on King street, 40 feet, and No. 151 Maple street, fine residence; Monday, May 28; sale at premises in both cases. King street property at 3 o'clock; Maple street at 4 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

R. K. Cowan, Local Master at London; lot 25, con. 1, London Township, Tuesday, May 29; 50-acre farm, to be sold at 123 King street, at 3 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

JUDICIAL SALE
—OF—
Property in the Township of London.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Justice, made in the action of Kirk vs. Redmond, there will be offered for sale, with the approbation of R. K. Cowan, Esq., the Local Master at London, by A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, at No. 123 King street, in the City of London, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th day of May, 1906,

All and singular, that parcel of land in the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, containing 50 acres more or less, composed of the west half of the north half of lot No. 25, in the first concession of the Township of London.

This property is situated about four miles west of the City of London, nearly opposite to Springbank, and is that known as containing the Redmond Pond, a great reservoir of spring water and extensive peat beds. A portion of the land is suitable for agricultural purposes. This property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid. The purchaser shall pay 10 per cent of the purchase money at the time of sale to the vendors' solicitors, and the balance in 30 days into court to the credit of this action, without interest. The vendors will not be required to furnish any abstract of title or to produce any deeds, copies thereof or evidences of title, other than such as are in their possession. In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of this court. Further particulars may be had from MESSRS. STUART & GUNN, or MESSRS. McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, London. R. K. COWAN, Local Master at London. Dated at London this 18th day of May, 1906. 34u-xt

AUCTION SALE.

of household furniture, etc., on Wednesday, May 30, at 350 William street, 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. Henry Weld to sell her household effects, comprising: Drawing-room suite in odd pieces, easy chairs, rockers, center tables, curtains, etc., Axminster and Brussels carpets, pictures, screens, couch, china cupboards, dining-table and chairs, crockery, glassware, cutlery, contents of four bedrooms in suites, mattresses, springs, Singer sewing machine, toilet-ware, refrigerator (new), cook, gas and gasoline stoves, kitchen utensils, mower, garden tools, etc. 37u-ty J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 352 Talbot; phone, 863. Residence, 354 Oxford; phone, 763.

TENNENT, BARNES & TENNENT, veterinary surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 683; house, 278.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SITUATIONS AND OPENINGS IN Winnipeg and the Canadian North-West can be found by advertising in the Free Press, Winnipeg. It contains every day almost four solid columns of "situations vacant, male and female," advertisements. Sample copies free. Address Free Press, Winnipeg, mentioning this paper. ywt

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 35, Bank of Toronto. tzx

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS STREET—Hair goods, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

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The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

ALFONSO AND ENA.

All the world loves a lover, and the boyish ardor of King Alfonso's courtship has touched a chord to which the universal heart of humanity vibrates. On his part, at least, it is evidently a love match, and the world is showing a cordial interest in the ceremonies at Madrid, excepting, perhaps, the inevitable bullfight, which is, after all, a concession to the populace.

Some worthy people in England have been distressed over Princess Ena's conversion. Perhaps she changed her religion for a crown, but this is a matter for her own conscience, and there are many precedents in European royalty for her action. The founder of the Protestant dynasty of Sweden was a French Catholic. Several members, or connections, of the English royal family, including the present Czarina, adjured Protestantism for the Greek Church. Much of the furore over Princess Ena's change of faith was due to mistaken versions of her oath of renunciation which appeared in the public prints. These were relics of an age when religious tolerance was unknown. The Right Rev. Dr. Robert Brindle, bishop of Nottingham, who officiated on the occasion of Princess Ena's admission to the Roman Catholic Church, has given to the press the text of Princess Ena's confession, as follows:

> I, ———, having before my eyes the holy gospels, which I touch with my hand, and knowing that no one can be saved without that faith which the holy, Catholic, apostolic, Roman church holds, believes and teaches; against which I grieve that I have greatly erred, inasmuch as I have held and believed doctrines opposed to her teaching:
>
> I now, by the help of God's grace, profess that I believe the holy, Catholic, apostolic, Roman church to be the only and true church established on earth by Jesus Christ, to which I submit myself with my whole heart. I firmly believe all the articles that she proposes to my belief, and I reject and condemn all that she rejects and condemns, and I am ready to observe all t hat she commands me.

This is very different from the minatory texts which had previously been published, and people who uphold the British coronation oath cannot consistently take offense. From a political standpoint the marriage gives no ground for apprehension. Great Britain's most cordial friends in Europe are France, Italy, and Portugal, all Catholic nations. Between Great Britain and Spain there will be now a bond of friendship, and the infusion of the blood of an English princess may help to regenerate the old Bourbon strain.

A DISTURBING CASE.

A large section of the American public is deeply stirred by the approaching trial of several leaders of the Western Federation of Miners on the specific charge of conspiring to assassinate former Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho. All over the United States, and in some parts of Canada, labor organizations, socialists and radicals generally, are subscribing liberally towards the defense, which has retained an array of distinguished lawyers.

Steunenberg was killed on Dec. 30, 1905, by an infernal machine placed under the sidewalk at the gate of his house. It was adjusted so that it exploded when Steunenberg, walking home from his office, pushed back the gate. One Harry Orchard confessed that he had arranged the machinery that caused the explosion, having preceded Steunenberg down the street. He alleged that this murder, and many other horrible crimes, had been planned by the inner circle of the Western Federation of Miners. His statements resulted in the arrest of Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood, president and secretary, respectively, of the Miners' Federation, and G. A. Pettibone and Stephen Adams, members of the same organization. Orchard declares that the inner circle sentenced to death all who opposed the Federation's rule, and that many of these sentences were executed by faithful members. Steunenberg's offense was in sending the state troops to the mining districts to maintain order. The lives of ex-Governor Peabody and Judge Goddard, of the Colorado Supreme Court, were attempted, and once Judge Goddard's entire family was poisoned by arsenic in their milk. At Independence, Idaho, nineteen non-union miners were killed by the explosion of dynamite under the railway station. Orchard claims to have set the bombs and exploded them at the command of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. His confession was obtained by Detective James McPartland, who broke up the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania a generation ago. In the present case he went to work as a miner in Idaho, and claims to have wormed himself into the confidence of the inner circle of the Federation.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had gone to Denver when Orchard's confession was obtained. The authorities, believing that the three men were leaving the United States, got warrants and extradition papers hurriedly from the Governor of Colorado, and hustled the trio back to Idaho in a special train on Saturday, Feb. 18. They had no opportunity to consult counsel, or notify their families of their arrest. They applied to the federal courts for writs of habeas corpus on account of alleged irregularities in the conduct of the police, but these were refused. An appeal was taken to the United States supreme court which declined to hear the arguments until October 9.

The prisoners protest their innocence of any of the crimes attributed to them by Orchard and by Adams, who corroborates the statements of Orchard, and they claim they are the victims of a conspiracy to overthrow the Federation. The latter is one of the most powerful labor organizations in the United States, and its existence is staked upon the outcome of the trial. The warfare of capital and labor has raged with awful virulence at intervals in the State of Idaho, and there has been more than once a complete collapse of the civil authority in the mining districts. Excitement is running so high over the arrest of the Federation officers that the people of the state fear the outcome, whatever it may be.

THE JAPS AND THEIR STATURE.

In the same practical and scientific spirit with which the Japanese borrowed the tools of western civilization for their own reconstruction, they intend to address themselves to another problem—the improvement of the physical standard of the race. The statement is attributed to Baron Takaki, that Japanese diminutiveness is a cause of national humiliation and that steps are to be taken to remedy it. According to Dr. Griffis, formerly of the University of Tokio, the national habit of sitting has been in some degree responsible for the small stature of the Japanese. The Chinese and continental Asiatics have for ages used chairs, but the island Asiatics use the mat and the folded legs. The habit hinders circulation of the blood. To a visiting foreigner sitting in correct Japanese style meant, first, discomfort, then torture, then paralysis. The mountaineers and boatmen of Japan are notoriously taller than the mass of the people. This question is not a new one in Japan, and official tests show that the use of seats instead of mats had the effect of lengthening the legs, the proof being demonstrable in one generation. Diet is another consideration. The Japanese are an underfed race, and only rigid frugality and unceasing toil have kept them from starvation. The prevalent custom of closely bandaging prospective mothers is another factor in stunting the race. All these causes, Dr. Griffis thinks, are ceasing to act. He says:

> "As simple fact the Japanese are getting taller. With wise forethought the nation will, a century or two hence, enjoy normal stature. The women are now co-operating. By first adopting the hakama (or gentlemen's divided skirt), and then the reformed dress, like our women's clothes, but eschewing the corset and ultra-tight garments, the circulation of the blood, besides grace in walking, is vastly improved. The introduction of systematic exercise, with calisthenics, a varied diet, correct habits of sitting, and true hygiene wisely applied to women's life in Japan match the efforts of science and patriotism, which will undoubtedly raise the stature and improve the health of the whole race."

The Japanese are thorough in all their undertakings, and a national regimen of physical culture, enforced by the imperial authority, will be a unique experiment, and one which may teach other peoples something. The average Jap is a terror for his size, as Kipling said of "Bobs," and if there is to be more of him, the yellow peril will be a bigger bogey than ever.

The old warning against the careless use of firearms is always needed, and apparently, never heeded.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, has married Berkman, who served fourteen years for attempting to assassinate Henry C. Frick, the steel magnate. Berkman is being justly punished.

The Woodbine furnishes a variety of entertainment. The annual comedy of pretending to stop gambling at the track is being enacted.

Some of the names proposed for the new provincial jobs suggest that the Government is acting on the principle of appointing men because they need the money.

A writer in an English periodical, one E. B. Osborne, suggests that if the King visits the Dominion he will leave it a kingdom. Osborne is 40 years late. The Imperial authorities suggested that this country be called the Kingdom of Canada, but the fathers of Confederation wisely decided otherwise.

GOLD MINE OR GOLD BRICK.

[Mount Forest Confederate.]

Opinions are divided, not on party lines, as to whether Hon. Adam Beck's power bill is a gold mine for Ontario or a gold brick. Perhaps the truth will be between the extremes. It may be a gold mine for the municipalities near the source of power and a gold brick for those that are distant. It all depends on the cost of transmission.

COMPENSATION.

[Washington Star.]

You're growing older, that is true;
The thought is far from nice;
But if you're getting wiser, too,
It's worth the sacrifice.

"SUCH A NICE YOUNG MAN."

[Punch.]

"Such a nice young man took me out to dinner last night—such a well-mannered man. D'you know, when the coffee come and 'e'd poured it in 'is saucer, instead of blowing on it like a common person, 'e fanned it with 'is 'at!"

HER PRESENCE OF MIND.

[Chicago News.]

Her—For nearly forty years Miss Oldum had looked under the bed every night for the proverbial man and at last she discovered one.

Him—What did she do—call for a policeman?

Her—No; she telephoned for a minister.

EASILY CONVINCED.

[Columbus Dispatch.]

"My love's as deep as yonder sea,"
Said the dudelet with the stick.
"I guess that's right," the maid replied,
"At least, it makes me sick."

A GOOD-NATURED CROWD.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"That's a very good-natured crowd at the ball game, isn't it, George?"

"I guess it is, my dear—when the umpiring suits it. But why do you think it's good-natured?"

"I noticed that whenever I asked any question about the game everybody laughed."

ODE TO NOTHING.

[Catholic Standard.]

When we want advice that's helpful
We must buy it, all agree;
We get nothing good for nothing,
That's not good-for-nothing. See?

OUR ENGLISH.

[Harper's Bazar.]

A little girl was out walking with her aunt one day. The aunt bowed to a man they were passing. "Who is he, Aunt Jennie?" asked the little girl. Mrs. Littlefield told her that he was Mr. Melrose, the village undertaker. "Oh, yes," replied the child, quickly, "I remember him. He undertook my grandmother."

STINGY.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

He loves to spend a pleasant hour
With pretty lady friends;
But all the girls are getting sour,
For that is all he spends.

CONFIDENCE.

[Washington Star.]

"So your husband has gone fishing?" said the neighbor.

"Yes, answered Mrs. Wise.

"I hope he will catch a nice lot and bring them home."

"I don't know whether he will catch any or not, but he will bring some home. He always takes his pocketbook when he goes fishing."

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE TIMES.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Old Goldrox—My dear young lady, I wish to propose——"

Miss Grabbit—Before all my family? But say no more, you dear old thing, I am yours."

And he never had another chance to propose a plan for raising money for the San Francisco sufferers.

MAGAZINE LOVE STORY.

[Philadelphia Press.]

An immaculate tailored young man,
Who dwelt in the magazine ads,
Loved a girl on the opposite page,
Rigged out in the furrier's fads.

When each evening he called on the maid,
They turned down the gas from page two.
Till her father, from page twenty-eight,
Made use of an excellent shoe.

All undaunted, on page sixty-three,
He purchased a solitaire fine,
And eloped in an automobile,
Provided on page thirty-nine.

Then away to the depot they whirled,
Their honeymoon trip to pursue,
For their tickets were bought on a road
Discovered on page forty-two.

By their parents forgiven and blessed,
It only remained now to state
In an architect's cottage they lived,
Planned nicely on page twenty-eight.

CARRIED A STING.

[American Spectator.]

Dr. R. A. Torrey, the evangelist, was dining at a Philadelphia house when the talk turned to Easter millinery. In his ready way Dr. Torrey used this topic as a peg whereon to hang a little lesson.

"Some people," he said, "can plant a sting in the pleasantest remark. Most of us only care to wound when we are angry, but these folk, the bane of social life, are continually inflicting causeless stabs.

"One of these people, a woman, met another woman, who is elderly, yesterday.

"'Now this is pleasant,' said the elderly woman, after a few minutes' chat. 'You haven't seen me for eleven years, and yet you knew me at once. I can't have changed so dreadfully, can I?'

"'I recognized your bonnet,' said the first woman."

THE COST OF LIVING.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

While the wholesale prices of living commodities have kept on soaring, there has naturally been a relative increase in retail prices to consumers. Last year showed the highest point yet reached. Hardly will the claim be made that wages and salaries have kept pace with the constant advance trend of prices. The people will know for themselves from actual experience by the way they found their balance at the beginning of next year whether such is the fact or not. The general expansion of the cost of living if it goes on unchecked must inevitably result in a reaction and the lowering of prices on all commodities.

Scandalmongering at Ottawa.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

The present session is being worked to the full by the Opposition as an occasion for systematic and reckless scandalmongering. It is being done deliberately. Having failed to injure the popularity of the Government by legitimate means, the more abandoned of them organized a scheme by which it was hoped discredit would be brought upon the Liberals. This fact was disclosed some time ago, and it was known that with or without Mr. Borden's consent scandal would be the persistent talk of the Opposition during the present session.

As a policy of despair these tactics may justify themselves to Tory partisans. To the men who use them they need no justification. Those men have no reputations to lose, and they stand to gain if they succeed in besmirching the names of better men. Men like Mr. Foster and Mr. Bennett are under no obligations either to political integrity or to political decency. Their hope is that the public will not distinguish between irresponsible insinuations and proved charges. In that they will miss their mark.

There is one way by which these scandalmongers can be met, and only one. They cannot be argued down or held accountable for their calumnies. It is almost certain that some incidents can be misstated or warped so as to give color to their slanders. No great enterprise, whether private or public, is wholly free from features that might be given a suspicious appearance, nor would it be surprising if in a large staff one here and one there proved unworthy of his trust. But the way to meet these insinuations is not by argument or by denial, but by investigation.

The Liberals in Parliament do well in demanding that every charge of corruption or malfeasance be definitely stated and made on a member's responsibility, and the Prime Minister takes the right course in insisting on full and rigorous investigation. What was expected by the Opposition was hedging and refusal. When a special committee to probe to the bottom the "Arctic" charges was offered by the Premier they were taken by surprise and tried to confuse the issue. Now the committee, including some of the loudest shouters of corruption in the Opposition, is appointed, and it will be their duty to disclose any wrongdoing; and if wrongdoing is proved it will be the Government's duty to give the osenders the limit of punishment.

The one thing for the Prime Minister and his colleagues to keep strictly in view is, not the clumsy stage-play of the Opposition, but the integrity of the Government's administration and the honor of the country. There must be no hesitation about turning the searchlight on any incident that shows the marks of wrongdoing. If the furnishing of the "Arctic" is proved to have been extravagant, at an extortionate cost, and in any way scandalous, those who planned it, and profited by it are not friends of the Government, but enemies, and they have no claim to the slightest consideration. The same is true in the immigration affair. The facts of that miserable business are being brought to light before the proper tribunal, and if, when judgment is given, it is found that discredit has been done to the country or that the Government has been compromised, the men who are involved should be given short shrift. Any man, no matter who he may be, who takes advantage of his official position and betrays his public trust to gratify his own ambition or to serve his own gain—instant and unpensioned dismissal is the least of his deserts. The Government or the Liberal party is under no obligation, political or otherwise, to any man, and the sooner that fact is made known and is acted on up to the hilt, the better for the public service and the public life of Canada. By taking that stand the Government will cause the scandalmongering of the Opposition to fall back on the heads of the men responsible for it, and the Liberals will emerge cleaner and stronger than ever.

POEMS THAT LIVE

Niagara.

[John G. C. Brainard.]

The thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain,
While I look upward to thee! It would seem
As if God poured thee from His "hollow hand,"
And hung His bow upon thy awful front;
And spoke in that loud voice, which seemed to him
Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake,
"The sound of many waters"; and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch His centuries in the eternal rocks.
Deep called unto deep. And what are we,
That hear the question of that voice sublime!
Oh, what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain trumpet, by thy thundering side!
Yea, what is all the riot man can make,
In his short life, to thy unceasing roar?
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him
Who drowned a world, and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains?—a light wave,
That breaks and whispers of its Maker's might.

A DOG'S YELLOWNESS

It Is Not a Matter of Color So Much as of Breeding.

A yellow dog may not always be yellow. The term is simply one of reproach because he cannot trace his ancestry back to William the Conqueror. To be scientific he is a mongrel. That is, he partakes of the natures of several breeds. He may have the swiftness of the greyhound and the cowardice of the pug, the faithfulness of the collie, and the appearance of the dachshund. Inside he may be a most upright and affectionate animal, but his outside is against him. Now it is a fact that until recently the piano manufacturers of Canada were producing "yellow dog" cases. The Grecian top might have Etruscan columns and Louis XIV. scroll work, and the Florentine column might support a Marie Antoinette top. But two years ago the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, surprised everyone by turning out the Gourley Piano, which had a thoroughbred case. If it was Grecian at bottom, it was Grecian throughout; if Etruscan, Etruscan. The firm had the admirable idea that a good article was worthy of an artistic outside. The Gourlay made such a success that the example was followed by other manufacturers, and now the Canadian piano as an art product surpasses any piano made in the world. The Gourlay is not only beautiful to look upon, but it is constructed by skilled workmen from the very best materials obtainable, and it is no wonder it has won its place in the market as the best high-grade piano in Canada.

CHURCH UNION.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 25.—Church union sentiment reached its highest point in Presbyterian General Assembly here today when a delegation of seventeen commissions from the Cumberland assembly were received in the assembly of the Northern Church now in session here. Each delivered a brief address.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

I was very sick with quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21.

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Open Tonight Until 10 o'Clock

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White Linen Parasols

Cool Lingerie Parasols of white linen, with hemstitched border, natural wood handle. You want a parasol—see these on sale tonight at $2.25

Ribbons Half-Price

Quick selling in the ribbon section. To-day we repeat the bargains.

Black Gross Grain Ribbon, beautiful quality, all silk, 2 to 5 inches wide, worth 25c to 50c. On sale tonight half-price.

3-inch Gauze Silk Ribbon, black and leading shades. 20c value, on sale tonight at 12½c

Colored and Black Ribbon Velvets. 1 to 4 inches wide.

Worth 15c 25c 50c yard
At 7½c 12½c 25c yard

Wash Belts, fancy Madras, gilt buckles, some trimmed with buttons. Tonight 25c

Popular Millinery

We are showing today and tonight a new lot of popular medium-priced hats—including new trimmed lace hats and smart "Brighton Beach" Sailors. It is time you had your summer millinery.

You Must See These Waists

White Organdy Batiste Shirtwaists, in short or long sleeves, embroidery insertion trimmed fronts, tucked and made perfectly finished cuffs and collar. Special tonight $1.50

Lawn Batiste Waist Pattern

Fronts tucked and trimmed with double pleat of embroidery insertion, cuffs and collar to match. Enough goods to make the waist. Regular price $1.75, on sale tonight $1.25

CHINA FOR WEDDING GIFTS

Do you want something for a wedding gift? These easy prices for pretty China should "warm the cockles of your heart."

Handsome Bread and Butter Plates, blue and gold decoration, fine quality, at each, tonight 15c

Bon Bon Dishes on three feet. Extra special tonight 25c

Covered Butter Dishes with drainer, beautiful blue and gold decoration. On sale tonight $1

Chocolate Pot, genuine Japanese wear. On sale tonight $1

Large Size Japanese Bread Trays, tonight for only .. 50c

Marmalade Jars with ladle and plate. Also Mayonaise Jars. Special tonight, only 75c

Sale of Lace Curtains

Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains in pretty parlor designs, 3½ yards long. Sale price $2

Lace Curtains, crisp and new, ready to hang up in place of old dusty ones. Only, pair ..... $1 and $1.50

Ladies' Summer Wrappers. See these at 69c

Shirtwaist Dresses of wash percale, blue, green and gray, nicely pleated. The whole suit for only $1.50. Shop early.

Corset Covers

Slightly soiled—Sizes 32, 34 and 36 only. Panels of embroidery insertion and tucks. Were 75c. Tonight only 59c

Night Gowns, square, round and V yokes, lace trimmed. Tonight 85c

Petticoats, lawn, flounce tucked and trimmed with embroidery. Tonight $1.15

Hot Weather Hose

White Lisle Lace Hose, all-over pattern; tonight 40c

White, pink and blue Mercerized Lisle Hose with lace boots at 65c

New Black Lisle Hose with lace or embroidered ankle at 35c

Black Gauze Lisle Hose, new shades of silk embroidery, at 50c, 60c and 75c

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ROTARY WASHING MACHINES (Noiseless).
HORSESHOE BRAND WRINGERS (Guaranteed).
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READY-MIXED PAINT.
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Soda Fountains and Hotels
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HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

TANGLED THREADS

They were warmly greeted by the Benyons, who introduced them to those who were strangers to them, and fifteen minutes later the pretty, white-winged craft, The Jonquil, was riding over the blue waves with all the speed and grace of a bird in its native element.

It was a fine company that the Benyons had invited to partake of their hospitality for the day—a cultured, high-toned party, who, while they could not fail to enjoy to the utmost the outing, the exhilarating breezes of old ocean, the perfect weather, the elegant appointments of the beautiful vessel, and the charming companionship of each other, never once forgot it was the Sabbath, and preserved throughout a proper and decorous regard for it.

It was, indeed, an ideal trip.

A fine lunch was served on deck at noon, and an elaborate dinner in the saloon at six, and, after the latter meal, the skipper, according to the previously arranged programme, changed his course to make the return trip.

The voyagers gathered in groups upon the deck, and quietly watched the gorgeous sunset as the orb of day gradually sank out of sight in masses of golden, rose, purple and gray clouds, which eventually turned to a threatening black, and, mounting upward with indescribable and threatening fleetness, warned the company that a storm would soon overtake them.

On and on it came, until the whole sky was overcast, and darkness settled over the face of the deep.

Vivid flashes of lightning were followed by terrific claps of thunder, and sweeping sheets of rain finally drove every one below, and several into their staterooms in a helpless condition.

Considerable alarm was manifested by the company, but they were assured that the skipper and crew were sailors tried and true, and thoroughly knew their business; that the yacht was a strong, well-built craft and had weathered many a storm even more severe than the one they had now encountered.

These proved to be no idle boasts, for under the hands of her skillful master the stanch little vessel rode the angry billows like a bird at rest, and kept straight on her course.

The storm finally spent itself, the rain ceased, the wind subsided, and though the clouds were still heavy and the waves ran high, those of the voyagers who were able gathered courage to return to the deck for the sake of air, and because the motion of the vessel was less perceptible above than below.

They finally entered the harbor, where the water was much more calm, and, feeling that they were now out of danger, all hearts became lighter.

It was still dark, however, although the clouds were beginning to break, and little rifts of light shone through, showing that the friendly moon was behind, and would soon reveal her shining face, and their progress was necessarily slow because of other craft which were all about them.

All at once, without sign or warning and in spite of the precautions of the faithful skipper, there came a terrible crash and jar; the jaunty yacht suddenly careened over upon her side, there was heartrending shriek, which struck terror to the soul of every one who heard it, something white was seen to go over the railing and disappear; then there came a fierce, hoarse order to reverse the engines, and make ready a life-boat, for a woman had been swept overboard!

CHAPTER VI.

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Hubert Alton, having constituted himself the escort of Mrs. and Miss Seymour for the outing, had, of course, remained with them mostly throughout the day.

He had anticipated their every wish, and assiduously looked after their comfort and lightest need.

He was a good-looking, gentlemanly appearing fellow, with a vein of quiet humor, and, being well read and a good talker, he contributed not a little towards the entertainment of the party, even Mr. and Mrs. Benyon pronouncing their son's friend quite an acquisition.

But, over and above his desire to please in a general way, Hubert Alton had but one object in view—that of establishing a foothold in the confidence and regard of Mrs. Seymour and her lovely daughter, with the hope of ultimately winning the latter.

After the storm abated, and the rain had ceased to fall, several of the party, mostly young people, disliking the closeness and confinement of the saloon, returned to the deck, as has already been stated.

Hubert and Helen were among them, and after pacing the planks for awhile, took their stand at one side of the yacht, to watch the harbor lights, as well as those of the city, which they were approaching, while they fell into a friendly conversation upon various topics, their school experiences predominating.

That terrible crash when the unseen vessel had struck The Jonquil had come upon the opposite side from where they were standing, and the force of the collision, together with the violent careening of the boat, threw Helen off her feet, and over the railing, before Hubert could put out a hand to save her, while her shriek of despair, as she sank into the black depths below, was like a dagger plunged into his heart.

It was a horrible moment, a moment during which every drop of blood seemed to freeze in his veins, and every nerve and muscle of his body to become paralyzed with fear. The next, reasoning that Helen would be left in the wake of the vessel, he sprang toward the stern, tearing off his coat and vest as he went, then leaped over after the girl, without pausing to consider how desperate was the deed he contemplated.

Down, down he went beneath the murky waves, and to his impatient heart it seemed as if he would never begin to rise.

When he finally arose, and gratefully drew the fresh, pure air into his lungs, his heart bounded with sudden joy and hope to find that the heavy clouds had parted, and the moon had come forth, flooding the whole harbor with its silvery light, while just beyond him he caught a glimpse of Helen's white skirts as, for the second time, she arose to the surface.

With an eager cry, the young man put forth all his energy, and, being a good swimmer, he struck out boldly toward her, and managed to get a grip upon her clothing, and drew her unconscious form within the embrace of one arm, while he vigorously trod water, and shouted for help.

He was seen and heard by the sailors upon the yacht, who, under the brief, authoritative orders of the skipper, were already lowering a boat to go to the unfortunate girl's rescue, while they shouted encouragement to her brave deliverer.

In less time than it takes to relate it, they were speeding toward the young hero and his fortunately helpless burden, whose head and his own were just able to keep out of water.

It is doubtful if either of them could have been saved if Helen had been conscious, for, like all drowning persons she would probably have struggled frantically, and so jeopardized both their lives.

The friendly moon still shone brightly, as if to aid the sailors' Herculean efforts. The boat drew near, and nearer, until, within arms' length, strong hands were outstretched to grasp the young man and his precious charge, and drew them carefully into the frail craft, then sped swiftly back toward the yacht.

In less than 20 minutes from the moment of the accident, both Helen and her rescuer were landed safely upon the deck of The Jonquil.

The living, but still senseless, girl was borne directly below to one of the staterooms, where vigorous measures were employed to store her.

As far as could be ascertained at that time, and in the confusion that prevailed, no great damage had been done to the yacht.

The vessel that had run her down had been very skillfully managed, getting out of the way almost immediately as the yacht careened over after the crash, and then, upon seeing her risk herself, had moved on upon its own way.

Hubert, although considerably exhausted from his violent exertions and the intense excitement under which he had labored, was really none the worse for the accident, and, after having been supplied with some dry clothing by the sailors and others of the company, presented himself upon deck with all possible dispatch, where he made anxious inquiries for Helen.

"She has revived," one of the ladies informed him, "but seems very weak from the shock which she has sustained."

Later, the young man went below, to ascertain for himself from Mrs. Seymour her exact condition.

The grateful, but almost unnerved, woman came to the door of the stateroom, with extended hands and streaming eyes.

"Mr. Alton, what can I say? How can I express my gratitude for the heroic deed you have performed?" she brokenly exclaimed, adding, with quivering lips: "I have known trouble in my life such as falls to the lot of few women, but, if I had lost my darling, I should have been utterly crushed. Words fail me in view of the debt I owe you."

"Pray do not make more of the affair than I deserve," said Hubert, with becoming modesty. "I should have been a coward, indeed, if I had left Miss Seymour to perish without making an effort to save her. Only assure me that she will come out of it all right, and I shall be more than repaid for what I have done," he concluded, with visible anxiety.

"Yes, she is doing very well," Mrs. Seymour told him.

"How unfortunate that there is no physician on board," said Hubert regretfully.

"Ah, but we have had plenty of kind friends, who seemed to know exactly what to do. I doubt if a physician could have done more for her," replied Mrs. Seymour, smiling through her tears. Then, laying one white hand almost affectionately upon the young man's arm, as she earnestly searched the still pale face, she inquired: "But are you fully recovered from the shock which you also must have sustained?"

"Physically, yes. And, now that I know that Miss Seymour is doing well, I shall soon be wholly myself," Hubert replied; then added considerately: "But I will not keep you from her; and, if there is anying I can do for either of you, do not fail to call upon me."

Mrs. Seymour thanked him, and then went back to her dear one in the stateroom.

Three-quarters of an hour later, under the light of a full moon and a clear, star-lit sky, The Jonquil rode gently up to her pier, and discharged her precious freight, every heart thrilling with thankfulness, in view of the wonderful escape they had had.

Helen, carefully wrapped in blankets, was borne on deck, where her companions crowded around her, with grave faces and anxious eyes, to ascertain her condition.

The reaction was complete, and their spirits returned almost immediately when she lifted a brave and smiling, though still white, face, and laughingly assured them that, except for her soiled and water-soaked plumage, she was "as good as new."

She continued to make merry with them, as the kind-hearted sailors carried her gently off the boat, claiming, with a pretty assumption of importance, the superiority of her position in having such devoted attendants.

A carriage was obtained, when she was placed within it, and, accompanied by her mother and Hubert, who insisted upon seeing them safely housed at home, she drove away, waving a cheerful good night to her friends upon the wharf.

Alton was a daily visitor in their pretty apartment after that during the little time that they remained in the city. They did not leave on Wednesday, as they had planned to do, but delayed their flitting until Thursday, for Mrs. Seymour felt that Helen needed the rest, and would not be strong enough to attempt the trip before.

Hubert was very attentive during these few days, and made himself so useful in helping them to get away that Mrs. Seymour found herself wishing that she had a strong and manly son like him to lean upon during the remainder of her life.

Both mother and daughter urged him to visit them, if only for a day or two, while they were in the Adirondacks; but this he felt he could not do, because of the time and expense that would be involved in going and returning. They took leave of him with heartfelt expressions of gratitude and regret, and declared that they should expect to see him often upon their return.

The young man naturally found himself both depressed and lonely after their departure, but he finally reasoned that six weeks would soon slip away, and it would be poor judgment to spend the time in moping.

He devoted himself assiduously to business, for he was determined to win the additional salary that had been promised him at the end of three months, if he gave satisfaction.

He took special pains to make himself agreeable to Mr. Rice, the head clerk, frequently offering to assist him by working overtime when he found that he was pressed, thus shrewdly ingratiating himself into his confidence, and learning the ropes of business; for, he told himself, with an eye to the future, in the event of an emergency, he might possibly be able to step up into his position.

Thursday evening found Mrs. Seymour and Helen cozily ensconsed in their pretty six-room cottage in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Seymour, as we have learned, was a fashionable dressmaker. She had begun in a very small way, many years ago, and prosperity had attended her until she was now mistress of a fine establishment, and had accumulated quite a little property, besides.

[To be Continued.]

Pimples and Blotches

are not the only signs that a blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is needed. Tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility are other signs, and they may be worse signs.

The best blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, building it of all foreign matters and building up the whole system. This statement is verified by the experience of thousands radically cured.

Over forty thousand testimonials received in two years, by actual count.

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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

More men and women have gotten positive results from the use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL Remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and permits a natural hair development by destroying the tiny vegetable growth (a germ or microbe), that causes hair destruction.

Nature constantly struggles to supply life and vigor to the hair, but the dandruff germ saps this vitality and strangles the life out of the hair.

Start Right by Destroying the Cause

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Extraordinary Results Sometimes Follow Its Continued Use.

It Benefits a Lady Scalp Specialist.

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"I am sending you my photograph to show what Newbro's Herpicide has done for me.

"Since I first tried Herpicide upon my hair I have used it exclusively in giving scalp treatments to others, and I would not think of trying to get along without it."

(Signed) MRS. ANNA CONNER.

Indispensable Following Severe Illness.

1717 Tremont Street, Denver, Col.

"I was convalescent from a critical illness of pneumonia and my hair was left in a deplorable condition, falling out and breaking off, dry harsh and brittle. The scalp lacked nutrition and seemed dead. I used Herpicide according to directions with most beneficial results and attribute the restoration of my hair entirely to your Herpicide. I can conscientiously indorse it for doing all you claim, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it."

(Signed) MRS. MEGRUE.

For regular toilet use, Newbro's Herpicide easily occupies first place. It is sold in practically every civilized country on the globe, and a single trial will show why discriminating ones prefer it. Contains no sticky substance. It will not stain or dye the hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10c in stamps to THE HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for sample.

C. McCALLUM & CO., Special Agents

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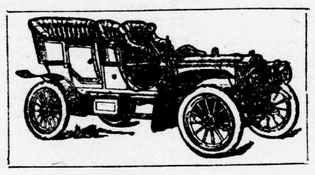

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Get in line with the others—get a RUSSELL and enjoy our glorious open air and sunshine.

Model A—12 H. P. Touring Car..... $1,300

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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS. 593 Richmond St. Phone 997.

The annual production of wine in all the countries is about 4,000,000,000 gallons, or about two and one-half gallons for each man, woman and child on earth. France is the greatest of wine growers, producing nearly half, or 1,747,000,000 gallons, and Italy comes second with 554,000,000 gallons, and Russia produces only 18,000,000, little Switzerland beating her with 26,000,000. All America turns out only 185,000,000 gallons, about one-twenty-fifth of the entire product. However, we make enough beer and whisky to offset our wine shortage.

A SMALL PILL, BUT POWERFUL.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form, and do their work thoroughly.

The picturesque French Foreign Legion, which has just obtained the honor of bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor on its standard, dates from 1831, and to some extent takes the place in the French service of the old Swiss mercenaries, many of whom are numbered among its earliest recruits. It only serves abroad, however, and has principally served in Algeria.

A MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE DAY.—But one cannot have a merry heart if he has a pain in the back or a cold with a racking cough. To be merry one must be well and free from aches and pains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve all pains, muscular or otherwise, and for the speedy treatment of colds and coughs it is a splendid medicine.

HONORED BY 'VARSITY.

Toronto, May 25.—The senate of the university tonight announced the following list of gentlemen who will be honored at convocation next month:

Honorary degree of LL. D.—Wilhelm Ostald, professor of chemistry in the University of Leipzic; Rev. T. R. O'Meara, principal of Wycliffe College; Rev. William MacLaren, principal of Knox College; Rev. Daniel Cushing, superior of St. Michael's College; Rev. John Potts, secretary of education of the Methodist Church in Canada; Thomas Hodgins, local judge in admiralty; Joseph W. Flavelle, Byron E. Walker.

D. C. L.—Rev. Henry S. Cody, M.A.; Rev. Bruce MacDonald, M.A., and A. H. U. Colquhoun, M.A., members of the university commission; J. W. St. John, K.C., M.A., speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The degree of music doctor will be conferred on A. S. Vogt, conductor of the Mendelssohn choir, and Albert Ham, music doctor.

COURT DISCHARGES PERKINS.

New York, May 25.—The appelate division of the supreme court today handed down a decision discharging from custody George W. Perkins, whom the supreme court had held to await action of the grand jury on a technical charge of grand larceny, in connection with the campaign contribution of the New York Life Insurance Company to the National Republican committee.

REAUME IS BETTER.

Toronto, May 25.—Hon. Dr. Reaume, according to a letter received at the Parliament buildings today, is making rapid progress towards recovery.

Physically, his physicians say that he is now sufficiently well enough to go on the legislative excursion over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway next week, but they fear that the doctor's genial nature would lead to his overexerting himself and that a reaction might result.

However, it is not impossible that he will be in the party.

The Woman with the Telephone can depend upon

SHREDDED WHEAT

For its quality is always the same in any clime, in any season, all the year round. The purest, cleanest cereal food in all the world. An all-day food for everybody.

MADE IN CANADA of Selected Ontario Wheat.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS

Food Value

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas are crisp squares of wholesome nourishment. They are the food that builds strength and muscle. They are as easily digested by the child and invalid as by the sturdy workman. They contain ALL the food properties of finest Canadian wheat flour, in a form that delights the appetite.

Always fresh and crisp in the moisture-proof packages.

At all grocers in 1 and 3 pound packages.

IN BEHALF OF STOESSEL

Relative of Condemned General Appeals to President Roosevelt.

Cleveland, O., May 25.—Prof. Solomon Stoessel, who says he is a cousin of Gen. Stoessel, the Russian defender of Port Arthur, who has been condemned to death, has written the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"I would pray to your honor that if convenient you would, through the Russian ambassador, ask to have the decision of the St. Petersburg war department set aside, and to give Stoessel a new trial, which without doubt would end in a fairer decision.

"My cousin is a reformed Jew and Gen. Kuropatkin, who could have come to the rescue of my cousin in Port Arthur and have prevented its downfall, hates the Jews. He desired to see Stoessel's downfall, and so he remained away until Port Arthur fell. Stoessel's father is Prof. Adolph Stoessel, of Bremen. He is my uncle. I came to America 20 years ago."

Real Estate Transfers

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, report the following properties sold off their list during the past two weeks:

No. 875—Milton Wees' store and dwelling in the town of Sarnia, county of Lambton, exchanged.

No. 3126—D. G. Moyer's 165-acre farm in the township of Waterloo, county of Waterloo, sold.

No. 371—James E. Cooper's house and lot, No. 127 Marmelon street, city of London, sold.

No. 319—J. B. Little's house and lot, No. 937, Lorne avenue, city of London, sold.

No. 3326—Smith & Clime's 100-acre farm in the township of Plympton, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 3228—Robert Mitchell's 40-acre farm in the township of Zone, county of Kent, sold.

No. 905—Mrs. Matilda Patterson's house and lot in the city of St. Catharines, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 1573—H. B. Beckett's 102-acre farm in the township of Pelham, county of Welland, sold.

No. 909—Mrs. John Holder's lot in the city of St. Catharines, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 870—Edgar House's house and lot in the city of St. Catharines, sold.

No. 382—Mrs. E. Windrim's house and lot, No. 766 Princess avenue, city of London, sold.

No. 2652—Malcolm Paton's 100-acre farm, n the township of Aldborough, county of Elgin, sold.

No. 291—J. W. Coyne's four town lots and two dwellings in the town of Ridgetown, county of Kent, exchanged.

No. 2000—George Lindsay's 5½ acres of land in the township of Ekfrid, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 3613—Fred Jennings' 50-acre farm in the township of Camden, county of Kent, sold.

No. 533—F. H. Robert's store, dwelling and two lots in the village of Wallaceburg, county of Kent, exchanged.

No. 1000—George Pearce's property in Wallaceburg, county of Kent, exchanged.

No. 391—G. R. Kerr's lot on Price street, city of London, sold.

HIS LEGS GROUND OFF

Hamilton Volunteer Leaps from Train Traveling 20 Miles an Hour.

Hamilton, May 25.—While returning this morning with the Ninety-first Highlanders from the holiday outing to Windsor, Corporal W. E. Briggs, of Dundas, was fatally injured. In his eagerness to get to work he laughingly bade his comrades good-bye, and jumped for the platform while the train was traveling 20 miles an hour. Briggs' feet struck the platform in a slanting position, and before he could regain his balance he slipped under the wheel of the officers' car. Both legs were ground off, and he was horribly mangled. A corporal who saw the accident stopped the train. Briggs died before the city was reached.

Fusan, Korea, will soon be a port of call for the regular liners plying between San Francisco and the Orient. Fusan is a coming port on the Asiatic coast, being now the terminus of the new Korean Railway, soon to be connected at Liao Yang with the China Eastern and the Siberian system.

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

SEES GREAT PORTS ON GEORGIAN BAY

Manager McGuigan Advises Stratford to Take Time by the Forelock.

Stratford, May 25.—Stratford was today visited by several Grand Trunk officials. The party was composed of Mr. C. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager; Mr. Fitzhugh, third vice-president; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, fourth vice-president and manager; Mr. W. G. Brownlee, divisional superintendent; Mr. Ennis, master of transportation; and Mr. Metcalfe, contractor for elevators.

In conversation Mr. McGuigan held out no hope for the extension of the G. T. R. shops in this city until Nelson street is closed. The ratepayers on that street are making a big kick about the closing of the street, stating that it will depreciate the value of their property. The crossing is over the Goderich line, and Mr. McGuigan, on whom falls the responsibility for crossings, looks upon it as a dangerous one, and quite unnecessary in view of its contiguity to the Wellington street subway.

Mr. McGuigan stated that if the city wished to secure big works, it must be willing to make some sacrifices.

"You had better get all the extensions you can at the present time, for conditions are changing with every year. For instance, yours is a comparatively old settlement, and railway conditions are about fixed," he said.

Continuing, Mr. McGuigan said: "There is a great new field opening on the Georgian Bay. In a few years the ports on that bay, particularly Midland, which, by the way, is to be named Tiffin, after your old townsman, Mr. W. R. Tiffin, our superintendent at Allandale, these ports in a few years will be handling more grain than has ever entered Buffalo, and there will be a great concentration of cars and engines there, and more particularly because of our acquirement of the Canada Atlantic line.

"To avoid the necessity of sending engines and cars to Stratford, London or Montreal, we must soon face the problem of erecting shops in that vicinity. Now the extent of these shops will all depend on our equipment elsewhere. If the Stratford shops are not fully equipped, doesn't it stand to reason that it will pay us to make the necessary equipment for the new shops?

"My advice to Stratford is to get all the equipmene you can before the situation changes," said Mr. Hays.

Mr. McGuigan stated that he did not believe that a new station would be erected at Stratford this year, unless the company was compelled to do so, and that would be by the destruction of the present one by fire. He pointed out that it could not be built owing to the other improvements which were being carried out along the line with a view to reducing the cost of car haulage.

SOLDIERS AT THE FALLS

The Sixty-Fifth of Montreal Have Good Time at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, May 25. — The 65th Regiment of Montreal arrived here today on a C. P. R. special over the Michigan Central tracks.

The train stopped at Victoria Park station, at the south end of which the regiment detrained and marched down the Clifton hill and up through the park to near the athletic field, where they stacked arms and pitched their mess tents. A midday meal was soon cooked for the entire regiment, after which the men were given their liberty to roam about seeing the sights wherever they wished to go.

Many visited the American side and rode along the river in the electric cars on the Canadian side, viewing the many sights from Brock's monument at Queenston. The regiment reformed at 4 p.m. and embarked on their train for Toronto, after having an enjoyable day at the Falls.

REBATED THE AMOUNT

Amherstburg Council and Mayor Have Difference Over Taxes.

Amherstburg, May 25. — The town council not only stopped the sale of the household effects of the four United States engineers seized a few days ago to satisfy the claim for their income tax, which they refused to pay on the ground that they were exempt from its operations, but also rebated the amount of the tax, about $60, as far as these persons were concerned.

The action of the council was a surprise to Mayor Stokes, who had announced that the goods would be sold today unless the tax was paid.

Whatever technical right the town may have had to collect the tax, its enforced collection would have meant the loss of a large amount of trade by the businessmen of this place.

Dead Sick of Asthma?

You couldn't be otherwise with such a distressing malady. Well, for one dollar spent on "Catarrhozone" you can be thoroughly cured. Foolish to delay, because asthma steadily grows worse. Get Catarrhozone today and cure yourself; it's pleasant to use, very simple and guaranteed. Prescribed by thousands of doctors and used by the people of nine nations. Certainly Catarrhozone must be good; it hasn't failed yet no matter how chronic the case.

KILLED BY FREIGHT.

Bridgeburg, May 25.—While a G. T. R. freight train was going west about 9:30 this morning it struck a wagon and team of horses driven by a young man named Geo. Miner on a highway crossing, four miles west of Fort Erie yard.

Miner was thrown from the wagon and died from his injuries before medical aid could be obtained. One horse was instantly killed, but the other escaped unhurt.

The engineer of the train says he blew the whistle and rung the bell to warn Miner of his danger, and cannot understand why he did not heed the warnings.

A $1,000,000,000 COAL COMBINE

Gigantic Merger of Six Big Companies—J. P. Morgan Financing Deal.

New York, May 25.—A gigantic coal combine whose capital stock will eventually exceed one billion dollars, is now in process of negotiation.

It will be financed in Europe under the guidance of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is now abroad. Henry C. Frick, it was stated today, will be president.

Articles of incorporation are expected to be filed under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a nominal capital, within a week or two.

The combination will represent the separation of the anthracite coal lands from the railroads.

The railroad rate bill passed by the Senate says this must be done, but independently of this the investigation by the interstate commerce commission of the relations between the railroads and the coal companies, which brought out the fact that a number of Pennsylvania Railroad officials had become rich through graft, has stirred public opinion in the matter.

Exactly how this combination will work out has not yet been divulged, but each railroad company owning coal lands is expected to pass the same to a coal company, and then a large holding concern may be formed to take over the shares of all such coal companies.

The following six companies are understood to be primarily interested in the pending deal: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, Delaware and Hudson, Erie, Reading, Jersey Central and the Ontario and Western.

In anticipation of the completion of the deal Henry C. Frick is believed to have purchased a block of 25,000 shares of Reading stock at prices ranging all the way from 120 to 123.

CANADA FOR CHRIST

But Prof. Bryce Would Have It on a Broader Basis.

London, May 25.—As the representative of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg, addressed the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh. He said the union of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church of the United Presbyterians 31 years ago in Canada had been a magnificent success. Now they were talking of a larger union. He did not say Canada for Presbyterianism, but Canada for Christ on a broader and grander conception.

Scotch delegates to the Canadian assembly were present. Other representatives present were, Principal Patrick, Winnipeg; Principal Ballantyne, Toronto; Rev. John Jack, Nova Scotia.

Rev. Norman McLeod, speaking of a visit to Canada, said the foundation was being laid in that country for a mighty empire. He didn't believe any church in Christendom was doing better work than the Canadian Church in the Northwest.

BAMBAATA IN THE BUSH

Difficult Matter to Round Up the Rebel Zulu Chief.

N'khandhla, May 25.—The presence of Bambaata in the Mome bush country is confirmed.

Owing to the facility enjoyed by the rebels in moving from one extremity of the forest to another, the encircling movement presents a difficult task to the field force.

Friendly chiefs consider that there is no chance of capturing Bambaata unless a much larger force of levies is mustered. Bambaata's impi is numerous and well armed, and has the choice of numerous strongholds.

More active levies have come in, and several chiefs with their followers are joining Colonel Barker. The rebels are threatening reprisals on the kraals of loyal natives, and the latter have been given permission to arm in their own defense.

When the troops withdrew after yesterday's reconnaissance, bands of natives emerged from the forest and charged the loyal levies, shouting derisively, "You the dogs; only dogs!" The Natal Mounted Rifles, however, came up in time to check the onslaught.

A number of the native levies behaved badly, fearing to go into the bush, and becoming obstreperous when the loot was divided. When Colonel Mackenzie intervened they became quarrelsome among themselves.

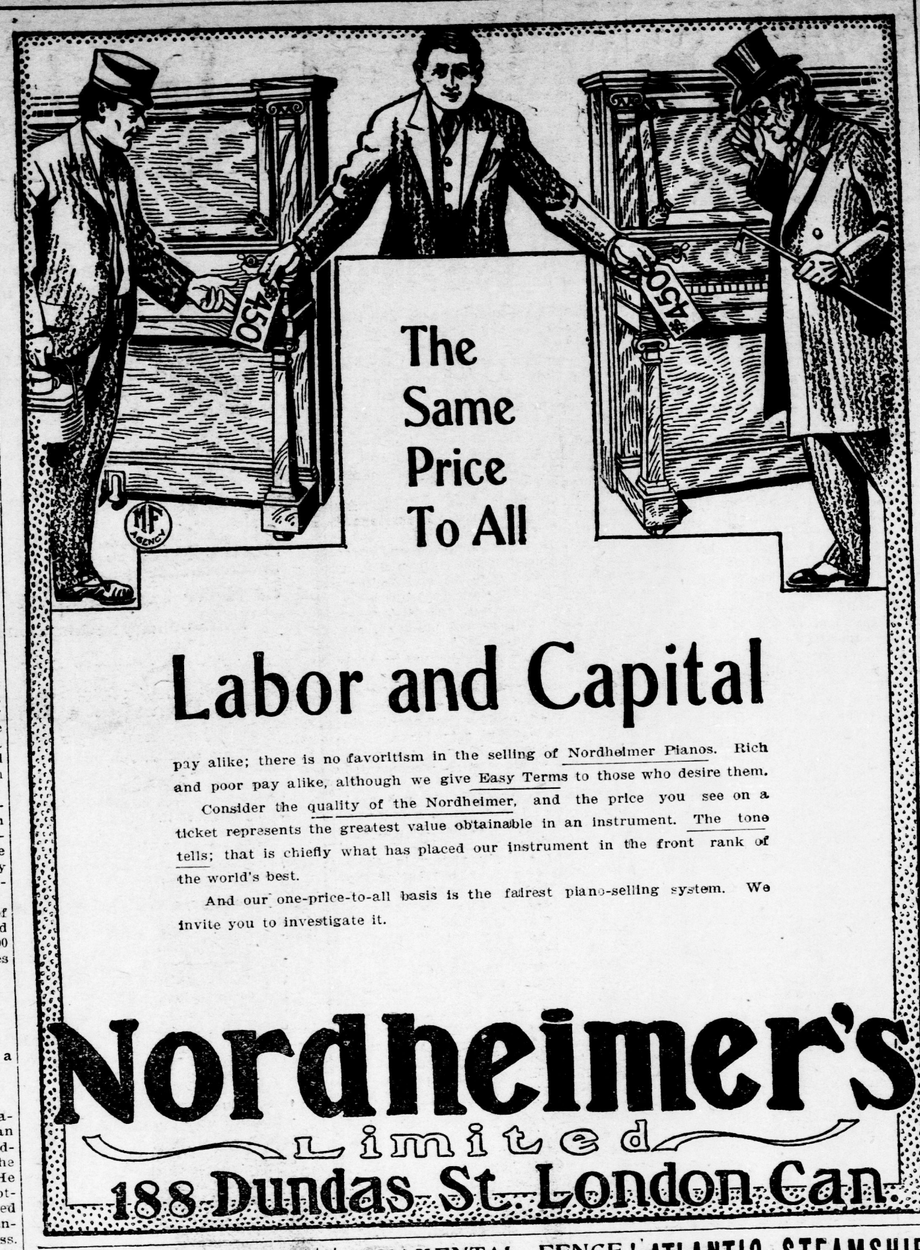
NEW HOPE FOR MACEDONIA

The Commons Adopts a Motion That Further Reform Is Required.

London, May 25.—Mr. H. F. B. Lynch (Liberal) moved in the House of Commons yesterday that Parliament considered that further reforms in Macedonia are urgently required in the interest alike of the Christan and the Mohammedan population.

The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in accepting the motion, which was agreed to by the House, said Great Britain's action was bound to keep step with the other powers. The financial commission, he said, already had effected small reforms, and the Government intended to carry on the policy of Lord Lansdowne in concert with the other powers, as strenuously as it could. The foreign secretary added that the motion of Mr. Lynch would strengthen the hands of the Government.

In Arabia the higher classes use sugar in tea and coffee in their houses, but in the coffee shops in the bazar, where hundreds of people gather in the evening to talk and drink coffee, a cheaper grade of coffee is generally consumed, made of coffee husks principally, and in this drink sugar is seldom used.



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Labor and Capital

pay alike; there is no favoritism in the selling of Nordheimer Pianos. Rich and poor pay alike, although we give Easy Terms to those who desire them.

Consider the quality of the Nordheimer, and the price you see on a ticket represents the greatest value obtainable in an instrument. The tone tells; that is chiefly what has placed our instrument in the front rank of the world's best.

And our one-price-to-all basis is the fairest piano-selling system. We invite you to investigate it.

Nordheimer's
Limited
188 Dundas St. London Can.

The sacred city of Benares now sets the standard of time for all India.

What Is Catarrh?

Disease Prevalent Now Can Be Cured Quickly With Hyomei.

Until very recent years, it was thought that catarrh was a disease of the blood, but now modern science has proved that catarrh is a germ disease, and can be cured only by a treatment that will kill the germ and heal the mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

Therefore, when you have catarrh, you can readily see that if you want to cure it, you shou'd use Hyomei, which medicates the air you breathe, thus killing the catarrhal germs and healing the smarting and raw membrane of the passages through the nose and throat. In breathing Hyomei you are really treating your catarrhal troubles with the only natural method, for it will make the air you breathe as pure, healing and antiseptic as that found on the mountains where the pine forests give off their fragrant and healing balsams.

The complete Hyomei outfit, consisting of an inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei, and a medicine dropper, costs only $1, while extra bottles can be obtained for 50 cents.

If you cannot obtain Hyomei of your dealer, it will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Write today for consultation blank that will entitle you to services of our medical department, without charge. The R. T. Booth Company, Hyomei Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

A STRONG HEART AND STEADY NERVES

Very important it is in this age of competition to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves.

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of the average business man—his heart and nerve system will not stand it—he gives them too much work to do.

Women also are doing the same thing attending to their household duties and looking after their social obligations. The constant strain under which they have to continue day in and day out, the irregularities of habits and loss of rest will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long you become nervous, starting at the least sudden sound, the heart flutters and palpitates, specks float before the eyes, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, you have faint and dizzy spells, lack of self-confidence, rush of blood to the head, irritability of temper, shortness of breath, starting in sleep, sensation of pins and needles, sleeplessness, restlessness and finally physical breakdown or nervous prostration.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the remedy you require to restore your strength and health. Their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken. Through the medium of the nervous system they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body. Many have been cured, among them being Mr. Ray V. Coomier, Wellington, P.E.I., Mrs. E. Kilmer, Humberstone, Ont., Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., Mr. Walter Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., Mrs. Owen Martin, Alma, N.B. and thousands of others.

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25. Can be procured at all drug and general stores, or will be sent on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ORNAMENTAL FENCE!
(25 Designs)

All Steel, Handsome, Durable, Cheaper than a wood fence.

Special inducements to churches and cemeteries

CATALOGUE FREE!

LONDON MACHINE FENCE CO
London Ontario.

LADIES' own material made into suits and dresses, $3 75; one week, fit guaranteed.

Southcott Suit Co.
Over Knox's. Entrance, 12 Market Lane.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.
Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay if work not satisfactory. JOHN TOM, manager, 487 Richmond.

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SAVES COOKING Always Ready

MRS. RORER'S SARATOGA CHIPS

CRISP AND DELICIOUS. 10c and 20c a pkg.

NOT A CEREAL.

Delicate and dainty confections are

Cowan's Milk Chocolate

Croquettes, Wafers, Cakes, Medallions, etc.

Combining the fine flavor of the Chocolate with the richness of pure Canadian Milk, with all the Cream in it.

The Cowan Co., Limited, Toronto
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The *Arnott Method* is the only logicalmethod for the cure of Stammering. It treats the *CAUSE*, not merely the *Habit*, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

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Average passage 7½ days. And favorite steamships
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For further information apply HENDERSON BROS., New York, or E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, or F. B. CLARKE, London.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"
Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool.
May 19, Saturday.....Empress of Britain
May 24, Thursday.....Lake Champlain
and weekly thereafter.
Montreal to London Direct.
May 20—Montrose (one class).....$40 00
May 27—Mount Temple (third class)..$26 50
ywt

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
To Liverpool
Victorian.....May 24, June 21
Ionian.....May 31, June 28
Virginian.....June 7, July 5
Tunisian.....June 14, July 12
and weekly thereafter.
To Glasgow
Corinthian.....May 23, June 27
Sicilian.....May 30, July 4
Pretorian.....June 6, July 11
For rates and full particulars apply to E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, local agents. tyw

Two Trains Daily for the Coast.

When traveling westward you have now a choice of two trains—the famous "Imperial Limited" and the "Pacific Express."

Trains connecting at North Bay with these cross-continent flyers leave at 1:45 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. daily.

Through palace and tourist sleepers, Toronto to Vancouver, every day.

Rates, tickets and reservations at C. P. R. city ticket office, on corner Dundas and Richmond Sts. Ring up 125.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

For tickets apply to E. De La Hooke G. T. R., or W. Fulton C. P. R.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION

Hamilton-Montreal Line
Steamers leave Hamilton 4:30 a.m., Toronto 4:30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports.

Toronto-Montreal Line
Commencing June 2, steamers leave Toronto 3:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays; from July 1, daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids, St. Lawrence, Montreal and intermediate ports. Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay line now running.
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

Ocean Steamship Tickets
White Star Line—New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.
Leyland Line—Boston-Liverpool.
E. De la Hooke, Sole Agent.
American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.
Atlantic Transport Line—New York-London.
Dominion Line—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.
Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp.
Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to
E. De la Hooke or W. Fulton,
LOCAL AGENTS.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:40 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., *7:43 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m. *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:20 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coach for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m. *8 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m. and 8 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change. The 11:10 a.m. express amalgamates with the 11:32 express at Port Huron.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *7:50 p.m. (International Limited, stops only at Glencoe and Chatham).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., 1 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m.,** 11:35 p.m.

*From Chatham only.
**Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—6.45 a.m., 12:15 p.m.,* 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.*

*From Walkerville.

Depart—6:45 a.m.,* 9:45 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 4 p.m.,* 6:40 p.m.**

*To Walkerville, without change.
**To St. Thomas only.

Michigan Central
The Niagara Falls Route.
Operates Through Sleeping Cars From Detroit.
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WABASH
Special Excursions to Old Mexico and California, Season of 1906.
From June 24 to July 6 the Wabash will sell round trip tickets from all stations on the Wabash to City of Mexico, at lowest first class fare, plus $2; final return limit, Sept. 15, 1906. This will be a grand opportunity to see this grand old historic country.
Special excursion to California, June 24 to July 6, inclusive. Round trip tickets will be sold from London to San Francisco at $73 75, via all direct lines, with liberal stopovers. Corresponding low rates from other points, good to return any time before Sept. 15, 1906.
For full particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Seaside Specials
WILL LEAVE MONTREAL 7:45 p.m. FRIDAYS, JUNE 8, 15, 22.
for
Murray Bay
Riviere du Loup
Cacouna
Bic, Rimouski
Little Metis
Through Sleeping Cars Montreal Riviere Ouelle Wharf for Murray Bay. Montreal to Little Metis.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
TO BOSTON
$14.60 from London
Going May 31 to June 11, returning until June 18. Through Pullman sleeper from Toronto at 9 a.m.

Galt Horse Show
$1.75 Going May 31st,
$2.35 Going June 1st & 2nd.
returning until June 4.
For tickets and full information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent, or E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

Hamilton and Toronto aldermen are going to play ball. The Toronto bunch ought to be the stronger on base-stealing, but the runnings honors ought to go to the Bluff City. The Queen City outfit will be weak in patching up holes in their lineup.

It is probably not true that the Toronto morality department are going to investigate Minnie Adams, as she is too swift.

"The Shamrocks were dazed and shocked," a Toronto evening declares, but when those Irishmen settle down to the game in earnest, the Indians will not have the chance that a snowball has in this clime.

It begins to look as if it is an off year for Barrie. With their hockey team to the bad, and the Dyment stable not doing much, the natives will have to go back to their most pleasurable pursuit of tossing eggs.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club play a nice game, but they will have to get battleaxes, if they intend to cut any figure in the eastern lacrosse league.

By this time, Hamilton has settled down to its favorite pastimes, watching the bay and running to meet the cars.

Temperance Note.—Seagram is not doing a thing at the Woodbine this year. He carried Minnie Adams at an awful clip the other day. Minnie is awfully fast, really. Ain't it awful, Mabelle?

Diamond is polishing off the bookies at the Woodbine.

He's a bally rotter, that umpire fellow, I swear he is," was the cry of a new and excited fan after a close decision in the morning game. —Telegram.

Those steeplechasers at the Woodbine are the limit. If they keep it up, a medical corps with 'steen hundred bearers will have to be organized.

A street car nearly collided with a couple of bookmakers in a cab the other day. Likely some motorman trying to even things up.

The Chicago Spuds were cooked to a French finish by the New York Giants. Murphy's Murphs were getting a trifle too chesty about their winning.

The race for the Lipton cup in Chicago threatens to disrupt several families. Great! They must have divorces over there, and a yacht race is as good an excuse as any.

A New York dispatch says that Jake Gaudaur is going to scull again. And that right after the announcement that Dr. Osler was coming back to this country. Hope to die if Ned Hanlan won't get busy if that's true.

Presiding Judge Hopper says racing will be resumed in California at the usual time next fall. When you come to think it over, there is no use crying over spilt chimneys. Moreover, the breed of horses needs improvement, and the product of the blue grass can't get along without oats.—Chicago Tribune.

Sir John Nutting, Bart., has given a cup to the Chicago Yacht Club, and Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., gave one to the Columbia Club several years ago. Unless a cup comes from a Mr. Somebody, Bart., it isn't worth racing for.—Chicago Record.

COVERPOINT.

FAST TIME MADE AT CHATHAM RACES

Second Day of the Maple City Meet—The Sarnia Races Draw Well.

Chatham, May 25. — Another large crowd assembled at the fair ground racetrack today to witness the racing events in the second day of the meet. The events proved very exciting. Especially was this the case in the 2:25 pace or trot, the time being the fastest made on any track this season.

The running race was decidedly close. In the half-mile run, three heats were necessary to decide the winner. The results of the different events follows:

Unfinished named race—
Cap Jay 1, Oriel 2, X. L. 3, Ula B. 4, Prairie Queen 5, Rosy S. 6.

2:25 pace—

Othello W.	3	1	1	1
Ruribat	1	2	3	3
Topsy Simon	2	3	3	2
Midday	4	4	4	4

Time, 1:10, 1:10, 1:11, 1:12.

2:25 pace or trot—

Redford Roy	4	1	1	1
King Arthur	1	2	3	4
Topsy Dillard	2	3	2	3
Bobbie J.	3	4	4	3

Time, 1:07, 1:10, 1:07, 1:09.

5-8 mile run—

Fanny Blazes	1	1	
Glenmore	2	3	
Tholand	4	2	
Rhine	3	4	

Time, 1:07, 1:05.

1-2 mile running—

Haksm	2	1	1
Victoria	1	2	2
King Crane	3	3	dr
Nesto	4	4	dr
Dobeotch	5	5	dr

THE SARNIA RACES.

Sarnia, May 25.—A fair-sized crowd witnessed the races at Bayview Park this afternoon, held under the auspices of the Victoria Club, being a continuation of May 24 races.

Two races were on today's programme, viz., a 2:17 pace and a 2:25 pace. Each race had four starters. The first was won by Princess Simon, owned by J. G. Graham, of Tupperville, in three straight heats. The second was won by Little Ted, owned by J. Lyons, Marine City, Mich., also in three straight heats. The summaries:

2:15 trot and 2:17 pace, purse $175—

Princess Simon, b. m., J. Graham, Tupperville	1	1	1
Jessie Rogers, b. m., R. Kettle, Sarnia	2	3	2
Nettie Star, b. m., James Yard, Sarnia	4	2	4
Red Sign, b. g., Bert Kelly, Sarnia	3	4	3

Time, 1:08 1-4, 1:09 1-4, 1:09 1-2.

2:20 trot and 2:25 pace, purse $175—

Little Ted, b. g., J. Lyons, Marine City, Mich.	1	1	1
Davie F., b. g., R. Kettle, Sarnia	2	3	2
Nightingale, b. g., H. Sharkey, Petrolea	4	2	4
J. B. Wilkes, br. g., Moore Bros., Sarnia	3	4	3

Time, 1:08 1-4, 1:09, 1:08.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Gravesend—Mirza 7 to 1, Yorkshire Lad 5 to 2, Consistent 20 to 1, Blandy 16 to 5, Master Lester even, Chrysolite 5 to 1, Brookdale 5 to 1.

TWO SHUT-OUTS AT ASSOCIATION

Brussels and Wingham Score Them in Game With Bayfield and Kincardine.

Brussels, May 25.—The second game between Brussels and Bayfield was played here tonight, and was very keenly contested, resulting in a score of 10 to 0 in favor of the home team. Following is the line-up: Bayfield—Goal, Peck; back, Fanless; half-backs, Sheppard, C. Mustard, McLeod; forwards, Cranston, Pollock, Brownlee. Brussels—Goal, Anderson; back, McDonold; half-backs, Cardiff, Brown and Stevenson; forwards, Carley, Bryans, Widdon, Mustard, Strachan, McLenne, Forest. Referee, Brown Jackson. Brussels plays Wingham again next Friday.

CLEAN, FAST GAME TO WINGHAM.

Wingham, May 25. — Winnipeg Maple Leafs won a clean, fast game from the Bruce Boys of Kincardine at Wingham on Victoria Day. The score, 9 to 0, does not indicate the play, as the Bruce Boys put up a good, hard game. To Wingham belongs the honor of the first team securing a shut-out this season.

THE GUN.

SHOOT AT HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, May 25.—A shoot between picked teams captained by S. Lewis and J. Armitt, was held yesterday. S. Lewis's team won. Following scores were made at 20 birds:

S. Lewis	7	J. Armitt	14
F. Harrison	9	A. Steinhoff	15
K. Routledge	12	J. Harrison	10
W. Oliver	16	J. Fowler	14
Dr. Ross	12	Mr. Ross	7
C. F. Routledge	12	R. S. Rockett	3
Dr. Kennedy	7	W. Routledge	8
Total	75	Total	71

THE OAR.

HARVARD LOST TO CORNELL.

Boston, May 25. — A regatta was held today on the Charles River, in which the 'Varsity crews of Harvard and Cornell met for a second time. The programme also included a race between the school crews of Cascadilla, of Ithaca, and Stone, of this city, and a single scull race for the Caroll cup.

Cornell won the 'Varsity race by three lengths. Time, 10:41 3-5.

Cascadilla defeated the Stone school eight by a length and a half. Time, 8 minutes 15 seconds.

The Caroll cup was won by E. E. Smith, of Harvard. Time, 8 minutes 17 1-5 seconds.

The distance of the 'Varsity race was 1¼ miles, and that of the school race 1 5-16 miles. The Caroll cup course was one mile.

BASEBALL.

TWO RELEASES.

Toronto, May 25.—Manager Barrow, of the Toronto baseball club, released Pitcher Owens and First Baseman Yale.

THANKS.

The Somerville Baseball Club, of the East End League, wishes to thank Mr. D. J. Warttig, through your valuable paper, for his generous gift of a box if cigars for the team securing the largest number of runs at the opening games of the said league.

Wear Grafton Clothes If You Want the Best in Canada.

What's the reason of this commanding lead over the clothing business of this country?

Simply this:

We sell thoroughly satisfactory clothes for less than they can be bought for anywhere else.

We have been doing this for over half a century. Shortly after we began business we came to the conclusion that the clothing we were able to buy at wholesale though the best on the market—was not as good as nothing could and should be made, so we decided to make our own clothing thereafter. This was the beginning of our own factory, now located at Dundas, and which has become one of the most important clothes-making plants in Canada.

From the moment we began making clothes we took the lead in selling them, and every year since then we've gone further and further ahead of all competition. This condition is enviable because:

1.—We make ready-to-put-on clothes that measure up to the highest standard of the most critical dressers.

2.—Having no middleman's profit to pay, can and do sell them for less than any other store. Other stores must pay the manufacturers' profit and must get it back by adding it to their selling prices. This profit is what you can save by buying at Grafton & Co.'s.

Men's Suits $12, Elsewhere They'd Be $15 and $16

Thirty-two styles to choose from, Single or Double Breasted Sacks, mostly of fancy worsteds, in dark gray effects.

Men's Suits $15, Elsewhere They'd Be $18 and $20

Twenty-eight styles in Single and Double Breasted Sacks, of fine fancy worsteds, in neat checks and stripes. Some are half lined with mohair serge. All hand tailored.

Men's Suits $20, Elsewhere They'd Be $25

Nineteen styles in Single and Double Breasted Sacks, of fancy worsteds and unfinished worsteds, in fine overlaid effects, hand tailored.

1,200 Pairs of Men's Trousers

A small mill devoted solely to manufacture of high-grade Trouserings had a clearance April 1. We took every yard, and have been busy as beavers since Easter making the good, fine stripe worsteds, light and dark effects, into Trousers for this sale.

$3 50 TROUSERS, $2 50. $4 50 TROUSERS, $3 50.
$7 00 TROUSERS, $5 00.

WE OWN AND OPERATE OUR OWN FACTORIES AND SEVEN RETAIL STORES.

GRAFTON AND CO LIMITED

OVER FIFTY-THREE YEARS SERVING YOU AND YOU HAVE TAUGHT US HOW.

J. M. HICKEY, Manager.

MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING

Canada's Leading Clothiers — Dundas and Carling Streets

FACTORY WAREHOUSE: DUNDAS

Stores at London, Woodstock, Brantford, Owen Sound, Peterboro, Dundas and Hamilton.

GAME OLD WALKER IS ED. WESTON

At 68 Years He Lowers His Own Time for Long Walk Made in 1863.

New York, May 25.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian who is 68 years of age arrived at the city hall in this city at 31 minutes after 11 o'clock last night, having walked from the city hall Philadelphia, his starting point in 23 hours, 25 minutes, breaking the record he made in 1863 by 31 minutes. There was quite a demonstration. Mr. Weston made only one stop after he left Philadelphia. This was at New Brunswick, N. J. During the journey he consumed nine quarts of liquid food. Furthermore, the removal of Philadelphia city hall further west necessitated an additional four miles over the journey completed in 1863.

When his pulse was taken it was found to be about normal. Weston was not visibly distressed. When his boots, which he wore when he won the Astley belt in England in 1879, were pulled from his legs, his feet were found to be considerably swollen. Aside from this he suffered little discomfort. He said that he was ready to begin the journey over again. He was the recipient of numerous telegrams of congratulation.

GOLF.

ROBB IS AMATEUR CHAMPION.

Hoylake, Eng., May 25.—The amateur golf championship tournament was concluded today with a victory for James Robb, who defeated C. C. Lengen by four up, and three to play in a 36-hole match.

The final was played for the most part in a heavy rainfall. The winner represents the St. Nicholas Golf Club, of Prestwick.

TRAVIS DOWN AND OUT.

New York, May 25.—Walter J. Travis was defeated by E. M. Byers, of Pittsburg, 2 up and 15 to play in the semi-final round of the men's Metropolitan Golf Association's championship tournament on the St. Andrew's Club's links today. Jerome D. Travers, of Montclair, N. J., won his match in the semi-final round from James W. Rhett, of the Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, 7 up and 4 to play, and he and Byers will meet in the final round of 36 holes match play tomorrow.

FOURTH TIME CHAMPION.

New York, May 25.—For the fourth time in her career as a golfer, Mrs. Charles T. Stout, of the Richmond Country Club, Staten Island, won the women's metropolitan golf championship title today. She defeated Miss Georgiana Bishop, of the Brooklyn Golf Club, Bridgeport, Conn., by 3 up in the final 18-hole round of the championship, which began last Tuesday, on the links of the Englewood Golf Club at Englewood, N. J.

THE TURF.

HOT FAVORITE WAS THIRD.

New York, May 25. — The Parkway handicap, the feature at Gravesend today, resulted in an easy victory for Blandy. The second choice Ram's Horn, who was making his first appearance since Roseben defeated him, was made a hot favorite, and was heavily played at 11 to 5. Blandy was also played down to 4 to 1 to 16 to 5.

Blandy and Cedarstrome ran head and head to the far turn, when Blandy drew away and won by two lengths.

Six favorites were defeated. Master Lester was the only first choice to win.

Jockeys Radtke, Burns and Smithsons were suspended for one day.

LACROSSE.

BLENHEIM THE VICTOR.

Blenheim, May 25. — The lacrosse game yesterday between Wallaceburg and Blenheim resulted in a score of 1 to 0 in favor of Blenheim.

Additional Sporting on Page 10

Pitcher Lundgren, of the Chicagos, is declared by Jack Weimer, to be the most even-tempered, best behaved and most dignified man that dons a uniform in the interest of the national sport.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator does not require the help of any purgative medicine to complete the cure. Give it a trial and be convinced.

TENNIS RACKETS, BALLS, NETS, POLES, MARKERS and everything for the Tennis Player.

GURD'S Good Guns

185 Dundas Street.

LONDONNRS CAPTURED ALL

Continued from Page One.

Landon; Grade C, W. Marshall, Miss McMillan.

THIRD YEAR.

English—Grade B, F. J. Grant, Galt; Grade C, Miss McMillan, W. Marshall, C. Washburn, T. J. Hamilton, Lucan; W. Cameron.

Greek—Grade C, F. J. Grant, T. J. Hamilton, C. Washburn, W. Cameron, authors; H. Millar, authors.

Latin — Grade C, Miss McMillan; T. J. Hamilton, W. Marshall, F. J. Grant, G. B. Cox. Authors only—Grade B, Miss T. McMechan, London; Miss W. Ovens, London.

French — Grade C, W. Marshall, Miss McMillan, London.

German — Grade B, W. Marshall; Grade C, Miss McMillan.

Hebrew — Grade C, F. J. Grant, W. Cameron.

History — Grade A, Miss P. Henderson; Grade B, Miss W. Ovens, Miss T. McMechan; Grade C, W. Marshall, Miss McMillan.

English Constitutional History — Grade A, Miss Weir; Grade B, W. Marshall, Miss McMillan.

Church History—Grade A, F. J. Grant, W. H. Moore, T. J. Hamilton, H. Millar; Grade B, C. Washburn, W. Cameron.

Physics — Grade B, Miss McMillan, Miss T. McMechan, Miss W. Ovens, W. Marshall.

Ethics—Grade A, C. Washburn, T. J. Hamilton; Grade B, W. Cameron, H. Millar, F. J. Grant, W. Marshall; Grade C, Miss McMillan.

Economics — Grade A, F. J. Grant; Grade C, W. Marshall, Miss McMillan, T. J. Hamilton.

SECOND YEAR.

English—Grade C, Miss F. Mitchell (London), H. McGuffin (London).

Greek—Grade C, F. J. Grant, T. J. Hamilton (composition only).

Latin—Grade A, Miss Weir (London), Miss Runians (London); Grade B, Miss P. Henderson.

French—Grade A, Miss Runians.

German—Grade B, Miss Runians.

FIRST YEAR.

English Literature—Grade A, W. B. Hawkins, S. Stiles (London), T. Connor (Toronto), W. H. Moore (London); Grade B, W. Westby (London), Miss McMahon (London), J. B. Bannatyne (London), Eric Johnston (Toronto), Miss Myrtle Reynolds, M. Folinsbee, Miss Mabel Reynolds (London), Miss Turtle; Grade C, Miss N. Butler (London), C. Brett (Galt), N. F. Schram (London).

English Composition—Grade A. W. A. Moore, Miss Turtle, W. B. Hawkins, S. Stiles, M. Folinsbee, Miss Mabel Reynolds, Eric Johnston; Grade B, J. B. Bannatyne, Miss Myrtle Reynolds, W. R. Westby, H. Ovens, T. Connor; Grade C, C. Brett, N. F. Schram, C. W. Birtwistle, J. S. Schram.

Greek Authors—Grade A, S. Stiles; Grade B, T. Connor, W. H. Moore.

Greek Composition—Grade A, S. Stiles; Grade B, T. Connor, W. H. Moore.

Latin Authors—Grade B, C. E. Parsons, S. Stiles, Eric Johnston; Grade C, Miss E. Guest, Miss Mabel Reynolds, T. Connor, W. H. Moore, J. Hardy, Miss Myrtle Reynolds, J. B. Bannatyne, A. Ovens, C. Brett Miss N. Butler W. B. Hawkins, Miss McMahon, C. W. Birtwistle, M. Folinsbee.

Latin Composition—Grade B, C. E. Parsons; Grade C, J. B. Bannatyne, Miss Mabel Reynolds, W. H. Moore, M. Folinsbee, Miss E. Guest, T. Connor, Eric Johnston, S. Stiles, Miss N. Butler, W. B. Hawkins, Miss McMahon, Miss Myrtle Reynolds.

French Authors—Grade A, Miss Myrtle Reynolds, Miss Mabel Reynolds, Miss Turtle; Grade B, D. J. McKay, Miss N. Butler, M. Folinsbee, Eric Johnston, Miss Windsor; Grade C, Miss McMahon.

French Composition—Grade A, Miss Mabel Reynolds; Grade B, Miss Myrtle Reynolds, Miss Turtle; Grade C, M. Folinsbee, Miss N. Butler, Eric Johnston, D. F. McKay.

German Authors—Grade A, Miss Myrtle Reynolds; Grade B, Miss Mabel Reynolds, Miss N. Butler; Grade C, Eric Johnston, Miss McMahon.

German Composition—Grade A, Miss Mabel Reynolds, Miss Myrtle Reynolds; Grade C, Miss N. Butler, Miss McMahon.

Hebrew—Grade C, W. H. Moore, J. B. Bannatyne, T. Connor, W. R. Westby, S. Hardy.

History—Grade B, W. H. Moore, W. B. Hawkins, T. Connor; Grade C, W. R. Westby, Miss Turtle, Eric Johnston, Miss Myrtle Reynolds, Miss Mabel Reynolds, C. Brett, M. Folinsbee.

Algebra—Grade A, Eric Johnston, Miss Mabel Reynolds, J. B. Bannatyne, W. H. Moore; Grade B, Stockwell, W. B. Hawkins, C. E. Parsons, S. Stiles, M. Folinsbee, Miss E. Guest, Miss Myrtle Reynolds; Grade C, Miss Turtle, N. F. Schram, A. Ovens, Adams, W. R. Westby, J. S. Schram, S. Hardy.

Euclid—Grade A, Eric Johnston, W. H. Moore, Miss Myrtle Reynolds; Grade B, M. Folinsbee, Miss Mabel Reynolds, W. B. Hawkins, J. B. Bannatyne, C. E. Parsons, Stockwell; Grade C, T. Connor, S. Stiles, Miss E. Guest, J. S. Schram, S. Hardy, Miss F. Mitchell, W. R. Westby, A. Ovens, Miss Turtle, Miss Butler, N. F. Schram.

Trigonometry—Grade A, Eric Johnston, Miss Myrtle Reynolds; Grade B, C. E. Parsons, Stockwell, Miss E. Guest, N. F. Schram, Miss Turtle, Miss Mabel Reynolds; Grade C, Adams, A. Ovens.

Physics—Grade B, C. E. Parsons; Grade C, J. B. Bannatyne, W. H. Moore, W. B. Hawkins, Eric Johnston.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

He who would take advantage of human nature needs to be a good student of it.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of 25 cents.

"GINGER UP."

We must have ginger to get on in the world. Perrin's Ginger Fingers are a good substitute. They possess all the best qualities of the finest ginger and are very appetising. Just a little better than the rest.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC

Local Organizations to Have Outing at Springbank July 10.

A committee representing the temperance organizations of the city made arrangements last evening for a temperance picnic at Springbank on July 10. Those attending will leave the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets at 3 p.m. From 4:30 to 5:30 the W. C. T. U. will furnish a programme of entertainment and instruction. From 5:30 to 6:30 the London Temperance League will have charge of a series of games and sports, and from 6:30 to 7:30 supper will be served on the green. Following this there will be a few short addresses on "The Enfranchisement of Women" and "The Local Option Outlook." All interested friends of temperance are invited, and a pleasant afternoon is anticipated. All the ladies are, of course, expected to bring a basket of provisions.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED

Mr. and Mrs. James Motley Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Between 20 and 30 friends met at the residence of Mr. Charles Fitzwalter, on Thursday evening, to celebrate the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Motley, father and mother of Mrs. Fitzwalter.

Mr. and Mrs. Motley were born in England, but came to Canada when quite young. They were raised within a few miles of Bowmanville, where they were married, and shortly afterwards came west, settling within a few miles of London. They moved to this city some thirty years ago, where they have resided ever since, with the exception of a few years spent in Detroit, coming back to London two years ago to spend their remaining days.

Their two children are Mr. T. G. Motley and Mrs. C. Fitzwalter, both being present at the celebration They have eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

The friends and relatives from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. John Summers and Mrs. W. J. Bragg, of Bowmanville (Mrs. Summers being a sister of Mr. Motley), and Mr. Wm. Fitzwalter, of Brantford.

The aged couple received congratulations from Detroit, Portland, Oregon, and Winnipeg.

Mr. William Motley, of Winnipeg, sent two beautiful lockets. The one to Mrs. Motley contained the photo of his late wife, who was a sister of Mrs. Motley. The locket to Mr. Motley contained the photo of the sender. A purse of gold was also given the aged couple by Mrs. Summers, their children and grandchildren. The address was read by their son-in-law, Mr. Chas. Fitzwalter, while their two young-grandchildren—Miss Louella Motley and Miss Nellie Fitzwalter—made the presentations.

All present joined in wishing them many years of happiness.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Reginal Christian has purchased the cottage at 1025 Dundas street from Miss Dawson for the sum of $1,500.

—Mr. Fred Wyatt, son of Ald. Wyatt, has purchased the property at 351 and 351½ Talbot street, the price paid being $5,300.

—M. Nuttall has taken out a building permit for a brick-veneer cottage near the corner of the Wharncliffe road and Oxford street.

—Mrs. J. G. Murray, of Wyandotte, Mich., who has been visiting Mrs. Rae, Regina street, for the past three weeks, returned home last evening.

—Robert Small, charged with insanity, appeared before Judge Elliott this morning, and an order was made committing him to the asylum.

—Blanche Phillips, who was some time ago sentenced to six months in the Mercer by P. M. Love as a disorderly, has been removed to that institution.

—The executive committee of the Canadian Press Association have decided not to undertake the contemplated trip to Edmonton, for which arrangements were being made.

—Rev. R. B. McElheran, son of Mr. R. M. McElheran, secretary of the local board of education, left Toronto yesterday for Winnipeg, where he will at once assume charge of St. Matthew's Church.

—Christ Church, at Petrolea, was consecrated on Ascension Day by the Bishop of Huron, who was assisted in the service by Archdeacon Richardson, Canon Davis and Revs. J. M. Gunne, V. M. Durnford and S. P. Irwin.

—A lad named Haynes was found on Dundas street last night by a young lady who takes an interest in charitable work, and he was taken to the Children's Shelter Home in South London. After the lad had been given a bath and a change of clothing, his relatives called for him. Local charity officials declare the boy to have been neglected.

—In the high court, Toronto, re Atkins infants, C. H. Ivey, of this city, for the mother of the infants, moved for order allowing maintenance for three infants. F. W. Harcourt for infants. Order made directing payment of $300 out of court in addition to interest from trust company, and $600 out of funds in court for past maintenance.

—Medical Health Officer Hutchinson every day receives anonymous letters from people, who complain of alleged nuisances of one kind or another. The doctor never investigates an anonymous complaint. He simply tears up the letters. He desires to inform the public that if names are attached to complaints, the names will not be divulged. But he will take no stock in anonymous complaints.

—Mr. Joseph E. Bland, a London Old Boy, is spending a few days here with his brother, Mr. R. R. Bland. Mr. Bland is a successful lawyer of Detroit, and a member of the State Legislature of Michigan. He is also an officer of the Naval Brigade and was with the troops and naval forces participating in the celebration at Windsor on Thursday, when over 1,000 state troops were in line. He is surprised and pleased at London's growth and prosperity.

COMPLAINT ABOUT AUTOS.

Complaint has been made at the city hall that automobiles are allowed to cross the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets at a faster rate than the public safety warrants. This is a matter for the police to deal with, however.

INSANE MAN RECAPTURED.

William Rowland, the insane man from Komoka, who broke away from his son while being transferred to the asylum, was captured this morning by County Constable John D. McColl and brought in to the asylum. Rowland was located just outside the city.

BOYS GOT WARNING.

Two small boys who were supposed to have stolen some baseball paraphernalia from a number of other boys were in the juvenile court this morning to answer for their iniquities. The case against them did not prove to be very strong, so after being reminded of the end to which they would come if they continued their evil ways, they were discharged.

John Sumner paid $10 or 20 days for the privilege of getting excessively drunk.

John Boyle was still drunk and could not appear in court. He will get his hearing on Monday.

TOMMY ATKINS SOBER

Temperance Makes Gratifying Strides in the British Army.

London, May 26.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association, held yesterday at the United Service Institution, under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, the gratifying statement that sobriety is increasing in the army was made.

The secretary of the association, of which the King is a patron, declared that they now had 213 branches, with a total membership of 46,665, 24,899 being in India. Of the remaining 22,776 no fewer than 19,365 were total abstainers.

The Duke of Connaught said that in recent years the association had nothing to complain of in their treatment by the war office. It had been recognized that the association played an important part in raising the morals of the British soldier, and in preparing him for whatever employment he might obtain in after-life.

A RAFT OF BEER BARRELS

Terrible Voyage of 2,000 Miles by Escaped Convicts.

Sydney, May 26. — A sensational story of the sea is related by the officers of the German steamer Willehad, which has arrived at Sydney from the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago.

A few weeks ago six French convicts from New Caledonia were discovered on a remote portion of the Island of New Britain in a deplorable condition, and on being questioned it was ascertained that they, with ten others, had escaped from Noumea nearly 12 months ago.

They constructed several rude rafts from staves of beer barrels, and rigged their frail craft with sails of the most primitive description.

One of the rafts, occupied by six men, after many months, safely reached an unihabited portion of New Britain, after a terrible voyage of nearly 2,000 miles. For four months the men were tramping in search of civilization, and eventually they were found and brought to Herbertshohe.

Advertiser Correspondence

CIVIC SWIMMING PONDS.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

It is with pleasure I notice that Ald. Armstrong has moved in favor of free swimming ponds for this city. This is just as it should have been years ago, especially when we can secure a supply of the purest water. As I understand the alderman spoke of the city renting land to build the baths on, and paying for the rental and water. I would suggest that the city build baths and swimming ponds on its own property at the foot of King street, and thus save the rental of land and only have to pay for the water. Hoping this matter will not be allowed to drop, but he continued on to a successful completion, I remain, yours.

CITIZEN.

PURE LIQUORS.

Can always be got from me. Just arrived, a direct import of John Walker's Kilmarnock Scotch Whisky. H. Walker & Sons' "Epicure," a pure malt pot still whisky, only $1 75 per bottle. Labatt's Ale and Porter in prime condition. P. J. Watt, Market square.

Short engagements are not popular with the coal man. He thinks a couple should spend several winters in getting acquainted.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The smallest British possession is Gibraltar, with an area of two square miles. The largest is the Northwest Territories, in North America, with an area of 2,634,880 square miles. Its most populous dependency is India, with its 294,360,356 people, while Ascension, in Africa, with only 380 inhabitants, is the least populous. British possessions in the grand divisions, other than Europe, are as follows: In Asia, 1,864,830 square miles, 298,861,520 people; in Africa, 3,507,60 square miles, 43,494,054 people; in America, 3,919,994 square miles, 7,493,925 people; in Australasia, 3,132,797 square miles, 5,091,370 people.

IF YOU ARE a sufferer from colds get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and test its qualities. It will be found that no praise bestowed on it is too high. It does all that is claimed for it, and does it thoroughly. Do not take any substitute for Bickle's Syrup, because it is the best, having stood the test of years. All the best dealers sell it.

Gentlemen Who Are Bald

Or have thin hair, should call on Prof. Dorenwend, at City Hotel, London, on Wednesday, May 30, and see his wonderful devices in toupees and wigs worn on over 75,000 heads. Explanation and demonstration free. Private apartments at hotel. Don't fail to see his new invention, patented all over the world. 34k-xvty-bw

Remember to Spray

Spray your fruit trees this year and make it most effective by doing it in time. Many overlook the matter and put it off too long. Soon be time for the first spraying, which should be done before the blossoms open.

BETTER GET READY NOW

We have everything needed in materials, and can supply any directions you may need.

W. T. Strong

184 DUNDAS STREET,
Chemist and Druggist.

Strong's Baking Powder leads—others follow.

WOULD SEPARATE FROM ONTARIO

Whole of the New North Has Grievances, It Is Said.

MAY ASK FOR NEW PROVINCE

Claim Made That the Whitney Govt. Is Doing Little for Country - How Cobalt Sees It.

Cobalt, May 25.—The special correspondent of the Toronto Star sends the following: While mines and minerals predominate in business and conversation, another question is taking shape, and will before long take definite form; and that question is the formation of a new province out of the present districts and the unorganized territory. No matter where you go in this northern country—Algoma, Sudbury, Sturgeon Falls, North Bay, in fact, anywhere—there is a great unrest amongst the people. Great things were expected from the Whitney Government, and the flourish of trumpets when the present Administration came into power foretold better things for this north country. But all expectations have died out, and now the people will take action in the direction of inaugurating and building up a new province. The present Government was popular here at its inaugural, now its popularity is gone. In any legislation affecting this northland, the legislators seem hopelessly at sea, simply because they do not, or will not, understand the conditions that prevail. The people who dwell here are not like those of Old Ontario. The ozone in this northern air gives a mental vigor and snap that the slower-going parts of the Province do not take into their consideration. The present Government in anything pertaining to the north have been hopeless blunderers. Locally the taking over of the Gillies limit was one of the more recent blunders. "What has Old Ontario done for the northland that the Government should crush the endeavors of the people by taking away an asset that rightfully belonged to the residents?" is a question the people are asking. Every endeavor of the people is met by a barrier erected by the Government. The Government are not legislating for this northland. They are simply legislating for the revenues they can extract from it.

Then the policy adopted in the management of the Government railway is one of repression to the go-ahead people. Exorbitant freight rates, maximum passenger tariff, and the most wretched service. And the telegraph service of the line is nothing better than a mockery. Three days out of four the lines are down, and the public can do nothing but grin and bear it. Money! money! money! the policy of management cries aloud. The pound of flesh and the last ounce is their motto. Millions of dollars have gone into the treasury of Ontario from this north country, but none of the golden stream has flowed back. "The milch cow of the Province—and drain every drop that's in her," is the spirit which animates the Government when it comes to the districts.

When any public improvement is asked for, for the development of the country or the benefit of the people, the Government get suddenly deaf. Look at the traveled roads or roads that should be travelable in Northern Ontario. They are a disgrace to the name of colonization roads. They were never intended for anything more than a little sop or make-believe. The Government do not propose to spend any money for public improvements in the north; their sole policy is to extract all they can out of it.

This kind of treatment could only produce one result, and that is separation. All through this northland a movement is on foot for public meetings and petitions to the Dominion Government that a new province may rise in the north, when rules and laws to fit the conditions will take the place of the wretched system that now governs. These people will be monkeyed with no longer, and Hon. J. P. Whitney need lose no sleep about how much of Keewatin the Province of Manitoba will get for an outlet to the Hudson's Bay. Northern Ontario can take care of itself when it gets its vigorous limbs free.

A movement is now on foot to call a public meeting here, with the object of discussing the advisability of separation, and from the expressions heard on every side it will be a bumper gathering. The people want what belongs to them, and refuse any longer to be plundered of its public assets by order-in-council or any other old subterfuge. This country will no longer serve as an exploiting preserve for politicians or fellows that live solely by their wits.

WHERE WEAKNESS IS, DISEASE WILL SETTLE.—If one suffers from any organic weakness, inherited or contracted, there disease will settle when it attacks the body. Therefore drive out the pains that beset you, do not let a cold or a cough harass you, and keep the respiratory organs in a good, healthy condition. This you can do by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Prevention is the wisest course.

TERMS OF BILL FOR FALLS' CARE

U. S. Measure to Preserve the Scenic Beauty Along Lines of the Canadian.

Washington, D. C., May 25. — The House committee on rivers and harbors today agreed on the terms of a bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls. Chairman Burton was instructed to perfect the phraseology of the measure, which will probably be introduced Monday.

The bill establishes the principle that water may be taken from the great lakes for sanitary or navigation purposes without limit, but under the control of Congress. As to the taking of water from the Niagara River for power purposes the provision is made that sufficient quantity may be taken to generate 160,000-horsepower on both the American and Canadian sides of the river.

This practically is the quantity now being taken on the American side, and is slightly in excess of the quantity taken on the Canadian side. The secretary of war is authorized to grant revocable permits for the taking of additional quantities on the American side unless they shall aggregate 350,000-horsepower.

It also provided that the quantity of power may be imported from the Canadian side. The bill is to be in effect for three years. Meantime the President is authorized to open negotiations with Great Britain looking to the perfection of a treaty to preserve the scenic beauty of the Falls.

A fine of from $500 to $2,500 is provided for violations of the provisions of the measure, and an imprisonment penalty also is incorporated. An appropriation of $50,000 is carried by the bill to put its provisions into effect.

Granting permits for the diversion of water, it is stipulated that nothing shall be done to interfere with or endanger the navigability of the river, or its integrity and proper volume as a boundary stream, or of the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO WILL APPEAR IN YEAR

Famous Architect Engaged to Lay Out City That Will Rival Washington.

Chicago, May 26. — "Within six months, the new San Francisco, with its wide driveways and handsome buildings, will be well advanced," said Architect Daniel H. Burnham last night. "In a year's time it will not be easy to find a trace of the devastation left by the earthquake." Mr. Burnham has just returned from San Francisco. He had been called there by the committee of citizens that had been instrumental in inducing him two years ago to prepare plans for a model system of driveways, parks, and public places. Former Mayor Phelan was chairman of the committee.

"The plans," said Mr. Burnham, "were adopted in their entirety at a meeting on Monday. The principal talk in San Francisco at the present time is rebuilding. The pride of the citizens appears to have been touched by the disaster, and even the poorer people who lost their homes are preparing to build again on a more substantial and artistic scale.

"The new city will radiate from the city hall and that locality. One of the beneficial effects of the earthquake was the destruction of the old city hall, an incongruous structure that could not be made to conform to any possible system of plans for the beautification of the city. San Francisco of the future will be the most beautiful city on the continent, with the possible exception of Washington."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 26.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 4,449 packages; street prices, extra creamery, 20½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 14c to 20½c.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 4,967 boxes.

Eggs—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 13,135 cases.

COTTON.

New York, May 26.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet and steady; closing bids: May, $11 37; June, $11 14; July, $11 13; August, $10 98; September, $10 69; October, $10 62; November, $10 62; December, $10 63; January, $10 68; February, $10 68; March, $10 74.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, $11 90; middling gulf, $12 15; sales, none.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; beeves, $4 to $5 85; cows and heifers, $1 60 to $4 80; calves, $4 50 to $6 75; stockers and feeders, $2 85 to $4 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $6 25 to $6 50; good heavy, $6 40 to $6 50; rough heavy, $6 15 to $6 30; light, $6 20 to $6 47½; pigs, $5 30 to $6 35; bulk of sales at $6 42½ to $6 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; steady; sheep, $3 50 to $6 20; yearlings, $5 60 to $6 50; lambs, $5 50 to $6 75.

Ussher, Playfair & Martens

STOCK BROKERS

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Direct private wire to New York.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Investment securities a specialty Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Co. Bonds and Stock dealt in.

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Long Distance Telephone Main 4364 1

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HAVE YOU SEEN

Our stock of Electric Reading Lamps, also our new line of Fancy Fixtures and Shades? Give us a call before you buy. Electric work of every kind. THE COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC CO. 475½ Richmond street (Opera House block), London. Phone 1871.

Slabs! Slabs!

Good, quick fire. Best for warm weather.

John M. Daly

'PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Steel Rails and Fastenings and Railway Ties.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Steel Rails," "Tender for Railway Ties," "Tender for Splice Bars," "Tender for Bolts and Nuts," "Tender for Spikes," and "Tender for Nutlocks," respectively, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa until 12 o'clock noon of the 7th day of June, 1906, for sixty-five thousand (65,000) gross tons of eighty-pound (80-lb.) steel rails (open hearth or Bessemer, at the option of the commissioners), and the necessary fastenings; and for one million five hundred and forty-five thousand (1,545,000) railway ties; in strict accordance with the specifications of the commissioners.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the commissioners, which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., to A. E. Doucet, district engineer, Quebec, P. Q., or to A. E. Hodgins, district engineer, Kenora, Ont.

Full information in regard to deliveries, quantities for which tenders will be received, and also as to the other conditions on which tenders are made, is given on form of tender. A sample of the nutlock tendered on must accompany each tender for nutlocks.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender.

Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.
The Commissioners of
The Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, 19th May, 1906.
34n-23,26,29,31,J2,4

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, but it will not unless it is looking for another crushing.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.
MURRAY CANAL.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Concrete Superstructures," will be received at this office up to 16 o'clock on Friday, the 15th day of June, 1906, for the construction of concrete superstructures for the wooden piers at the entrance to the Murray Canal, and reinforced concrete bridges to span the openings between piers.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after Monday, the 21st of May, 1906, at the office of the chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the superintendent of operation, Cornwall, Ont., at which place forms of tender may be obtained.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 17th May, 1906. 34k-23,26,29,31

It's impossible to tell good

LAWN HOSE

by looking at it. Therefore you should buy your requirements in this line from a reliable dealer. It is no uncommon thing to hear the remark in our store that "The hose I bought from you ten years ago is still good." We have a reputation for first-class hose, and cannot afford to lose it. Try us when next you buy.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

DEMAND FOR CUTTERS!

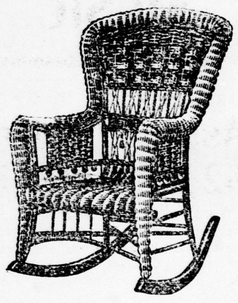
The great demand for trained Cutters is prompting hundreds of dressmakers in Western Ontario alone to take up cutting. We teach it exclusively.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL,
243 Dundas Street.

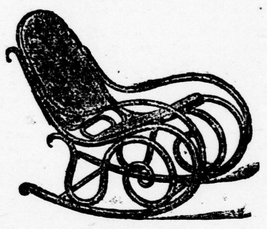
THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME IS HERE

See Our Lines of

SUMMER FURNITURE



For The Veranda, Porch or Lawn.



Folding Steamer Chairs.
Porch Chairs and Rockers.
English Folding Chairs with duck seat and back, oak frames, $1.50.

Your Inspection is Desired

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

174-180 King Street

Your Wants Supplied

—FOR—

Screen Doors, 75c, $1 00, $1 50 .....$1 75
Lawn Mowers, up, $3 00, $3 50
Screen Windows, 20c, 25c 30c
Hedge Shears, $1 00 .....$1 25
Watering Cans, 25c, 30c, 65c. 75c
Grass Shears $1 25
Spades and Shovels 65c
Rakes, 25c, 35c, 50c 60c
Forks, 75c 95c
Poultry Netting, all widths.
Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves and Ovens.
Coal Oil Stoves, 2 burners $1 25
Charcoal Irons $1 25
Boiled and Raw Oil, Machine and Castor Oil. Splendid showing of Refrigerators.

J. A. BROWNLEE

385-387 Talbot Street

Capital $3,500,000 Assets $34,000,000 Reserve $3,900,000

Money Piles Up

for every man and woman who saves, even if they add but a dollar now and then to their bank account.
It's there for you when you need it.
It's there, with interest added.
It's always safe, as well as profitable, if deposited with

The Bank of Toronto

City office has special banking room for ladies.

Cor. Richmond and King Sts. John Pringle, Manager.
Cor. Dundas and Adelaide Sts. F. L. Coulson, Manager.

Character, Education and Application

are necesary to the success of young men and women in commercial life. The

F.C.B.C.

(London, Ont.) has spent thousands of dollars upon its course and equipment, and its graduates receive the best positions.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Sample Costumes at 20 Per Cent Discount

We have about 50 sample Novi-Modi costumes, representing the latest and most correct styles for spring and summer. We offer them at a special discount of 20%, and invite your inspection.

$40 00 Costumes at.....$32 00
$30 00 Costumes at.....$24 00
$25 00 Costumes at.....$20 00
$20 00 Costumes at.....$16 00

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Oddfellows' Block Corner

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

PURITY IN FLOUR.

You want a flour that does not fail. Daisy Flour has been in use long enough to make it the favorite flour. From all grocers.

Six Situations

We have lately placed the following graduates: Mr. Campbell, Campbell & Co., Strathroy; Miss Bell, Keenleyside & Co.; Mr. Burgess, McIntosh & Co.; Mr. Faulds, C. P. R.; Miss Jackson, Col. Macbeth; Miss Carter, McCormick Manufacturing Company.

School continues during summer. Join now and prepare for a good situation.

Western Business College
74 and 76 DUNDAS ST.
Wm. C. Coo, C.S.R., Principal.

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Kindling Wood
AND SAWDUST FOR SALE.
LONDON BOX CO.
309 Bathurst Street. y-w-t.

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Undertakers and Embalmers
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended. Rubber-tired funeral cars.
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ELLIOTT & OLMSTED
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Lady assistant when desired.
Day phone 1775; night phone 1907.
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(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
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MONUMENTS GRANITE and MARBLE
Artistic Design. Prices Reasonable.
THE D. WILKIE GRANITE CO.
493 RICHMOND ST., LONDON. wty

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited

All branches of music taught—piano, organ, violin, voice, elocution, harmony and all orchestral instruments.

The Fletcher Music Method, which is the best method known for teaching children, also taught. Certificates and diplomas granted. Write for curriculum or sample examination papers. Address, 574 Dundas street, London. Phone 1101.

There would be but few failures in baking if every cook and housewife used

STAR FLOUR

"Star" never fails to give good results when used under proper conditions.

When ordering flour ask for "STAR."

Manufactured by
HARVEY BROS.
EXETER, ONTARIO.

A $5.00 Problem

If you save $5 a month at home for five years, how much will you have?
Ans.—$300, if it is not spent, stolen or burned.
If you deposit same sums in this Bank, what will you have?
Ans.—$332 60—sure.

London Loan and Savings Company,
434 RICHMOND STREET.

HURON & ERIE Loan & Savings Company
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Security is the First Consideration

The company has over ten million dollars in first mortgages on farm and city properties to secure Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures.

ONE DOLLAR is sufficient to start an account in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

INTEREST allowed from date of deposit.

DEBENTURES issued, which are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

G. A. Somerville, Manager
OFFICES—440-442 Richmond St.
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Bottled for Home Use.

You can order HAMILTON'S ALE and PORTER from your dealer. You will find them always the same. Pure and fully aged.

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MERCHANT TAILOR
212 Dundas Street
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About Glasses

Examining Eyes and Making Glasses Is Our Specialty.

Our eyesight specialist, Mr. Tait, has an experience of twelve years, by which you can profit.

Our glasses are guaranteed to cure any nervousness or headache arising from eyestrain.

The Tait Optical Company,
Exclusive Opticians.
237 DUNDAS STREET.

Visit our lens grinding room—the only one in Western Ontario.

REMOVAL

The Standard Life Assurance Co. of Edinburgh
Established 1825.
have removed offices to Room 30
TORONTO BANK CHAMBERS
RICHMOND STREET.

Alexander Gillean, Local Agent and District Inspector. A call from patrons solicited. 'Phone 322; residence 853. 13bc-tyw

Where Can You Find

A more beautiful collection of Silverware and Cut Glass for the June bride than here? It is a marvel of loveliness. Come and see.

Thos. Gillean
402 RICHMOND STREET.

R. H. SMITH Contractor and Builder, 15 Brighton Street.
Manufacturer of Cement Blocks and Sills.
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PURE BREAD

The unquestioned quality and purity of Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread makes it the favorite bread. It is best by test.

JOHNSTON BROS. PHONE 818.

There is distinction of design and craftsmanship, as well as the prestige of a long-established name, belonging to

Gerhard-Heintzman Pianos.

The trade mark is associated with the best workmanship, exclusive productions, and artistic individuality.
Maximum value—minimum prices.

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189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Why Use Poor Cement When You Can Buy the

"VERIBEST"

JUST AS CHEAPLY?

John Mann & Sons,
401 Clarence St. 425 York St.
Phone 470

Did Your Friend Stay Over the Holiday

Then, while you have a chance, let that friend see the beautiful souvenir goods that we are selling.

Yesterday many visitors to town were pleased with the buckles, pins and various designs we have in the sterling silver, with transparent enamel.

Wouldn't you like to see them?

C. H. WARD & CO.
374 RICHMOND STREET.

—USE—
PARNELL'S BREAD
Delivered Fresh Daily.
'Phone 929.

Rubber Sponges

Finest Russian Rubber Sponges will last a year or more, at, up from 40c

Sponge Bags

Fancy Silk Sponge Bags, in dainty colors, each, from 25c to 40c

Neroline and Vinolia Tooth Paste

Excellent for the teeth and gums 25c

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

Igan; Master Charles Garratt, Toronto; Master Reginald Garratt Birch, Toronto, spent the holiday in this city, the guests of Ald. Garratt.

—Mrs. George Boyd Watson (nee Morrison) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, May 29 and 30, at 360 King street, and will also be at home on the two succeeding Wednesdays.

—"C" Company, Seventh Regiment, made the following scores at the Cove ranges on Thursday. Pte. Freeland 125, Pte. Edwards 121, Corp. Kemp 120, Pte. McAlpine 118, Pte. Batson 106, Sergt. Carmichael 97, Pte. McLeod 94, Lieut. Hunt 84, Pte. F. E. McLaughlin 83, Pte. Graham 82, Pte. Price 80, Pte. A. J. McLaughlin 74, Pte. Williams 67, Pte. Shirley 20.

—Tomorrow afternoon Mr. John M. Gunn, barrister, will lead in the discussion to be held in the Young Men's Christian Association on the theme "Jesus and Private Property." This is the third in these series of afternoon discussions, which are of unusual interest. Some of the questions to be answered on the subject will be "Did Jesus believe it was wrong to own anything?" "Did he condemn private property?" "What did he teach about private ownership in his parables?"

—Thomas Dadson, who, with his companion, Richard Murdock, was drowned on Victoria Day at Pembroke, was the second son of John Dadson, the well-known carpenter and bridge contractor of Union. He received his education in St. Thomas, attending the Model School there some six years ago. Deceased's elder brother is Eldon, now in Detroit, and formerly principal of Wallaceburg school. He also leaves two sisters—Miss Lena Dadson, teacher, Blenheim, formerly of Port Stanley, and Edna, at home in Union. The young man was about 22 years old, and unmarried.

—The Bishop of Huron in the course of a sermon at Ingersoll on Sunday, is reported to have said that he could place in that diocese fifteen rectors in good parishes, so far does the supply of ministers fall short of the demand. His lordship also intimated that the scarcity of ministers was due to the small salaries paid in many parishes. Bishop Williams is deeply interested in this question, and is doing what he can to secure a satisfactory solution of the problem.

—The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, has been appointed administrator of the estate of Michael Gibson, late of the township of Biddulph.

—The Maitland Street Baptist Church gave a very interesting entertainment for the Sunday school pupils and teachers last evening. A supper was served at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock a programme was furnished. Rev. J. J. Ross, of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, gave a splendid lecture on "European Countries and People." There was a large attendance.

—Mrs. Spittal and family, of this city have taken possession of their Kilkare cottage, Port Stanley, for the summer. Mrs. Harrison and family, have removed to their cottage on Orchard Beach for the summer. Mrs. John McPherson spent Victoria Day with Mrs. Keene at Shadyview cottage, Erie Rest. Mrs. Booker and Mrs. W. F. Green spent Thursday at their cottage, Hawthorne Cliff, on Bloom's Bluff. Mrs. T. B. Escott and family are occupying their cottage on Orchard Beach. The dredge Ottawa has commenced deepening the channel at the mouth of the harbor.

—The East Kent Teachers' Association, at its session yesterday at the Normal School, elected the following officers: President, E. S. Stephenson, principal of the Guild's Public School; vice-president, Miss Lizzie Monck, principal of the Raglan school; secretary-treasurer, Inspector Coyles, of East Kent; auditors, Messrs. J. J. Cameron, principal of Thamesville school, and J. C. Black, principal of the Palmyra school; executive committee, Messrs. H. H. Kelly, B.A., of Bothwell; A. C. Merrit, of Blenheim, and J. R. Newkirk, of Thamesville; Miss E. Waterworth, of Ridgetown, and Miss E. Morgan, of Blenheim. Last evening Dr. Merchant gave an illustrated lecture on the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Mr. John Dearness, M.A., spoke on "Education Through Activity." The domestic science department supplied a luncheon, and gave demonstrations.

VETERAN POLICE HORSES.

The veterans of the Toronto police are not confined to the men, says the Star. The two horses on the patrol wagon today total 41 years. Jack, a black of 21, is a trick equine, but somewhat sensitive as to age. "How old are you, Jack?" the driver asks, and Jack pounds the floor with a front hoof. But Jack refuses to register more than eleven.

RICHMAN INQUEST OPENED.

The inquest into the death of the late Norman Richman, the young man who was shot at Spettigue's woods on the holiday, was commenced last evening, with Coroner Maclaren presiding. The jury consisted of Harry Tozer, Fred Myers, Joseph McLeod, T. Towton, Joseph Brown, David Tripp, Charles Finch, Alfred Tune, William Payne, C. J. Adams, James Dunn, O. C. Norton and William Barton. The jurors merely viewed the body, and adjourned until Monday evening to hear the evidence.

CAPT. DINNEN RESIGNS.

The following appointments, promotions and releasements are promulgated in militia general orders just issued: First Hussars—Capt. N. K. Dinnen is permitted to resign his commission May 3, 1906. To be captain, Lieut. N. I. Leonard, May 3, 1906. Seventh Regiment, "Fusiliers" — Provisional Lieutenant D. A. McDonald is permitted to resign his commission. Twenty-fourth Kent Regiment—to be provisional lieutenant, Kingley Hulme Holmes, gentleman.

WILL VISIT NATIVE LAND.

Mr. John Mitchell, for the past six years gardener at Springbank, will leave on Tuesday next for Scotland, where he will spend three months, visiting the scenes of his youth. He will be accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Ballantyne. Mr. Mitchell came to London in 1860, and has since resided here. On Thursday evening about 70 of his friends gathered at his home at Springbank and tendered him a farewell. The company included the residents of Springbank and vicinity, as well as a number from the city, all of whom wished Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Ballantyne a most pleasant holiday and a safe return. Mr. Robert Simmie rendered a number of songs, and Mr. Sumner gave many selections on the phonograph. This is Mr. Mitchell's first visit to Scotland since his coming to Canada.

SMALL STUFF THE FEATURE

Plenty of It on the Market Today With Prices Firm.

Small lots of small stuff, and plenty of them, were the feature of the market this morning. There was a fair demand for most lines, and the prices ruled firm.

Butter was easier. There was plenty of it, and it sold for from 15 to 17 cents a pound. One dealer bought 1,000 pounds of prime roll butter at 15 1-2 cents.

Eggs were firm at from 15 1-2 to 17 cents a dozen.

There was considerable poultry offered. Last year's chickens sold from 75 cents to $1 25 a pair. Broilers brought 75 cents a pair.

Plenty of garden truck was offered, with a slight decline in prices.

Flowers were abundant, and were largely bought up.

NEW SOUVENIR POSTCARDS.

The Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, are showing 80 different beautifully colored and photographic souvenir postcards of London, Ont. New subjects added weekly.

Mr. J. W. Jones, auctioneer, acting for the Canada Trust Company, will dispose of the household furniture and effects of the late George Burns by auction at 479 Park avenue, on Friday next. Among the articles are some, now much-sought-for walnut pieces of antique designs.

"JUST A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST.

The Duchess of Marlborough is one of the leading American girls who has married into aristocratic English families, and is a valuable addition to English society. A more useful duchess to you would be Perrin's Duchess Biscuit, crisp, sweet and tasty, and makes a valuable addition to your table. Order a package from your grocer today.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. Alex Anderson, of Arva, is visiting friends in Strathroy.

—Rev. R. B. McElheran is visiting friends in Woodstock.

—R. F. Matthews and George Granger, of the firm of Matthews & Granger, have just returned from a purchasing trip to New York.

—Mr. Barry (manager of Grafton & Co's branch in Hamilton), with his wife and family, spent the holiday in this city, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hickey.

—The congregation of the Centennial Methodist Church are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the choir's cantata, under the direction of Mr. Bleuthner.

—Mrs. D. A. McDonald will receive for the first time since her marriage at her residence, 7 Teresa street, South London, on Thursday, 31st inst., and afterward on the first Thursday of each month.

—Mrs. McKenzie, of Walnut Farm, Blanchard; Miss Galbraith, Flint, Mich-

NO FOUL PLAY IN RICE CASE

Coroner's Jury Returns a Verdict That Death Was Due to Natural Causes.

The coroner's investigation of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, of 15 Maitland street, was held last night at the police station. Mrs. Jacobey, W. J. Coyne, who had visited Mrs. Rice on the night previous to her death; Mrs. Hannah Owens, who with her husband occupies the two back rooms of the house in which Mrs. Rice lived, and Mrs. Fordom, who lives across the street, were called and gave evidence showing that a bottle of whisky had been passed around. Mrs. Jacoby and Coyne are both well-known police court characters.

Dr. Drake, who conducted the post-mortem, described Mrs. Rice's condition, which he thought showed that death was chiefly due to chronic alcoholism, insufficient nutrition and exposure. One of the thoride glands on her neck was enlarged to about the size of an orange, and this the doctor thought, would be sufficient to cause death, if Mrs. Rice fell, by pressing on the wind pipe and large blood vessels of her neck. The bruise or scalp wound found on her head was not sufficiently large to have caused death.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to natural causes.

PARK AVENUE IS TO BE IMPROVED

Board of Works Will Initiate a Permanent Pavement at Once.

The board of works held a short meeting last night. Ald. Gerry still finding it impossible to be present, Ald. Garratt took the chair.

In response to the request of Dr. H. A. Kingsmill, the board decided to recommend that a bitulithic pavement be initiated on Park avenue, between Dundas street and Queen's avenue.

There was some discussion as to the advisability of initiating a pavement, on which there can be no competitive prices secured, but City Engineer Graydon informed the board that Dr. Kingsmill will not have asphalt or brick. The latter he considers too noisy.

Ald. Garratt said if any work is to be done in the paving line this year, it should be done at once.

"Every fair time thousands of visitors come to London and see the city torn up, and at its worst," he said.

It was then agreed that it would be advisable to initiate the pavement at once. If the property-owners, other than Dr. Kingsmill, do not want bitulithic, they have the right to petition against it.

The claim of Maurice Baldwin for damages to a horse was referred to the city solicitor to defend if suit is entered against the city. In such event, Mr. Meredith was instructed to have the London Street Railway Company made part defendants.

The petition for a cement walk on north York street, from Rectory street to the west boundary of Queen's Park, was reported to be sufficiently signed, and the walk will be advertised at once.

A cement curb and gutter will be initiated on Elmwood avenue, from the Wortley to the Wharncliffe road.

On motion of Ald. Saunders the request of the London Rowing Club for the construction of a dyke to protect the boathouse and grounds was referred to the city engineer to report.

The recommendation of Engineer Graydon, that cement walks be initiated on east Colborne street, Dundas to King, and on south Horton street, Colborne to Burwell, was adopted.

The engineer reported that to date local improvements have been constructed as follows: Cement walks, $1,018 76; tile sewers, $2,330 56; pavements, $30,779 61. Total cost of works to date, $34,128 93.

A HUSTLER FOR CHAIRMAN

H. T. Reason Elected by Board of Trade Membership Committee.

The membership committee of the board of trade met last night and elected Mr. H. T. Reason, chairman.

It is the aim of the committee to increase the membership of the board to 400 or 500, if possible. Some excellent results along this line have been achieved of late. Since the last meeting between 15 and 20 new members have been added.

Thus the board of trade is becoming a very live and active body, close in touch with the business interests of the city, and having but one ambition and that is to draw grist to London's mill.

There appears to be no good cause why the membership of the board cannot be increased to 400 or 500. In such places at Berlin the board of trade numbers anywhere around 300, so that London, with its very much larger population, can easily reach the higher mark, if a proper interest is manifested by her businessmen.

Our wedding turn-outs are correct in every detail. Huestor's Livery.

Reduced Rates to Boston.

Those contemplating a trip early in June should avail themselves of the cheap trip to Boston offered by the New York Central. Account opening of the new Christian Scientist Church, June 11 to 17, a rate of single fare plus 25 cents is made, and tickets will be good June 2 to 11, and for return to June 18. Get particulars from Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, New York Central Lines, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto. 25bk

THE DELICATE, FRAGRANT AROMA OF

Blue Ribbon Tea

Invigorates like the genial warmth of the sun.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to $1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS.

STOP and THINK!

BEGIN TODAY

The dollar that is spent is a lost friend gone forever. The dollar that is saved is a working partner—never sleeping—alway adding to your supply.

Better deposit that spare dollar NOW, and add to it from time to time as you are able.

Many a fortune has been accumulated in this way.

INTEREST PAID 4 TIMES A YEAR

$1.00 Opens an Account in Our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, F. E. KARN, Manager.
LONDON EAST BRANCH, 635 Dundas Street, W. J. HILL, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital (Paid Up) - - $3,900,000
Reserve - - - $3,900,000

London Branch:
CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rate from date of opening of the account.

R. ARKELL, Manager.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Will occupy their new premises, corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, Monday next, 28th inst.

GIANTS LOSE, CUBS AGAIN IN LEAD

Newark Also Ousts Buffalo from the Top of Eastern League Race.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Toronto—		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	2	4	1
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	5

Batteries—Mack and Butler; Currie and McGovern. Umpires, Conahan and Campau.

At Montreal—				
Newark	1 0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0	6	13	1
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	5	2

Batteries—McCory and McAuley; Mattern and Dillon. Umpire, Kelly.

At Rochester—				
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	7	2
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	2	5	0

Batteries—Burchell and Hearne; Henley and Carrisch. Umpire, Kerins.

At Buffalo—				
Providence	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1	5	11	1
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	6	2

Batteries—Cronin and Cooper; Milligan and McManus. Umpire, Moran.

EASTERN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	16	9	.643
Buffalo	15	9	.625
Jersey City	12	11	.521
Baltimore	12	12	.500
Providence	12	12	.500
Rochester	11	11	.500
Montreal	11	16	.423
Toronto	9	15	.375

IN THE AMERICAN.

At New York—		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0	5	10	5
New York	1 5 3 4 2 0 0 0 *	15	16	3

Batteries—Donohue, Wiggs, Eubank and Schmidt; Hogg and Kleinow and Thomas. Umpire, Connolly.

At Boston—				
Boston	0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 *	3	4	3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	2

Batteries—J. Tannehill and Peterson; White and Sullivan. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

At Philadelphia—				
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	2	6	2
Philadelphia	1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 *	6	13	0

Batteries—Jacobsen and Spencer; Dygert and Powers. Umpires, Connors and Hurst.

At Washington—				
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	1
Cleveland	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0	4	13	0

Batteries—Hughes and Heydon; Eels and Clark. Umpires, Sheridan and Evans.

AMERICAN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	22	10	.688
Cleveland	19	10	.655
New York	18	13	.581
Detroit	16	15	.510
St. Louis	16	16	.500
Chicago	14	16	.467
Washington	13	19	.406
Boston	7	27	.200

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Chicago—		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *	2	8	1
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	4	0

Batteries—Pfeister and Moran; Young and Needham. Umpire, Johnstone.

At St. Louis—				
St. Louis	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *	4	11	1
New York	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1	3	6	1

Batteries—Druhot and Grady; Taylor, Ferguson and Bowerman and Bresnahan. Umpires, O'Day and Emslie.

At Cincinnati—				
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	6	1
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	3	7	0

Batteries—Weimer and Schlei; Sparks and Dooin. Umpires, Carpenter and Conway.

At Pittsburg—				
Pittsburg	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 *	2	10	0
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	2

Batteries—Willis and Phelps; Eason and Ritter. Umpire, Klem.

NATIONAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	26	13	.667
New York	23	12	.638
Pittsburg	21	13	.618
Philadelphia	21	17	.553
St. Louis	17	19	.472
Cincinnati	15	21	.416
Boston	12	22	.358
Brooklyn	10	25	.286

CARD WAS CUT UP WITH SCRATCHES

Many Nags Declined Issue at Woodbine Yesterday—Cup to Fort Hunter.

Woodbine, May 25.—The card today at Woodbine was pretty well cut up with scratches, five of the nine entered in the fourth race being withdrawn. They were Israelite, New Mown Hay, Alles D'Or, Blue Grouse and Silver Wedding.

In the first Gabrielle was the only horse to decline the issue.

Remiss, Kirkfield Belle, Pedro and Glimmer were scratched in the second, and Privateer and Showman in the seventh. Weather clear. Track fast.

Fort Hunter won the Liverpool cup, and Cicely was second in the race.

First race, Queen City Purse, 5½ furlongs, for maiden 2-year-olds—The Abbot, 111 (Truebel), 3 to 1, 1; Reina Swift, 105 (Farrow), 5 to 1, 2; Jerry Sharp, 108 (Phillips), 6 to 1, 3. Time, :55. Ellicott, Lord Rossington, Tudor, Plaud, Crip, Elmhurst, Polly Blackburn, Kildare and Half Caste also ran.

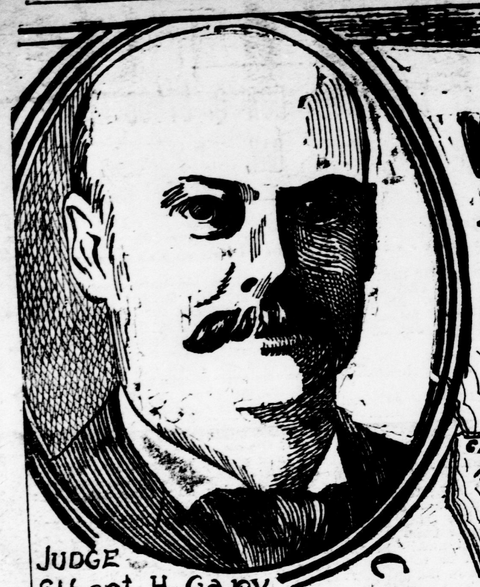
Third race, Alexandra Purse, 1 mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards—Royal Window, 118 (Truebel), 4 to 5, 1; Peter Sterling, 101 (Swain), 6 to 5, 2; Setauket, 121 (Diggins), 9 to 1, 3. Time, 1:40 3-5. Only three ran.

Fourth race, Liverpool cup, 1 mile and a sixteenth, for 3-year-olds and up, owned in Canada—Fort Hunter, 116 (L. Smith), 7 to 20, 1; Cicely, 101 (Nicol), 5 to 2, 2; Factotum, 106 (Truebel), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:48. Picaroon also ran.

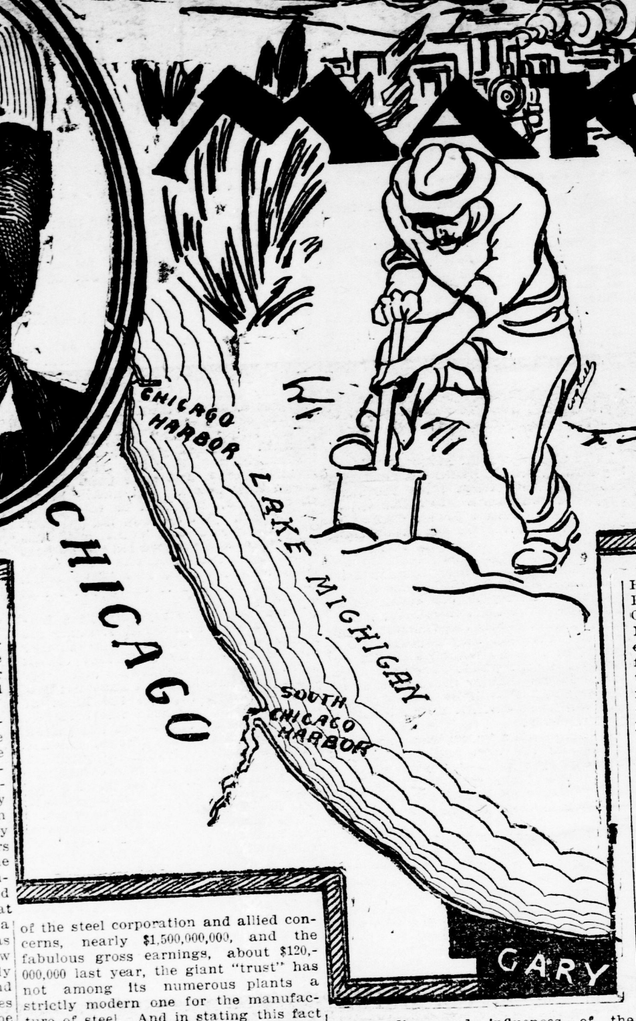
Fifth race, Thorncliffe Purse, a hunter's flat handicap, 1¼ miles—Enghurst, 156 (Mr. Straubenzie), 3 to 1, 1; Charles Elwood, 175 (Mr. Marshall), 4 to 1, 2; Dunsverrick, 145 (Mr. Kerr), 2 to 1, 3. Time, 2:14. Ohnet, Ballycastle and Flying Plover also ran.

Sixth race, Cobourg Purse (No. 1), selling, 6 furlongs, for 3-year-olds and up—Kilts, 102 (Oliphant), 5 to 1, 1; Demon, 114 (Austin), 30 to 1, 2; Amber, 110 (Shea), 50 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14 4-5. Sheriffe Belle, Mrs. Frank Foster, Bert Asra, Orderly, T. S. Martin, Big Mac, Thora Lee, Scare Crow, Sampan, Goggles and Optical also ran.

Seventh race, Cobourg Purse (No. 2), selling, 6 furlongs, for 3-year-olds and up—Anna Smith, 94 (Farrow), 5 to 2, 1; Alsono, 109 (Phillips), 8 to 1, 2; Dixie Andrews, 100 (Christian), 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:13 1-5. Monty Muss, Albert, Pirateer, Fairlight, Inquisitive Girl, Billy Handsel, La Golden, Rubaiyat and Marimbo also ran.



JUDGE Elbert H. Gary



MAKING A CITY TO ORDER

Steel Corporation's Plan to Create a Municipality of 100,000 Souls Adjoining Proposed $75,000,000 Plant at Gary Ind.

A. F. Knotts

"Build us a city for 100,000 persons. Equip it with every municipal convenience known. Make it a city so pleasant to live in that men of high intelligence and independent means will be glad to pass their lives and raise their families in it. Spare no money and fill this order promptly."

It was the United States Steel Corporation, through the officers of the Indiana Steel Company, talking. The Indiana Steel Company, the latest offshoot of one of the greatest corporations on earth, was organized recently to construct the largest steel plant in the world at the extreme southerly point of Lake Michigan. Its organizers are officers and stockholders in the Illinois Steel Company, one of the important component parts of United States Steel—therefore it was the great "trust" itself giving the order for a made-to-order city. The order was placed with A. F. Knotts, until a few months ago a young lawyer of only local fame in northern Indiana and now the active agent of United States Steel in building a new city, to be called Gary, Indiana.

In the last decade the world has been dazed with the power of money, its ruthless malevolence in some directions its benign influence in others. As concretely expressed in the operations of the great corporations money, big money, has performed a great variety of miracles; but this is the first time it has ordered the building of city of 100,000. Villages have grown up around its industries and ready-made cities have been developed by it. Here is the first instance of it producing from woodland and marsh a perfect new-world city.

The board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation has set aside $10,500,000 to be spent at Gary this year. The plan in its entirety will cost $75,000,000 to carry out and it will take at least four years to put into effect the plans already made. This includes the cost of the greatest steel plant in the world and a city of 100,000 people attached to it.

MANY PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED.

Consider the task of building a big city. It involves the proper understanding of all the complexities that go to make up municipal life. The public service system alone in existing cities have puzzled the people to the point of bewilderment. The requirements for beautifying a city are numerous and involved. The provisions for maintaining a high standard of morality, sobriety and education have yet to be worked out to the satisfaction of the sociologists. All these problems confront the builders of Gary; but listen, reformers, unreformed and students of municipal and industrial affairs.

The most perplexing problem the builders of this prospective city have had to solve is the liquor problem. Around mahogany tables in directors' offices some of the greatest of the country's captains of industry have been wrestling with the question of what provisions to establish in Gary governing the sale of liquor. With unlimited money and keen minds, they have brushed aside as setled to their satisfaction the plans for the material city of Gary. On the whisky question they split in opinion, but all of them agree that in its correct solution is to be found the guarantee of the permanence of the high character of Gary.

NAMED AFTER CHAIRMAN.

Gary, not yet incroporated as a city, has been named after the chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Elbert H. Gary. It will lie on the south bank of the Calumet River, directly south of the most southerly point of Lake Michigan. At this point the Calumet is a mile from the lake shore and the area between the river and the lake is to be devoted to the greatest steel plant in the world. About 6,000 acres of land have been secured, and as soon as it is physically possible to push the work, two sections of land are to be covered with plant north of the Calumet and three sections with city south of the river. A big bend in the Calumet at this point is to be straightened so that the river will have a straight east and west course between the works and the city of Gary.

Despite the enormous capitalization of the steel corporation and allied concerns, nearly $1,500,000,000, and the fabulous gross earnings, about $120,000,000 last year, the giant "trust" has not among its numerous plants a strictly modern one for the manufacture of steel. And in stating this fact a most graphic illustration is given of the rapid expansion of the steel trade. Many of the plants belonging to the big corporation were as good as money and modern methods could make them when they were constructed years ago. Trade expansion called for additions and alterations in all of the plants, and the result has been a chain of patchwork plants. Even the men who engineered the enormous combination known as the United States Steel Corporation did not anticipate the rapid expansion of the business they were undertaking. No one plant in the United States has been built since the organization of the steel combination with a full appreciation of the future needs of the country in the steel line.

FIRST MODERN PLANT.

The Gary plant is to be the first. It is to be the result of the accumulated wealth and experience of the steel corporation.

The unprecedented and unanticipated activity in the steel trade of the last few years resulted in a surplus of orders over capacity and that led to the decision to erect a new giant plant. That far it was a matter of business solely, the natural act of a manufacturer who could not fill his orders. But with this decision there came the experimental one of building a city to go with the plant. That was a departure. To be sure many cities had been built around large industries and some owners of great industries had built cities themselves as adjuncts to their factories, notably George M. Pullman. There had been towns peopled solely with the workers in big factories in which the owners of the factories owned and ran the "company" stores and the public utilities. All of these industrial centers were well known to the operation of steel plants growing out of the conditions under which the workers—and especially the highly trained, steel magnates who projected the city of Gary and the ideas embodied in them were cast aside as useless for their purposes. The idea of rendering the inhabitants of the city dependent on the corporation at any angle of their existence except in the matter of employment was rejected as unsound. So it was decided to build the plant and begin at the same time the building of a city to be peopled with the workers in the plant, but who would have absolute independence in their encountered many difficulties in the civic life.

TO END BAD CONDITIONS.

The projectors of Gary, however, had intelligent workers—in the plants were forced to live by virtue of their connection with the plants. Towns depending for their life on the steel and iron trade are, as a rule, not the most desirable places of abode. They are dirty, grimy and do not offer desirable moral, educational and social environment. It had been found that the skilled employes, most of them liberally paid men of education and ambition, at least for their families, deserted their work long before their usefulness was ended because they refused to raise their children in the questionable surroundings and influences of the average mill community.

The men who control the steel industry of the United States are not philanthropists in their business. They steer their industrial craft by and for the dividend. In building the city of Gary they are embarking on no undertaking of philanthropy nor are they going to foster any scheme of co-operation or socialism. But they have learned from experience that permanent employment of men who live under thoroughly acceptable conditions and who have their little property and social interests near their work means better service for the United States Steel Corporation, and better service means greater production in proportion to expense. Therefore, in planning Gary they cast about for every possible means of creating a city of which, as a place of permanent abode, their employes might be proud and in which they would be satisfied to rear their children and own their homes.

When it came to the location of the plant and the city the site selected presented itself as the logical one. For the big eastern plants of the corporation the ore is shipped from Michigan to Cleveland, hauled over the Bessemer line to Pittsburg, and then shipped west in its various forms. The Gary plant will receive coal direct by the corporation's own lines of railroad and will get ore direct from the Michigan peninsula by the corporation's own lines of boats. It is also expected that before long the pending negotiations between the corporation and the Great Northern Railway for the purchase of ore lands will be consummated.

ON MANY RAILWAY LINES.

Gary is only fourteen miles from South Chicago, and near enough to Chicago to make it virtually a suburb of that city. It has the following trunk lines of railroads: Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Wabash, Michigan Central and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. In addition it is on the following belt lines: Indiana Harbor, Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern; Elgin, Joilet and Eastern, and Chicago Terminal Transfer. The Pere Marquette road also touches the property at Gary, Thus, with the avenues for ore and coal supply open to it and the facilities for the shipping of the finished product unlimited, Gary was chosen for the establishment of the plant.

It is said that but one "outsider," Attorney Knotts, had advance information concerning the intention of the steel corporation to locate the Gary plant and city, and when the corporation got ready to buy the land Attorney Knotts was retained. The building of Gary has been turned over to him, subject only to the limitations laid down in the general plans of the corporation. His orders are to produce a city which adequately represents this latest departure, or evolution, in Industrialism. Said the steel corporation to Attorney Knotts:

"We will furnish the money and the inhabitants; you do the rest."

PROFIT NOT CONSIDERED.

After it was decided to build such a city simultaneously with the building of the great steel plant it became necessary to organize a subsidiary company for the development of the city. The Gary Land Company came into existence as a tool of the steel corporation in the creation of the city it proposed to build. With the exception of Attorney Knotts, the organizers of the Gary Land Company are stockholders in the Indiana Steel Company, and the United States Steel Corporation, but their interest in the land company is not for profit except such as may accrue to them by the increased earnings of the steel company through the creation of the city of Gary. In organizing the Gary Land Company the steel magnates undertook no speculation in lands or lots. Some one, however, had to take the initiative in the building of the city. Such a city as was desired could not be allowed to spring up haphazard around the steel plant. So the Gary Land Company will guide the creation of the city.

STREETS ARE WELL PLANNED.

The site to be occupied by Gary has a mean altitude of about twenty-five feet above the Calumet River, giving good drainage. The city will be about square, two miles each way, with ample room on three sides to expand. It has been laid out with the compass; and all streets will run due north and south or east and west. The main north and south thoroughfares will be called Broadway, and it will be 100 feet wide. The principal east and west street will be Fifth avenue, 80 feet wide. The intersection of these two streets will be the commercial center of the city. All other streets will be 60 feet wide.

The size of lots for homes and business blocks has been established by the Gary Land Company at 25 by 125 feet for the latter, and 30 by 125 feet for the former, except in two rows of blocks, where the residence lots are to be 30 by 150 feet, on the theory that there will be a class of employes and business men who will want to build more pretentious homes requiring more ground. In the residence districts all alleys are to be 20 feet wide, and in the business section the alleys will be 30 feet wide. This unusual alley width has much importance, for in the alleys, instead of in the streets, are to be laid all the service pipes and wires. Sewer, water and gas pipes, together with electric light, telephone and telegraph wires are to be buried in the alleys of Gary, and all manholes and other openings which are one of the nuisances in most city streets will be in the alleys. The streets are to be entirely free from all obstructions of this character, and in the future, no matter to what size Gary grows, there will arise no necessity for tearing up street pavements to reach conduits.

With the complete plan evolved, Gary is to be built from the center outward. At first four main sewers are to be laid, all of them of such size as will be adequate for all future purposes. With the increase of population there will be no necessity to increase the size of any sewer or other service pipes, as the increased demand can be met merely by the laying of more pipes as the city expands. The lateral sewers are to be laid on the same principle. The original waterworks will consist of two 2,000,000-gallon pumps, and with a 2,000,000-gallon pump as the unit in the water supply system they can be multiplied as rapidly as the needs of the city demand. The intakes from the lake, however, are to be of such capacity as to meet the requirements of a city of any such size as Gary ever is likely to assume.

NO SPECULATION IN LOTS.

As soon as the city is ready for the erection of houses and sale of lots it is to be thrown open to the public, with certain restrictions. These restrictions are general and are the only evidences of control which the steel corporation will seek to exercise over the city and its people. Lots will be sold only to bona fide prospective residents and the element of speculation in them will be eliminated entirely. The company will build houses for sale or rent or will sell lots for building purposes. There are to be established four or five general grades of buildings and a building of a cheaper grade will not be permitted in a district set aside for buildings of a better class. No residences will be allowed in the business section and no business houses in the residence section. When lots are sold the deed will not pass from the corporation to the buyer until the house is built and approved, according to the general regulations. There will be no attempt to control architectural designs. Every man may build as he chooses so long as his house is up to a general standard. There will be no tenements nor flats. While there will be a wide range of cost in the construction of dwellings the cottage of the humblest resident will have the same sanitary advantages and public utility conveniences as the more pretentious homes.

LIBRARIES AND PLAYGROUNDS.

In Gary there is to be established a social center, libraries, children's playgrounds and parks. It is expected that Andrew Carnegie, on account of his interest in steel, will insist on presenting Gary with a particularly beautiful library. The corporation will own none of the stores, banks nor other public enterprises and will insist that the men who apply for location for business purposes shall be of a class that will conduct their businesses in the proper way. A way will be found to exclude men with questionable business careers.

Mr. Knotts has found the planning for the physical welfare of Gary an easy task compared with the evolution of a plan that will guarantee the moral welfare of the inhabitants. No sooner was the enterprise well under way than the troublesome saloon problem protruded itself into the deliberations of Mr. Knotts and his principals. The chief officers of the Indiana Steel Company went on record as opposing the saloon in Gary flatly. They realized its potentiality for evil in such a community. Their proposition was not based on sentiment, but on the most practical experience. The city of Gary represents a new idea in modern industry and all the enormous riches and influence of the greatest corporation in the world is back of the effort to make the enterprise an industrial success. They admitted frankly that the saloon problem was the most troublesome one they have had to solve.

SALOONS AS EXPERIMENTS.

At first it was proposed to insert a clause in all deeds prohibiting the use of the ground for liquor selling purposes, but that would perpetually bar the saloon from Gary, and the fear was expressed that this policy might not be advantageous. Mr. Knotts, whose residence in northern Indiana has given him ample opportunity to note the habits and requirements of the steel workers, opposed the complete prohibition of the saloon and favored the opening of three or four drinking places under the most rigid restrictions. This probably will be the plan for the present, although the builders of the city admit that the nut is too hard for them to crack and that they will experiment to find out the plan that is best for the city.

When the city is incorporated and in working order the public utilities are to be turned over to private corporations composed of men who have at heart only the best interests of the city of Gary. The regularly elected city authorities will have full power to fix maximum charges for public necessities and, as the men behind the project are there to make their money out of steel and not out of gas, electric light, water or any other public necessity, the charges will be as low as are compatible with good service.

SEEK A MODERN CITY.

"The officers of the steel corporation are bending every energy to produce a modern city in which their employes of high or low degree may live, raise and educate their children, accumulate a competence and enjoy all the good things of life as they could in any city in the country," said Mr. Knotts. "All of the objectionable influences of the average steel and iron town are to be eliminated as far as the power of the steel corporation can accomplish this result. Today it is difficult to get the better class of employes to live in South Chicago, for example. Owing to the character of the business and the high degree of intelligence and training required, many of the employes receive extremely high wages. We shall try to build a city in which such men will be satisfied to raise their families. Even many of the officers, engineers and other high-class attaches of the corporation will live in Gary. We shall strive for a city that will invite the higher grades of English and Scotch steel experts, who heretofore, have refused to come to this country on account of the common conditions in the places they were employed. An enormous amount of money will be spent to accomplish this result."

For the steel plant alone a square mile of land is to be used. In order to create a harbor suitable to the enterprise it has been found necessary to ask congress to establish a dock line in the lake, as the water along the shore at this point is shallow, it being nearly 2,000 feet to navigable water. From deep water in the lake to the Great Calumet River a slip is to be built by the steel company 800 feet wide and 25 feet deep, extending along the eastern boundary of the plant. The corporation is not asking congress for anything more than an official survey for a dock line in order that the plans of the company may be carried forward before another session of congress.

CAPACITY OF THE MILLS.

The mills will handle 5,000,000 tons of iron ore a year and from 2,500,000 to 2,700,000 tons of steel. There will be sixteen blast furnaces, eighty-four open hearth furnaces and six rolling mills. In steel rails alone the production will be 75,000 tons a month, and the portion of the plant used for rail-making will cost $2,500,000. The introduction of so many open hearth furnaces indicates that the company proposes to enter the field now dominated by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the steel rail product of which company sells for $20 a ton as against $28 a ton for the rails made by the Bessemer process.

Instead of bringing the coke to the plant after it has been manufactured elsewhere, as has been the rule, the coal is to be coked at the Gary plant and the gas generated in the process will supply the power to run the entire plant.

"Four years from now," said Judge Gary, after whom the plant and city has been named, "Gary ought to have a population of 100,000. The mills will employ 15,000 men, and they, with their families and the men who will supply their wants, ought to bring the population up to at least that figure. We have hundreds of applications for sites in Gary from bankers, hotelkeepers, merchants and others. We are planning a model city, and every care will be taken to insure the comfort, health and happiness of its inhabitants.

SEEK TO CONTROL MORALS.

The southern boundary of the city of Gary will skirt the Wabash tracks and beyond this line the steel corporation will not have control. It is expected that outside of the boundaries of the city proper the common laborers will establish their homes, although the corporation will exert its utmost efforts to prevent the growth around the city of such saloon and vice districts as have grown up in South Chicago.

Considered industrially the decision of the steel corporation to establish its first comprehensive plant at Gary means that the center of gravity of the steel trade of the United States hereafter will be along the most southerly shore of Lake Michigan. Even the present plans for the expenditure of $75,000,000 at this point do not include all that has been talked of by the officers of the steel corporation in connection with the expansion of the industry. In time—and not a very long time, if the prosperity of the country is maintained—the foot of Lake Michigan is expected to be the greatest manufacturing center in the world for the steel and iron trades and those allied with them.

Among the corporation giants in the United States are several others besides the steel corporation with strength enough to become builders of modern cities if the future of Gary demonstrates the success of this industrial plan. One of the principal charges made in late years against the "trust" as an institution is its tendency to shut down plants and destroy the prosperity of towns and cities dependent on them. Is the time near at hand when the big industrial combination can show a balance of positive, constructive energy to its credit?—M. G. Scheitlein, in Chicago Tribune.

FACTS ABOUT U. S. STEEL CORPORATION

Capitalization	$1,440,374,900
Net earnings, 1905	$119,850,282
Component companies	50
Cost of Gary plant	$75,000,000
Cost of ground	$3,000,000
Appropriated for 1906	$10,500,000
Workers to be employed	15,000
Population dependent on Gary plant	100,000
Tons of ore to be handled yearly	5,000,000
Annual output of steel, tons	2,500,000

Albert D. Jordan

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I congratulate you on the excellency to which you have brought the New Scale Williams Piona.

Sincerely yours,
ALBERT D. JORDAN,
Organist and Choirmaster
First Methodist Church, London, Ont.

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Opening New Scientist Church, Boston, Mass.

For the above occasion, June 10 to 17, inclusive, the New York Central Lines offer rate of single fare plus 25 cents, for the round trip, tickets good going June 2 to 11, inclusive, good returning to June 18. It is the quickest and most direct route, and those who travel via New York may use Hudson River steamers in either or both directions, between Albany and New York, without extra charge. Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, New York Central Lines, 69½ Yonge street, will be glad to give all information. 35bk

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THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HASKELL PRITCHARD.

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XII.--HOW DON Q. STOOD AT BAY.

Winter was breaking and the plains were already gay with flowers, when Garth Lalor returned to the Boca de Lobo as Don Q.'s guest. An invitation from so uncommon a source might not have been accepted by every one with the eagerness shown by Garth Lalor. Don Q. wrote that he had need of a friend, and Lalor responded by setting out at once, for he had long ago grown to like Don Q. for many of the remarkable points in his strange character.

Lalor, as will doubtless be remembered, had accompanied Don Q. on that eccentric tour of justice, during which summary vengeance was dealt out to a certain Gen. Don Basilio; and the brigand's conduct had inspired Lalor with unmitigated respect for him and faith in his promises.

He had already spent nearly a month with the famous sequestrador, but during the last couple of weeks, his host of the sierra had remained plunged in a mood of melancholy, shot and illuminated by flashes of cold rage.

One morning as Lalor sat on the terrace sunning himself in the brilliant air, Don Q. joined him. Chilly as usual, the chief, wrapped in his cloak, his sombrero pulled low over his brows, sat for a few moments in silence, then he disengaged one meagre hand, and pointing downward at the men gathered in groups in the valley below, he told a story in his sibilant voice. It was the first break in his silence of several days.

"One of these wolves, these mountain apes," he began sourly, "has dared to play a little part in imitation of a man—of me, in short—with the grotesque result one would expect from such a travesty. As regards the animal himself, it matters not at all. But he has injured me in a degree so monstrous that his blood alone cannot wash out his crime!"

"One Pablo has captured and held to ransom a lady of wealthy though not noble family. It came to my knowledge as all events ultimately come, and I descended the mountains and caught the fellow red-handed," the chief went on. "Perhaps, senor, you did me the honor to miss me at the desayuno yesterday? I returned, bringing both Pablo and his captive with me. The senorita had been frightened, even maltreated! Psst!" Don Q. emitted a hiss of such contempt and malevolence that Lalor involuntarily rejoiced that it was not directed against himself. "Then I considered what I should do."

The outcome of these terrible musings appeared to be a letter that Don Q. now unfolded before the young Englishman.

"What do you think of this, senor?" he asked. "I will read it to you, omitting the compliments of greeting with which you are familiar. I address myself to the governor of the prison of Castelleno."

"What!" ejaculated Lalor, "not the man whose ears—"

Don Q. bowed in his courtly manner. "Whose ears I regretted being obliged to add to my little museum up here in the mountains—the same, senor." He began to read—"Don Q. has the honor to send herewith the person of Pablo Gomez, formerly of his band, who has committed the unpardonable indiscretion of holding to ransom, on his own responsibility, the Senorita Dona Inez de Lucas. Don Q., as all who acquaint themselves with the great events of the day are aware, has never during his long memorable and blameless career, held to ransom a lady. Don Q. trusts that his excellency the governor of th prison of Castelleno, will, as a man of honor, clear the name of Don Q. of the stigma cast upon it by the horrible action of the scoundrel, Pablo Gomez, and garrote the fellow on the highest point of the prison roof in the sight of all the world.' After that the usual greetings of farewell. Does it appear to you, senor, that I have made my meaning plain?"

"Very much so," replied Lalor.

The chief clapped his hands and Robledo came running up the path to the cave. Giving orders to bring Pablo and the senorita into his presence, Don Q. resumed—

"You must understand, dear friend, that the rabble of the plains are but too glad to soil the record of a man so much better than themselves. I could naturally cause Pablo to be killed in many excellent ways. I could, for instance, blindfold him and request him to walk ten paces forward—the ninth step including a fall of 400 feet. This little promenade, when explained beforehand to the person of whom there is question, causes a highly unpleasant quarter of an hour, I can promise you, senor."

In a moment a group of men, hailing with them a reluctant captive, appeared climbing the path. In front of them walked a handsome girl of, perhaps, 20 years of age. She had the graceful gait of her nation, and the droop of her shapely figure, her extreme pallor, and the appeal in her beautiful eyes seemed to touch the long chilled heart of the chief.

He rose, and with conspicuous elegance of movement, swept his hat to the ground.

"Senorita, I kiss your feet."

The girl grew whiter as she gazed at the baldbrowed vulture aspect of Don Q. She turned to Lalor, and, reading pity in his glance, she begged him to plead for her.

"There will be no need, senorita," replied Lalor, in halting Spanish, "Don Q. is your best friend."

"I beg you, senorita, to accept my most humble apologies for the indignity with which this miscreant has treated you." The chief pointed to Pablo, "I have written to the governor of the prison of Castelleno to deal with him to the utmost severity of the law, while you shall be conducted with all care and tenderness to your family."

"You are about to set me free?" cried the girl.

"Doubtless, you have heard many things of me, Dona Inez," replied Don Q. sadly. "Have those stories ever included one of cruelty or imprisonment imposed upon a woman?"

"No, no, senor. You are good, you deprive me of words!" she faltered. "How can I thank you?"

"Very easily, most beautiful flower. Be good enough to make it well known in the plains that in whatever manner I may deal with men, my bearing towards ladies is above reproach. Cruel falsehoods have been spread about me down below there. You will more than repay any small service I may have been fortunate enough to render you, if you will clear my reputation of the slurs certain unworthy creatures have thrown upon it."

"I will tell them. I thank you with all my heart, senor."

Don Q. turned to Lalor.

"Amigo," he said softly, "you will go with this lady to the lower pass. You can reassure her as these rough ones never can."

On Lalor's return a few hours later to the cave, he found Don Q. in unusually good spirits.

"By this time the guardias civiles have charge of our good Pablo," he remarked. "Robledo will see him enter the gates of the prison, and in a day or two will bring to us news of the execution. Perhaps, dear friend, you think I have shown weakness in allowing that rascal to get off so cheaply, considering his crime in causing distress to the senorita, who is indeed as beautiful as rumor declared her to be. But what will you? I, of all persons, cannot afford to lose my good name."

"You have never thought of retiring from the sierra—from your profession?" inquired Lalor.

Don Q., who had been huddled by the fire, sat up. The glancing flames played over him, and never had the contrast between his fragile body and fierce heart been so apparent.

"But, senor, you appear not to comprehend this matter!" he exclaimed, his thin voice taking on the sibilant sound of anger. "Your question is ill-considered. It proves that you have failed to understand the motives which led me to adopt my present profession. In business, perhaps, as in that of the wineseller or the dealer in vegetables, which has as its object the amassing of a competence, one hears of persons retiring. But have you ever heard of a poet, an author, an artist retiring?"

Lalor hastened to acknowledge that he had not.

"The same rule applies to me," pursued the chief haughtily. "The excitements of my life and the greatness of my career are as dear to me as ever, and the idea of leaving them is intolerable!

A man of my eminence cannot disappear. No, senor, the feud between the law and myself will never be ended until I am dead. And when the names which to-day appear notable in the land, are forgotten, men will still speak of Don Q. My fame and my doings have enriched the Spanish language!"

"Senor, have you no fear of capture?" Lalor could not withhold the question.

"Ah, no, my dear friend, none," the thin claw-like fingers were spread to the blaze, "none whatever. I shall die at my own time and in my own fashion."

The young author sighed. He had grown almost attached to the strange inhuman outlaw, whose nature, as he now knew, could be touched to such fine issues.

"Why do you sigh?" Don Q. asked in his courteous way.

"Pardon me," exclaimed the young man impetuously, "but who of us can say that luck will forever be on his side? You are here alone. Those about you are wolves—you have called them so. And wolves will drink each others blood. Listen to me: England offers a safe retreat. Come there—"

The delicate yellow hand went up to deprecate further urging.

"I thank you, Senor Lalor. As for me, have no fear. When I die, it will be here. And unborn men will fear to linger alone among the sierras, where the great chief of the sequestradores lies asleep."

. . . . . .

On the third day reports circulated that Pablo Gomez, the brigand of the sierra, had expiated his many crimes.

Robledo was free to return to the mountains, but one little half hour must still be snatched to further his own affairs. Perhaps those who read may remember a certain Isabelilla with a fine ankle and lustrous eyes, also those dark eyes were lit with lovelight for the ragged, brave and picturesque Robledo. The thought of her tempted him to delay. It was nightfall when he strolled into a narrow lane to sing a serenade of passion and farewell under a barred window, but a sound of hurrying footsteps coming down the street, Robledo and his guitar were at once swallowed up in the darkness of a neighboring doorway.

Two men appeared striding swiftly along the line of shadow, but as they drew near Robledo's hiding place a shaft of moonlight through a break in the house roofs caught the half-muffled profile of one of them. Robledo first started and crossed himself, then with a quick, monkey gesture he put out his hand and touched the cloak of this person as he passed. It felt rough and real enough to thrust all notions of ghosts out of the brigand's mind.

This was no apparition, but Pablo Gomez very much in the flesh.

Robledo comprehended that this portended serious trouble against the whole band of the sequestradores in the sierra. He himself could not guess what it might be, but he would hasten back with the news to Don Q., who knew everything, who could defeat every stratagem.

Robledo inserted one lean brown hand behind a bar and drew himself up to the window until a comely, powdered face and his own sun-browned one were close together, and a brief whispering ensued. Two minutes later he dropped down, wiped some powder from his lips, and slid away through the shadows. On the second day he was urging his mule at a speed it had never before attained through the Boca de Jabill.

"Well, my child," said Don Q., gently, when Robledo once more stood before him, "you have fulfilled my commands or you would not be here?"

"Yes, lord." y

"And the vile Pablo has been garrotted?"

"No, lord."

The chief's livid eyes flickered ominously at the young man.

"Corpse of a scullion! You have dared to disobey me!"

"No, lord, no! On the third day it was spoken on authority from the prison that Pablo was dead, and that his excellency the governor had given 50 pesetas to pay for masses for his soul."

"Go on."

"I desired to see the dead body, and I went with the crowd to the prison, but none were admitted. So I waited, for it is not good for a poor man to bring news on hearsay to my lord."

The chief nodded impatiently.

"When dark fell I went to the house of my cousin, for I was doubtful," Robledo went on with nervousness.

"With a guitar?" sneered the chief venomously.

"It is true, lord." The robber crossed himself, for Don Q.'s knowledge always seemed uncanny. "I carried my guitar in order to make those who met me believe that my service was to a lady's eyes, not to my lord of the sierra."

"And the name of the cousin is Isabelilla, is not that so?"

"Yes, lord." Robledo was apprehensive, but the importance of his news gave him courage. "While I waited two men came down the street. One was the porter of the prison gate, and the other had the face of Pablo."

A spasm of fury seemed to shake Don Q.

"Ah, infamy," he whispered half to himself, then louder—"And what did my good Robledo think? That he had seen a ghost?"

"No, lord, for I spoke to my cousin at the window—no more. Isabelilla had heard—for her mother has the washing from the prison of the laces and the linens of her excellency Dona Catalina—that one said at the prison that Pablo had been spared, and another executed in his name. That is all!"

Don Q.'s peaked nose sank from sight in the breast of his folded cloak, and he sat, brooding in his bird-like attitude for many minutes.

At length, "Robledo."

"Yes, lord."

"You will give this money—it is $500—to thine Isabelilla."

Robledo bowed and muttered his eager gratitude.

"And you will forget all you have told me."

"It is forgotten, lord."

"Also, there is a message for Isabelilla."

"Yes, lord."

"Say to her that if she fails to procure the earliest news of all that passes in the prison I will cut off the nose of her cousin Robledo. . . Go!"

"The governor of Castelleno is, in truth, a vain fellow, but I believed in his honor, I have been too generous. Never again, senor, will I trust in the motto of noblesse oblige."

Lalor inquired what he supposed the authorities meant to do.

"They have given Pablo his life on the condition that he betrays me. That, of course, is clear, Pablo Gomez is to lead them here to the Boca de Lobo!" he laughed with sibilant mockery. "So the governor dreams of my capture—dreams that Pablo will guide him to my unknown retreat? It is well! For Pablo will find no path to follow. And more, senor, I say to you that before many days are over the monks of Castelleno will have grown husky with singing masses for the soul of that very infamous caballero and calumniator, Don Hugo, governor of the prison of Castelleno."

. . . . . .

Days passed, and spies departed from the valley and found their way back again; ragged goatherds and charcoal-burners came cringing and crossing themselves into the presence of the chief, who seemed to tear out the inmost soul of each with a brief question or two and the glare of his malignant eyes. Lalor listened, marvelling more and more at the intuition with which Don Q. pierced to the bottom of every man's knowledge.

News from the plains grew more and more ominous. Stories floated up of infantry arriving and encamping outside the town of Castelleno because the barracks were full. Military maneuvres were publicly discussed. The men assembled hardly amounted to the number necessary for even a fragmentary rehearsal of the tactics of war. Then in the dusk of one starlit night half a dozen messengers followed upon each other's heels with the news that a systematic movement had begun towards the sierra.

In fact, Don Hugo, the governor of the prison, had gained from Pablo Gomez a fairly clear knowledge of the topography of the Boca de Lobo, the valley in which Don Q. had always found safe retreat, baffling the expeditions sent out against him. It was approached by a tunnel-like passage and, as far as the band knew, had no other outlet. The governor boasted that the capture of the great brigand was now but a matter of time. He would be bottled up in his valley and secured by an overwhelming force. After this the governor promised to put him in a cage in the grand Plaza of Castelleno for the crowd to gaze at. Upon the third day he would be garroted in public with much ceremonial to impress evil-doers.

All these sayings were faithfully carried to Don Q.

"Imagine this animal without honor to whom I sent Pablo!" he exclaimed to Lalor. "Truly I took an overhigh view of humanity! As to my garrotting in public—" he laughed. "Come with me, Senor Lalor, and see how Don Q. begins to stand at bay."

He went out and stood on the edge of the terrace and clapped his hands. The valley was unusually full, for all outlying parties of the band had been called in. From the fires and shelters the men hurriedly collected in a group looking up at their chief.

"Place yourselves in your ranks, my children," the sibilant voice cried softly, and the three-score and odd picturesquely clad figures fell into line. The chief examined them slowly between his eyelids before he spoke again.

"My children, there are many soldiers and many of the civil guard coming from the plains against us. I am told that 300 hope to stand where you now stand before three days pass. We shall see."

The men broke out into a tumultuous defiance of words and gesticulations. For a moment only, and then the yellow, meagre hand again imposed silence.

"We are seventy. I shall not need so many to protect me. Every alternate man fall out, and stand together."

They did so. Don Q. looked them over in their turn.

"Thirty-four. That is well," he said. "You will scatter, you will go down into the plains and lose yourselves in the towns. Go where you will, but, my children, remember, lead always honest lives, give none occasion to speak against you. And when I have destroyed the army of the governor of the prison of Castelleno, I will in due time send for you again."

The wild faces were painted with astonishment and awe. Who but Don Q. would prepare to resist a powerful force by half disbanding his own? The very act added to the mysterious reputation he already owned.

Next morning a similar scene was gone through. Again the chief carefully examined the men, gave orders for every alternate one to fall out, exhorted them to lead honest lives and dismissed them with the same formula.

By this time Lalor noticed that, with the exception of Robledo, the chief had got rid of all the staunch and most reliable men of his band. It seemed strange that in a moment of such peril, he should retain the least loyal about his person. He ventured presently to ask Don Q. a question on the matter.

"I have my little design," replied the chief, smiling with a cruel inflection of his thin lips. "You perceive that I have already made an immense impression on my people—when they come to hear all, it will be yet deeper. As for these wolves, these jackals, rather," he pointed a scornful finger at the fellows remaining in the valley, "they are quite good enough for the purpose I intend them to serve."

"What are we going to do then?"

"Senor," said the chief, turning his bald-browed peaked face to the young man, "we—that is, you and I—are about to part. Perhaps the hour of my death draws near. Should you be sorry, tell me?"

Lalor caught the sad smile on the other's lips.

"I believe I should," he said.

"Then, senor, if I die yonder, you will grant me a favor I am about to ask of you?"

"Yes."

"To-day you go down into Castelleno to a little posada, where you will dwell in safety until Robledo brings you the last news of me. Listen, Senor Lalor, the favor that I would beg is that you will chronicle, or cause to be chronicled, the manner of my death. You will tell the world how the greatest brigand of all ages turned at bay among his mountains, alone, as he had lived, save for sixteen disloyal men, against huge odds."

"I will do so."

"I have further left you a large sum to engage an adequate illustrator. It would be a pity, senor, that so memorable a fight, as that which is about to take place, should not receive full justice. I have had much pleasure in your society, my dear nephew." Don Q put out his slender bony hand to take Lalor's, "and I recognize in you one whom the saints sent to a lonely man to record, perhaps, his last exploit, which would have been lost to humanity had none lived who could add it to the page of Spanish history."

. . . . . .

Lalor went down the mountains, leaving Don Q. with a priest the chief had caused to be fetched from the little chapel of San Pedro. For Don Q., in view of his possible death, desired to confess and to receive absolution from the hands of the trembling father.

The young Englishman took up his abode in a posada on the outskirts of Castelleno, where he waited for nearly a week, listening to the townspeople discussing news from the sierra, which was sensational and contradictory, and also the diversion they expected from staring at Don Q. when he should be exhibited to the public gaze in a cage on the Plaza! Lalor heard in silence, knowing well that if ever they gazed upon the fierce chief, it would be upon his dead body.

One afternoon a young woman touched him on the arm and raising her handsome eyes to his—"You have heard of Isabelilla?" she said, laying an indicative finger on her own breast and pausing a moment for his acknowledgment.

Lalor bowed and made a suitable reply.

She went on to say that the hospitality of the poor dwelling of her mother, who was a laundress, was open to him if he would follow her, for there was one come from the mountains who desired to speak with the senor.

She moved off at once, and Lalor followed. At the house he found Robledo. The young brigand was very pale under his sunburn.

Isabelilla waited on them. Lalor has since said she was the handsomest woman he had ever seen. As up to the date of that memorable supper three men had been stabbed for her sake, his opinion probably only did her justice.

During the meal, which was made up of an excellent puchero, beans and fruit, Lalor asked no questions. After it, he lit a cigarette and inquired how Don Q. fared.

Robledo shook his head.

"I will tell the senor the story."

And he told it, backing his words with look and gesture, till Lalor felt he saw the scenes described.

Robledo told of the final look at the deserted valley of the Boca de Lobo, of the march to the last fastness of the brigands on an isolated peak surrounded by precipices on every side, and joined only to the mass of the sierra by a narrow bridge of living rock. Here was situated one of the dwelling caves of Don Q. and the spot was fortified by sangars craftily constructed to dominate the approach of the long isthmus.

"My lord and I walked last, for those others were not willing to go to the Punta de Lanza," said Robledo.

"Put why?" Lalor asked in surprise. "It could never be taken."

"True, senor. But also one could not run away from it. Therefore, those fifteen moved slowly."

He spoke of a man who tried to desert, and whom he and a companion had hurled from the cliff, and of shepherding the remainder across the rocky bridge. Having completed the preparations, a characteristic fit of gloom fell upon Don Q. The last scout had been withdrawn, the bridge strewn with stones and bowlders to make the footing treacherous. All was ready. Two days of waiting followed, while they lay cut off from all the world. Two blue golden days, that showed the glories of the sierra above, and far beneath the peaceful smoke rising from scattered chozas, and the haze that clung round distant towns on the warm and drowsy plain.

"Thus we waited watching, my lord and I and those 14, for the coming of 300." The young Spaniard stopped and sat musing with frowning brows, until Isabelilla, growing impatient, laid her arm across his shoulder. He started slightly and resumed his tale.

Once or twice, he said, the echo of a shot rang from gorge to gorge. And at last came a dawn which showed the enemy advancing. Don Q. had supplied each man with three loaded magazine rifles, bidding them reserve their fire until he gave the signal.

"My lord lay beside me in the trench." Robledo told it with pride, "and we saw that none of our foes were quick to step first upon the bridge till a tall captain thrust out of the crowd. He had a white face under big black eyebrows, and he drove a man before him with his naked sword. It was Pablo. My lord laid his cheek to the rifle and it yelped in my ear. Pablo twirled round, screaming, and seized the captain about the middle. They twisted on the bridge as strong men twist in a grapple, and in a moment they reeled over the edge together.

"Then our great lord leaped upon a high rock, where all could behold him, and called to Don Hugo to see how a traitor died! Senor, I shut my eyes, I could hear the bullets chipping upon the rocks round my lord, I almost felt the weight of his body as it fell." Robledo rubbed himself reminiscently. "But it was only a sore thrust in the side from the butt of my lord's rifle—I doubt but it broke a rib or two—for he was angry. 'Fool! can they kill me?' he said.

"A great battle followed. The slaughter upon the narrow path was terrible. The troops tried to rush it many times, but we shot them down. The vultures wings came between us and the sun, casting their shadows on the dead. Still we held off the soldiers. My lord was everywhere—passing from trench to trench without fear.

"Shouts there were, senor, and many screaming above the loud rattling of the bullets. Men and muskets tossed like rags before a wind as they pitched into the chasm. Death I have seen many a time, senor, but not like that," the young fellow shuddered.

"By midday the governor drew off his people, and sat down to wait until starvation should begin to tell upon our courage. But though only a single man among us was wounded, those evil ones began to grumble among themselves, and concoct plans for betraying the chief.

"But one cannot deceive him, senor, when night fell he called them from the trenches, and read their hearts as a priest reads his book. They denied their treachery with oaths. Then my lord said if any would still follow him and fight, let them stand out on his side."

Isabelilla, crouched by the young robber gazed up at him with blazing eyes.

"How many stood on his side? Tell me," she said, husky with emotion.

"And that one? I know him! It was you, my Robledo!" exclaimed the girl, and she flung her arms around him in a fierce caress.

"My lord laughed," Robledo crossed himself. "He laughed, but I feared his laughter. He drove those others from the cave, and bade them live or die as they would. For awhile he sat silent, senor, and then he told me to follow him. We crept in the darkness over the peak, and down upon the other side, and my lord led me by goat tracks for a long time, and we came at length to a hole, and he bade me enter. In truth, I feared to enter—but I also feared my lord.

"In a little time my lord lit a lantern. We were in a tunnel under the bridge of rock, and it grew smaller till we crawled as a wildcat crawls through the underbrush, and my breathing came hard. I know not how long we crept through the heart of the mountains, my head was bursting, and I vowed an offering to the patron saint of hunters (for when I am not a brigand, senor, I lead hunting parties to shoot the ibex), if I ever escaped to the free air again. At the last I found myself lying in a hollow of deep grass with the good wind blowing over me.

"The moon was out, and through a screen of bushes we could see the bridge and the peak. The soldiers were flying a white flag and taking their wounded from the bridge, and a white flag came up out of the trenches on the Punta de Lanza. I feared for the anger of my lord. But he only laughed very softly, and pointed to one who lay on his face beside the end of the civil guard."

"They were betraying the peak—your own men?"

"Yes, senor. But the people of the governor feared treachery, and would not pass over. In the end the civil guards rushed across, led by one Moruno, whom I know—there are men of spirit in the civil guard," Robledo remarked generously—"and by degrees nearly all the troops passed over and swarmed upon the Punta de Lanza, searching for my lord. Then I found that my lord was gone from beside me.

"Had gone!" exclaimed Lalor.

Robledo held up his hand with much the gesture of his old master.

"Listen, senor, Don Hugo himself passed over, for I saw him. Indeed, when they know the surrender was complete all would have gone to look at the cave of Don Q., for never before in all the history of the sierra has any expedition, found a dwelling of my lord's. So I thought of these things within myself and wondered what my lord would do, when I was shaken by a horrible noise. The mountain vomited a leaping flame and trembled with the pain of its torment. Great stones and rocks were hurled upwards, and for many minutes the voices that my lord of the mountains called to his aid, rang and roared in the sierra that is his."

Lalor felt his own face pale. "Go on," he urged,

"I could hear men stumbling and groaning and crying on the saints. And then, senor, I think I slept, for I was weary. When the sun rose I awakened and my lord was standing beside me in the thicket and bade me look down. I looked. Senor, it was a wonderful sight! The bridge was gone, and there upon the Punta de Lanza, upon the crags we had defended only yesterday, half an army was clinging, able neither to go forward, because of the precipices nor to return back because of the broken patch across the chasm.

"After I had looked a long time, my lord spoke. 'Robledo,' he said, 'you see that none may ever triumph over me. Tell that in the plains. Many will say I am dead. You alone know I am not. Go to Castelleno and tell but two only—the senor Lalor, and your Isabelilla. If you tell the secret to any other in Spain, I will know.'"

"And your lord, where is he?" questioned Lalor.

Robledo shook his head obstinately.

"I will tell my story to the end," he answered. "My lord and I sat together in the hollow to rest, and my lord said I should not see him again for a long time. 'Go you and marry your Isabelilla, and be happy if you can,' he said. 'But I do not think you will be so, for that woman has a fierce heart. And you had better sell your guitar or bury it, Robledo, for men do not serenade their wives, and such a wife as yours will not allow you to serenade others.' So spoke my lord."

Isabelilla sighed in the silence.

"My lord was the wisest of men," she murmured.

"And have you no message for me?" asked Lalor in some disappointment.

"Yes, senor," Robledo took up a package from a corner. "My lord said—'Tell the senor that, though for the time men think me dead, I live still. Tell him that I have bequeathed to him a little autobiography of my life, which—if none hear of me again within a year—he will, for my sake, offer to the consideration of an English publisher, in order that the world may know 'a little more of one of its greatest and most blameless men.'"

AMBITION OF CHIN-FIN

BY M. QUAD.

Mr. Chin-Fin was born on the Island of Hainan, in the China Sea, and he was content with his lot until arriving at the age of 16. Then he began to ache to do great things. He was a precocious youth and fairly well educated, and one of his chief diversions was in reading and hearing about the celebrated pirates that used to roam the China Sea before he was born. He realized that there was romance, adventure and considerable cold cash in the life of a boss pirate, and he finally made up his mind to adopt that profession and give it all the respect and dignity possible.

At the age of 18, when Chin-Fin sailed for Singapore to broaden his mind, he was as well posted on the subject of piracy as the average American Consul. His father patted him on the back and told him to be a good boy and do all the grafting he could, and his mother fell on his neck and wept and cautioned him that she was badly in need of a pair of diamond ear-rings and a chatelaine watch. The young man arrived at his destination, right side up and began to look around for tough people to consort with. He found about 10,000 of them. He figured that to become a pirate he must first become a tough man. He got in with the gang without any trouble. He became a swindler, thief, robber and worse. He passed the first six months in learning his A B C's and the next six in jail. When his Singapore record was finally looked up it was found that he had had a hand in about 100 different "jobs" in three years, and that these "jobs" ranged from gold brick swindles to slitting throats. How many of his little curves the police failed to get on to can only be guessed at.

When Chin-Fin reached his majority he was ready for piracy on the high seas. He had passed through all other grades of crime, and even the police had paid him the compliment of being a crack-a-jack. In spite of his youth he could lead men, and as for planning no one could equal him. He had saved his cash instead of blowing it in, and he had induced certain other tough chaps to do the same, and so when the time came he was well heeled. That time came when he learned that certain merchants of Singapore were to ship a large sum of money by a sailing vessel to Manila. It was not only in the way of trade, but the merchants were going to make a corner in the hemp market.

Chin-Fin got his news straight. He bribed a confidential clerk to get it and then murdered the clerk to get his money back and prevent any case of conscience. An agent was instructed to purchase a ship and fit her out with guns, while Chin-Fin attended to getting a crew. The day came when his craft was all ready and only waited the sailing of the other. It had so happened that on an occasion Chin-Fin had desired to burglarize the house of the parents of one of his gang. The son filed objections. He thought it was carrying a good thing too far. Chin-Fin got mad and stabbed the young man and then went on with his burglarizing. The victim proceeded to get well, saw wood and say nothing, but when the time came he gave away the piracy ship. Being forewarned, the merchants and authorities put up a job of their own. Just as secretly as Chin-Fin himself had worked, they had a brig fitted out at another port, armed with six guns and manned by eighty men, and when the treasure ship finally sailed for Manila she was followed by the brig. The latter looked as peaceful as an old hen on her nest, and no pirate would have had a suspicion of her.

Chin-Fin was in waiting at the Anamba Islands. That was a piratical stronghold before his day and the young man had an eye to the eternal fitness of things. The treasure ship made her course up the China Sea, followed by the slouchy looking old brig at a respectful distance, and one morning about 10 o'clock, was within five miles of the islands. The pirates were waiting for her. They not only came sailing out from the lee of the group, but they raised the black flag to show their hand. Chin-Fin wasn't going to play any baby business by sailing under a false flag. The brig was sighted in the distance, but treated with contempt. The treasure ship naturally tried to get away. She turned on her heel and put back to met the brig, but the pirates pursued with yells and a great waste of ammunition. They saw that they could capture two ships where they had counted on but one.

By and by things got to work and Chin-Fin felt his back hair curl. The brig began hammering away with six guns to his two, and at the end of eighteen minutes thirty of his fifty rascals were dead or wounded and his craft in a sinking condition and he had to cry for quarter. It was granted him and his men taken aboard. While the treasure ship pursued her voyage, the brig started back for Singapore. She had had seven men killed or disabled. The pirates were shackled and confined between decks, and for two days they were as humble as cats. There was no need for Chin-Fin, who was a natural orator, to tell them how the case stood. They were going back to the Straits for trial, conviction and execution. Had those pirates been able to get a professional jury and a weeping lawyer from the United States they could not have been acquitted. None of them felt like dangling at the end of a rope, and Chin-Fin least of all. He had made a blunder in starting out as a pirate, but he wanted to live to rectify it. If he could get free he would go to Bulgaria and become a brigand and rake in a few American missionaries. With this idea in mind he worked at his shackles until he freed himself and then freed his companions.

In the dead of night, with one watch sound asleep below, the pirates made their dash. They at first carried everything before them, and it looked as if the brigands business might come to a head, but they were eventually overpowered. Chin-Fin and four companions only were left alive after the combat and they did not get another chance to break out. They raised money from some unknown source and fought the case in the courts for a whole year, but in the end a verdict of guilty was reached. One day, fifteen months after the raising of the black flag to the music of the band, the five pirates stood on the gallows with ropes around their necks. Chin-Fin had done no talking since his capture except to claim that it was all a mistake and that he was a good young man. When he saw that there was no longer any hope, however, he made a speech. He admitted that he had been a boss bad man from head to heel, and that the world ought to rejoice that he was to die. He spoke for half an hour, piling it on to himself as hard as he could, and then excused his conduct by saying that it was all owing to his mother having forced him to attend Sunday school when he had a heap rather go fishing. He warned parents to take warning by his sad fate, and with a dignified wave of his hand he signalled the hangman to let 'er go and was launched into eternity.

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The Evolution of Clothes From the Fig Leaf to Modern Fashions

All Garments a Development of the Hip Rag—The Modern Man of Fashion Requires a 40-Piece Outfit—Kings Who Complicated Clothes.

(By Prof. Edgar James Banks in the New York World.)

We are told that Mother Eve plucked a fig-leaf and thus became a creator of fashions for all future ages. We may imagine our common mother standing on the shore of the Euphrates, leaning far out over the water and studying her reflection in the stream, which was her only mirror, while she arranged and admired her costume.

The fashion which she then inaugurated differed little from that first employed by all peoples whose eyes have been opened as they emerged enough from their savage state to feel the need of dress.

Undoubtedly leaves—perhaps fig-leaves, because they are large—were upon local conditions. Every Babylonian Arab still wears a horsehair string about his waist. Why he does so he does not know. It has no beauty or religious significance.

We must assume that primitive man, until he became sufficiently civilized to form from stone and clay images of the human form, was naked, or with a narrow covering about his loins. When he learned to draw pictures or to mould the clay he began to leave a record of the evolution of his dress, and those fashion plates have survived. The Babylonian arrived at that stage as early as 4500 B. C., or nearly 6,500 years ago.

At that date he had outgrown the little band of leaves or fibers; he had learned to stitch his braided or woven bands together, and the little cover-

FORTY THINGS WORN BY A WELL-DRESSED MAN OF TODAY

1 Hat,
1 Pair Eyeglasses,
1 Collar, 1 Tie,
1 Scarfpin,
1 Coat, 1 Vest,
1 Top Coat,
1 Trousers,
1 Shirt,
1 Undershirt,
1 Drawers,
2 Socks,
2 Shoes,
2 Garters,
2 Spats,
1 Suspenders,
2 Gloves,
2 Cuffs,
1 Handkerchief,
2 Cuff Links,
2 Sleeve Studs,
2 Shoelaces,
3 Shirt Studs,
2 Collar Studs,
1 Watch,
1 Watch Fob,
1 Walking Cane.

the early dress of the human race, and they remained so until the ingenuity of man taught him to braid the fibers of plants or to weave them together to form a more satisfactory covering.

DRESS OF EARLY TIMES STILL WORN.

The dress of early man in the Garden of Eden, or, in other words, in ancient Babylonia, where excavations have brought to light the earliest known traces of civilization, differed little from the dress of the wildest tribes of semi-tropical countries. The first natural dress of all peoples was the hip rag, but whether it was braided or woven, or whether it consisted of a cord about the waist from which leaves or feathers or other objects were suspended, depended ing had grown to a short skirt reaching from the waist to the knees. A number of statues and statuettes coming from Bismya and Telloh, the ruins of two of the oldest of the Babylonian cities, illustrate this early fashion.

STYLES OF THE FIRST STATUARY.

The best example is the marble statue of David, a Babylonian king of 4500 B. C., who reigned at Adab, of which Bismya is the ruin. The king wore no clothing above the waist, but suspended from the waist, and reaching to the knees, was a skirt consisting of six folds or bands of woven or braided material stitched together. To the upper band was attached a strap which held the skirt together in the back. Of what material the dress was made it is impossible now to say. This short skirt was the entire and the only Babylonian costume of both men and women of 4500 B. C.

Although the shirt, the drawers, and even the sandals had not yet been evolved, the barber of that early age had learned his trade. The faces and heads of King David and his contemporaries are represented as having been shaved. The art of the jeweler was also known, for the houses and graves of these early peoples yielded nose rings, earrings, bracelets, finger rings an anklets.

The beauty-woman had already begun her profession, and she concocted the cosmetics, both red and black with which the early belle darkened her eyelashes and reddened her cheeks. Bismya yielded a beautifully engraved marble cosmetic vase which a Babylonian woman of more than 6,000 years ago employed. In one of its cells traces of the red, and in the other traces of the black, still appear. Although the men shaved their faces and their heads, the women of that age wore their hair long. It was knitted upon the head and held in place by a single huge bronze hairpin, somewhat longer but thinner than a railroad spike. Its head was decorated with a large lazuli bead.

The next Babylonian fashion plate of antiquity comes from 3750 B. C., and the person whose dress it represents in Naram Sin, the son of the famous Sargon of Agade, who ruled during the golden era of early Babylonian history. For several centuries previous to his time there had been a remarkable growth in civilization. The art of weaving had been discovered, and the short skirt of King David, which was little more than a hip rag, had developed into a garment concealing the greater part of the body.

The enlargement was made by the addition of one or two folds at the top, and a cloth which was thrown over the left shoulder and the left arm, leaving the right shoulder and arm free. To this costume of 3750 B. C. should be added a small round cap closely fitting the skull. The fashion of shaving the face had passed away, and Naram Sin is represented with a long, full, curling beard.

Passing over a thousand years to the time of the Babylonian kings of 2800 B. C., whose statutes were found at Telloh and are now in the Louvre at Paris, we have a slightly different fashion plate. The dress has now become a large square piece of cloth wrapped about the body by throwing one corner of it over the left shoulder, then passing it about the back and under the right arm, across the chest and again over the left shoulder; the end hanging down at the back held it in place.

The two most remarkable things about this dress were that it was exceedingly easy to make and as easy to remove. It resembled the toga of the ancient Romans, and a similar garment which is still occasionally seen upon the Arabs of Babylonia. It is uncertain if the short skirt of King David's time was still worn beneath it. The most interesting thing about the costume of this period is that it contained the first appearance of embroidery along the edges of the garment.

Hamurabbi, the great Babylonian legislator of the twenty-fourth century, B. C., who in recent years has caused endless discussions among theologians because the laws which he made resemble the Biblical laws of Moses, or are the original from which they were borrowed, has left us another fashion plate. He is represented as standing before the sun-god, who still wears the costume of Naram Sin. This early dress continued to be the fashion among the Babylonian gods long after it was discarded by mankind.

KINGS WHO COMPLICATED CLOTHES.

Hamurabbi, the long-bearded king, has upon his head a skull-shaped cap with a thick, narrow rim. His dress is still the tunic thrown over the left shoulder, leaving the right arm free; but the skirt hangs evenly and gracefully to his ankles, and here and there are pleats or lines of embroidery.

Had we the pictures of the costumes of the following centuries we should find that the dress soon developed into the square toga, which is precisely the outer garment of the modern desert Arabs, and the square toga is the immediate ancestor of our coat with sleeves. This great square garment is like a huge meal sack with a hole in each bottom corner for the hands. Among the Babylonians the square toga grew narrower until it fitted the back, and the arms projected far through the holes at the corners. To protect or to cover them, strips of cloth were added to form sleeves, which in time grew longer until they resembled the sleeves of a modern coat. The Babylonians were more than 2,000 years in developing the coat sleeve.

A large bas-relief of one of the last kings of Assyria illustrates this fashion. The dress now fits the body, both shoulders are covered and the arms are provided with sleeves. We have but to shorten the flaps of the garment and there remains the modern coat. The sleeves are not the only remarkable thing about the costume; the embroidery which entirely covers it is extremely rich. Long fringe borders the various edges of the garment, and a girdle encircles the waist. Sandals had now appeared, and a skull cap had grown into a tall embroidered fez, resembling a rimless hat. Upon the right arm is a large bracelet.

The development of the eastern costume thus became complete. In general its cut resembles that of a long nightshirt open in front, with sometimes sleeves or shields covering the arms. It is precisely the undergarment of the Arab of today.

It is also in the east, not in ancient times, but in these days, that we may look for the evolution of the trousers. Did you ever think that the trousers and the skirt are brother and sister, with the same parentage? It is true. The common parent is the hip rag or the skirt of old King David. Bloomers are not a modern invention. Every old country lady in Greece and Asia Minor has always worn them, and still wears them. This dress is simply the skirt, which is gathered about the ankles and sewn up at the bottom, with the exception of two little places which are left for holes for the feet. When the bottom of the skirt was thus sewn up, the first step in the manufacture of trousers was taken.

The evolution of the dress thus extends over a period of more than six thousand years. To us who are accustomed to observe the rapid changes in fashion this slowness of growth seems almost incredible. We now see vast changes in the course of a single season. Yet, on the other hand, during the past few centuries the costumes of both men and women have varied only in detail; the general type has remained the same, and that type is the one which evolved slowly for sixty centuries in the patient and almost stationary east.

The Horse Still Here.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in answering the questions of a correspondent regarding the predicted disappearance of the horse, says: We don't believe a word of it, friend. The same prophecies were made concerning the imminent disappearance of the horse when railroads first came into use as have been made since the introduction of the automobile. But look at these figures, friend. They were compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, and represent the number of horses in the United States, and their value for the past fifteen years:

Year.	Number.	Value.
1890	14,213,837	$ 978,516,532
1891	14,056,760	941,823,222
1892	15,498,140	1,007,593,636
1893	16,206,802	992,225,185
1894	16,081,139	769,224,799
1895	15,893,318	576,730,580
1896	15,124,057	500,140,186
1897	14,364,667	452,649,396
1898	13,960,911	478,362,407
1899	13,665,307	511,074,813
1900	13,537,524	603,969,442
1901	16,744,723	885,200,168
1902	16,531,224	968,935,178
1903	16,557,373	1,030,705,958
1904	16,736,059	1,136,940,298
1905	17,057,702	1,200,310,620

An increase, in number, of over three millions, and, in value, of something like $222,000,000. How does that strike you?

Pathos in a Name.

A speaker at one of the sessions of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference tells this story, which, he says, was related to him by Bishop Hartsell:

"The bishop, while on a southern tour, met a darky who was father of sixteen children, the youngest of whom was scarcely out of arms, and on asking him what the youngster's name was received this reply: 'Judas 'Scariot, sah.'

"You don't mean to tell me that that is really his baptismal name, do you?" asked the bishop.

"Indeed, I do, sah; ain't dat a scriptural name?"

"Yes; but do you know who Judas Iscariot was?"

"'Course I does, sah; but doan de Scripture say it would have been better for Judas 'Scariot if he had never been borned?"

"Yes; but what has that to do with this poor little chap?"

"Dat's just it, sah; dat's jest it; it would have been betier for dis poor little chap if he had never been borned, and dat's why we call him Judas 'Scariot."—Philadelphia Record.

No One Doubts It.

Strong claims are made for "Nerviline."

It's the best family liniment made. Age adds to its popularity; testimonials by the score tell of its power. "Without Polson's Nerviline in the house I couldn't live," writes James B. Cottam, of Maston, N. S. "If you have rheumatism, soreness in the muscles, or in fact any need of an honest liniment, 'Nerviline' fills the bill. I can recommend it highly because I have proved one rubbing with Nerviline better than a whole bottle of ordinary liniment."

Your dealer has Nerviline, 25c per bottle. 'Nuff said.

These Medical Facts

You Can Study With Profit.

How few realize that twenty-five per cent of all disease has its origin in some interference with the function of elimination.

The whole body exists by reason of the transfusion of fluids through its component parts.

Up to a certain point the body has power to object to destructive elements, but this power is limited.

When it happens that the body is loaded with wastes and poisons which it can't eliminate, fermentation, decay, and germ life run riot through the blood.

Serious illness is the result unless nature is assisted by a cleansing tonic like Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are purely vegetable, contain no mercury, no bismuth, no injurious metallic ingredients of any kind.

Such a medicine is the greatest possible assurance to every man and woman of health, spirits and contentment.

Grand results are achieved and famous cures made every day by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, as this letter proves:

From Newfoundland, Miss Lillian Anthony, of Upper Gullies, Conception Bay, writes: "In praise of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I must say that I have used them with grand success for three years. They never fail to cure me of indigestion or constipation. Formerly my face was full of pimples, but now my complexion is clear and ruddy. In more ways than I care to mention have Dr. Hamilton's Pills helped me; they would be good for every woman to use."

Insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for $1 00, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE NORTHWEST

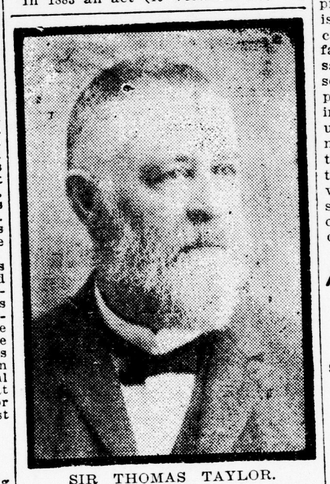
SIR THOMAS TAYLOR, ON CHURCH AND MANSE BUILDING FUND.

[By Sir Thomas Taylor, formerly Chief Justice of Manitoba.]

The Presbyterian church and manse building fund for Manitoba and the Northwest owes its origin to the far-seeing wisdom of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, and in any notice of the work done by it his honored name must have mention. Home mission work had been carried on in the Northwest for a number of years before the fund was started, but with a then scanty, widely-scattered population. Much of it was of an itinerant rather than a settled character. Dr. Robertson was, soon after going to Winnipeg, recognized as a home mission leader, traveling far and wide, visiting existing fields and opening up new ones.

Appointed superintendent of missions in 1881, he early saw the need of assistance to e ect churches, and that year got the Presbytery of Manitoba to overture the General Assembly to raise a fund for the purpose. The proposal was referred to the home mission committee, and being favorably reported on, next year a board was appointed to raise and manage the fund, with power to apply for incorporation.

In 1883 an act (46 Vict. ch. 97), was



SIR THOMAS TAYLOR.

obtained, creating Rev. C. B. Pitblado, Rev. James Robertson, and others, with their successors to be appointed by the assembly, a corporation empowered to acquire and hold money, public and other securities; to lend money so acquired on the security of real estate; to purchase or erect churches, manses and buildings, and maintain the same for the uses and purposes of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; and also to acquire and hold property for the use of any particular congregation or mission station connected with that church. At first, the operations of the board were confined to Manitoba and the Northwest, but the dispute between Manitoba and Ontario as to territory, being then an open one, some loans were made within the territory finally awarded to Ontario. On this account a further act (51 Vict. ch. 107), was got in 1888, extending the area of the board's operations over all that part of the Dominion then within the bounds of the Synod of Manitoba and the Northwest. So now, the field of the board's operations covers the whole vast region lying between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean.

The management of the fund is entrusted to a board of 15 members—the superintendent of missions, the convener of the home mission committee, one named by that committee, and 12 appointed annually by the assembly.

Assistance is given by loan, for a term of years at moderate interests, or by way of grant. A loan cannot exceed $1,000, or more than one-half the cost of building. Grants are made to new and weak stations out of the interest paid on loans, and payable only when the building is ready for use, and cannot exceed one-fifth of its cost. Before a loan or grant is made, it must be recommended by the Presbytery of the bounds, but the final determination both as to making it, and as to amount, rests solely with the board. In every case the board must be satisfied as to the title to the property.

The board's power to hold property, for the use of particular congregations or mission stations, has been of great benefit. Among a shifting population suitable trustees are not easily found, but that difficulty is overcome when congregational property is vested in the board, and thus effectually secured to the church. So also, where new town sites are laid out, the board has often got, by gift or on easy terms of purchase, lots suitable for the site of a church or manse, and has held them in advance of a congregation being formed.

In the earlier days of the fund, high hopes were entertained throughout the Northwest, of an immediate influx of population, and speedy development of the country, an optimism not unnaturally shared by some of the board, so loans were, in some cases, made after insufficient inquiry as to local needs, and the security for repayment. As a result, when, later on, repayment was sought, reductions, especially in the matter of interest, had to be made; indeed some claims had to be abandoned.

The good work done by means of the fund cannot be dealt with in detail, but may be shortly noticed. It has provided churches for the people, shelter for missionaries and their families. Presbyteries have repeatedly acknowledged that the success of Christian work within their bounds has been in no small degree due to the operations of the board. When these operations began the Presbyterian Church had only eighteen churches and three manses between Lake Superior and the Pacific. During the 23 years since then assistance has been given towards the building of 508 churches and 136 manses, besides not a few schoolhouses used for educational and religious purposes. The capital under the control of the board is now a little over $100,000; for many years it was much less. By the judicious use of this, the church has been put in possession of property worth at least $750,000. Where aid was given to build primitive log or unpretentious frame buildings, congregations grown strong have replaced these with substantial stone or brick buildings, worth five, and in many cases, ten times the value of the original ones.

The last published report shows that during the year it covers (1904), assistance was given in 46 cases by loan, in 19 by grant, and of these 39 were for churches and 26 for manses. The rapidly increasing proportion of manses is doing much to make the domestic circumstances of ministers and their families more comfortable, and at the same time to secure more stable, and so, more satisfactory, ministerial supply, in place of the frequently changing supply afforded by students and unmarried missionaries. The estimate made a few years ago still holds good, that although only about one-fifth of the capital has been used in connection with building manses, yet the rent saved by those built would pay 10 per cent on the whole capital ever at the disposal of the board.

A GREAT INDUSTRY IS CANNED GOODS

Started Century Ago, Annual Output Now Is $100,000,000.

[Rev. Thos. B. Gregory, in New York American.]

An animal has been defined as "an organism built up around a stomach."

The definition fits not only the "lower" creatures, but man as well, and the "Lord of Creation," as much so as the humblest of animals, depends absolutely upon his stomach.

There are tribes in darkest Africa the members of which, upon meeting each other in the jungle or upon the plain, invariably inquire first of all, "How's your stomach?" taking it for granted that if the stomach is in good shape all else must be well.

There is considerable reason and philosophy in the negro interrogatory, for certainly the first principle of all things is food, and inasmuch as the stomach is the laboratory wherein food is adjusted to life, it holds, and will ever hold, the supreme place in our thinking.

Hence the very great importance of the invention of that great Frenchman, Nicholas Appert, the man who, a little over a century ago, originated the Canned Goods Idea.

In consequence of Appert's idea, we can now go to any part of the earth, no matter how hot it may be, no matter how barren of the means of subsistence, and in our canned goods find the maintenance we need.

About everything that the earth produces—from the substantials to the luxuries, all kinds of meats, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, every conceivable tid-bit and sweetmeat—may be taken to any quarter of the globe to be used by man whenever he is ready for it.

For a long time Appert's idea was mainly utilized by the farmers' wives, who boiled the food they couldn't use at the time and closed it up while hot in air-tight glass jars.

The canning industry proper began in this country about 1818. Daggett & Kensett, of New York, and Underwood & Mitchell, of Boston, being the pioneers in the business.

The earliest articles to be canned were fish and oysters, pickles, sauces, jams and jellies. By 1860 they began to can lobsters, mackerel, fruits and vegetables.

In 1874 A. K. Shriner, of Baltimore, invented the "closed process kettle" for cooking fruit with superheated steam, and at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, a boom was given to the canned goods business that at once made it one of the greatest industries of the nation.

The census of 1900 shows a total of 2,195 establishments engaged in the canning of fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters, etc. The total capitalization was $50,000,000.

The industry gives employment to over 50,000 wage-earners, 117,000 being employed in the busiest season.

In 1900 the cost of articles used by the canneries amounted to over $53,000,000, while their value after preserving raised to nearly $83,000,000.

Since 1900 the business has made phenomenal strides. From 1890 to 1900 the fruit and vegetable canneries more than doubled in number, and it is quite safe to say that the annual output of the canning establishments of this country represents not less than $100,000,000.

Says Mr. Cochrane in his "Modern Industrial Progress:" "Among the special machines for the canner are the hulling machines that will handle one hundred thousand bushels of peas per day; corn-cutting machines that will remove the corn from the cobs at a speed of four thousand ears an hour; automatic can-filling corn machines having a capacity of twelve thousand cans a day."

When these machines have prepared the different articles, the cans are lowered into the great cooking boilers, the cover of the boiler is closed, and the steam turned on.

There is a little hole left in the top of each can for the escape of air and steam. When the cooking is finished the cans are hoisted out of the boiler; a drop of solder is placed on the hole to seal it so that no germ can enter to cause disease—and the whole thing is over.

The cans are then ready for shipment to the Arctic Circle or the Equator—to feed the searchers for the North Pole or the Yankee bridge builders in the wilds of Africa or South America, or anybody else, anywhere upon the earth, who may be hungry.

MEDICINE FOR THE CHILDREN

A medicine which keeps babies and children well, or restores them to health when they are ill, is a priceless boon to humanity. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, allay the pain of teething, and give sound, healthy, refreshing sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a Government analyst, that this medicine does not contain one particle of the poisonous opiates found in so-called soothing mixtures and liquid medicines. The Tablets are equally good for the newborn baby or the well-grown child. Mrs. Robert Currie Lorring, Ont., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for curing constipation and other ills of little ones." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25c a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When the Liver is out of Order

calomel, cascara, salts, strong liver pills and purging mineral waters won't do any permanent good.

When a person is bilious, the liver is not giving up enough bile to move the bowels regularly—and some of the bile is being absorbed by the blood. In other words, the liver is in a weakened, unhealthy condition.

Now, purgatives don't act on the liver at all. They merely irritate the bowels, and afford only temporary relief. But FRUIT-A-TIVES are the one true LIVER TONIC. They act directly on the liver—strengthen and invigorate this vital organ—and put it in a normal, healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES also stimulate the glands of the skin—and regulate the kidneys and sweeten the stomach. When skin, liver and kidneys are normally healthy, there can be no biliousness, no constipation, no kidney trouble, no impure blood, no headaches.

No other medicine known to science is so reliable and so effective in curing Biliousness as these fruit liver tablets.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices with tonics added—and are free from alcohol and dangerous drugs. 50c. a box or 6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO

KEEWATIN, ONT., July 28th. 1905.

MESSRS. THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.,

DEAR SIRS:—I am writing to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I am a young man, twenty years old, and a year ago last March I began to feel dull and sick, and was greatly troubled with boils coming out on my face and neck, mostly on the latter. I would no sooner get rid of one than I would have, perhaps, two or three more appear.

I had four doctors trying to cure me but they had very little success. They would stop them for a month or six weeks and then they would be as bad as ever again.

Almost every patent medicine, advertised to cure boils, I could get hold of. I tried, but still without success. At last one day, last spring, someone happened to say: **"why not try taking Burdock Blood Bitters for the blood?"** I was willing to try anything and immediately sent for a bottle, but at the time was doubtful if it would be of any use. However, I used that bottle and while I was taking it I began to feel better, although I still kept having a few boils but not nearly such bad ones. I did not miss any work, while otherwise, I used to miss, sometimes, a week out of every month. I kept on taking the medicine until I had taken six bottles, and needless to say, I was not sorry I did so when I tell you I have not had a boil appear for the past three months. Everybody was surprised when they heard that Burdock Blood Bitters had done for me what four doctors failed to do. If any sufferers are afflicted with boils, I would strongly advise them to use B.B.B. It makes you feel like a new man. I always keep a bottle in the house, now, as I think it is a medicine that should be in every household.

Yours truly,
HENRY A. SMITH.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The number and the nationality of labor immigrants to Hawaii from 1852 to 1905 were as follows: Koreans 6,908, Chinese 44,494, Japanese 111,137, South Sea Islanders 2,448, Norwegians 615, Germans 1,279, Italians 84, Australians 372, Portuguese 11,440, Porto Ricans 5,000, negroes 200, white Americans 100, Russians 110, total 184,187.

KNOWN TO THOUSANDS.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands, who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

City Bindery

Removed to 355 Richmond St.
H. P. BOCK.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.
Order from your Grocer.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

For the Home Dressmaker

A Pretty Little Apron of Dimity

THE prettiest little apron, ready to slip over your head and fasten, bib and all, securely by a single button, practical enough for anything but the roughest work, yet a dainty accompaniment to a fancywork bag, can be made of a yard and a half of flowered dimity, or of any of the other inexpensive flowered or plaided stuffs.

Cut the dimity into two squares, each measuring twenty-six and a half inches. Lay a hem an inch and a half deep all the way round, turning in, besides, a quarter of an inch as a "lay-down." This leaves you two twenty-three-inch squares.

Cut a corner off one square (deep enough to serve for a pocket), and, gathering the cut edge, mount it upon the band, which, by the way, is an inch wide when finished. Hem the pocket and set it in one corner at the side.

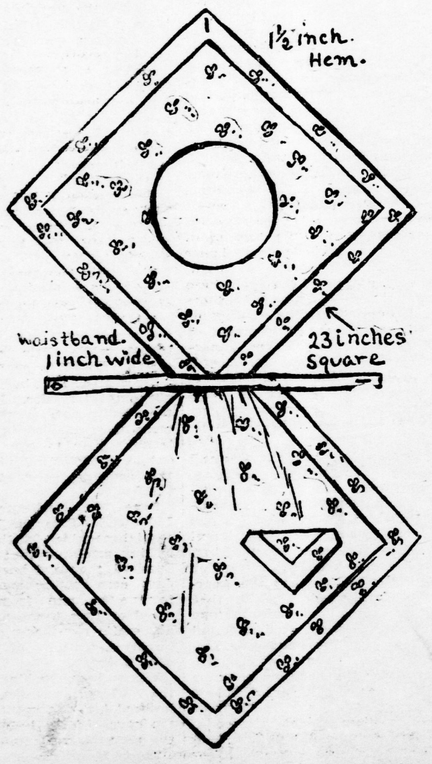
From the middle of the other square cut out a circle nine inches in diameter and hem the edges neatly. Then sew this square to the band by one point, but without gathering, simply letting the point end an inch or two below the band upon the wrong side.

Put a button on one end of the band, work a buttonhole in the other end and another in the point of the upper square that is directly opposite to the one which is joined in the belt, and—the apron is done.

Not an inch of the material is wasted; and, by the way, your piece bag often has just the sort of left-over piece that will make an apron or two, without going to the bother and expense of getting any.

A pretty variation is making the hems of a separate color, using plain stuff for the body of the apron and bordering it with bands of flowered stuff or of a contrasting color.

How the Apron is Made.



Fashion Notes

Plaid cotton voiles are new and attractive, and delightfully inexpensive. And they wash, which is a comfort, for many of the interesting white stuffs of that class don't.

Pure white is in the lead, but there are a dozen shades which come for white, everything from cream to a delicate biscuit color coming under that head.

Paris is going in with a vengeance for stripes, linens and cloths and silks alike showing stripes of varying width, some of them almost startling in their style.

Ginghams and Linens Most Popular

NOT FOR years have ginghams been so popular for shirtwaist suits and for the simpler sorts of dresses. But then, gingham styles have never before been so progressive. From the sturdy Scotch plaids, with a world of wear in them, woven into stunning tartan plaids, through the beautiful things with silk woven and interwoven with the soft, firm cotton threads, they range to the host of novelty ginghams, some of them almost like voiles in their loose, open mesh, others more like the mousseline and mulle family, so sheer and altogether "chiffony" (how that word has been overworked this year!) are they. And tartan ginghams have been most popular of all, especially the darker ones of blue and green.

For older women, silk ginghams in the soft, gun-metal grays make the prettiest sort of dresses. Some of them are almost plain, the silk in the weave giving the surface a soft little sheen.

More often they are figured, the mixed black and white designs, which a clever shifting of the threads throw to the surface, setting off the clear, beautiful gray of the foundation.

Linen grows more popular all the while, every weight of it, and its tribe of followers besides. For "linen suitings" are usually cotton stuffs, made to closely imitate linen, and with a dot woven in instead of the embroidered dot which is so fashionable in linen.

But the linens themselves are fascinating. There are the open-mesh kinds that go by the charmed name of "linen voiles," and are just a degree prettier than the canvasy weaves we've been wearing for several years; and linens with plaids woven in them, some with cords a little on the order of dimities, but with a world of difference, and others embroidered with dots or eyelets or simple designs. There are novelty linens, with odd effects of weave or of color-blending, and plain-as-a-pipestem kinds with something distinctive about each.

As to color, wonderful things are being done with it. Some skilful Frenchman has discovered a new way of dyeing the linen, radically unlike existing methods—as so many French discoveries are. Instead of dyeing the threads and weaving the linen from the colored threads, he weaves it first, then dyes it in the piece; a difficult operation, but by it shades can be got which are impossible by the old process—shades which lean to pastel tints, and which are finer in every way.

Next to the linen family for suits comes galatea, which is a splendid stuff for hard wear and has been developed into interesting designs—some that seem almost like suitings.

For shirtwaist suits for the very hot days, comes a printed linon d'Inde—the old linen lawn of our grandmother's day printed with the same prim little patterns which were in fashion then. Nothing is much cooler than are they, and nothing, absolutely nothing, looks so fresh.

Batistes are as popular as the lighter weight linens, and even more varied—embroidered and printed and treated in a thousand ways. A dozen different weights are about, from the inexpensive kinds that seem more like linen lawns than anything else to gauzy stuffs which bear the hallmark of Paris upon their snowy folds.

A batiste with a soft finish is perhaps the most popular member of the family, especially for embroidered blouses—the stuff is so easily worked on.

Madras has won its old place again—not the heavy, coarse, canvasy kind, but the compact firmly woven madras, as cool to wear as a lawn. Just the same quaint designs decorate them: narrow thread-like stripes of color, grouped, like dimity cords, into clusters of a few or of many, and tiny figures, like the plainest of the percales.

But to run over even the names of the inexpensive stuffs would be an impossibility, so many kinds have been developed by the cry for many changes and for infinite variety which marks this season even more definitely than it has the past two or three.

There are wonderful little dresses to be got up at trifling cost—twelve and a half cent stuffs that need only a clever designing and making to be turned into charming little dresses.

And the stuffs for shirtwaist suits are among the least expensive of them all.

The Filmy New Pompadour Gowns

FEW seasons ever showed anything more exquisite than the new pompadour gowns which will be the ultra-fashionable costume for garden parties, lawn fetes, weddings or other "dress-up" occasions this summer.

For years the pompadour designs in heavy silks that fairly stood alone have had periodic returns to favor; but this season they are transferred to the sheerest, gauziest, most softly clinging tissues that make them possible even for the woman who more than inclines to embonpoint.

Yet the coloring of the latest pompadour gown is daring, even vivid, though so cunningly blended that the most soberly minded individual would fail to call it loud. This in the face of the fact that one of the most artistic of these summer dresses had scattered on it scarlet poppies the size of a dinner plate.

A touch of black—often many touches—is woven into almost every design to at once heighten and subdue the colors and the white background. One charming gown had broken three-inch stripes of black, with sprays of deep coppery pink primroses scattered between. Others have large and irregular dashes of black, alternating with really enormous single flowers in soft green foliage.

The making up of these pompadour materials requires almost an artist, so dashing are the designs. As a rule, they are in princess styles so cunningly intermingled with broad insertions of lace (generally set in lengthwise to heighten the much to be desired willowy effect) that the danger of garishness from the prevalence of huge flowers and figures is overcome.

The amateur dressmaker should by all means stick to the less conspicuous designs in selecting her pompadour gown. This advice also holds good for the stout woman.

Most of these materials have an interlining of white chiffon between the taffeta slip and the gauze.

Cotopaxi, Eighteen Thousand Feet High; Most Sublime of All Earth's Volcanoes

Nearly Double the Height of Etna, and Eruptions on a Correspondingly Sublime Scale—Its Thunder Heard a Distance of Seven Hundred Miles.

[T. P.'s Weekly, London, Eng.]

The eruption of Vesuvius recalls Byron's historic visit to the crater of Kilauea, near the base of Mowna Roa in the island of Hawaii. Lord Byron and a party of officers from the Blonde frigate, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, witnessed here "a scene more horribly sublime than anything the imagination of man ever pictured even in the idler visions of unearthly things"—presumably a polite periphrasis for "hell." Arrived at the brink of the crater they stood looking down into a fearful gulf 1,500 feet in depth and upwards of two miles in circumference. The edge of the crater was so steep that it seemed as if by a sigle leap they could plunge straight into the abyss, whose surface had all the agitation of the ocean. Billow after billow tossed its monstrous bosom into the air. The conflict of sounds—muttering, sighing, groaning, roaring—helped so the suggestion of a Dantesque inferno that one of the party, after a single glance, turned away, saying, "Call it cowardice or what you please, but I dare not look again!" In the abyss were counted about 50 cones of various heights, all active chimneys of volcanic fires, some ejecting smoke and steam; some ashes, lava and boiling water; some fragments of rock. What, by the way, was the name of that heroine, a Christian convert, who once descended to the surface of this abyss to plunge a stick into the fiery deluge, in order to convince her own people, who looked on from above, of the baselessness of their belief in Pell, the god of the Kilauea fires, who was supposed to punish with instant death such an intrusion into his sanctuary?

TWELVE THOUSAND ENGULFED.

The great proconsul, Sir Stamford Raffles, records one of the most tremendous volcanic eruptions which have occurred in historical times, that from the Tomboro Mountain in the island of Sumbawa, which began on April 5, 1815, and continued with some intermissions until the following June. The sound of the explosion was heard at Ternate on the western coast of Gilolo, 720 geographical miles distant, and even as far as Sumatra, a distance of 970 miles! The ashes from the mountain, wafted 300 miles off to Tara and Celebes, caused there a more profound darkness in the daytime than had ever been known in the pitchiest night; while the sea to the west of Sumatra was coated with a mass of cinders two feet thick and many miles in extent, though which ships found it difficult to force their way. In the island itself violent whirlwinds carried high up into the air men, cattle and horses, while its surface was altered out of all recognition—hills having been turned into valleys and valleys into hills. The area over which the effects of the eruption extended was upwards of 2,000 miles in circumference. Only 26 persons escaped alive out of a population of over 12,000.

COTOPAXI.

The sublimest of all the earth's volcanoes is that of Cotopaxi. If the 4,000 feet of Vesuvius were planted upon the top of the 10,000 feet of Etna their combined heights would fall short of Cotopaxi's by 4,073 feet. Its eruptions have been on a correspondingly sublime scale. In 1738 its fires ascended 2,953 feet above the crater. In 1744 the thunder of its eruption was heard at Honda, on the River Magdalena, 700 miles distant. In 1768 the inhabitants of two neighboring towns were obliged to use lanterns in the streets by day owing to the density of the vast quantity of ashes ejected. During the explosion of 1803, Humboldt, at a distance from it of 200 miles, heard its thunders day and night like the discharges of a park of artillery.

ETNA, A CATARACT OF FIRE.

Etna is the most classical of volcanoes, celebrated as it is by Thucydides, who records three of its eruptions; by Pindar, in his first Pythian ode, and by Livy, who speaks of an eruption and earthquake which took place in 43 B.C., shortly before the death of Caesar, which is was supposed to portend. The two most disastrous of all, however, occurred in the Christian era. In 1169 a violent earthquake, felt as far as Reggio, in a few minutes destroyed Catania and fifteen thousand of its inhabitants. As it was the vigil of the Feast of St. Agatha, its cathedral was crowded with a congregation, including two bishops and 44 Benedictine monks, who were all buried beneath its ruins. During this eruption the side of the cone of the great crater towards Taormina fell into the crater. On March 8, 1669, the sun was suddenly obscured, a whirlwind blew over the mountain, and there were successive shocks of earthquake, increasing in violence for three days, which converted Nicolosi into a heap of ruins. On March 11 a fissure twelve miles long, six feet wide, and of unfathomable depth, opened in the side of the mountain, extending from the Piano di St. Leo to Monte Frumento, a mile from the summit. Towards the close of the same day a new crater opened, a mile below the others, and vomited forth a torrent of lava two miles wide, which, after encircling Monpilieri, submerged Belpasso, a town with a population of 8,000. Around this new crater opened seven mouths of fire, with which in three days they united, forming together one large crater 800 feet in diameter. From this flowed a torrent of lava, which on March 23 destroyed the town of Mascalucia. It then divided into three streams, one of which destroyed San Pietro, the second Camporotondo, and the third Misterbianco. It flowed on still, submerging fourteen other villages till it reached Albanello, two miles from Catania, where it undermined a hill, carrying it, with its cornfields and a vineyard with its vines, which floated for some considerable distance upon its fiery surface. The river of lava was arrested in its progress for a time by the 60-foot high walls of Catania, but these it at last surmounted, and came pouring over them in a cascade of fire to the destruction of the city. On April 23 the river of lava, 600 yards broad and 40 feet in depth, reached the sea, whose seething waters it boiled into vast clouds of steam. As the length of this river was at least fifteen miles, while its average breadth was between two and three, it must have covered at least 40 square miles of surface.

DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE.

On the morning of May 8, 1902, being Ascension Day, and therefore a Feast of Obligation, all the shops and stores of St. Pierre were closed, and the town was given up to piety and pleasure, when in a moment the whole side of Mont Pelee seemed to open, and from it rushed down on the doomed city a perfect whirlwind of fire. Having devoured St. Pierre like stubble, it rushed into the sea and set ablaze all the ships in the harbor. Those who escaped death by fire and shook were asphyxiated by the sulphurous fumes. The only man found alive in the city was a prisoner condemned for murder, who was discovered two days later unhurt in his cell; while of the crew of the Roddam, which was unburned, seven were roasted alive on the deck, and eight escaped the same fate only by jumping overboard.

AN ASTONISHING SHOT.

Defoe, who was in the habit of inventing news for Mist's Journal, gave in the number for July 5, 1718, "an account of the Island of St. Vincent in the West Indies, and of its entire destruction, on the 26th of March last, with some rational suggestions concerning the causes and manner of it." Then follows a most circumstantial account of the volcanic eruption, which reads like a prophecy of the destruction of St. Pierre. You have the midnight darkness, the showers of ashes, etc. Here is his account of the eruption itself: "About midnight the whole Island of St. Vincent rose up into the air with a most dreadful eruption of fire from underneath the earth, and an inconceivable noise in the air at its rising up. It was not only blown up, but blown out of the very sea with a dreadful force, as it were, torn up by the roots or blown up from the foundations of the earth." Ships that came to inquire into the damage suffered could nowhere find the island, to their utter bewilderment. "At last all concluding, as it really was, to their great confusion, that the said island was no more—that there appeared no remains—except three little rocks, nor any tokens that such an island had been there; but that, on the contrary, in the place of it, the sea was excessive deep and no bottom to be found at two hundred fathom." A few weeks later the wily journalist writes: "They pretend to tell us a strange story—that the Island of St. Vincent is found again, and is turned into a volcano or burning mountain; but we must acknowledge we do not believe one word of it."

Story of a Sevres Vase

A wealthy manufacturer in the potteries is at present the subject of a good joke. While on a continental tour he purchased a Sevres vase for some hundreds of pounds and brought it home most carefully.

Thinking that the foreman of his works might gather a hint from the design, he called that gentleman in and showed him his treasure "How do you like it?" he asked.

The foreman took the vase in his hand, turned it over and returned it with the brief reply: "I don't think that I can learn much from it."

"Why not?" asked the manufacturer.

"I don't like telling you, sir."

"Come — out with it."

"Well, I designed that vase myself. It is a foreign imitation of our own work, and is worth £25 at the outside." —Liverpool Post.

Roman Good Roads.

A careful estimate shows that the Romans spent from $30,000 to $100,000 per mile on their roads; yet Europe knew no road-building worthy of the name from the fall of Rome, about 400 A. D., to the coming of Napoleon's Tresaguet, 1,400 years later. For a millennium and a half the roads of these men who built for eternity were the best roads in England, Europe and Asia Minor, and though many of them quickly disappeared if neglected, a large number remain to this day, and a much larger number have served as the foundation of modern roads. One road which Bergier examined in France was raised twenty feet about the surrounding country, and a vertical incision revealed the following sections:

Section 1—A "fill" of 16½ feet.

Section 2—A foot layer of flat stones and cement.

Section 3—A foot layer of flat stones without cement.

Section 4—A foot layer of firmly-packed earth.

Section 5—A half-foot layer of small metal in hard cement.

Section 6—A half-foot layer of large metal and cement.

The width of Roman roads varied from 120 feet at home to 15 or 20 feet in England. The lesser width made a great reduction in original cost, as well as in cost of maintenance. In the case of the narrow roads on the island the work was well done. "Two furrows were first made," writes W. B. Paley, "at the proper distance apart; the earth between was dug out for a foot or two, and the bottom rammed and beaten down tightly. Upon this the first stratum of material was laid and the lime poured over it; then larger stones were placed upon that, and the interstices filled with mortar, after which sometimes came another layer similar to the bottom one. The whole was often three feet thick, or more, and was rounded in the center to prevent water lodging upon it."—Archer Butler Hulbert, in The Chautauquan.

TULL THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC FARMER

HE WAS BORN IN 1680 AND INVENTED USEFUL IMPLEMENTS.

[Rev. Thomas Gregory in the New York American.]

So slow has been the invention and introduction of new agricultural devices, remarks an author, that if Ruth had revisited the earth at the beginning of the nineteenth century she might have seen in the fields of the husbandman everywhere the sickle of the reapers behind whom she gleaned in the field of Boaz, heard again the beating on the threshing floor, and felt the old familiar rush of the winnowing wind. Cincinnatus returning then would have recognized the plow in common use as about the same as that which he once abandoned on his farm beyond the Tiber as his country called him to battle for her imperiled liberties.

The first scientific farmer, so far as the records show, was one Jethro Tull, an Englishman, who wrote and labored in the cause of agriculture between the years 1680—1740.

Tull claimed that, since it was from the soil that plants mainly derived their nourishment, the finer the condition of the soil the better would be the results to the farmer.

A great hobby with Tull was the thorough pulverization of the soil. He claimed that it was from fine earth, not from hard clods, that the plant got the nutrition it needed to make it productive.

He also insisted upon deep plowing, to give moisture to the plant's roots, and upon frequency of cultivation, to keep the surface open to the influence of the rays of the sun.

In a word, it was the Englishman who first strove to impress upon men's minds the idea that farming was a science, and that in order to get good crops agriculture needed to be carried on upon scientific principles.

Tull, furthermore, believed that there was no reason why agriculture should be carried on almost wholly by brute strength. He believed in saving as much of man's labor and strength as possible, and he set himself to the task of finding ways and means of doing farm work that should be an improvement upon the old muscle-wearying methods.

His thinking took shape in the invention of a horse hoe, a grain drill and a threshing machine—not much of a threshing machine, it is true, as compared with those of today, but still a great improvement upon the old-time flail.

The impetus given to scientific farming by Tull started the movement which was later on taken up with enthusiasm by Arthur Young, the correspondent and friend of Washington.

Young did a great deal for agriculture. By his pen, by travel and painstaking investigation and experiment, and last but not least, by a series of bright and useful inventions, he did more for the ancient art than any man of his day and generation.

With the birth of modern chemistry, and through the writings and experiments of such men as Sir Humphry Davy, Thomas Jefferson, Justus von Liebig and others, agriculture began to look up as it never had before, and today, as a result of those men's labors, the farmer is beginning, for the first time since farming began, to get from the earth something like a fair return for his toil.

I say "beginning," for there can be no doubt that we are simply upon the threshold of successful farming. A hundred years hence, when the truths of chemistry shall have been almost universally applied to the agricultural act, returns such as would now be considered miraculous will be the common order of the day.

We have been merely playing with the earth heretofore. When we get down to the principles and practice of a scientific husbandry, our harvests shall be manifold what they are even today.

Where Looks Don't Count.

"I visited Miss Marie Corelli when I was in Stratford," said a young woman. "She lived in a quaint house of dull red brick. She is very pretty and very rich, and she likes Americans.

"Miss Corelli was full of fun. She talked about woman's overregard for appearances. She said that she herself was too prone to think that, if appearances were all right, everything was right.

"Once, in her childhood, Miss Corelli said she was yachting on the English coast.

"As the yacht sped along there was a sudden swerve, and the helmsman said:

"'By Jove! I believe she's broken her rudder.'

"'Oh, well,' said the young girl, 'what does it matter? It's under water, and I'm sure nobody will notice it.'"—Exchange.

What Evarts Said.

When the Hon. John B. Alley, of Lynn was a member of Congress he, with others of the New England delegation in Washington, had given a dinner on Forefather's Day. Ex-Secretary of State Evarts was one of the guests. In the after dinner exercises Mr. Alley had taken much time in relating circumstances in which he was the most conspicuous figure.

Evarts was next on the list of speakers, and, in beginning his remarks, said: "I have listened to my friend Alley with profound interest and respect. The many events of national and state history with which he has been connected are truly wonderful. But there is one he has omitted, doubtless through his well known modesty. I refer to that ever memorable morning when, after the discovery of America, Columbus turned to him and said: 'John, where had we better land?'"—Boston Herald.

Some Snakes Are Great "Bluffers;" Harmless, They Hiss and Show Fight

Actually Mimic Those of the Poisonous Varieties in Effort to Frighten Intruders—Many Popular Superstitions Current About Reptiles—Will Never Pursue Human Beings.

[Dr. Lange, in the Chicago Tribune.]

The sun is doing its best in the late Indian summer day. You are enjoying a quiet ramble along a rocky bluff. Suddenly you hear a low rustle in the dry leaves. You look and see a garter snake disappear under a stump. Within a few rods you hear and see other snakes, and you wonder what they are all doing here. They are preparing to go into hibernation in their winter quarters, and a rocky bluff or a deserted quarry are favorite places. Here the snakes from the neighborhood collect and crawl into deep crevices and holes below the frost line to sleep away the long northern winter.

Snakes, like other cold-blooded creatures, are much more dependent on external conditions than most warm-blooded animals, who carry a natural furnace within, and whose blood remains at the same temperature winter and summer. Not so with snakes. In hot weather they are quick aand active; under low temperature they become sluggish, and, if they make a mistake about their winter quarters and freeze stiff, they never wake up again.

HIDE AMONG THE FLOWERS.

The favorite hiding grounds of snakes are often also favorite haunts of our early spring flowers. Visit these places in April or May and you may come upon enough snakes to make you question whether or not you really are seeing things as they are. The snakes are having their mating season, and you may find from five to ten of them in one confused coil. Once, when I was picking early violets around an elder bush, I found five garter snakes coiled and twisted into a tangle on the elder branches about six feet from the ground.

Almost every county boy has found turtle eggs, but snake eggs are not so easily found. Once I was exceptionally fortunate to find the eggs of the milk snake at the country bridge. My farmer friends were repairing the old bridge, and when the crowbar detached some rotten planks I found a whole string of snake eggs under them. There was about a dozen of them, and they were all connected at the ends. They had white, leathery shells like turtle eggs. Some had just hatched and in others the little snakes had just pierced the shells and their heads were sticking through the shell. The little things were about six inches long, but they coiled up and struck at a stick just like their parents will do.

A TERRIFYING ENCOUNTER.

Last summer I had an experience with a blow snake that almost made me think I had been punished for those snake collections of my boyhood. I was walking along a sunny river bank, when I heard an awful hissing. "Listen," I said to my friend, "there's a big blower; he is over yonder," and I started towards a clump of pines. "Look out," my friend called, "he is right in front of you." And there he was. His head and neck as flat as a man's hand and his brown mottled body over two feet long.

I set up my camera and took his picture. Whenever I moved a little he hissed like a small steam engine. When I had finished taking his picture, and he neither retreated nor advanced for an attack, I poked him with a long stick. Immediately, as if by a magic touch, he went through a grewsome performance. His mouth opened wide, showing all red inside., then he writhed and wriggled, drawing the twisting coils of his body through his gaping, slimy mouth, from which the forked black tongue hung as limp as a thread. When he began to writhe he also emitted a most horrible odor. In a moment the writhing ceased, but the snake had completely turned over on his back. His under side presented a peculiar livid green, the abdomen was depressed, and the ends of all the ribs showed through the skin. The mouth was still gaping and the animal lay perfectly still. I touched him several times, but he did not move. He was in a spasm and presented a horrible sight. Thus he lay for seven minutes; then he slowly turned around and began to crawl away.

I touched him again with a stick, and immediately he went into spasms again, but not quite so violently and without emitting the odor. This time he remained rigid only five minutes, and then began to glide towards the nearest bushes.

BLOW SNAKE A FEARFUL BLUFFER.

Now, what does this peculiar behavior mean? It simply means that the blow snake or spreading adder (Heterodon platirhinas) is perfectly harmless, but that he is the greatest liar living. His whole performance is a bluff to scare you. If his big-look-looking flattened head and his fearful hissing do not scare you, and you touch him, he opens his mouth wide and begins such an awful twisting and wriggling that you run away, thinking he is coming for you to poison you, if not to eat you alive. If your nerves are strong enough to stand this performance also, he apparently commits suicide, so there is no use of harming him further. If you stay through it all, he gives up the whole show and makes for the nearest brush as quickly as he can.

All harmless snakes, if they do not simply try to get away like the pretty green grass snakes, try to scare the intruder by hissing and showing fight. Some of them actually mimic the poisonous snakes. The common milk snake, for instance, will vibrate its tail so rapidly that it makes a noise like that of a rattlesnake.

The general resemblance of harmless snakes to poisonous snakes undoubtedly often saves the former from their animal enemies, but does not help him with the woodsman and the settler. The average man simply kills every snake he sees.

The story that they charm birds so they cannot escape is a superstition Old birds often act crippled in the presence of an enemy, in order to draw him away from their nest. If a bird thus comes within reach of the snake he is seized. Another superstition is the story that the milk snake, or western water snake, will suck milk from the cows. Many people believe it, but I never found one who had seen it. It may be that a snake will drink sweet milk out of a pan, because it is well known that they drink water quite freely, and the story of their milking the cows may have originated by their accidentally getting into a milk pan.

SNAKE SUPERSTITIONS MOSTLY FALSE.

There are many interesting points connected with the habits and structure of snakes, and many are the popular superstitions current about them besides those already referred to.

There is the story about the hoop snake that takes its tail into its mouth and rolls along like a hoop in fierce pursuit of you. The whole hoop snake is a myth. No snake moves that way. A snake moves by means of its numerous ribs, which are very loosely jointed to the backbone. The lower ends of the ribs are pushed forward and then pulled back, while the scales of the abdomen catch on the ground, the grass or brush, and thus the whole body is pulled along. On a smooth surface, like a cement sidewalk, a snake moves with some difficulty.

How can a snake swallow an animal of greater circumference than itself. The snake's lower jaws are joined to the head and to each other by elastic bands. These bands and the outer skin and the stomach stretch like rubber, and enable a comparatively thin snake to swallow a large morsel. No snake can chew its food or even tear off pieces from its prey. All stories to that effect are fables. Snakes do not need food as regularly as warm-blooded animals. After a big meal they can fast for weeks and even months without harm, but if kept permanently without food they will starve.

It is a common superstition that an injured snake will not die until after sunset. It is true that a wounded snake will die slowly. A rattlesnake's head will bite and can poison some time after it is cut from the body. The nervous system of all cold-blooded creatures is not so strongly centered in the brain as it is in warm-blooded animals, hence a severe injury will not produce instant death.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH POISONOUS SNAKES.

Is there any way to distinguish the harmless snakes from the poisonous ones? There is no general rule for this purpose. The only way to do is to become acquainted with the snakes of one's own region. The black snakes, the tiny red and green grass snakes, garter snakes and black snakes are harmless. The rattlesnakes and water moccasins are poisonous.

An easy way to catch an innocent snake is the following: Put your foot on the snake just behind the head, so that it cannot turn its body around or twist its head around. Then grasp it firmly right behind the head, and it is absolutely in your power and cannot bite you. In this way I have secured for purposes of study any number of our innocent snakes without being bitten. One must not throw his weight on the animal so as to injure it. As to poisonous snakes, I either kill them or leave them alone. They are too dangerous to take home.

Stories of snakes pursuing human beings are fables originating in a scared imagination. All our snakes belong to the humble folks of nature as far as man is concerned. Their only desire is to be left in peace. The object of rattling and hissing is to warn off any intruder. The wild animals and even range horses and cattle have learned to respect the warning. They seem to know instinctively that the warning might be backed up by the dreadful poison fangs. The poisonous snakes must have had a rather easy time on earth before man, their arch enemy, appeared, because until then, practically every living thing was afraid of a full-grown rattler. Man always has waged a relentless war against all snakes. The possibility of being suddenly poisoned by a creature whose presence one did not suspect and whom one could have no intention to harm, has worked upon man's nerves. Few of us would agree with the eminent naturalist, John Muir, that rattlesnakes are such innocent creatures that nobody should molest them. The trouble with the poisonous snakes is that they don't know that the other fellow is harmless, and as most men don't know whether a snake is harmless or not, there can be no friendship between man and the serpent.

Bobby Jonks: His Hand and Pen.

"Man is an animal, but you can easily detect him from the rest of them when he has his hat on. He is of few days and full of things that the doctors cut out if they get half a chance. My Uncle Bob is a bachelor. A bachelor is a man who smokes in bed and burns himself up every once in a while and goes to glory a-hollerin', while everybody else says 'Oh, pshaw!' and 'Did you ever?'

"All bachelors are wise, but my Uncle Bob knows 'most everything; he says he believes he'd be in Congress right now if it wasn't for his modesty—no, honesty. But, says he, there is one thing he never could fully make up his mind about, and that is whether clam-digging is fishing or agriculture. A hog is a quadruped; the love of money is the root of all evil—thus we see why the motto of a rich man so often is 'Root hog or die!' A man is either a biped or a cripple, according to whether he has messed around in a sawmill or not. The difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs. A three-legged stool is a tripod, and is mostly used by country editors. A turtle is a quadruped, but he can't climb a tree and get off a good joke about making a noise like a nut. Neither can some people.

"On the only three occasions in a man's history when he cuts any particular mustard he is called 'it'—when he is a baby, a bridegroom and a corpse. And in all three instances he is said by his admiring friends to look real natural. Man was made to mourn, but Uncle Bob says the dad-dogged fool always thinks he can get out of it by marrying again. A woman may be as handsome as a circus horse, but she is never satisfied to let another woman be handsome, too. It's different altogether with a hog—he is perfectly contented to let everybody else be hogs if they want to. Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud."—Watson's Magazine.

Jewels in the Modern Watch.

"Jewelers, when watches are left with them for repairs, are frequently insulted with the remark:

"I trust there is no danger of crystals being substituted for the jewels in the works of my watch?"

For a great many persons think that there are dishonest jewelers who make a practice with "full jeweled" watches of substituting crystals for the jewels at an enormous profit.

As a matter of fact, there is no truth in this suspicion. A jeweler, no matter how dishonest, would not steal the jewels in a watch, for they are valueless; they only cost 10 cents apiece.

In antique watches the jewels were often costly, in modern watches they are never worth more than $15 a gross—Chicago Chronicle.

An Equivocal Apology.

When John Scott (Lord Eldon) was at the bar he was remarkable for the sang-froid with which he treated the judges. On one occasion a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision." This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Scott, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent, was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal:

"I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgotten himself as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships. Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place at this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have—he would not be surprised at anything you did. —Tit-Bits.

Heart, Throat, Liver and Skin

DR. AGNEW'S FOUR FAMOUS SPECIFICS CURE COMPLETELY THE WORST DISEASES OF THESE PARTS—DREADFUL HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.

Heart disease will affect people differently, but in all cases it must be viewed with great alarm. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the one remedy that can be safely depended upon in times of trouble. It will give relief in thirty minutes.

Mr. Thomas Petry, of Aylmer, Que., was troubled with severe heart complaint for five years, the pain, at times, being so severe that he could not attend to business. Every other remedy failed until he tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which gave immediate relief, and his words are these: "I have now taken four bottles of the remedy and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease."

A cold in the head need not be trifled with, for it is catarrh in an incipient condition, and catarrh is not to be trifled with. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as scores of clergymen, members of parliament, and prominent citizens in the Dominion have borne testimony, drives away a cold in the head like magic, and where this has assumed the shape of aggravated catarrh, producing deafness and throat trouble, it effects a permanent cure.

It is not always safe to take pills for liver trouble. They not unfrequently create other troubles that are serious. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, whilst thoroughly certain of correcting all liver trouble, give no difficulty either at the time or afterwards. They are pleasant to take and cost only 10 cents.

It is worthy that Dr. Agnew has displayed in getting at the seat of trouble is manifest in his Ointment, as in the other three remedies. This contains the elements that give speedily all permanent relief in all skin diseases and is peculiarly effective in curing piles. 25 cents.

Keep the Littel Ones Safe and Healthy

LACTATED FOOD

A Preventative of Summer Complaints.

Infant mortality is always high in summer time. This is largely due to the character of nourishment that infants receive. The little ones, who are deprived of mother's milk, are mostly fed on cow's milk, too often diluted, sour, and fatal to weak stomachs.

To mothers who are anxious for the safety of their babies in summer time we would confidently recommend Lactated Food, now so generally prescribed by physicians and so universally used by mothers all over Canada.

Lactated Food prevents cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhea and fevers; it promotes perfect digestion and healthy growth, and during the teething period it is the ideal food. Give Lactated Food a trial, dear mother, if you would keep baby well and strong.

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MANY were satisfied with the tea they were using before they tried Red Rose Tea.

When they tried Red Rose Tea they found it had that "rich fruity flavor," found it was strong—that it requires less to make a cup of good tea than the brand of Ceylon alone they had been using.

Now, why not be sure you are getting the best tea to be had.

You cannot be sure till you try Red Rose Tea.

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is the cheapest, the easiest to put on, and the most sanitary wall-covering. It is a porous cement which hardens with age, and admits of the free passage of air through the walls. Economical—lasting—healthful—and beautiful.

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THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED - PARIS, ONT.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

The marriage of Vicomte de Murat at Paris to Mlle. de Bony serves to recall a fact not generally known, namely, that there is an important branch of the princely and formerly royal house of Murat in France of which no mention will be found in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha. The members of this branch bear the title of counts and countesses of Murat. They are descended from Andre Murat, the elder brother of that Joachim Murat, who, commencing life as hostler at a village inn, became in turn one of the famous cavalry generals in Europe, Sovereign Grand Duke of Berg, King of Naples, and brother-in-law of the first Napoleon. Andrew, who was created a count by Napoleon, had two children. One of them, a daughter, Antoinette by name, married Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was the grandmother of King Charles of Roumania, and of his sister, the Countess of Flanders. The son, Count Peter Murat, married the daughter of Baron Meneval, the confidential secretary of Napoleon. The sole issue of this union was the late Count Joachim Murat, who died only a few years ago, and who was a most delightful old fellow, sparkling with wit. When he accompanied the late Duc de Morny to Russia to attend the coronation of Alexander II. he made an immense hit at the theatricals given by the duke in honor of the Russian monarch by a wonderfully clever charade, entitled "A qui perd, gagne" (he who loses, wins), which, in view of the fact that Russia had a few months previously been defeated in the Crimea by the English and French, was particularly appropriate. He died a couple of years ago, leaving three sons and three daughters, and it is one of these sons whose marriage is just taking place.

The ex-Duke of Parma, who as a mere boy lost his throne in 1860, is so proud and reactionary a member of the house of Bourbon, that one is rather surprised to learn of his permitting one of his twenty surviving children, namely, Princess Beatrix of Bourbon, to contract a matrimonial alliance with Count Peter Lucchesi Palli, a young lawyer of Palermo, for the count's father is that royal Duchess de Berry's son, whose inopportune birth brought to a rather ridiculous close the Royalist insurrection of 1835 in France, and snuffed out the promising prospects of a restoration of the senior branch of the house of Bourbon in the person of her elder son, Henry V., who died as the Comte de Chambord.

When Charles X., younger brother of the ill-fated Louis XVI., was driven by the revolution of 1830 to leave France, he abdicated in favor of his young grandchild, the offspring of his murdered son, the Duc de Berry. But his cousin, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, with the basest ingratitude, took possession of the throne, and little Henry V. and his mother, the widowed Duchess de Berry, were forced to follow old King Charles into exile. Several years later the Duchess de Berry, who was one of the most romantic princesses of the Neapolitan branch of the house of Bourbon, finding that discontent was rife in Western France, especially in Brittany, quietly betook herself thither and started a Royalist rising in behalf of her boy. Her daring and the devotion to the cause of her child appealed to the sense of chivalry of the French, especially in Brittany, and the insurrection assumed alarming proportions, so much so that King Louis Philippe was led to resort to the extraordinary measure of placing a price upon her head. She was betrayed into his hands by one of her most trusted agents, an infamous individual of the name of Deutz, to whom Theirs, then prime minister, handed the bank notes, constituting his reward, with a pair of fire-tongs.

The duchess was imprisoned in the Castle de Blaye, and while the rebellion was robbed of its principal leader, her captivity created a still greater sympathy in behalf of herself and of her cause. The sympathy did not last long, however, for it was soon made known to King Louis Philippe that she was shortly to become a mother of a child, the father of whom would be her chamberlain, the Count Lucchesi Palli. The French Government caused this news to be proclaimed far and wide.

Of course, that was the end of the rebellion, and also of the duchess as a factor in politics or in court life. Indeed, her relatives were so indignant with her that she was deprived by them of the care and guardian of her elder boy, in whose behalf she headed the insurrection. That the grandson of this princess and of her chamberlain, who did such incalculable harm to the Bourbon cause in France, should be accepted as a son-in-law by the most reactionary and Legitimist member of the house of Bourbon, is, to say the least, remarkable. The young man, however, is in no sense a parvenu, for the Lucchesi Palli family is a very ancient one, having been settled in Sicily since the reign of King Roger, in 1067. It owes its titles of duke and prince to King Philip IV. of Spain and of Naples, who conferred them three centuries ago, the present chief of the family being the eighth Duke della Grazia. His eldest son—that is to say, the brother of young Count Peter Lucchesi Palli — bears the title of Prince of Campofranco, and is married to Countess Maria Waldeck, only child of Archduke Henry, of Austria, and of his actress wife, Leopoldine Hoffman. Her parents died within a couple of hours of each other, at Vienna, just after the late empress had induced the Emperor to acknowledge their morganatic union and to restore the archduke to favor.

The Emperor was so moved by the bereavement of the young girl that he bestowed upon her the title of Countess Waldeck, and she was adopted by the venerable Archduke Rainer, her father's brother, and by his childless wife. She will inherit their immense fortune at their death.

Duchess William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who has just died at Potsdam at the age of 60, was, in spite of her title, a Prussian princess who rarely visited Mecklenburg, to whose people she was almost entirely unknown. She was, to all intents and purposes, the adopted daughter of the childless King Frederick William IV. and Queen Eliabeth of Prussia, who took her to live with them, and brought her up as their own offspring after the sensational divorce of her parents.

Her father was the late Prince Albert of Prussia, who, in 1849, secured a dissolution of his union to Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, and married, morganatically, one of the maids of honor at the court of Berlin, Mlle. von Rauch, who has created Countess von Hohenau. Of this union there are two sons, Count William Hohenau, married to Princess Margaret Hohenhoe, and Count Frederick Hohenhau, whose wife was a Baroness von der Decken.

Princess Marianne consoled herself by wedding, morganatically, of course, her chamberlain, John van Rossum. She was remarkably eccentric, and it is a wonder that neither of her children—namely, the present Prince Albert, regent of Brunswick, and the Duchess of Mecklenburg, who has just died—should have inherited her mental infirmities.

Queen Elizabeth of Prussia was such an exceedingly pious and puritanical woman that the utmost amazement was aroused when she gave her consent to the marriage of her ward, Princess Alexandrine, to the drunken and dissolute Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who, on two occasions, had been deprived of his command in the Prussian army on account of his conduct, and was the black sheep of his family. He had previously made an offer of marriage to the celebrated ballerina, Maria Taglione, who treated the mere suggestion of any union with a man of his character as an insult, marrying shortly afterwards Prince Joseph Windischgraetz, with whom she lived most happily at Vienna.

The duke managed, though with difficulty, to secure an important command in the army on the outbreak of the war with France, and was badly injured through the explosion of the French stronghold at Laon. Until his death the duchess made her home with him at the Bellevue palace at Berlin, built by Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, youngest brother of Frederick the Great, and who survived the latter long enough to receive a courteous visit there from Napoleon, when he entered Berlin as victor in 1806. This Prince Ferdinand, who was married to one of his elder brother's daughters, that is to say, his niece, bequeathed, on dying, the palace of Bellevue to his son, Prince Augustus, who lived there with women who have been wrongly described as his morganatic wives.

The only woman whom he ever sought to marry and to whom he was passionately devoted, was the celebrated Mme. de Recamier, and it was probably owing to his inability to make her his wife that he never married the mothers of his two families of illegitimate children. One of these women was Fredericka Wickmann, for whom he obtained the title of Baroness Waldenburg, which name and title were likewise borne by the four children whom she bore him. The other woman was Marie Arndt, for whom he obtained the title of Baroness von Prillwitz. From this union are descended the rather numerous tribe of Von Prillwitz.

The palace of Bellevue is surrounded by some beautiful gardens, where, after the Japanese fashion, the most beautiful landscape effects are reproduced in miniature. This, of course, led the wags of Berlin to set up signs requesting visitors "not to trample down the mountains" or to "pocket the rocks," and, above all, "not to bring any dogs lest they drink up the lakes."

Since the accession of the present emperor the Bellevue palace has been unoccupied by any member of the imperial family, but the beautiful gardens have been used as a playground for his children, since the imperial schloss itself has no garden whatsoever. It is said that the Bellevue Palale is now about to be assigned as a residence to Prince Eitel Fritz and to his bride, who was Duchess Charlotte of Oldenburg. The crown prince is to have as his Berlin home the palace where Emperor and Empress Frederick spent their entire married life.

Servia's disreputable young crown prince has just become the hero of another unsavory scandal at Belgrade, where the newspapers of every political texture are unanimous in denouncing his conduct. It seems that Colonel Milochevitch, one of the aides de camp of the King, returning one evening quite unexpectedly to his house, caught sight of an officer escaping from his wife's apartments in the dark and fired several shots at him.

Believing that he had reason to suspect a fellow officer, Maj. Golkoditch, the colonel first of all lodged charges against him with the minister of war, which resulted in the man's transfer to a remote garrison, and then challenged him to a duel. The major declared thereupon that, while he was perfectly ready to fight, he could prove by an alibi that he had not been anywhere near the colonel's house on the night in question.

On the strength of this the colonel started an investigation, the result of which has led him to throw up his appointment as a member of the King's household and to demand a court of inquiry, which has been granted and which is destined to lay bare the fact that the culprit was no other than the crown prince, who rewards the few officers who remain loyal to his father and watch over his safety by endeavoring to ruin their wives.

One Sir Robert Adair Hodson, the forgery of whose name by a black sheep member of that historic house of fame of which the Earl of Westmoreland is the chief, is a descendant of the "Robin Adair" who is the hero of one of the most popular songs and ballads in the British Isles and in America. The "Robin Adair" of the song, whose writer is unknown, lived at Hollybrooke, in County Wicklow, and died in 1737, and his daughter and heiress, by marrying a Hodson, brought Hollybrooke into the family of Sir Robert Hodson. The song in question is original, but the melody is not, for it is nothing else than the old Irish air of "Eileen Aroon." Sir Robert is an elderly bachelor.

La Granja, where King Alfonso and his bride will spend their honeymoon, is situated about forty miles from Madrid in a sheltered recess of the mountains in the midst of pine forests, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is an exquisitely beautiful place, which owes its creation to King Phillip V. and has frequently been described as the Versailles of Spain. Its gardens have much in common with those of Versailles, save for the fact that the terraces are the result of nature instead of artifice, while the fountains are even finer than the celebrated ones at Versailles.

It was at La Granja that Phillip V. abdicated in 1724, in favor of his son, at whose death in the same year he resumed the crown. It was there, too, that the infamous Godoy, the prince of peace and execrated favorite of King Charles IV., signed as premier the treaty of 1796, which surrendered Spain to republican France. Among the relics of the palace in which King Charles V. and his first wife are entombed is the "baculo" or staff of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and from time immemorial this relic is placed in the hands of the queens of Spain when in child birth, with the idea that it may not only preserve their own lives but bring blessings to the infant.

The queen mother, Christina, loathes La Granja, so intensely that she has only been there once, and then but for a few hours, since the death of her husband, more than twenty years ago. The present generation is ignorant of the cause of the queen's hatred of this most delightful, picturesque, and always cool and healthy summer residence of the crown of Spain. But older people recall that it was at La Granja that some of the most painful quarrels between Christina and her husband took place—quarrels rising from the thoroughly justified jealousy of the queen—and that it is in the gardens of La Granja that the late Duke of Sesto, president of the Spanish commission to the Columbian exposition of 1893, received a stinging slap on the face from the irate queen, when he ventured to put out his hand in an attempt to bar her entrance to a pavilion or kiosque in the grounds, where the King was engaged in according an audience to a fascinating duchess, now dead.

It was from La Granja, too, that Queen Christina made her sensational departure from Spain on that occasion, traveling straight to Vienna, whence she was only induced with much difficulty to return to her husband by her kinsman, warm friend, and sagacious counselor, Emperor Francis Joseph, Queen Christina, in spite of all this, was deeply attached to her flighty and—in the affairs of the heart—extremely frivolous husband. It is therefore quite natural that she should dislike a place, no matter how beautiful, that recalls to her memory some of the most painful and mortifying episodes of her married life.

Another beautiful palace of King Alfonso to which he will take his bride in the fall is Aranjuez. It is situated on the banks of the Tagus, sheltered from the winds by an immense and splendid forest, teeming with as much game as in the days of the Duc de St. Simon, many of the episodes described in his famous memoirs having taken place there. It owes its origin as a royal residence to Emperor Charles V. who erected a palace on the site of an ancient Roman temple to Jupiter. But it was subsequently destroyed by fire, and in its present condition it dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Formerly its walls were adorned with magnificent old masters, but most of these were transferred during the reign of Queen Isabella to the Prado Museum at Madrid, which contains what is today probably the grandest national collection of old masters in all Europe.

Lord Mansfield's death and the succession of his younger brother to his honors and estates is calculated to evoke memories of some of the most romantic periods of Scottish history. For Scone Palace, the ancestral home of the Earls of Mansfield, on the Tay, near Perth, was in olden times the principal home of the kings of Scotland, who were crowned there on the stone of destiny, and who held council there with their chieftains and nobles.

The stone of destiny, as everyone knows, is supposed to be the stony pillow on which Jacob slept at Bethel. There are quite a number of legends extant as to the manner in which it found its way from Bethel to Egypt, thence to Spain, and from Spain again to Ireland. How it ascended to the top of the Sacred Hill of Tara history does not reveal, but there it became "Lia Fail," or "the stone of destiny," and on it thenceforward all the Irish kings were crowned. How long it remained there is still a matter of controversy among Irish antiquarians. But from Erin it was mysteriously conveyed to Dunstaffnage in Scotland, more than a thousand years ago.

It was King Kenneth II. who moved the stone to a raised plot on the ground of Scone, upon and around which the last great battle between the Picts and Scots was fought. From that time forward the stone escapes more or less from "the blinding mists of antiquity," and assumes what the late Dean Stanley of Westminster Abbey calls "an unquestionable historical position." It was incased in a chair of wood and used thenceforth as the coronation seat of the kings of Scotland.

It was King Edward I. of England who, claiming the crown of Scotland as a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon King Athelstane, invaded Scotland, carried off the stone to England in A. D. 1296, and placed it in Westminster Abbey, where it has remained ever since, and where it has been seen and touched by thousands upon thousands of American tourists, and where it has been used for the coronation of every English sovereign from the days of Edward II. to that of Edward VII., four years ago.

Scone Palace has been twice partly destroyed, on the first occasion by King Edward I. and the second time by John Knox. Although it is therefore in the main a relatively modern construction, yet there are portions of it which are considerably over a thousand years old, and the place is full of historic relics, including a bed with velvet hangings embroidered by Mary Queen of Scots while a prisoner at Loch Leven. Scone Palace has been in the possession of the Murrays since A. D. 1600, when it was presented by James VI. to Sir David Murray, who likewise was created Viscount Stormount as reward for saving that monarch's life from the attempt to assassinate him by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother.

The fifth Viscount Stormount had a number of sons, the younger of whom became so famous as a judge. Known as "Silver-tongued Murray," he was after his elevation to the office of lord chief justice of England created, first baron and then Earl of Mansfield. After having his house in London burned down by the Gordon rioters, his earldom passed at his death by special remainder to the son of his elder brother Viscount Stormount, and that is why the Scotch viscounty of Stormount has merged in the earldom of Mansfield.

The latter is one of the curiosities of the peerage. For its official designation is "the Earldom of Mansfield, of Mansfield, in the county of Middlesex." Now there is no Mansfield in the county of Midlesex, and there never has been a place of that description in that particular shire. In fact, it was merely invented to distinguish it from the barony of Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, previously conferred upon "Silver-tongued Murray." The new earl is about 30 years of age and served through the South African war with the Black Watch, where his eldest brother, Andrew, met his death.

Cardinal Mery del Val, the papal secretary of state whom the Roman wags will persist in styling "Very del Mal," is possessed of a considerable private fortune, and this enables him to live in a greater degree of splendor at the Vatican than any papal secretary of state since the days of Cardinal Antonelli. His chef, who is in receipt of a salary of $6,000—that is to say, of as large a stipend as many an archbishop and even cardinal—is a gastronomic artist, and formerly achieved great fame in London as the head cook of the Marquis of Londonderry. His servants are arrayed in the most gorgeous liveries, and the entertainments which he gives to the foreign diplomatic corps accredited to the holy see, and to the so-called "black" that is to say, clerical, aristocracy of Rome, in the magnificent Borgia apartments assigned to him as a residence at the Vatican, are extremely brilliant.

If I refer to this matter at all, it is because Cardinal Merry del Val, is being subjected to a good deal of unkindly criticism by people who contrast his luxurious mode of life with the extreme simplicity, nay, almost asceticism, of his predecessors in office, and it is only fair that it should be known that his lavish expenditures are defrayed by his own extensive private resources, and are in no sense of the word a burden to the papal exchequer. Indeed, he spends in charity and in the maintenance of the dignity of his high office probably ten times the amount which he receives as stipend from the Vatican.

The Angora goat furnishes most of the hair which adorns ordinary dolls. This product is valued at $40,000,000 a year.

King Edward has ordained that Princess Ena of Battenburg, the future Queen of Spain, shall henceforth be styled her royal highness.

The recent forest fires in Australia were the most destructive on record there.

Health the Prize Most Sought For

You want to be strong and healthy. Everybody does. Women as well as men.

There was a time when women prided themselves on looking pale and delicate.

That day was passed.

Today robust health is the ideal. A well-rounded form, firm flesh and muscles, strength and elasticity of movement and a healthful glow to the complexion—these are what all are striving for and many are attaining their object by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the food which is taken into the body fails to supply the required amount of rich, life-sustaining blood external assistance must be sought until the system is fully restored.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies the very material which goes directly to the formation of blood, pure, health-giving blood.

Weakness, irregularities, headaches, dizzy spells, feelings of fatigue, discouragement and despondency soon disappear before the splendid restorative influence of this great medicine, and for this reason Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has become so popular; 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Poisoned by a Razor.

Don't trim your corns with a razor, use a purely vegetable remedy like Putnam's Corn Extractor. No pain, certain cure and all for a quarter. Every dealer sells "Putnam's."

PRESIDENT TOO MUCH FOR HIM

ROOSEVELT HAD AN ENCOUNTER WITH A REAL BAD MAN.

Floored and Disarmed Him, Then Put Him Out of Hotel.

For three years Mr. John Burroughs has postponed the performance of a duty he owed to history—the chronicling of his excursion into the Yellowstone Park with President Roosevelt in the spring of 1903. In the Atlantic Monthly for May Mr. Burroughs now tells the story of his camp life with Mr. Roosevelt. It is worth reading.

Mr. Roosevelt was scrupulous in his observance of the law against the destruction of bird and animal life in the Yellowstone Park. Whatever were his impulses and temptations in the presence of big game he obeyed the law of the land as faithfully as if he had not been protected from detection in wrong-doing by the exclusion of the reporters, the surveillance of none but a few carefully selected companions, including Mr. Burroughs, and miles of remoteness and hundreds of pickets covering every possible route of approach. Mr. Burroughs' testimony concerning this is positive:

"As we were riding along in our big sleigh toward the Fountain Hotel, the President suddenly jumped out, and, with his soft hat as a shield to his hand, captured a mouse that was running along over the ground near us. He wanted it for Dr. Merriam, on the chance that it might be a new species. While we all went fishing in the afternoon the President skinned his mouse and prepared the pelt to be sent to Washington. It was done as neatly as a professed taxidermist would have done it. This was the only game the President killed in the park."

Not a single mountain lion; only one inconsiderable mouse, and that for strictly scientific purposes! While it is possible that a great constitutional lawyer like Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, might persuade himself that this mouse came constructively under the prohibition of section 4 of the act of 1894, inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt could not have supposed that it was a dangerous animal, about to destroy human life, or to inflict physical injury on any of the party, we do not imagine that the President is in jeopardy of impeachment for the killing and the skinning of the Government's protected little beast.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.

Much more interesting than this story of the mouse is the North River naturalist's record of his observations of the President's demeanor when emancipated from the restraints of conventional life.

The train would start and the President would espy a little brown schoolhouse near the track, with the schoolma'am and her flock drawn up in line:

"We were at luncheon, but the President caught a glimpse ahead through the window, and took in the situation. With napkin in hand he rushed out on the platform and waved to them. 'Those children,' he said, as he came back, 'wanted to see the President of the United States, and I could not disappoint them. They may never have another chance.'"

Next he would be entertaining his old cowboy friends, "as happy with them as a schoolboy ever was in meeting old chums." He "beamed with delight all over," all along the line. He "bubbled with laughter continually." In the park he gleefully chased little birds as they flew from tree to tree. When he and Mr. Burroughs ran down a band of elk, near Power Falls, "the President laughed like a boy." One day he was shaving when a band of mountain sheep was reported in front of the camp:

"One side of his face was half shaved and the other lathered. Hofer and I started for a point on the brink of the canyon where we could have a better view.

"'By Jove!' said the President, 'I must see that. The shaving can wait and the sheep won't.'

"So on he came, accoutered as he was—coatless, hatless, but not latherless nor towelless. . . . He laughed with delight of it, and quite forgot his need of a hat and coat till I sent for them."

HIS BARROOM ENCOUNTER.

Mr. Burroughs' veracious pen is the first to record, we believe, from the President's own lips, the story of his encounter years ago with a "bad man" in the barroom of a little frontier hotel. As he entered the room he saw that every man there had been terrorized by a half-drunken ruffian, who stood in the middle of the floor, revolver in hand, compelling all comers to treat.

"I went and sat down behind the stove," said the President, "as far from him as I could get, and hoped to escape his notice. The fact that I wore glasses, together with my evident desire to avoid a fight, apparently gave him the impression that I could be imposed upon with impunity. He very soon approached me, flourishing his two guns, and ordered me to treat. I made no reply for some moments, when the fellow became so threatenig that I saw something had to be done. The crowd, mostly sheep herders and small grangers, sat or stood back against the wall, afraid to move. I was unarmed, and thought rapidly. Saying, 'Well, if I must, I must,' I got up as if to walk around him to the bar; then, as I got opposite him, I wheeled and fetched him as heavy a blow on the chin point as I could strike. He went down like a steer before the axe, firing both guns into the ceiling as he went. I jumped on him, and, with my knees on his chest, disarmed him in a hurry. The crowd was then ready enough to help me, and we hog-tied him and put him in an outhouse." The President alludes to this incident in his "Ranch Life," but does not give the details. It brings out his mettle very distinctly.

Mr. Roosevelt once told Mr. Burroughs that "all he cared about being President was just 'the big work.'" He raced Burroughs on skis over the deep snowbanks.

"As we were going swiftly down the side of one of the hills, I saw out of the corner of my eye the President taking a header into the snow. The snow had given way beneath him, and nothing could save him from taking the plunge. I don't know whether I called out, or only thought, something about the downfall of the Administration. At any rate the Administration was down, and pretty well buried, but it was quickly on its feet again, shaking off the snow with a boy's laughter. I kept straight on, and very soon the laugh was on me, for the treacherous snow sank beneath me, and I took a header, too.

"'Who is laughing now, Oom John?' called out the President.

"The spirit of the boy was in the air that day about the canyon of the Yellowstone, and the biggest boy of us all was President Roosevelt."

IF A COUGH makes your nights sleepless and weary, it will worry you a good deal, and with good cause. To dispel the worry and give yourself rest try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It exerts a soothing influence on the air passages and allays the irritation that leads to inflammation. It will subdue the most stubborn cough or cold, and eventually eradicate it from the system, as a trial of it will prove to you.

CASTORIA

The Kind Y u Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

ENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GOOD AS GOLD

A Simple Question.

How much money do you fritter away in non-essentials each year?

Do you know that an insurance policy in the **London Life** will help you to save a large part of this waste?

This Company has saved money for many in the past, and can do so for you. It has a profit-sharing record not excelled by any other Company operating in Canada.

Start to save **now** by taking a policy in the

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Life Chips

For the Professional Man

Much more mental labor can be accomplished on a cereal than on a meat diet.

LIFE CHIPS are made from the whole wheat grain, thoroughly cooked, flaked and toasted.

LIFE CHIPS produce a vigorous physique, tireless energy, and are the basis of right living.

They are readily assimilated—a boon to people of sedentary habits.

Ten cents at all grocers.

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PIG LEAD Immediate Shipment. Get Our Prices.

THE CANADA METAL CO.

'Phone Main 1729. 31 William Street, Toronto.

Probably the last family link with Millet, the painter of "The Angelus," has passed away in the person of his brother, Jean Baptiste Millet. Like his more famous brother he was an artist.

Loafers are imitation martyrs.

Travelers in Africa cross some rivers in small round boats made of hide. The boats are pushed across by negroes.

PHYSICAL CULTURE A NEW CURE FOR HICCOUGHS

Harry Wakefield, Cured of Hiccoughs by Physical Culture

If you were suffering from a severe and apparently hopeless case of hiccoughs—and remember that hiccoughs have caused many deaths—would you discharge your physician and give yourself confidently into the care of a physical culturist?

This is what Harry Wakefield, of Richmond, Va., did. He suffered from these mysterious convulsions for five weeks, and was treated without success by the most eminent physicians of Virginia's capital.

Wakefield was a bridegroom of only two months when he was attacked by hiccoughs. He had much to live for.

The attack came upon him while he was working in the United States naval department at Norfolk. It became so severe that during the day he was forced to cease his work and return home.

After several hours of suffering, physicians were called in, but they were unable to give the young man any relief. The hiccoughs increased in intensity and volume each day for several days, at the end of which time Wakefield resigned his position and returned to Richmond, where he had formerly lived.

He placed himself under the care of the very best physicians in the city, but they were unable to relieve him, even temporarily. The young man was slowly starving to death.

The disease became worse and week of suffering, he was but a shawors, until, at the end of the fifth dow of his former robust self.

The physicians finally acquainted his young wife with the fact that his life was but a matter of a few days, and that medical science could do nothing for him. Wakefield was also acquainted with the fact that he must die. As a last resort the physicians consented to call Melville Daniels, a physical culture expert, into consultation.

Daniels, when approached on the subject, had no hesitancy in detailing his method of affecting a cure. He says that he has cured many similar cases and that his method has never failed. The most severe case with which he has ever had to deal occurred in California several years ago, at which time he effected a cure of a younger woman who was afflicted with hiccoughs of three months' standing.

As to his method of affecting a cure in this particular case Daniels said:

"In making a cure of any disease is first necessary to learn the cause, so that it may be removed. The first and real cause of hiccoughs is a faulty chest. In other words, the muscles of the chest are neglected, allowing it to fall below its normal position, cramping not only every organ, but every part of the body, retarding the circulation and preventing the performance of the functions.

"Gas is one of the necessities of physiology, and, therefore, nature has provided for its manufacture. Nature's gas mains must be kept free from contraction, so as to allow of the escape of the accumulation.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

"In this particular trouble — hiccoughs—the nerves, which control the entire anatomy, affect the lower small intestine, contracting it and causing the gas to accumulate. The pressure of the gas in the intestine through the action of the nerves affects the diaphragm (breathing muscle), causing it to act spasmodically and unceasingly.

"Here the sympathetic nerves play a most important part, by preventing sleep and the retention of food, and the patient dies a lingering death from exhaustion.

"The patient is placed on his back and given an exercise to raise his chest at every ingalation. Then I use a blood-pumping massage of the extremities (hands, feet, arms and legs), and the massage abdomen and chest at every inhalation. Then I ous system and the circulation and lifting the chest.

"Next I wrapt the feet in a large heavy Turkish towel, after dipping it in very hot water and wringing it enough to keep the water from dripping, and cooling it, so that it will not scald. Then I fold another large Turkish towel the size of the abdomen, treat it the same as the one for the feet and place it on the abdomen, covering the abdomen fully.

"I then place heavy towels over both, to hold the heat. I repeat this two or three times as the towels commence to get cold, and, after drying the parts, again massage the abdomen. I then rub the abdomen and feet with 95 per cent. alcohol.

"The patient is now turned on his face. I massage his spine, and then apply the hot towel, folded about five inches wide and the full length of the spine, and let it remain until it commences to get cool, and then repeat. Then I dry the back and rub with alcohol.

"After this the patient is turned on his back and allowed to rest. This treatment relaxes the nervous system, and relieves the contraction of the intestines, giving the gas free egress as it is belched from the system. This treatment should be given twice a day—just before dinner and again about 9 p.m., and should be followed up with diaphragmatic exercises six times daily, before each meal and two hours after each meal

NO DIET PRESCRIBED.

I do not diet the patient. He may eat anything in reason—of course, I do not approve of pastry or hot bread at any time—and must take a glass of water every hour and a teaspoonful of water very frequently through the day, spend all the time possible in the open air and sleep without pillow or bolster, with the window down full at the top.

"It is needless to add, avoid draughts. It is also well to keep the mind bright and cheerful and free from arguments, anger, worry and excitement. To produce the best and quickest results the patient should eat very slowly, take small bites and masticate the food well. Also drink slowly.

"Take the case of Harry Wakefield. He had been hiccoughing continuously for five weeks, was unable to retain food, could not sleep and was slowly dying of exhaustion.

"After the first treatment according to physical culture methods the hiccoughs stopped, and he slept six hours and a half that night. The next day he had intermittent attacks of hiccoughs, but was able to eat three hearty meals, retaining every particle, and slept eight hours that night.

"Three days later he again had a few mild attacks, but had a good appetite and slept ten and a half hours that night. But that ended the hiccoughs."

A SCHOOL FOR RATTLESNAKES.

Recently Dr. C. J. Foster has been entertaining the people of Montery, Mexico, with his colony of tamed and trained rattlesnakes, and, incidentally, has been telling them much about rattlers that they didn't know before.

According to Dr. Foster, the rattlesnake in its wild state eats three times a year. In captivity it refuses to eat oftener than once a year. Everything it swallows, including bone, is digested and assimilated.

"The rattlesnake," he said, "is a very cowardly and sluggish creature, and will not strike until compelled to. The rattlesnake is stone deaf; it has not even the rudiments of ears or nerves to indicate that at one time in its history it could hear. It is warned of an approach only by sight and by feeling the vibrations of the earth.

"During the feeding season the snakes are blind. They pass about a third of the year in this state, and it is when blind that they use their rattles to warn off enemies. When not blind the rattle never warns. It merely lies as still as possible, waiting until the danger has passed. Whenit strikes, whether at its prey or at an object which it fears, it whirrs its rattles simultaneously.

"The eyes of a rattlesnake are fixed. He cannot move them, and must move his head in order to change his scope of vision. The skin over the eye is in one piece with that of its body, and is cast off with it when the snake sheds its skin.

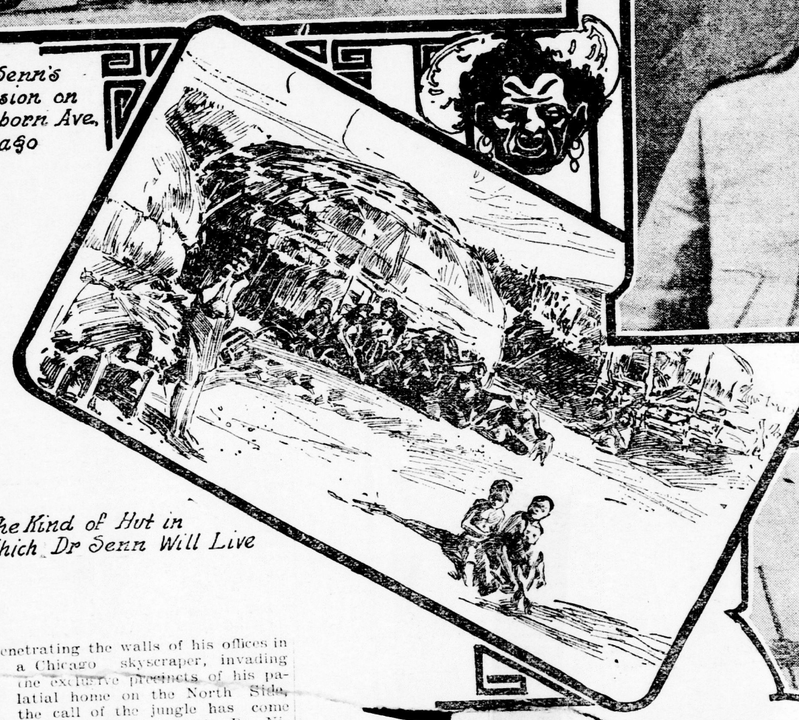
"There is no such thing as a snake charmer. Venomous reptiles are all bluff, and, when they learn that you are not afraid of them, they no longer try to bite. They are the most cowardly of all animals.

Dr. Foster says rattlesnakes are very interesting pets, and he handles them freely. He has been in the business of capturing and training the snakes for years, and says he conducts a regular kindergarten school for them. By virtue of inoculation with a preparation in which the gall of the snake is used,he says he is immune from the poison of a bite.

The Wilderness Entices A Rich Chicago Doctor to Central Africa

Dr Senn's Mansion on Dearborn Ave, Chicago

Dr Senn, of Chicago, Who is Going to Nature's Heart



The Kind of Hut in Which Dr Senn Will Live

The Kind of Warriors Dr Senn Will Meet

Penetrating the walls of his offices in a Chicago skyscraper, invading the exclusive precincts of his palatial home on the North Side, the call of the jungle has come with irresistible force to Dr. Nicholas Senn, one of the world's most famous surgeons.

To make his home by the trails of the primitive man, to sleep in forest fastnesses and awake in the solitude of the wilderness — that is the command that came to him irresistibly, day by day, until at last he yielded to its insistent call and prepared for a journey to the centre of the Dark Continent.

"I am going away," he announced to his astonished friends. "I am going to visit the savages in the jungles."

"Yes, I am weary of civilization, if you wish to put it that way — I see enough of civilized people in Chicago. It is my desire to get into the Zambesi district before it becomes too civilized. The savages will give me a good vacation."

Like the insinuating influence of poppy juice in the veins, the lure of the jungle appeals at times to the man who is sated with civilization.

To live the simple life of the forest or plain, to forget, to renew the mind amid primeval nature and to trace the unfamiliar and unknown — such is the impulse that moves men to resolutions like that of Dr. Senn.

With him this is no new idea. For many years he has had periodical recurrence of the jungle fever. More than once the compelling call of the wild has lured him from his home.

Once it led him to Alaska, at another time to Samoa, and again, at various times, to the different wild sections of America. But civilization is advancing rapidly these days, and there is little left for the explorer in this country. In a few years even the "Dark Continent" will be all light.

"I want to get into the Zambesi district before it becomes civilized," said the surgeon when preparing for his trip. "The races of the region, together with the flora and fauna, are the things that interest me. It will be a somewhat dangerous trip, owing to the unhealthy climate, and I probably will have to take it alone. But I must go."

Strong, indeed, must be the lure that attracts this man from one of the most lucrative practices in the world and induces him to set out on such a dangerous journey.

Such determination is all the more remarkable because of the fact that Dr. Senn is now in his sixty-second year, having been born in Switzerland in October, 1844. Never in his busy life; however, has he been immune from the fever of adventure.

HIS FAME WORLD WIDE.

His practice has been immense, his reputation world-wide, but his blood has always contained enough of the red corpuscles to make him desire to be where "something was doing." By very many people this is regarded as the true measure of a man.

When the war with Spain began Dr. Senn left his practice in Chicago and cast his fortunes with the volunteer troops that went to the front. At first chief surgeon of the Illinois contingent, he became finally the head of the surgical department of the entire volunteer army.

His latest plans will take him straight and as fast into the Zambesi country of Africa as he can go.

"Most of my journey," said he, on the eve of starting, "will be made over the newly completed railways. I shall, however, have to travel a considerable distance in the Zambesi country either on foot or in a special caravan.

"This will bring me into Central Africa and I shall come out again through the Transvaal, reaching Cape Town and taking a steamer there. In this way I shall make the entire circuit of the continent, as I shall come up the west coast to Europe."

While Dr. Senn's idea primarily, is to escape for a while from the cares and vexations that attend civilization and to study humanity "in the raw," as exemplified by the voracious savage tribes of interior Africa, he hopes to have considerable sport in the regions of big game.

It has been said that President Roosevelt contemplates a journey to these wilds after his term in the White House ends. Dr. Senn disclaims any idea of anticipating the visit of Mr. Roosevelt, or of "blazing the way" for him.

But he does expect to find some lions and other wild beasts, the number of which is growing less as civilization pushes its way into the interior.

Study of the savage tribes, and especially of the dwarf races, will be the special motive of the Chicago surgeon's trip. Antropologists consider observation of their habits and customs to be of the highest importance before civilization ahall obscure or destroy them.

Somewhere in the heart of Africa Dr. Senn may encounter Professor Frederick Starr, the antropologist of the University of Chicago, who is now living among the pigmy races of the equatorial district, to learn their history, language and origin.

INTERESTING TO STUDY.

Undoubtedly these races present the most interesting study now before the scientific world. Perhaps the most valuable information regarding them has been furnished by Rev. Samuel P. Verner, who lived among the little men and women three years.

According to Rev. Mr. Verner and other explorers of interior Africa, the distribution of pigmies on the Dark Continent is much wider than is generally supposed. The ancient Egyptians reported them at the head waters of the Nile. This has been confirmed by Stanley and Emin Pasha.

Explorer Schwenforth made a thorough study of pigmies in North Central Africa, in the Valley of the Wells a branch of one of the tributaries of the Congo, three degrees north of the equator.

Later Du Chaillon found them some 1000 miles southwest of this, in the Ogome country of the Gaboon. Still another 1000 miles southeast of these tribes are the Batwu, the little people among whom Rev. Mr. Verner lived, while 300 miles northeast of the Batwus is a tribe discovered by Dr. Wolf.

Pigmies have thus been found in five different parts of Africa,: over a territory larger than that of the United States. Those inhabiting the Zambesi regions are similar, it is said, to the tribes of little people visited by Mr. Verner.

The latter explorer studied them around the neighborhood of Wissman Falls, in Central Africa. Measuring fifty men, he found their average height four feet four inches. Seven men of the fifty measured less than three feet nine inches. The women, as a rule, were four inches shorter than the men. All were a light chocolate brown color, and the old men wore scanty beards.

These little peoples dwell in the forests on the outskirts of tribes of larger stature. They keep to themselves and are not inclined to be sociable—a lesson taught them by years of oppression.

Most of their huts are constructed upon the architectural principle of a beehive, with openings on the sides, at the bottom, barely large enough for the owners to crawl through.

These huts are made by bending sticks in the shape of a bow, placing the lower ends in the ground and tying the upper ends together, thus forming a framework upon which matting made of large leaves tied with fibres of the palm is fastened. Small as these houses are, they accommodate a pigmy, his wife and several children.

Hunting and fishing compose the sole occupation of these dwarfs. What flesh they do not need for their own consumption they sell to the neighboring tribes of larger men.

Strikingly exhibited in the limbs of trees and the sides of their huts are evidences of the hunting prowess of these dwarfs. One may see there the head bones of the buffalo and antelope, skeletons of monkeys and boars, skins of snakes, the scaly armor of the anteater, feathers of birds and heads and vertebrae of large fishes.

Immense nets for hunting and fishing are all around. The walls of the huts bristle with spears, knives, bows, arrows, traps, harpoons, hunting horns and other implements of the chase.

Running about the villages usually are numbers of diminutive yellow dogs. They carry a peculiar wooden bell, because they cannot bark while following their quarry.

All the dwarfs of Central Africa are experts with the bow and arrow — they know little of firearms. To render their arrows more effective they poison the tips with a deadly juice decocted from the roots of one of the euphrobias.

Knowledge of this poison is still confined, to a great extent, to these dwarfs. By its use they have been enabled to stand off for generations enemies much more formidable. Its possession makes them a foe greatly to be feared in war.

They use it for other purposes, too. When a woman is charged with witchcraft they give her a dose of this poison. She usually dies very promptly. In cases where death is delayed, sometimes for several weeks, violent insanity ensues.

With their poisoned arrows these little people not only go confidently to war—only, however, when it is forced upon them—but hunt the largest game of their territory. They bring down elephants, buffalo, antelopes, leopards, hyenas, as well as water fowl and land birds without number.

Children of these tribes precocious. They are taught to shift for themselves as soon as they can crawl around, catch mice and dig for roots. While the men of the community hunt and fish the women search for food of the plain or forest or trade meat with the tribes of surrounding larger men.

These surrounding races of men and women of greater stature have made greater advances in civilization. They have blacksmiths, woodcarvers, weavers, matmakers, lawyers, medicine men and government officials. The pigmies have none of these.

In all such matters, as well as in policies of government, the pigmies seem to be the most primitive of mankind.

The chief characteristic of these people, Rev. Mr. Verner asserts, is cunning. Ages of warfare with ferocious beasts and long years of struggling against races of men physically superior to them have made them famous for treachery, sly dexterity and extraordinary agility. They have a limited language and seem to have no abstract ideas.

Some appreciation of the cunning of these little people may be gained from the following instance: At one time a colony of them was bothered by some turbulent members of the Zappoo-Zap tribe, who lacked industry to hunt for themselves.

Day after day they invaded the villages of the dwarfs, to buy meat. But in all their dealings they manifested such a mercenary spirit and beat down prices to such an extent that the little people grew tired of their customers.

Finally the dwarfs rubbed an emetic powder into a quantity of meat and sold it to the persistent purchasers. The result can be imagined rather than told. It is said that the dwarfs were no longer pestered by their neighbors.

Such are some of the characteristics of the savage races among whom Dr. Senn proposes to live.

The Sins of New York's Smart Set Lashed by Rev. Dr. Madison Peters

Gambling, Extravagance and Social Drinking—Women Put Up Their Jewels to Pay Gambling Debts—Men Lavish Money on Races—Effect of Liquor on Women.

[Dr. Madison Peters, in the New York World.]

The first sin that characterizes society, is gambling, under the guise of bridge whist and other forms of card-playing.

It is a well-known fact among bankers that women frequently put up their jewels to raise money to pay their gambling debts and redeem them when their monthly allowance comes in. I know personally of one woman who lost over $2,000 during the past year, and to cover her gambling debts she pawned her jewelry. She came to me in despair begging me to use my influence with someone to advance the money in order that she might hide her guilt from her husband. I know of a social function in high life where, after an evening in which the whole occupation was playing bridge, several recipients of the hospitality receiving bills, on the following day, setting forth the amount of their losses at the game.

It is a common thing to hear women declare—I mean women of the privileged classes—that they would rather play cards than eat. There are women who belong to a half-dozen card clubs. If all the preachers of our land would speak out, declaring what they know and how the continual card-playing has demoralized our women and hindered us in all church work, there would be consternation in the land.

The women are breaking up their homes and going to hotels and apartments in order that they may have more time to play cards. There is scarcely a woman anywhere who would be considered as really giving a card party unless she offered prizes.

This gambling in the home where the children are sets the bad example and leads them to believe it is right to gamble. The law makes no distinction between games of chance or its equivalent. The Woman's National Whist League includes in its membership a half-million American women, all of whom affiliate with some whist club. It is high time that we give serious thought to social gambling, which is gambling no less in the parlor than in the faro bank.

Sin the second—extravagance.

History tells us that the last symptom of national decline may be found in womanly folly; corruption may spread far and wide and do much harm in the community; but there is hope for both the church and the state so long as the wives and the mothers, the daughters and the sisters' retain their moral integrity. When that is gone, all is gone. Purity and worth find their last retreat in the home; if driven from thence they are doomed to die, and with them perish the prospects of the land. If "history is philosophy teaching by example, the American people should take warning, for there is no lesson plainer taught in the republics of history than that luxury, extravagance and immorality, consequent upon vast health in the hands of the few, is the forerunner of decay. Luxury more than anything else has sent the great republics of the past into the graveyard of nations. My appeal is to the woman, because in all matters of morals she is the lawgiver; man never quite comes up to the standard that she sets. She is the determining factor of his morals and of his destiny.

The love of beauty belongs to woman. Excess is what I inveigh against.

There are families in America with whom living on half a million a year is just as difficult a problem, or even more, as it is for others to make both ends meet at $1,000.

Men are just as much idolators of fashion as women, but they sacrifice on a different part of the altar. They pay $50 for choice seats at prize fights; they maintain racing stables with horses worth $100,000 apiece. One of our young insurance magnates spent a fortune of widows and orphans on a single Louis XV. revel. One of our great financiers paid, it is said, $100,000 for one set of Dickens' works, $500,000 for the Mazarine tapestry, and in bringing some fine china through the custom house, placed the value of $10,000 on a single plate. Dinners are given in New York from $50 to $100 a plate, exclusive of wines and cigars. A distinguished writer made a careful estimate among New York dressmakers and declared that there are a hundred women who spend $30,000 a year for dresses; a thousand who spend $15,000 a year; five thousand who spend $5,000 a year; that is to say, 6,100 women spend $43,000,000 a year for dresses alone in a city where some time during the year upward of 25 per cent of the population are dependent upon charity for their daily bread, where one out of every ten is buried in the Potter's Feld, where 70,000 children go to school every morning without their breakfast, and where more than 20,000 evictions occur each year in the borough of Manhattan alone.

The prevailing spirit of extravagance is making more defaulters than any one thing. Many a man has given up all high ambition for study, for self-denying service of his fellow-men, stifled the voice of his conscience when it demanded sacrifice, and devoted himself to the one object of gaining the wherewithal to keep sunshine in his house by the unlimited indulgence of a fashion-pampered woman's fancies.

This widespread extravagance is one of the greatest moral evils with which a nation can be afflicted, and the splendor of which our extremely wealthy are so extravagantly fond is fast asserting itself with extraordinary virulence upon all classes, demoralizing society and injuring the rising generation by the contempt which it throws upon the sober virtues of diligence and economy.

Sin the third—social drinking.

That women drink as freely and as frequently as the men is a sight that anyone can see for himself in our fashionable cafes, where wealth abounds and beauty smiles. I dare not trust myself to describe the things I have personally seen in the brilliant cafes where respectable men and women are wont to gather. Delicacy does not permit me to describe the things I have seen among women, young and tender, upon whose more impressionable temperament and finer organization the destroyer has taken firm hold, and among women no longer young, but whose soul and sense were dead long before their eyes were closed. Most observers have noted what may be seen in festive assemblies in public places. The scenes in private parlors which would be neither creditable to nor tolerated in public places are freely whispered about.

I have it upon the authority of the director of one of our leading institutions for nervous and mental diseases, that fully 70 per cent of the drug cases among women come of first using alcoholic stimulants. The effect of alcohol upon a woman's will power and sense of moral responsibility is well known and utilized by the man of the world. The virtue of the woman with the drink habit is always in danger. Romulus sentenced women to death for intoxication as the beginning of unfaithfulness to the marriage vow.

The frequency with which even respectable women drink cocktails, whisky straight, wines and liquors of all kinds, is a matter of common observation, and scenes that shocked us just ten years ago are now passed by without comment. Indeed, so common is the drinking that the situation is often a source of embarrassment to the woman who does not drink. I could, if I had the heart, detail at length cases which have come under my own observation, and in which my advice has been sought during my long experience in New York and other great cities, which would make your breath catch, your blood chill, your hair rise, and which would call forth your deepest commiseration on behalf of the victims and rouse your just indignation against the social custom which produces such misery.

If only a small number of women in every social circle, of those who are raised by their wealth and hospitality above the accusation of meanness and by their standing above the suspicion, so dreadful to endure, of being unfashionable—if a few such people were to begin the change, there would be many to follow, and a few years would show great and general improvement. It is for you women to say whether the drinking customs of society shall continue to increase among us or daily to become less. If you could only understand the importance of your position and the greatness of your work as the educator of the human race, you would find enough to employ all your faculties, and to satisfy your highest ambitions. In view of such great responsibility resting on your, have we not a right as men and as patriots to demand that you help to elevate the tone of public sentiment and so advance the cause of morality.

A Question of Evidence.

Senator Proctor of Vermont related the following with reference to an Irishman who was being examined as to his knowledge of a cetain shooting affair:

"Did you," asked the presiding magistrate of the witness, "Did you see the shot fired?"

"Oi did not, sir," responded the Celt, "but Oi heard it foired."

"That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the magistrate sternly; "you may step down."

The witness left the box. No sooner had he turned his back on the judge than he gave vent to a somewhat derisive laugh. Enraged at this contempt of court, the magistrate called the Irishman back to the witness box.

"How dare you laugh in that manner in court?" demanded the judge angrily. "Did you see me laugh, your honor?" asked the Irishman.

"No, but I distinctly heard you laugh," came from the irate judge.

"Such evidence is not satisfactory," rejoined the Celt, quietly, a twinkle coming into his eye.

"Whereupon," says Senator Proctor "every one in court laughed, including the judge."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

An Appreciated Performance.

The late Joseph Jefferson used to say that his career came very near being nipped in the bul in a small western town. He at that time was a member of a small pioneer company which progressed by means of three "bull teams" from one mining camp to another.

They were always heartily received by the miners and cowboys, who readily paid the $5 in gold required to witness their performance.

Jefferson was the traditional melodramatic villain, and in the third act was supposed to kidnap "the child." The supposed mother, hearing its cries, rushes upon the scene just as he is about to escape, and fires a fruitless shot from a revolver.

Upon this particular occasion all had gone well until this scene was reached and the audience, many of whom had never before seen any kind of theatrical performance, sat as if spellbound. At the crack of the mother's revolver, however, the spell was rudely broken.

"By heaven, she missed him!" a red shirted miner in the front row shouted, drawing his own "six-shooter" and leaping to his feet. "Round to the back door and head him off 'fore he can git a hoss, boys!" he yelled, and, following him, half the audience stampeded for the exit.—Success.

In War Time.

When Sherman Hoar was running for Congress his opponent was Mr. Fox, of Cambridge, and Mr. Hoar called his own campaign "the Fox chase." The older leaders and local men, of course, gave Mr. Hoar points on what to speak about and what local characters or subjects he might have to run up against or to argue about. In Watertown, he was told, there was an old gentleman, a veteran of the civil war, who dated everything that ever happened from the war. Nothing important, he thought, had ever happened since.

This old soldier attended every public meeting, whether Republican or Democratic, seating himself conspicuously in the front row, where he could both see and hear better. Mr. Hoar was told that this old gentleman was sure to be present to hear him speak and that he probably would, as was his custom, ask him some questions about the war and whether or not he had done anything toward saving his country, regardless of whether Mr. Hoar was old enough to know personally anything of the great contest.

Mr. Hoar, sure enough, was interrupted in the middle of his speech by the veteran, who said:

"What I want to know is, What were you doing during the war? Did you fight for your country, or didn't you? That's what I want you to tell me and the rest of the folks here. What were you doin' along in '61 and '62, an' up to Appomattox?"

"Well," said Mr. Hoar, with a kindly smile and a boyish twinkle in his eyes, "I guess I was suffering about as much as you were, for along in '61 and '62 I was teething."

And the veteran, as the shouts of laughter went up, was unable to say a single word that could be heard, though he kept on talking for some time.—Boston Herald.

BARGAINS IN MEDICINE.

A woman once wrote us that she was not going to buy Scott's Emulsion any more because it cost too much. Said she could get some other emulsion for less money. Penny wise and pound foolish. Scott's Emulsion costs more because it is worth more—costs more to make. We could make Scott's Emulsion cost less by using less oil. Could take less care in making it, too. If we did, however, Scott's Emulsion wouldn't be the standard preparation of cod liver oil as it is to-day.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

Your Throat.

Gargles can't go back far enough, sprays don't reach deep enough; but the air you breathe touches every part. Then why not put some healing medicine in the air and let them go along together? That is what Vapo-Cresolene is for. It puts the healing medicine right on the places thatmost need it. You now see why it so quickly cures sore throat, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough and asthma. 73

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene, complete $1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEEMING, MILES CO., Ltd., Agents, 283 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

THE MANY USES OF INDIAN CORN

DUCHESS OF MARLBORO TAUGHT THE QUEEN TO EAT IT FROM THE COB.

Cornstalks Utilized in Protecting Warships—The Oil Used as Basis of a Substitute for Rubber.

Corn is not only used as an article of food in some form in almost every home, but there are in the United States more than 180,000,000 corn-eating animals, besides the millions of fowls. The foreign demand is also constantly increasing.

In the wonderful exhibit which Director Dodge made of American agriculture at the Paris Exposition there stood a great case containing between 40 and 50 of the products and by-products of Indian corn, while in the well-managed corn kitchen Europeans found many a toothsome delicacy which had hitherto been unknown to them.

Expert cooks prepared it in scores of ways, from plain boiled mush served with rich milk upward to the various dainties made of green corn, hulled corn, hominy, grits, corn-flakes and the different corn syrups; they also served canned green corn in cream, various preparations of "maizena," samp, cream meal, corn pancakes, and loaves of bread and cakes made from bolted corn flour, with other palatable combinations too numerous to mention. It is said that the Duchess of Marlborough raised sweet corn and afterward had the pleasure of teaching the Princess of Wales, now Queen Alexandra, to eat it, from the cob.

IMPORTANT BY-PRODUCTS.

Sixty years ago, corn was considered suitable only for coarse food, for the nourishment of animals, and the manufacture of whisky. Now, however, multitudes of by-products find their bases in this grain. Thirty years ago there was practically no glucose manufactured in America; but since Indian corn came to the front in this field a goodly quantity of this product is exported.

There are four parts to the kernel: the outer covering which makes the bran, the glutinous portion, the starchy formation, and the little white germ which was long considered useless except for germination or as a portion of the ordinary meal and similar products. Machines were invented which cracked each kernel for mechanical purposes, and the mass being given a bath, the light germ, laden with oil, floated off, leaving starch, bran and gluten behind.

USE OF CORN OIL.

But after a time chemists discovered that this little germ contained an oil which was worth more than the other constitutents—that in proportion to its weight it was the most valuable portion of the grain. It is now subjected to high pressure, and a rich, golden oil is extracted. When purified by distillation it is so sweet that it may be acceptably used for salads. It should be sold for this purpose under its own name, though too often it is not. It will stand longer than most vegetable oils without becoming rancid, and is now manufactured in the United States in goodly quantities. Last year 3,222,875 gallons were exported.

Corn oil, vulcanized, forms the basis for a substitute for rubber, a substitute which, being compounded with 60 per cent of commercial rubber, is used in the manufacture of rubber boots, tires, blankets, linoleum and other similar articles. A large percentage of the crude oil is used by soapmakers, and the residue makes a valuable food for cattle. Of the corn oil, cake, and meal we exported last year 14,014,885 pounds.

TO SAVE WARSHIPS.

In Spanish war times it was found that the pith of cornstalks made the best possible material for packing between the plates of warships. It not only presented a barrier difficult of penetration by the Spaniards' guns, but when an aperture was actually made, the absorbent qualities of the pith came into full play in the water to which it was now exposed, and it would often swell sufficiently to close the hole temporarily.

Another use for this pith has now been found in the manufacture of high-grade paper. Abundant experiments have demonstrated its value for this purpose, and a large plant will soon be built for its manufacture. Machinery will go into the field, cut off the leaves, husk the ears and bind the stalks into bundles. These will then be sent to the depithing plant, where, after passing through several processes, the pith will be rolled into sheets and converted into paper, while the outside fiber will be used for making boxboard. The cost of manufacturing paper from corn stalks will be about $25 a ton, which is about one-third the cost of making it from rags or pulp.

Other bye-products are found in brewer's grits, brewer's degerminated meal, alcoholics, fermentum, British gum, grape sugar, salves and laundry starch.

In 1904 the United States exported 55,858,956 bushels of corn, besides a vast amount of bye-products. Hence, although millions of tons of this marvelous maize are raised every year, there is no reason to fear that the world cannot utilize it all.

A GREAT OUTPUT.

In 1904 the United States furnished for home consumption and foreign markets 2,467,480,945 bushels of corn, with a farm value of $1,087,461,440. This is more than seven times the value of all the gold and silver mined within Uncle Sam's borders during that year, while at the same time the total farm valuation of the cotton crop was $599,694,724.

In 1905 the corn area was increased by 2,080,000 acres, and the final official figures show a total yield of 2,707,993,540 bushels, while the general average quality of the grain has steadily improved for years. This was the banner year, and this crop the mightiest the world has ever seen. In the United States there are now 94,011,369 acres devoted to corn, with available market for it all.

NEW EPOCH FOR GROWERS.

Discoveries made in the last five years had a wonderful result upon the increase of yield and also the quality of the product. In June, 1900, the Illinois Corn Breeders' Association was organized; and this marked a new epoch, for it was the beginning of a widespread movement to put corn breeding on a similar basis with that of live stock improvement. It is now known that the same general laws faithfully followed out result also in pedigreed seed which has great value.

The work of the Breeders' Association, with its prizes and stimulating influences, was soon recognized as an important advance, and other states followed Illinois' lead. Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Maryland now have bodies of men who are doing systematic work, for the most part in connection with the state experiment stations, and there are large appropriations of public money for further investigation along these lines.

The principle underlying the scientific method is the choosing of the finest seed from a given race. This is planted in an isolated location, and the corn highly cultivated and carefully harvested. Again the following year the process is repeated, this time by planting only the middle kernels of the most perfect ears selected from the preceding stock.

VALUE OF PEDIGREED GRAIN.

One instance of the results of scientific breeding is shown in the length of the shank bearing the ears; in many cases they were too short to allow of full development, much less convenient handling, but by selecting year after year the seed from the longest branches the length has been increased about a foot in five years' breeding.

Another wonderful record has been attained in the production of the improved seed. In order to test this matter, 300 acres were planted in Southern Illinois with pedigreed seed. The average yield of the other fields on the same farm was about 30 bushels to the acre, while the yield from the improved seed was over 60 bushels to the acre, with a total gain of 9,000 bushels, bringing the wise farmer a net profit of $4,000 from the choice of seed alone, the cultivation, condition of the soil etc., being about the same in all the fields.

It does not take many object lessons like this to teach agriculturists that in this way lies success; and the crop is being doubled in some localities even without devoting increased area to its culture.—Sunday Magazine.

WEAK LUNGS

Made Sound and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

If your blood is weak, if it is poor and watery, a touch of cold or influenza will settle in your lungs, and the apparently harmless cough of today will become the racking consumptive's cough of tomorrow. Weak blood is an open invitation for consumption to lay upon you the hand of death. The only way to avoid consumption and to strengthen and brace the whole system is by enriching your blood and strengthening your lungs with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich, warm blood. They add resisting power to the lungs. They have saved scores from a consumptive's grave, not after the lungs are hopelessly diseased, but where taken when the cough first attacks the enfeebled system. Here is positive proof. Mrs. Harry Stead, St. Catharines, Ont., says: "A few years ago I was attacked with lung trouble, and the doctor, after treating me for a time, thought I was going into consumption. I grew pale and emaciated, had no appetite, was troubled with a hacking cough, and I felt that I was fast going towards the grave. Neither the doctor's medicine nor other medicines that I took seemed to help me. Then a good friend urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes it was plain that they were helping me. I began to recover my appetite, and in other ways felt better. I took six boxes more, and was as well as ever, and had gained in weight. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a consumptive's grave and I feel very grateful."

Now, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the strength in just one way—they actually make new blood. That is all they do, but they do it well. They don't act on the bowels. They don't bother with mere symptoms. They won't cure any disease that isn't caused by bad blood. But then, nearly all common diseases spring from that one cause — anaemia, indigestion, billousness, headaches, sideaches, backaches, kidney trouble, lumbago, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, general weakness, and the special secret ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about even to their doctors. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt send the price — 50 cents a box or $2 50 for six boxes, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and get the pills by mail post-paid.

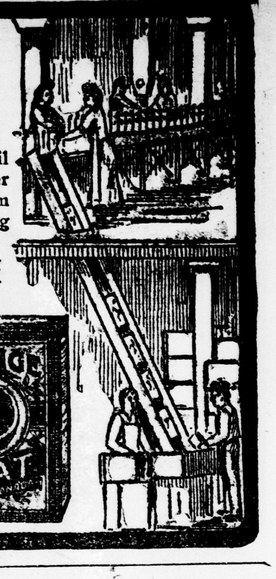
Talks on Orange Meat No. 6

(THE PURE FOOD)

Never touched by human hands.

From the time the wheat is unloaded from the steamers, until you open the package in your own dining room—human hands never touch Orange Meat. Sifting, brushing and washing the wheat—steam cooking—malting—flaking and toasting—filling the cartons—carrying and packing—everything is done by machinery.

So careful are we to insure Orange Meat being not only clean but with all its rich, nutty flavor retained, that each package is lined with specially made mercerized paper.



Orange Meat

15c. and 25c. — at all grocers. "Jumbo" or 25c. package contains 2½ times as much as 15c. package. Every 15c. package contains a coupon, good for premiums. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston," for new premium catalogue.

D & A CORSETS

Corsets that hold their shape and give ease with style

Pay what you dare pay for even a custom-made corset, and your money buys no more than if a fraction of it bought a D & A corset. Be your corset demands never so fastidious, never so hard to meet fully—the D & A corset will surely content your body and your purse,—why? you cannot know till you look at the corset itself,—how? you will know once you wear this made-for-you corset. Your best local store can show the D & A—if it doesn't, permit us to inform you which good store will.

D & A 215—Price $1.00
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A-2

Purity, Brilliancy and Uniformity Found in CARLING'S ALE, PORTER AND LAGER

Paddy's Witness.

We call him Paddy the Wit. The following story shows how he merited the same.

The crew were discussing the latest attempts to swim the channel. A Yankee, who delighted in taking down the others, said: "Well, boys, talk about swimming. I guess I saw the greatest feat in that line. I was crossing the pond to the States; the ship had just cleared Queenstown, when a cry of 'Man overboard!' was raised.

"We saw the poor fellow about half a mile ahead of us, but could not come up to him. "Put on full steam,' said the captain. It was done, but we never overlook him. Everybody thought he must have gone under, as he was no longer to be seen.

"Judge of our dismay when we reached New York. Who should walk aboard for his clothes but the man we concluded drowned outside Queenstown." "How did he reach New York?" "Swam," was the reply. Everybody felt small after this tale, when up jumped Paddy the Wit, and, seizing the Yankee's hand, exclaimed, "You saw that man yourself?"

"That's so," said the Yankee.

"Be jabbers, I'm glad to meet you. That man was me. And if you had not seen me do it none of the boys would have believed it."—Tit-Bits.

"Buried" High in Air.

In the churchyard of the little Middlesex village of Pinner, England, there stands a monument quite distinct from all those which surround it. It consists of a tall, square pyramid, overgrown with ivy, through the middle of which projects a coffin made of stone. This monument was raised by a son to his parents, William and Agnes Loudon, as the inscriptions tell. They do not, however, tell why he chose to have his parents' bones poised in midair in the stone shell, instead of being buried in the usual manner. This curious act is accounted for in a strange manner. It appears that his parents came into some money which was to be theirs "so long as their bodies were above the ground." When they died, therefore, in order that the money should not pass into other hands, their son "buried" them in this curious manner, and, despite the apparent injustice, his object was attained. —New York Tribune.

The Editor's Wedding.

Country editors all have to "write up" many weddings. There is one wedding they all seem to enjoy describing. Here is an instance of literary and personal felicity from the Leona (Kan.) Hustler:

"The bride wore a beautiful dress of French lawn, at least that's what they said it was.

"The groom (that means 'we') wore the customary black-hand-me-down, and was about scared to death.

"There were no bridesmaids or best man, because the groom did not think he could find a better man than himself.

"Miss Randolph is a peach; most of her beauty is natural, and she looks good to us; she is one of our schoolmates and we know can throw a brick with remarkable accuracy. A sample of her rare nerve is shown by her vowing to love, honor, etc.'

"The other interested party is a joke; he came to Leona in the fall of '83, without clothes or money, and is now free from all financial debt. There are others just as bad and they are not in the penitentiary, either."

The Small Girl Understood.

Apropos the rapidly vanishing custom of saying grace at the table, a lady on one of the Guilford Avenue cars the other day was telling a friend how her little daughter exposed what she termed her domestic impiety.

"You know," she said, "Grace will never miss anything in her life for the lack of asking; and, though I warn her repeatedly not to ask questions, she heeds me not at all. I took her to have tea with Mrs. Blank not long since, and she was perfectly delighted. She behaved like an angel until Mr. B. bowed his head to ask a blessing. Then she began to nudge little Mabel and to whisper.

"Mabel did not reply, till a pinch more energetic than usual forced her to look up, which she did reproachfully.

"'What is your papa saying?' asked Grace, in a loud whisper.

"'Hush,' said Mabel, reverently.

"'Tell me what he says,' she said persistently.

"'He is saying grace,' answered Mabel, in a low tone.

"'Does he mean me?'

"Mabel told her no, and tried softly to explain matters so she would be quiet. 'He is asking a blessing,' she said: 'just saying thank you.'

"'Oh!' said Grace, with a very superior air: 'you mean he is trying to be polite to Dod.'"—Baltimore News.

Always handy in the House, is a reliable remedy for children's mishaps, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, etc.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Ointment

(35 cents a tin)

is better than an ordinary Ointment because it contains the healing and antiseptic virtues of pure "Carbolic Acid."

Our booklet (free) tells how many ills it is useful to cure, and how to apply it.

Ask your Druggist to obtain it for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., 607, Dorchester Street, MONTREAL.

Wasted Lives In London

Men and Women Who Are in Need of a Helping Hand.

It is hard for those who are never ill, or who have simply a sick day or week occasionally, to realize the wretched existence and wasted lives of those beset with chronic indigestion.

There is no more irritating or nerve-racking condition than that caused by a weak stomach. It gnaws and wears upon every nerve fibre in the body and results in sleeplessness, headache, backaches, rheumatic pains, furred tongue, distress after eating, poor appetite and general weakness and debility.

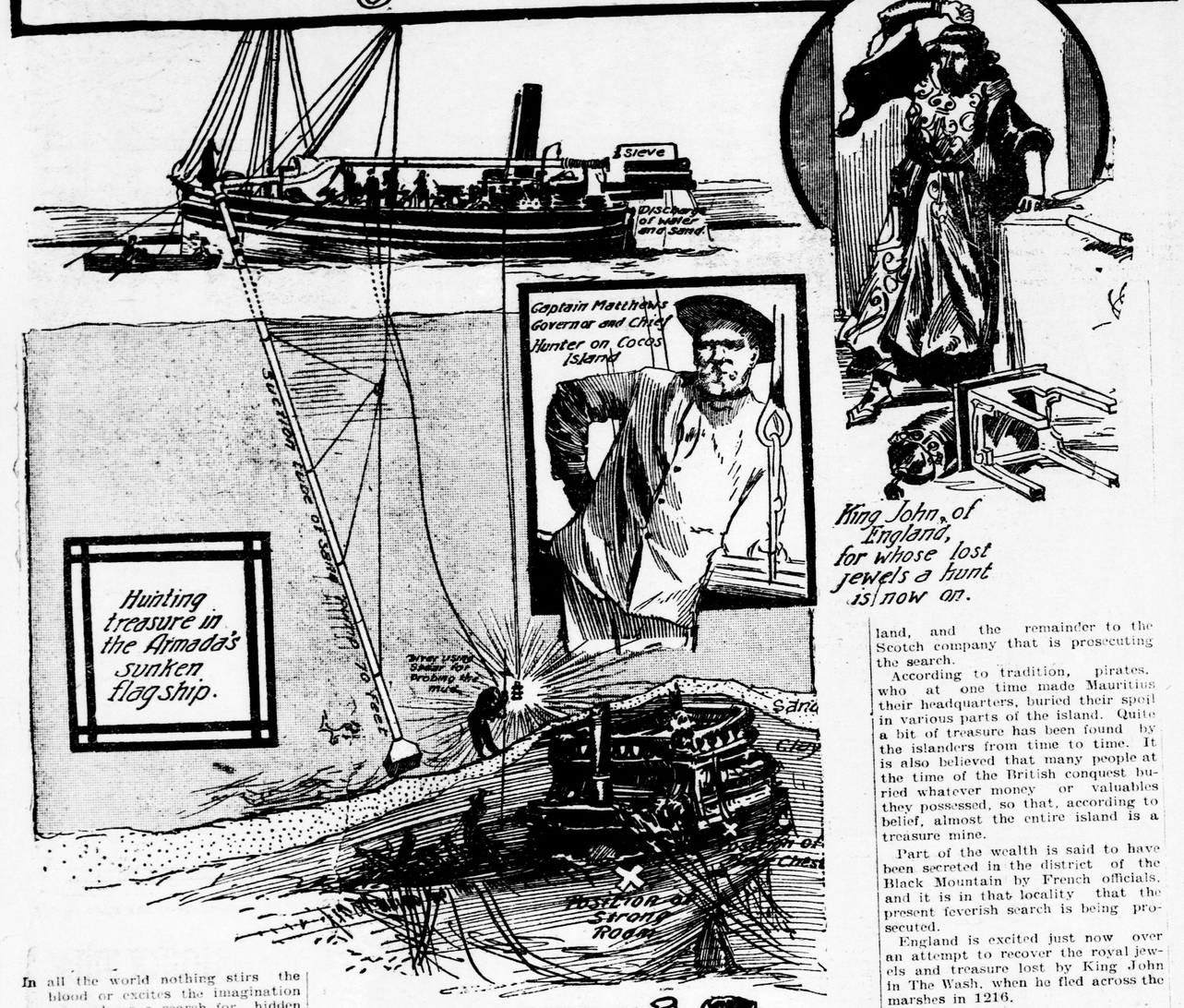
As we may look to a weakened stomach for most of the chronic or lingering ills that weaken and rack our lives, it is of the greatest importance to know that a remedy for stomach troubles is at last offered by the reliable durg firms in London.

Knowing the formula of Mi-o-na, we feel that it will be successful in every case where it is used in accordance with directions, that is, one tablet before each meal.

A large box of Mi-o-na tablets costs but 50 cents, if it helps you; nothing unless it restores you to health.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Lure of Lost Treasure. Thrilling Hunts now in Progress



King John, of England, for whose lost jewels a hunt is now on.

In all the world nothing stirs the blood or excites the imagination so much as a search for hidden treasure. In fiction or in fact nothing is so entrancing. Thrilling as are the treasure tales of Robert Louis Stevenson, tales just as thrilling are being enacted in truth in different parts of the globe to-day.

At present several interesting treasure hunts are under way. In the little bay of Tobermory, on the west coast of Scotland, a syndicate is endeavoring to reach the strong box of a sunken ship of the Spanish Armada which plunged beneath those waters, with wealth estimated at $15,000,000.

Efforts are being made to raise a British warship which was sunk in Balaclava Bay during the Crimean War. Those at head of this enterprise expect to reap a golden harvest of $3,000,000. In prosy England the marshes of The Wash are being explored for the royal jewels and treasure of King John, which were lost by him during his flight in 1216.

For some months an army of laborers has been digging for treasure on the Island of Mauritius, once the resort af daring and successful pirates of the Indian Ocean. Within the last twenty years no fewer than eighteen gold-seeking expeditions have explored Cocos Island, in the Pacific, and numerous deadly clashes have resulted in the search for the millions thought to be buried there. A search for treasure is going on there now.

I wiped away the weeds and foam;
I fetched my sea-born treasure home.
—Emerson.

Saint-reducing gold.—Shakespeare.

At present a golden thread of romantic interest is being spun like a shimmering spider web over Tobermory Bay, one of the loveliest inlets on the west coast of Scotland. This bay offers shelter to mariners and fishermen off the northwest corner of the Isle of Mull.

At that point a determined search is on for treasure which, it is believed, has lain quietly under the water for more than three centuries.

A halo of romance and tradition surrounds the gold, which is supposed to have gone down with the Admiral of Florence, or Florentia, the treasure ship of the Spanish Armada, in 1588.

Legend has it that in September of that year a large Spanish galeon, the Florentia, in trying to avoid the storms and save the treasure on board until suitable weather made possible her escape southward, took refuge in the safe, land-locked bay of Tobermory.

According to reports, the Florentia had on board $15,000,000 in English money. The officers and men who were starving, demanded food from the McLeans, of Mull.

In return for supplies after due negotiation, the admiral agreed to land 100 men to assist the McLean Clan, of Scotland, which at that time was at sword's points with the McDonalds. He was also to pay the McLeans a large sum of money, as well, if they would assist him to repair his ship.

This promise of money is taken to show the presence of a considerable quantity of specie on board, and, as the vessel was the flagship, it is probable that she carried the treasure of the entire Armada.

The 100 men were landed, and assisted in defeating the McDonalds. They were afterward allowed to return to the ship, but the McLeans held three officers as hostages until the debt be paid.

They also sent one of their chieftains, Donald Glass McLean, on board the vessel to collect the price agreed upon; but the Spanish Admiral disarmed him and kept him a prisoner.

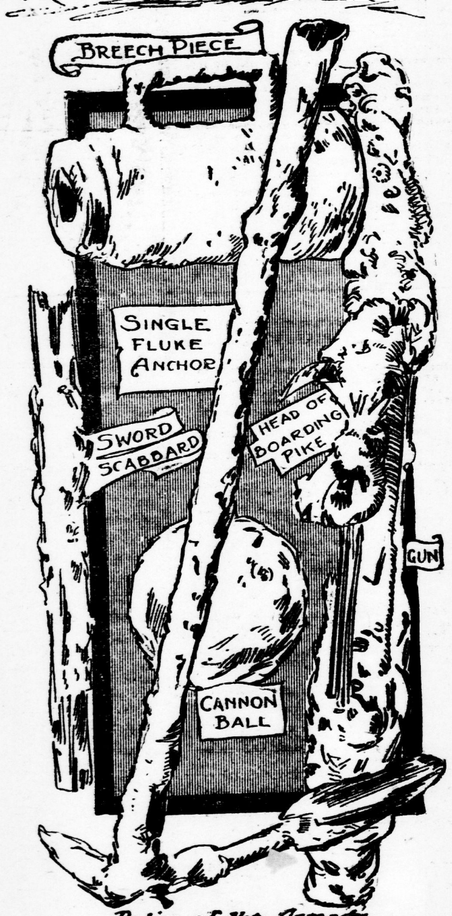
During the night, so the story goes, McLean discovered the position of the powder magazine. The next morning, as the ship was getting under way, the chieftain was brought on deck to take a last look at his native land. Breaking away from his captors, he rushed below and blew up the ship, perishing with most of the crew.

Since then a number of endeavors have been made to recover the treasure. In 1641, and again in 1655, the Dukes of Argyle attempted salvage operations, but without success. In 1730 a diving bell was employed.

At that time a fine bronze cannon was recovered, with many gold and silver coins. Since then other guns and relics have been brought to the surface, but the strong room, supposed to contain the treasure, has never been reached.

Among the articles already recovered are sword blades and scabbards, pistols, large and small; a peculiar tapering-necked bottle of crude workmanship, and bones of drowned Spaniards. The sword blades and scabbards were heavily incrusted with lime, and the bottle covered with crustacea.

One of the early divers found that zen mast forward, was blown away, and that cannon and other contents of the ships were scattered about for a distance of twenty yards. The poop, from the mainmast aft, however, was intact. Here, it is believed, the treasure room is located.



Relics of the Armada recovered at Tobermory

PENETRATING MUD AND SAND.

Since then the vessel has settled considerably, and a formation of sand and mud now covers it. To get through this a wrecking crew is working under direction of Captain William Burns, who has had considerable experience in salvage work.

Sand pumps are being used, and the divers work by the aid of a 2000-candle power electric light. They have brought up candlesticks, flagons, copper pans, coins, a gold ring and a number of metal and stone cannon balls.

It is believed that the wrecking crew has located the position of the strong room, and will, in a short time, be able to penetrate to the treasure. Half of all recovered, it is understood, is to go to the Duke of Argyle, who owns the surrounding land, and the remainder to the Scotch company that is prosecuting the search.

According to tradition, pirates, who at one time made Mauritius their headquarters, buried their spoil in various parts of the island. Quite a bit of treasure has been found by the islanders from time to time. It is also believed that many people at the time of the British conquest buried whatever money or valuables they possessed, so that, according to belief, almost the entire island is a treasure mine.

Part of the wealth is said to have been secreted in the district of the Black Mountain by French officials, and it is in that locality that the present feverish search is being prosecuted.

England is excited just now over an attempt to recover the royal jewels and treasure lost by King John in The Wash, when he fled across the marshes in 1216.

A COMPUTATION OF TIDES.

In preparation for the search, St. John Hope, assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquarians, has made a study of the tides and land shiftings from the time King John lost his baggage and his wealth until the present time. The Wash has changed in its course since 1216, and Mr. Hope calculates that the treasure wagons will be located at Sutton Bridge, where there is twenty-three feet of silt.

Another search for wealth long hidden beneath the waters is being conducted at Sebastopol, in the Crimea. Armed with government authority, salvage experts have undertaken to raise from the bottom of Balaclava Bay a large British man-of-war sunk by Russian gunfire directed against the British, French and Turkish opponents of the Czar.

A few weeks ago a Boston woman, who signed the name "Sadie I. Mason," at the bottom of a newspaper advertisement for backers for her enterprise, asserted that she had learned the hiding place of millions of treasure which was captured by the cut-throat crew of a ship that flew the "Jolly Roger" for a number of successful years, and was finally burned, three-quarters of a century ago, on an island in the St. Lawrence Gulf.

Miss Mason asserted that, in the spot of which she had learned, there were millions in gold, silver and jewels, waiting only to be taken away. At last account this vast treasure trove had not as yet been unearthed.

Familiar to every newspaper read- famous Cocos Island treasure. During the last seventy years no fewer than eighteen expeditions have set out to recover this pile of gold and jewels. Indeed, more than once parties have engaged in deadly conflict. Search is in progress there at the present time.

Cocos Island is a patch of land, sixteen square miles in extent, rising from the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Costa Rica, to which country it belongs. Two treasure plants are supposed to be located there, one of $60,000,000 and the other of $15,000,000.

The first is called the Bonita treasure, after the notorious pirate of that name. For many years Bonita flew the black flag and cross bones in the Caribbean Sea, and accumulated great stores of plunder. Driven from those waters finally, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama and began operations on the Pacific.

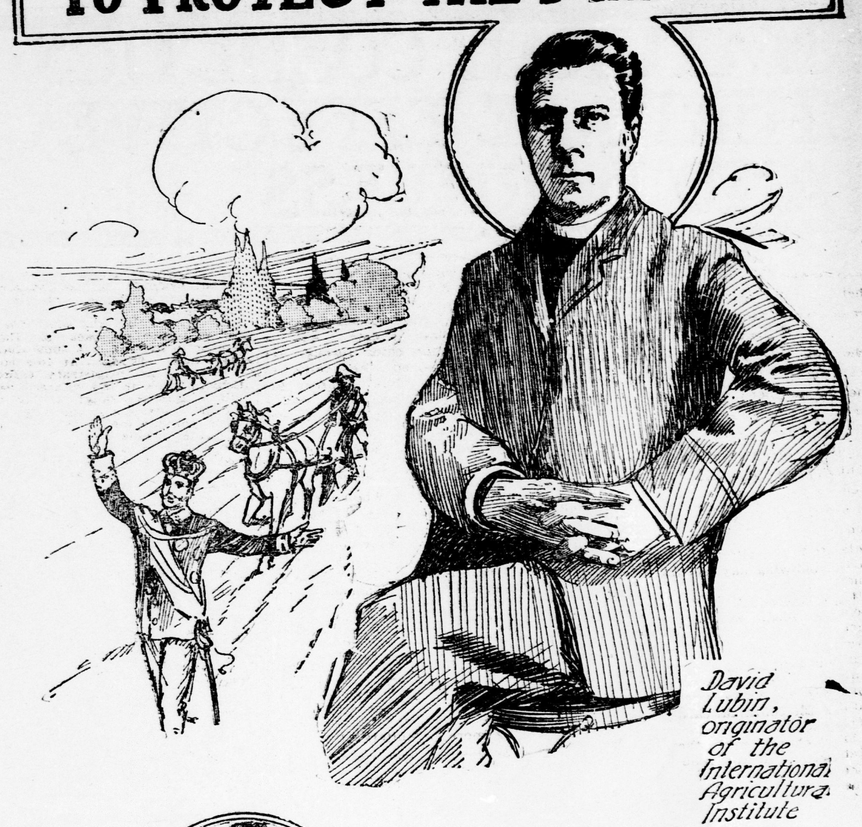
In 1821, after the surrender of Donaja to the Liberator Iturbide, vast stores of government wealth were removed from the City of Mexico. Bonita, it is stated, managed to capture the treasure, and hurried with his spoil to Cocos Island, where he buried it.

The other "plant," called the Mary Dier treasure, was committed to the keeping of Cocos Island by the crew of the ship of that name, which happened to be in the harbor of Callao, Peru, during a war upheaval.

All the treasures and plate of the cathedral and of the churches of Lima, and the surrounding country were hurried to the Scotch ship Mary Dier. In addition, many wealthy citizens placed their choicest possessions on the vessel, it is stated, that the ship contained cargo amounted to $15,000,000 over $10,000,000.

This proved too much for tradition states for the officers and crew. The

A WORLD WIDE INSTITUTE TO PROTECT THE FARMER



David Lubin, originator of the International Agricultural Institute

The King, Victor Emanuel, who is aiding Mr. Lubin

David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., always a man of affairs, is the modern evangelist for the farmer folk of the world. At present he is making Rome his headquarters and giving personal attention to the development of his world-wide agricultural scheme.

With a competence made and a business so well organized that it no longer requires his personal attention, Mr. Lubin is devoting his mature years to bringing about the realization of his dream—the organization of all the agricultural interests of the civilized world. He is determined to give the tillers of the soil the reward of their labor and the world the uplift that must come of honest dealings between men.

Already Mr. Lubin has converted the King of Italy to his views, and the first congress to consider the matter was held in Rome last year. Another will convene in the Eternal City some time this summer.

Mr. Lubin's scheme is the result of years of keen observation, of practical training, logical thinking and a desire for the betterment of conditions of the world's producers. His active business years have been spent with Henry Weinstock, known throughout the length and breadth of the West for his practical philanthropy and his participation in all progressive movements.

One of the first Italians to give Mr. Lubin audience was Madame Rossetti Agresti, daughter of the poet, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. After this, he approached the different Ministers, but, speaking neither French nor Italian, found himself at a disadvantage. He was derisively called the "Mad American."

After waiting months, he reached the Minister of the Treasury, and in him found a sympathetic supporter. An audience with the King was requested, but days and weeks passed expected courtesy, Mr. Lubin found without an answer. Isnstead of the expected courtesy, Mr. Lubin found himself the subject of investigation by the secret police.

And all this because, instead of sending the document that explained his position Mr. Lubin forwarded to the King his latest letter from his wife. It was so mysterious that the authorities thought that a dynamite plot was in the making.

Finally, all the complications were cleared away and an audience with the King arranged. To the delight of the visitor the King not only spoke English fluently, but manifested intense interest in the scheme.

That he was deeply impressed is shown by the following letter which the King sent to the President of his Council of Ministers and which in itself explains, to a great extent, the plans of Mr. Lubin. This document, which is on the file at Rome, is as follows:

A citizen of the United States, David Lubin, explained to me, with that warmth which comes from a sincere conviction, an idea which seems to me practical and valuable; and which, for that reason, I recommend to the attention of my government.

The agricultural classes, generally the most numerous, and who exert everywhere a great influence on the destiny of nations, live disunited and dispersed, and are, consequently, unable to provide adequately for the improvement and rational distribution of the various forms of agricultural produce and to safeguard their own interests on the markets, which, in the case of agriculture, are becoming every day more international.

This institution, acting in unison with the various national associations already constituted for similar purposes, would also furnish reliable information as to the demand and supply of agricultural labor in various parts of the world, so as to provide emigrants with a safe and useful guide; it would promote those agreement s necessary for collective defense against diseases of plants and domestic animals, which cannot be successfully fought by means of partial action; and lastly, it would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural cooperation, for agricultural insurance and for agrarian credit.

When the International Chamber of Agriculture is instituted permanently, Mr. Lubin's plan includes its continual session, as there will always be work to be done. He wishes to have it include representatives from various countries, men selected for their special ability.

He sets forth his mode of organization of the International Chamber of Agriculture as follows:

The intent of the proposed chamber is to act as the eye and ear and the directing mind, centralizing the at present uncentralized industry of agriculture, in order that it may meet on an equal footing the centralized forces of capital and energy at present opposed to it in the economic struggle.

Two-thirds elected by societies of agriculture in proportion to the number of members, and a fixed number to be appointed by each of the respective governments.

The delegates shall be divided into four separate sections—the executive, the section of national and international law and usage, the chamber of elected delegates.

The sub-committees shall be Ways and Means, Production, Distribution, Prices, Publicity, Labor, Arbitration Transportation, Land Tenure, Tariffs and Reciprocity, Forestry, Entomology, Hygiene of Animals and Fishery.

In the practical work of the Chamber the following elaboration is proposed:

First—In a building for that purpose there could be displayed, on bulletins, current prices, references to products offered for sale, rates of exchange, marine and transportation of intelligence, crops on hand and in transit and other correlative information.

Second—Samples could be displayed with or without privilege of sale.

Third—Further elaboration may be suggested in the establishment in different market centres of the world, and under the auspices of the International Chamber of Agriculture, of exchanges for the sale of agricultural products, similar in scope to the wheat pits, cotton exchanges, etc.

The necessary expenditure of the International Chamber of Agriculture is proposed to be met as follows:

(1) Appropriations by the nations in proportion to representation. (2) Charges for the privilege of exhibiting special notices on the bulletins and the exhibition of samples. (3) In the event of the exchanges being adopted, by commission on sales.

For some months an army of laborers has been digging on the Island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, searching for a treasure valued at $100,000,000 or more, supposed to have been buried at the time of the British conquest, or some time before, by the French officials. This expedition is being directed by a company formed for the purpose of unearthing the treasure.

guardians of the wealth were overpowered, and the treasure was landed and buried on Cocos Island, until such time as it could be recovered and used.

Some time later, the vessel and most of the crew were lost. The captain, named Thompson, made his way to Canada and died there. He communicated his secret to one Keating, who made several trips to the island and succeeded in recovering about $3000 in golden doubloons.

Since then several exploring expeditions have visited the island. Only last year two of these came into conflict, and a savage fight ensued. There have been other fights over the treasure.

At present the island is guarded by Captain Matthews, its governor and part owner. He is directing the search. Harold Gray, of Ireland, claims the concession to hunt the treasure, but this claim is combated by others. An armed expedition under Lord Fitzwilliam, of England, had a brush with the Gray forces last year, and the Costa Rican government was compelled to send a gunboat to restore order. As far as known, the Cocos Island treasure remains undiscovered.

How to be Healthy and Beautiful

by Mrs. Henry Symes

NATURAL COSMETICS THAT ARE EFFECTIVE AND HARMLESS

Raw Cucumbers Will Whiten the Neck

Crushed Strawberries Make a Fine Face Lotion

Grape Juice as an Eye Wash

NO SOONER has lovely woma successfully routed the ravages of winter—chapped skin, red noses, etc.—than it is time to begin the battle against sunburn, tan and freckles.

Verily, the woman with a delicate complexion, which she wishes to keep clear and perfect, must ever be on the alert. Summer, however, brings many remedies and beauty preservers in its train, and the woman who is at all clever can find nature's lotions for her own special ease if she will only take the trouble to look for them.

The woman who goes to the seaside and intends to stay long hours on the beach, in the dazzling reflections from sand and water, will need a large supply of soothing and softening lotions to counteract the disastrous effects this exposure is sure to bring.

Make the most of the season's fruit and vegetables before trying manufacturers' beauty lotions. In the days of our grandmothers, and even our mothers, there was not a chemist or a beauty specialist at every corner, but they understood the efficacy of "nature's lotions," and used them with great effect.

One of the very best lotions for the eyes, and one that will make them bright and sparkling, is grape juice. Just before the grape season, when the vines are in blossom, or the fruit quite green, the juice is collected. This is done by making an incision on the side of the vine, not deep enough to injure it. A small, hollow bit of reed is then inserted in the cut, the inserted end being flattened like a wedge. A little bottle is tied to the vine, with the other end of the reed in its mouth. It will be filled with the sap in about twenty-four hours. By filling an eye-cup with this and bathing the eyes they will become sparkling and brilliant.

There are any number of fruits that have a softening and whitening effect. The Southern beauties set great store by a watermelon rub. This they consider a fine wrinkle eradicator. They take a piece of thoroughly ripe melon and rub their faces, necks and arms with it. Fresh, ripe strawberries can also be made to do their part in the beauty quest.

A famous lotion for whitening the skin is made from them. Hull them thoroughly; then wash them carefully, and with a pestle mash them to a pulp, so that every particle of juice is squeezed out of them. After that strain through a piece of linen. When the juice is extracted, dilute it with an equal quantity of water, and soften it by adding a pinch of borax. Women who use this are most enthusiastic about it as a whitening lotion.

Frenchwomen consider the tomato an invaluable cosmetic and skin tonic. They cut it in thin slices, apply it to the skin, let it remain on about five minutes, and then rinse off thoroughly with warm water.

Most women know about the efficacy of cucumber juice, particularly for bleaching the skin to a snowy whiteness. They are often used simply by slicing the cucumber and rubbing the skin briskly with them. The best way to extract the juice is to cut and chop them fine; then pound them to a pulp; then extract the juice by squeezing through a jelly bag.

The woman who is searching for beauty will do well to learn the value of nature's remedies, and make her own cosmetics from grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, cucumbers, rose leaves, etc., which she will find most beneficial and absolutely harmless.

Care of the Feet in Summer

Bathe in Warm Salt Water

An Inner Sole Oft Gives Comfort

Paint With Cooling Lotion

THERE is nothing which can so quickly destroy real enjoyment of any pleasure as to have any discomfort of the feet. In warm weather the feet seem to be more susceptible to soreness, inflammation, etc., and for this reason they should have more care bestowed upon them as the hot weather approaches.

First of all, select shoes for summer wear that are a half size larger than the usual size worn. It is an excellent idea to always have on hand a pair of leather socks—inner soles. These are a great comfort, as they can easily be slipped into any pair of shoes to regulate the size, and are a great comfort if any sharp peg or other irregularity should make its unwelcome presence felt when a shoemaker is out of reach.

Be extremely careful in the selection of stockings. Inflamed and swollen feet are frequently the result of stocking dye coming off on the feet, and this is much more apt to happen in summer, when there is usually more profuse perspiration.

Sweat glands are very numerous in the soles of the feet, as they are in the palms of the hands. Make sure that the stockings are perfectly "fast dye" and never wear a new pair of stockings before they have been washed.

Sifting a foot powder—or even a good talcum powder—into the shoes is of inestimable value in imparting a feeling of coolness and comfort.

The following treatment will bring relief from almost any ills that the feet are heir to:

Bathe the feet in hot salt and water—sea water, if you can get it—rub gently till they glow and then paint them with the following cooling lotion:

Camphor, ½ dram; menthol, 1 scruple; iodine, 10 grains; tincture of myrrh, 4 drams; compound tincture of benzoin, 4 drams.

This should dry on at bedtime. In the morning repeat the bath and rubbing, and then dust into the feet of the stockings the following powder:

Boracic acid, 2 drams; salicylic acid, 1 scruple; alum, 1 dram; subnitrate of bismuth, 2 drams; powdered talcum, 1 ounce.

This treatment soon cures the soreness, and by hardening and strengthening the cuticle of the feet prevents its recurring.

A woman who walks a great deal and is always comfortable has her Monday shoes and her Tuesday shoes, etc. She never has tired feet and never a corn. She wears different shoes each day, and changes them frequently.

This scheme is an excellent one, as the pressure always comes on a different part of the foot.

Timely Advice to Correspondents by Mrs. Symes

VIOLA.—The following exercise is an excellent one for reducing the hips: Place hands on hips, shoulders well back. The leg is raised with knee flexed. Then, after a high, quick side kick, bring the foot back again to the floor. This should be repeated several times.

A. M. D. G.—I do not know of any preparation for the purpose you suggest, but advise you to consult an expert dermatologist in regard to a remedy.

MRS. F. S.—Peroxide of hydrogen is a good bleach for the skin, and will remove the yellow stain from your neck. If your hair is too dry, do not keep wetting it, as that tends to make it drier. Use instead the lotion for which I am giving you formula. To develop the bust use Dr. Vaucaire's remedy and massage with a good skin food or cocoa butter.

Lotion for Dry Hair.

Glycerine, 1 ounce; eau de cologne, ¼ pint; liquid ammonia, 1 dram; oil of origanum, ½ dram; oil of rosemary, ½ dram; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce.

Briskly agitate for ten minutes, then add camphor julep, ½ pint, and again mix well and stir. A few drops of essence of musk or other perfume can be added.

Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy for the Bust.

Liquid extract of galega (goatsrue), 10 grams; lacto phosphate of lime, 10 grams; tincture of fennel, 10 grams; simple syrup, 400 grams.

The dose is two soupspoonfuls with water before each meal. Dr. Vaucaire also advises the drinking of malt extract during meals.

MRS. R. C. P.—I do not know of any method for taking the kink out of naturally curly hair.

X. Y. Z.—You are very young to commence dyeing your hair, and I advise you not to worry about the few gray hairs. Keeping the ends trimmed carefully and the scalp in good condition will no doubt arrest increasing grayness. If you wish to use a dye, I know of nothing better than the Physician's Remedy. It should be well shaken before using.

GLADYS.—Try using a little borax in the water in which you wash your face. This will be helpful in getting rid of the blackheads. The milk and sulphur treatment, so frequently published, is excellent for clearing the complexion. Tan gives a child a healthy appearance, and I should not advise you to try to remove it by using peroxide of hydrogen. However, if you object to the brown skin, try a simpler remedy, such as cucumber juice or buttermilk.

Too Fat

Would it be asking too much of you to have you again print in your column the recipe for obesity? I noticed in your answers last week an article which led me to believe that you had such recipe.

J. E. H.

Rules for the Reduction of Flesh.

Avoid all starchy and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes, etc. Have your bread toasted; sprinkle it with salt instead of butter. Milk, I regret to say, if it be pure and, good, is fattening. Skimmed milk may be drunk. Hot water is an excellent substitute for other liquids. Add a little of the juice of limes or lemons to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping hours to seven at the outside. No naps. You must take exercise.

If you cannot walk at least five miles a day, and do not wheel, go to one of the institutions where mechanical massage is given. Several of my correspondents report excellent results from this method of getting the vigorous exercise they require. The system is thoroughly wholesome and not expensive. In reducing flesh the one fact to recollect is that fat is carbon—oxygen destroys or burns out carbon. You must consume the carbon by the oxygen you take through your lungs. The more exercise the more oxygen and consequent destruction of fat by the one healthful method of curing obesity.

The more starch and sugar you eat the more carbon to burn away.

Good Toilet Accessories

Will you kindly advise me also? Tell me of a simple but good toilet vinegar (to use in bathing), a cold cream to whiten, keep freckles down and counteract effects of the wind on one's face; and a formula for a harmless powder to use when going out on a hot, windy day. Would not the witch hazel cold cream be good? I see it so often. Have rosewater in vinegar if possible. Will inclose self-addressed envelope. A reply at your earliest convenience will greatly oblige. Thanking you in advance, I am yours,

A. E.

The witch hazel cream would be excellent. I am giving you the other formulas as requested.

Lavender Water.

Oil of lavender, 6 fluid drams; alcohol, 48 fluid ounces; rosewater, 18 fluid ounces; magnesium carbonate, 1 av. ounce.

Triturate the oil with the magnesium carbonate, add the alcohol, then the rosewater, and filter.

Toilet Powder.

Rice flour, 10 ounces; talcum, 10 ounces; oxide of zinc, 10 ounces.

Mix thoroughly and sift twice through fine bolting silk. Perfume to taste.

Baby's Legs Weak

Being a steady reader, I thought I would write you for some possible information. I have a little baby boy, 1½ years old. He is a fat, strong and healthy boy, but one of his legs (the left) turns in a little, and both of them seem weak from the knees down.

He falls considerably when walking. If you know of any device that would aid him, will you kindly let me know?

W. W. K.

Your baby's legs could be straightened and strengthened by proper massaging of the muscles. I advise you to consult a specialist, who could instruct you as to the movements required.

To Scent Tooth Powder

I am preparing my own tooth powder and there is one thing I can't get, that is a sweet, pleasant taste to the mouth. Would you please tell me what ingredient to use, as I am a constant reader of your interesting columns?

W. S.

One or two drops of oil of cloves will impart a pleasant odor to the powder, and leave a pleasant taste in the mouth. Oil of sassafras will answer the same purpose.

To Remove Scars

Can you advise me how to remove scars from my forehead, caused by pressing out blackheads with the fingernails about two months ago? I will be ever so thankful if you can help me.

A. H.

Rubbing the scars frequently with witch hazel will greatly improve their appearance.

Witch Hazel Cold Cream.

One ounce each of white wax and spermaceti; one-quarter pint oil of almonds. Melt; pour into a mortar which has been heated by being immersed some time in boiling water. Very gradually add three ounces of rosewater and one ounce of witch hazel, and assiduously stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

Poor Complexion

I have been an interested reader of your department and have at last come to you for advice, too.

Would you please tell me of something that I could use on my face that would improve it in general? I have had many pimples and blackheads, but have only a few now, but they have left many enlarged pores, and also left my skin dark and very spotted.

I have your enlarged-pore remedy. Should I use that also?

My skin is oily and very sensitive. I cannot use soap of any kind on my face; have tried many. Cold water agrees with my skin better than hot.

X. X. X.

Use the lotion for enlarged pores, and in addition to this try the following treatment for clearing the complexion: Rub the face over just before washing it with two teaspoonfuls of flowers of sulphur mixed in a half pint of new milk. This mixture should stand a little while before it is used on the face. As your skin is sensitive to soap, substitute almond meal, using it just as you would soap, and rinsing well afterward. This is cleansing and softening to the skin.

Good Toilet Powder

Kindly give me a formula of a talcum powder. I have occasion to use a lot of it on my children, and would like to have a quantity of it made at one time.

OUT-OF-TOWN READER.

I am giving you formulas for two good talcum powders. I think the first one preferable for children.

Talcum Powder.

Rice flour, 10 ounces; talcum, 10 ounces; oxide of zinc, 10 ounces.

Mix thoroughly and sift twice through fine bolting silk. Perfume to taste.

Hygienic Talcum Powder.

Farina starch, 50 grams; powdered talcum, 20 grams; powdered lycopodium, 20 grams; salol or boric acid, 10 grams; essence of violet, 20 grams.

Freckles Last for Years

May I ask you to give recipe of lotion for freckles spoken of to "M. E. J."? Do you think it would remove freckles that have been on one's face for years?

A NEW READER.

The following remedy is the one referred to, and it has proved most satisfactory in many stubborn cases.

For Obstinate Freckles.

Oxide of zinc, ½ dram; subiodide of bismuth, ¼ dram; dextrin, 1¾ drams; glycerine, 1½ drams.

Spread the paste upon the freckles at night before going to bed. In the morning remove what remains with a little powdered borax and sweet oil.

To Keep the Hair Light

Will you kindly, at your earliest convenience, publish a shampoo that will keep the hair light, without injuring it? I am a blonde, but my hair is growing a little dark, and as I want to keep it light, seek your advice, which has helped so many.

R. B.

Shampoo.

Potassium carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia water, 1½ ounces; tincture of cantharides, 6 drams; bay rum, 4 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces; water, 6 ounces.

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water and add the remaining ingredients. Rub well into the roots. Rinse thoroughly in several waters. Then dry carefully.

Wants Thicker Eyebrows

I am going to ask you to give me a formula to thicken and darken the eyebrows. I have dark and heavy lashes, but my brows are light and thin. If you will help me, oh, how much I shall appreciate it! And tell me, too, please, how long I will have to use it.

ANXIOUS.

I am giving you a formula for an eyebrow grower, also for a stain to darken the brows. However, if you do not wish to use a stain, frequent rubbing with vaseline will tend to make them darker.

Eyebrow and Eyelash Grower.

Red vaseline, 2 ounces; tincture of cantharides, ¼ ounce; oil of lavender, 15 drops; oil of rosemary, 15 drops.

Mix thoroughly. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated. Then less often.

This ointment may be used for the eyelashes, also. In this case it should be very carefully applied. It will inflame the eyes, as any oil will, if it gets into them.

Chinese Eyelash Stain.

Gum arabic, 1 dram; india ink, ½ dram; rosewater, 4 ounces.

Powder the ink and gum and triturate small quantities of the powder with the rosewater until you get a uniform black liquid in a powder, and then add the remainder of the rosewater to it. It should be applied with a very tiny camel's-hair brush.

Wrinkles Between Brows

Will you kindly tell me, through your columns, about using a face cream and your lotion for deep wrinkles between eyebrows? They seem to be more prominent, and I have tried to follow directions implicitly.

L. C.

Persistent massage with good skin food and application of the lotion for wrinkles will do much toward removing wrinkles; however, if they have developed into deep lines or furrows, you may not be able to eradicate them entirely, but can greatly improve their appearance.

Soap Irritates Skin

Will you please publish the recipe for almond meal and instructions as to how to use same? I have been using soap, but do not think it agrees with my skin, and would like to try the meal. Is it as cleansing as soap? Yours sincerely,

HELEN WEST.

I have no formula for preparation of almond meal, but you can procure it in any desired quantity from any druggist. Use it just as you would soap, it is very cleansing and softening to the skin. Always rinse off thoroughly.

Hair on Arms

I have read your valuable column for a long time and am venturing to ask you for some remedy for a growth of hair on my arms. I am only 17 years old, and as I wish to wear short sleeves this summer I am greatly troubled. I have never tried anything on them, so the hair is soft.

M. H. S.

Try bleaching the hair with peroxide of hydrogen, which will make it less noticeable. If, however, this is not satisfactory, try the pumice stone treatment, which has proved very beneficial in many cases.

Pumice Treatment.

Get an ordinary five-cent cake of pumice stone. This is not pumice soap, but the regular old-fashioned pumice stone. To remove the hair rub the skin afflicted with the superfluous growth, and the pumice stone will wear the hair off. Be careful not to be too heroic and irritate the skin. In case the arms are made red by this treatment, use a little cold cream.

The Necessity of a Plain, Wholesome Diet

By Dr. Emma A. Walker

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NOTHING conduces more to health and long life than abstinence and plain food, with due labor.

When exercise is wanting—as in studious persons—there is greater need of abstinence, and tender persons ought to use as much abstinence as they possibly can. As to the amount of food, Nature requires no mathematical exactness. A plain rule for judging of the quality is, not to eat so much as indisposes for business.

The digestive system plays an important part in longevity, as do the respiratory and circulatory systems. Only general rules, however, can be laid down, for each girl is a law to herself—within certain limits. Meals should be, if possible, taken at the same hour every day, and plenty of time should be given to them. It is very bad for the digestion to have the nervous system called off to attend to other matters.

Mastication should be thorough. I think that this last will touch many of us very closely; "bolting" has become such a confirmed habit with the greater part of Americans, especially those who are busy, that we actually do not realize in what condition we push the food down. It is really almost as if we took it from the table and laid it into the stomach. We cannot keep this up very long without feeling the ill effects.

Another habit almost equally pernicious is that of washing the food down with large quantities of liquid.

Bad digestion or "dyspepsia" and unhealthy skins are often closely associated. Girls who are suffering from these ills in beginning their reform must avoid fried foods, pork, and sausage, new bread, hot rolls, in fact, everything doughy; rich salads, made dishes, many spices, all heavy sweet things, most desserts, especially the pastries, rich cakes, cheese, and much tea or coffee.

Most girls are interested in the effects of candy eating. An authority on dietetics says that ¼ of a pound of cane sugar is all that is allowable in twenty-four hours. When you subtract the amount of sugar that you daily consume in ordinary foods, very little is left to be taken as candy. When eaten at all it is best taken directly after a meal.

Taken between meals it disturbs the digestion and spoils the appetite. The chief objection to the use of sugar is the acid fermentation that it causes in the stomach. When taken in excess by young girls it is apt to be the cause of pimples.

The advice given to a "dyspeptic" by one of the most eminent medical men of our day, is, "You can really eat almost anything without much injury, if you will remember to eat only one or two things at a meal."

And this reminds me of a most charming illustration of a modern dinner, called "A Punch-bowl Episode," which I have recently read.

A wealthy clubman consulted his physician for what he feared was heart trouble. Mr. L. was positive that his digestion was in excellent condition; he had never, until very recently, suffered the least discomfort from eating.

As soon as the doctor had convinced himself of the trouble, he told his patient that he would be obliged to be excused just then as he had a very important engagement, but he hoped for the pleasure of Mr. L.'s company at dinner that night at seven. At the hour appointed the guest arrived, and as he and the doctor were chatting together in the library, his attention was attracted by a punch-bowl of large dimensions. It was beautifully chased and of antique pattern. As he spoke of its exquisite design, the butler appeared with a cocktail. He walked over to the table and poured the concoction into the punch-bowl.

AN INSTRUCTIVE MIXTURE

Retiring, he soon returned with half a dozen oysters, some horse-radish, crackers, celery, radishes, olives and salted almonds, which also went into the bowl. A glass of wine was added to this mixture.

Tomato bisque, cheese crackers, celery, salted almonds, and sherry next went into the bowl. By this time Mr. L. was awaiting with great curiosity to see what would next appear. It was boiled bluefish, potato balls, cucumbers, celery, almonds and hock. Then came roast chicken, French peas, olives, snow potato, currant jelly, bread, and champagne, all going into the punch-bowl, one after another.

These were followed by lobster salad, cheese crackers, salted almonds and claret. The last contributions to the long-suffering bowl were ice cream, bonbons, wine, grapes, crackers and cheese, nuts, coffee and creme de menthe. And never a word yet from the doctor.

Mr. L. by this time felt most uncomfortable. As the butler closed the door after his last appearance, the doctor led his guest over to the bowl and asked him to imagine the condition of its contents an hour later.

It needed little comment for the wise physician to convince Mr. L. how terribly he had been abusing his digestion for many, many years, for this combination of foods had been an almost daily offering to his stomach.

The two men then went to the dining room, and while they were eating a simple dinner the doctor gave his guest a common sense talk on the proper way of living.

He gave him a list of wholesome, nutritious foods; he told him to drink copiously of water between meals; gave him directions concerning exercises and deep breathing; begged him to sleep eight hours out of twenty-four, and to take a scrub bath every morning.

Mr. L. was much impressed and went away with the determination to follow out the doctor's advice. In a short time all suggestion of any so-called "heart failure" had disappeared.

Food must be properly cooked in order to be digestible. Cereals are apt to be served in a partly cooked condition. Many of them require several hours' steaming.

Milk is one of the most important of foods, but is not of itself a sufficient diet for a healthy girl.

The active worker can digest food that the girl of sedentary habits cannot take care of. Meat once a day is sufficient for most people. Too much red meat from day to day means uric acid. The best vegetable substitute for meat are peas, beans and lentils.

Fruits are valuable for certain vegetable acids which they contain, but they are not very nutritious.

Bananas are easily digested, if before eaten they are both peeled and scraped. This disposes of the indigestible part of this nutritious fruit. Variety of diet is of the greatest advantage.

Alcohol is not necessary for healthy persons, and most people would be better without it in any form.

As to tea, coffee and cocoa, there has been endless discussion. Although I believe that tea and coffee are far better left alone, tea, when taken fresh, in moderate quantity and strength, is not injurious to most people. It is refreshing when one is weary. Some who cannot take tea can drink coffee very well.

Coffee is in no way a food, but when it is taken at a meal less food is necessary, because it diminishes tissue waste.

It has a clogging action, however. It hinders digestion, and so should be avoided by those with weak stomachs. Too much coffee has a decidedly bad effect upon the complexion.

Cocoa and chocolate are far more desirable articles of food than tea and coffee. In fatiguing climbs or other exertion they are very sustaining.