

MUST BE IN CANADA

No Canadian Charters for Yukon
Railways Entering Ameri-
can Territory.

Will Wait Until the Boundary
Question is Settled—Sir Wilfrid's
Patriotic Statement.

Ottawa, June 10.—The announcement was made in the house yesterday by the premier that the government had decided that in the public interest no charters for railways into the Yukon would be granted this year. Sir Wilfrid took the unassailable position there would be no objection to granting such charters if the whole territory affected were assuredly Canadian; but, as he pointed out, the tract of country surrounding the Lynn Canal is disputed territory, and the concession of a railway charter for a line running from Dyea or Skagway, both of which towns are on the floor in question, would provide an additional complication, in that the American citizens of these towns would have an additional reason for impressing upon Washington the necessity of making a strenuous fight for the retention of the shores of the canal as American territory. It is easily to be seen that the construction of such a railway would have the effect of making Dyea and Skagway the entrepôts of the entire Canadian land of gold, something which, by the way, the White Pass Railway is now doing. Sir Wilfrid's idea is that any charters granted by Canada must be for railways running entirely in Canadian territory. He puts it in this way: "If it be determined afterwards by the arbitrators that the Lynn Canal does not belong to us, but that it belongs to the Americans, then the policy of Canada will be to get access to the Yukon, not by the Lynn Canal, but by building railways from the waters of the Yukon down to what is indisputably Canadian waters, to have a railway built which would perhaps be longer, to Observatory Inlet, through the Cassiar district, the Atlin district, and Yukon district. This is the view that we have adopted."

The galleries were much surprised to hear Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster champion the cause of the promoters of the bills granting charters to construct railways into the Yukon through American territory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier also informed the house that there had been no change in the position of the negotiations respecting the Alaskan boundary since he made his last communication to the house.

Mr. Maclean (East York) asked that the premier lay on the table certain correspondence which he referred to the other day with the G. T. R. Company in reference to the settlement of the trackmen's strike.

The premier replied that for certain reasons which he deemed important he preferred not to bring the papers down until Monday.

Mr. Sifton laid on the table a copy of the evidence taken in the investigation held by Mr. Ogilvie upon the complaints against the officials in the Yukon. He moved that the papers be printed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier consented to allow the order for the third reading of the Drummond Railway bill to stand until Tuesday, on the understanding that the debate would be concluded at the one sitting.

NO CHARTERS FOR YUKON RAILWAYS

To Be Granted by the Government
This Session—Sir Charles
Tupper Objects.

[Special to Advertiser per C. P. R.]

Ottawa, Ont., June 9.—At the committee today, Mr. Blair announced that the government had decided, for reasons that would readily occur to most, that for this session at least it would not be advisable to charter railways for going into the Yukon.

Sir Charles Tupper protested against this decision, holding that while there might have been some excuse for such course last session, there was none this session. He said that it was unjust that people who had gone to great expense for the purpose of improving the transportation facilities in the Yukon would be refused charters, and said that parliament was entitled to an explanation of the reason for the government's decision.

The minister of railways said the demand for an explanation was not unreasonable, and that one would be given the house.

THE COSTIGAN CASE.

Mr. Gosnell, collector of inland revenue at Winnipeg, formerly of London, was examined at the public accounts committee in the Costigan case, and swore that the statement made by Christie, that he got a copy of his examination papers to enable him to pass from Mr. O'Brien, of Hamilton, was untrue.

Mr. O'Brien corroborated this.

FIRE FLASHES.

Brockville, Ont., June 10.—Fire broke out in H. T. Murray's stable last night, and only by vigorous work was a disastrous conflagration prevented. The fire was caused by playing with matches.

Coaticook, Que., June 10.—The Coaticook woolen mills was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Stomach Troubles

And Deranged Kidneys and Liver—in a Terrible State—
Could Find No Cure—Made Well by Less
Than Two Boxes of

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Mr. Joseph Blackwell, Holmesville, Huron County, Ont., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with more benefit than any medicine I ever used, and can highly recommend them for stomach troubles. I was in a terrible state with dyspepsia and deranged kidneys and liver, and could scarcely work at my trade. I tried all kinds of medicines and doctors, until I was tired of doctoring. Before I had used all of one box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I could see that they were helping me, and after taking one box and a half I was cured."

To permanently cure stomach troubles it is absolutely necessary to set the kidneys and liver right. There is only one preparation that acts directly on the kidneys and liver, and tones and invigorates them, and that is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. You cannot possibly be disappointed if you use this popular remedy. One pill a dose. 25c a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

ing. Some of the machinery and stock was saved. The building is a total loss. Partly insured.

THE PREMIER WILL MEDIATE

He Was Asked by the G. T. R. Track
men to Intercede With Sir
Rivers-Wilson.

Montreal, June 10.—The committee of striking trackmen, having asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to intercede with Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the premier last evening said that he would be most happy to do so.

STREET R. R. STRIKE IN CLEVELAND

Motormen and Conductors Quit Work
Today—Linemen Will Follow.

Cleveland, Ohio 10.—The motormen and conductors of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company declared a strike at 4 o'clock this morning, tying up the entire system, including the Euclid, Wade Park, Cedar, Central, Scoville, Wilson, Broadway, Jennings and Brooklyn lines.

President Bryan announced that no more conferences would be held with the company unless the officers seek out and treat with the union. Men on the way here to take the places of strikers have been headed off, the men say.

The fight is over the recognition by the company of the employees' union, which is part of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. The men want a board of arbitration to pass upon alleged violations of company rules when a man is charged with violating these rules, and the union's officers and the company's management disagree upon the disposition of his case, and they want summary dismissals for causes not clearly apparent to them stopped.

About 900 men are now out, but the linemen are expected to follow. No attempt will be made to run cars today. Strikers have started a bus service.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

Dreyfus is on his way to France.

Sara Bernhardt is growing stouter.

Eighteen cases of smallpox among the last batch of Doukhobors.

Six Halifax men failed to keep up with their party on the northern trail for Dawson, and perished.

The report that 28 men were killed at Ross Hollow, on the Chocktaw Road, Ark., is denied by the contractors.

The Clerical II Cittadino, of Genoa, says the pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in Canada.

Up to a late hour last night no news had been received at Washington of the acceptance of the modus vivendi in Alaska by Great Britain.

At Sorel, Que., the preliminary investigation in the case of the alleged murderer, Olivier, resulted in Olivier being committed for trial.

The hearing of the petition against the election of Hon. J. T. Garrow is fixed to be heard at Goderich on Monday, but the probability is that the trial will be abandoned.

The Provincial University at Toronto yesterday conferred the degree of LL. D. on G. M. Dawson, J. C. Glashan and Principal Grant. The latter said, in his speech, that whatever partisans might do or say, the intellectuals of the country should work and protest against corruption and injustice everywhere.

Steamship Arrivals.

Ship	From	Arrival
La Bretagne	At Havre	New York
Montevideo	At Father Point	London
Tauric	At Montreal	Montreal
Lord Antwerp	At Cardiff	Montreal
Sarmatian	At Glasgow	Montreal
Californian	At Cape Race	Liverpool
Cardthian	At Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Patricia	At Hamburg	New York
Trave	At Bremen	New York
Bremser	At Glasgow	New York
Rhinland	At Liverpool	Philadelphia
Alber	At Naples	New York
Edam	At New York	Rotterdam
Burmese	At Bombay	Calcutta
Assyrian	At Antwerp	Montreal
At Montreal	From Newcastle	Montreal
At Montreal	From Antwerp	Montreal
At Montreal	From Leith	Montreal
At Montreal	From Hamburg	Montreal
At Montreal	From Hamburg	Montreal
At Montreal	From Genoa	Montreal
At Montreal	From Liverpool	Montreal
At Montreal	From Queenstown	Montreal
At Montreal	From Bremen	Montreal
At Montreal	From Hamburg	Montreal
At Montreal	From Antwerp	Montreal
At Montreal	From Father Point	Montreal
At Montreal	From Hamburg	Montreal

JUST A REMINDER

"I was an intimate friend of your late husband. Can't you give me something to remember him by?"
Widow—How would I do?

The wise bachelor who is called upon to compliment the new heir of his wedded friend can make himself very popular by declaring with emphasis: "Well, that is a baby." There is no compromising, and sounds like strong praise.

WAR ON THE SEALS

Why California Wants to Thin
Them Out in the Golden
Gate.

They Kill Off Too Many Salmon and
Serve No Purpose Except to Lend
Picturesqueness to the Rocks Near
the Cliff House.

A unique warfare is to be begun in the waters of the Golden Gate. The California state fish commissioners are going to thin out the seals in San Francisco bay and adjacent islands. For years the seals have been protected by law, but long ago they became a nuisance, and now it has been determined that they must go.

The fondness of the seals for salmon and other food fish has been their undoing. It is said that one seal will eat 50 pounds of fish at a meal and kill twice as much more just for the fun of it. Besides this, he destroys nets. When the fish commissioners reflect that thousands of dollars are annually spent to stock the Sacramento river with salmon, they draw the conclusion that seals are an expensive luxury.

All that the seals are good for is to add picturesqueness to the rocks near the Cliff House, where their antics are watched by interested tourists. Years ago, when seal hide was used for belting, the seals were hunted and their numbers kept down, but since rubber has taken the place of seal leather for belting the seals are no longer systematically killed.

The principal breeding place of the seals is on the Farallone Islands, about 40 miles from San Francisco. The territory of these islands is a lighthouse reservation and under control of the treasury department. As in past years seal hunters did much damage to lighthouse property, the hunting of seals and birds there was forbidden. So the California fish commissioners have put the facts before Secretary Dage and asked for permits to kill seals on the island. As soon as these permits are issued the killing will begin.

These seals are not the fur seals of commerce. They are the gray seals and are not worth the ammunition that it requires to kill them. In their habits they do not differ materially from the fur seals of Bering sea. There still is much to learn about them. After the baby seal has been taught by its mother to swim and for itself the pup disappears and for two years does not return to the rookery where it was born. Where it goes and what it does in the meantime are mysteries that no one has solved.

The Seal rocks, near the Cliff House, are occupied mainly by the young bachelor seals, who have not yet established



SEALS ON THE FARALLONE ISLANDS.

a claim to set up a harem. Until a bachelor seal reaches five or six years of age he has not the strength to meet the old bulls in combat and is driven off the breeding grounds. When his teeth are fully grown and he waxes strong, he enters as a competitor for the favor of the cows and at once becomes the head of a harem. The biggest bulls weigh something over a ton, and it requires four strong men to handle the carcass. The cows average from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and the yearling pup weighs about 500 pounds.

Their favorite fishing places are narrow channels between the islands, through which the fish are carried by the strong current. When a certain whitish ridge on the waves shows that the fish are coming, the seals dive off the rocks and begin the attack. They toss up the fish and catch them in their mouths, but as soon as they have satisfied their hunger they wantonly destroy the fish. Generally they bite a piece out of the back of the fish, or else they simply crush it in their strong jaws and toss it on the water. If the air is in the fish's bladder, the carcass floats; if not, it sinks. After such a raid by seals the water is often covered with the bodies of dead and mangled fish.

For 20 or 30 years the fishermen generally, and the salmon packers of the Sacramento especially, have been complaining of the sea lions and praying for their destruction. This same agitation has bobbed up periodically. Fish commissions have heard delegations, discussed, resolved and reported over and over again, and the verdict has always been that the sea lion destroys enormous quantities of fish, seriously interferes with the fishing industry hereabouts, especially the salmon industry, and that his number should be lessened. But the sea lion has been protected by law, and each agitation has died without result.

But this time the seals must suffer. The exact method to be pursued has not been determined, but that is a mere detail. Deputies and some hired rifle-men may be sent out to do the work, and, as is most likely, the work may be done under some sort of a contract arrangement with skilled men.

MARK NORMAN

The Monastery at St. Honorat.

There is a monastery at St. Honorat, on an island near Cannes, France, which has existed since the fourth century. During the 14 centuries since it was built no woman has ever been allowed to enter its walls.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO.—"Canada's Greatest Carpet and Curtain House."

REMOVAL —SALE—

\$150,000 Worth of Best in
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
Curtains, Draperies
and Bric-a-Brac.

TO BE CLEARED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Contractors promise us possession of our new and handsome store for the early days of July. Between now and then our resolve is to reduce the present immense stock to the smallest possible size. Carpets and Linoleums and Rugs are heavy and awkward goods to remove.

We shall influence you to help in this removal by making prices exceptionally attractive. And this is to be said, that when this store announces a special sale, it is a special sale in the true and honest significance of the term. We believe in the old-fashioned kind of honesty that deals frankly and squarely with the customer at all times and in every particular. A removal sale here is a removal sale. Special prices are special prices. Discounts are real discounts from real prices.

Extra interest attaches to the sale of goods by this house, because it is well known that at all times we offer exceptional values and a class of goods that are thoroughly reliable and are unusually choice and select in style and materials. We have always in the carpet and drapery section many lines that are made specially for our own trade and to our own designs.

In size you know that nowhere in Toronto is there to be found a stock that nearly approaches ours. We have much need for the enlarged premises that are now being completed for our trade. This year our importations, selected personally by our own buyers, have been heavier than usual—conditions that give emphasis to the importance of this sale.

We give you in plain terms the programme of this sale. It is a cash sale. Every article in the store is always marked in plain figures and at our closest selling prices. For example, you will find certain lines of curtains that we marked down. The price remains on the goods for you to see for yourself. That everyone may have equal advantage, we will follow a plan of special discounts throughout the house. To wit: All Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, a straight discount of 15 per cent will be given off the marked prices. The one exception in this case will be Staines' Inlaid Linoleums, which have been selling at the cut price of \$1.25. They will be sold net at \$1.15, and a dollar line at 90c.

In Rugs, and we have simply an enormous stock, a straight discount of 20 per cent will be given off the marked prices. In Curtains, Draperies, Furniture Coverings, Bric-a-Brac, and the many beautiful lines of goods to be found in the Drapery Section, a discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed off marked prices.

Get this clear into your mind, that the whole stock consists almost entirely of new goods. We have little or nothing of odds and ends and undesirable goods to offer shoppers.

- On the carpet floor our Fine Axminster, sold at \$1 25 to \$1 50, and \$2 25, will be offered you, subject to the 15 per cent discount.
- Our magnificent assortment of Brussels, sold at 75c, 90c, \$1 05, \$1 16, \$1 26, \$1 40, and the beautiful Mecca Brussels, at \$1 65, will be offered you subject to 15 per cent discount.
- A splendid range of Tapestry Carpets, marked at 35c, 45c, 60c, 65c and 75c, will be offered you subject to 15 per cent discount.
- Our entire stock of All-Wool Carpets, made by the best maker in England, and marked at 75c and 90c, will be offered you subject to 15 per cent discount.
- A Bargain Extraordinary in Victoria Axminster, a beautiful Carpet, made specially for our own trade and sold regularly at \$3 25, will be offered as a special during this sale at \$2 50.
- A large assortment of Printed Linoleums, marked at 40c, 50c, 85c, \$1 05, will be offered you subject to 15 per cent discount.
- Our stock of Rugs, including antique Anatolians, Sumachs, Shirvans, and Daghestans, all new goods this season, and marked regularly in some cases at about half real price, selling at \$5 25, \$7 50, \$8 50, \$10, \$12, and \$15, and ranging along up as high as \$185, together with a very large range of Carpet Squares which are made up by ourselves and are about one-third less than actual price of carpets, will be offered you subject to a straight discount of 20 per cent.
- Nottingham Lace Curtains, and our assortment will surprise you, marked at from 85c to \$7 50 a pair, will be offered you subject to discount of 20 per cent.
- Our stock of Irish Point and Swiss Curtains, dainty goods, marked at from \$2 50 to \$25 a pair, will be offered you subject to discount of 20 per cent.
- Our entire stock of White Swiss and Tambour Curtains, marked at from \$2 50 to \$8 50 a pair, will be offered you subject to discount of 20 per cent.
- Entire stock of White Brussels and Renaissance Lace Curtains, charming goods, marked at from \$3 25 to \$40, will be offered you subject to 20 per cent discount.
- Our entire stock of Embroidered Muslins and Filled Curtains, marked at from \$1 25 to \$7 50 a pair, will be offered you at a discount of 20 per cent.
- Our very large stock of Tapestry, Damask, and Silk Turkish Curtains, marked at from \$2 50 to \$20, will be offered you at a discount of 20 per cent.
- 250 pieces Best English and French Cretonnes, Chintzes, and Velvets, marked at from 20c to \$1 15 a yard, will be offered you at 20 per cent discount.
- Everything in the way of Embroidered and Plain Muslins, Art Muslins, Madras Goods, Table and Piano Covers, Furniture Coverings, Fancy Cushions, Window Blinds, Cornice poles, and a unique assortment of Italian furniture and bric-a-brac, will be offered you at 20 per cent discount.

For everyone engaged in housekeeping, or contemplating housekeeping—a great opportunity for summer brides—this sale is full of significance. Hotels and boarding-houses will find it a paying investment to buy from these stocks in anticipation of their early fall requirements, as well as needs of the present.

The Sale is Now on and in Full Swing,

Full preparations having been made for what we believe will be an immense Carpet and Curtain trade. You have the advantage in buying at this store of securing the advice and suggestions of those who have a thorough knowledge of the Carpet and Curtain business in all its details and branches. You can depend on just what is told you of the goods that will be offered you.

Orders from out-of-town shoppers will be filled exactly as given, and promptly. No matter where you may reside, you will save money by taking advantage of this great sale.

JOHN KAY, SON & CO.

34 King Street West, Toronto.

Chapman's Dress Goods Department

Special Sale of Colored Dress Goods

50 pieces Colored Dress Goods—goods that have been selling at 50c and 65c per yard, For 25c yard.

30 Dress Lengths

Silk and Wool Mixtures—goods that have been selling at from \$6 to \$8 75 per dress length. Now on sale at, per dress length, \$3 and \$3 50.

Now is the time to get a Bargain.
Our Dress Goods Department is the place.
Come and secure first choice.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

Clever Fielding

Won the Game for London at Hamilton.

Chatham Got Away With the Men From Guelph.

Second Day of the Racing on Bel Air Track.

Fitzsimmons Lost the Fight With Jeffries—Other Sporting Events.

BASEBALL.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Hamilton, June 9.—London's ball team demonstrated its superiority over Hamilton's in fielding ability in yesterday's game, the first on the Hamilton grounds between the leaders of the league. It was clean, sharp fielding that won for the visitors. Hamilton hit much harder and more frequently, but, in half a dozen cases, what would have been safe hits with any other team on the field, were converted into outs. On the whole, therefore, Pitcher Baker's work was better than Pitcher Selver's. Neither issued a pass. Baker struck out nine men and Selver one. The first four men up for London fanned the wind. London was presented with a run by Hagerty in the fourth, with Howell on third and one out. McFadden hit a ground ball to Hagerty, who had lots of time to retire Howell at the plate, but threw to first instead. Hagerty was also responsible for the mischief in the ninth, with two out he cut in front of Phillips on a ground hit, and made a fumble of it. Mohler scoring and Jones reaching first to be scored by a wild pitch and a hit. Hamilton had but two safe hits up to the ninth. In that inning McCann batted for Baker, and made a hit. Hagerty, Elton and Congalton did likewise, and scored two runs, but McFadden failed where a hit would have tied the score or, perhaps, won the game. Score:

LONDON.							
	A. B.	R. H.	P. O.	A.	E.		
Howell, c.f.	4	1	2	2	0	0	
Mohler, 2b.	3	1	1	3	2	0	
McFadden, 1b.	2	0	0	10	0	0	
Hagerty, s.	4	0	0	2	5	0	
Jones, l.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	
Cope, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1	0	
Frank, r.f.	4	0	1	4	0	0	
Swartz, c.	2	0	0	2	0	0	
Selver, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0	

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON.							
	A. B.	R.	B. H.	P. O.	A.	E.	
Hagerty, 3b.....	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Dean, 2b.....	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Schrall, l.f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elton, 1b.....	4	0	1	13	0	0	0
Congalton, c.f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
McKevitt, r.f.....	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Phillips, s.s.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Congwell, c.....	3	0	0	10	1	4	0
Saker, p.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
McCann.....	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Mohler, Frank. Sacrifice hits—Mohler, McFadden, 2, Swartz. Stolen base—Howell. Error out—By Selver 1, by Baker 9.

Wild pitch—Baker. Double plays—McFadden to Elton, Dean to Elton.

Umpire—Thos. B. Kelly. Time—1:45.

CHATHAM DEFEATED GUELPH.

Guelph, June 10.—Chatham won from Guelph by hitting Cogswell up for 15 hits, and by the home team's inability to hit McFadden, and poor base-run-

ning. Guelph might have won but for Carey's error in the eighth, which cost two runs and won the game for Chatham. Score: R. H. E. Chatham.....0 0 1 10 10 2 3-8 15 5 Guelph.....3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-3 5 5 Batteries—McFadden and McConnell; Cogswell and Lafleur. Umpires, Wagner, Kostal and Dyson.

THE GIANTS AT WOODSTOCK.

Woodstock, Ont., June 10.—Last evening an interesting game of baseball was played between the Cuban Giants and the Bain baseball team, resulting in a score of 14 to 5 in favor of the latter, with an inning to spare.

ABDIE JOHNSTON.

The Montreal correspondent of the Sporting Life has the following about "Abbie" Johnston, for some years a member of the Alert Ball Club: "Johnston, who replaced O'Brien at second, is another cracker-jack in every department of the game. He is an excellent stickler, covers much more ground and handles thrown balls better than any second baseman that so far has appeared before us. As a base runner he can certainly hold his own with the best in the business, being very fast and quick to get away. He is also the fastest thing going in this league when it comes to handling the ball from third or short for a double play. It would surprise no one to see him in the big league before long for the second time."

NATIONAL LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Brooklyn..... R. H. E. Cincinnati..... 3 6 2 Brooklyn..... 6 10 0

At Philadelphia..... 1 2 3 Philadelphia..... 9 13 3

Called at the end of the fifth—rain. Batteries—McFarland, Baker and McGuire; Fraser and Douglass.

At New York..... 6 11 3 Cleveland..... 6 11 3

New York..... 7 11 2 Batteries—Carney and Schirongost; Meekin and Grady.

ESTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

Toronto..... 2 15 1 Toronto..... 2 15 1

Montreal..... 3 9 3 Batteries—Sudhoff and Rothfuss; Scuders, Felix and Jacklitz.

At Rochester..... 6 9 1 Rochester..... 1 7 5

Batteries—Conn and Smink; Villerman and Cross.

At Worcester..... 10 12 7 Worcester..... 2 7 5

Batteries—Crate and Urquhart; Clarke, Lampe and Yeager.

WESTERN LEAGUE—FRIDAY.

At Buffalo—Minneapolis, 5; Buffalo, 0.

At Columbus—St. Paul, 2; Columbus, 0.

At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Kansas City, 1.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 0.

TURF.

At Medford, Mass.

The second and last day's racing at Combination Park was even better than on the opening day. Summary:

2:19 class, pacing, purse \$300—Mercury Wilkes 1, M. B. C. 2, Harry L. 3. Best time, 2:19.4.

2:20 class trotting, purse \$150, half-mile heats—Dodge 1, Warren F. 2. Best time, 1:09.4.

Special match, 1½ mile heats, purse \$150—Won by Texas Killian. Best time, 3:38.

2:35 class trot or pace, purse \$75, half-mile—Won by Nellie F. Time, 1:09.3.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, June 10.—At the Lewes

spring meeting yesterday the spring handicap of 300 sovereigns was won by Form (8 to 1), ridden by L. Reiff, the American jockey.

WINNERS ON OTHER TRACKS.

Latonia, Cincinnati—Anne M., John Yerkes, May, M. M., Guide Rock, Etta and Rollins. Harlem, Chicago—Oliver Order, Hugh Penny, Egbert, Monongah, Nathanson and Martha Fox. St. Louis, Mo.—Hohenstaufen, Orrie L. Bound, Lee, Verity, Segurana and Gold Band.

THE BEL AIR RACES.

Montreal, June 10.—There was a poor attendance to witness the second day's events of the Bel Air meet yesterday. Summary:

First race, purse \$250, 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs, selling—Forsen 1, Dick Warren 2, Prince 3. Time, 1:16.3. Pomeroy, Nimrod, Sleepy Belle and Lucayne also ran.

Second race, purse \$250, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Water Witch 1, Alfred Vangrave, Columbia Belle, Matlock, Blenner Hasset and Daryle also ran.

Third race, purse \$250, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile—Salle Lamar 1, Little Sallie 2, Top Gallant 3. Time, 1:45. Frank Jaubert, Sister Adell, Jessamine Porter, Freshman and Lizzie Kelly also ran.

Fourth race, purse \$200, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs—Loram 1, Disturbance III, 2, Tanke Sam 3. Time, 1:10.9. Augustin, Edith, Annie Lauretta, Engro and Coosleada also ran.

Fifth race, purse \$250, 3-year-olds and up, 7 furlongs—Falella 1, Rotterdam 2, Lovice 3. Time, 1:33. Stahlman, Snock, Springwells, Ergo and Kitty Regent also ran.

Sixth race, purse \$200, 3-year-olds and up, 5½ furlongs—Flying Bess 1, Beguile 2, Dandelion 3. Time, 1:11. Salvado, Springwells, Ergo and Kitty Regent also ran.

LACROSSE.

The first lacrosse match of the season of the western district C. L. A. between the Stars, of Bright, and Beavers, of Seaford, took place at Seaford yesterday, resulting in favor of the home team by a score of 10 to 0.

The second championship lacrosse match of the western district C. L. A. was played at St. Marys on Thursday, between the Paris Brants and St. Marys Alerts, the latter winning by a score of 3 to 1.

WHEEL.

CONGRESS IN LONDON.

The first annual congress of the Inter-Cyclists' Association is now being held in London, England, with the leading European countries represented. The delegates have decided to accept those bearing certificates of the League of American Wheelmen.

CRICKET.

AT DETROIT.

Detroit, Mich., June 10.—The D. A. C. cricket team met its old time rival, the Chatham cricket club, at the D. A. C. grounds on Thursday afternoon, and was defeated by an inning and 6 runs. Score: Chatham, 128; D. A. C., first inning 58, second inning 44; total, 122.

IN ENGLAND.

London, June 10.—The Cambridge University men, in the cricket match with the Australian team, were all out yesterday for 40 runs in their first inning. At the close of play the Australians, in their first inning, had scored 331 runs for seven wickets down.

FITZ LOST!

His Younger and Heavier Opponent Too Much for the Champion.

A Crowd of 9,000 People Watched the Noted Pugilists.

Coney Island, N. Y., June 10.—At the arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club last night James J. Jeffries defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two classes—middleweight and heavyweight—in eleven rounds of whirlwind fighting. He came to the ring a rank outsider, and left it the acknowledged master of the man he defeated. He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the size-up in the earlier rounds, took the lead and was never headed. He had the Australian under his heel from the first round, and would have ended it in the tenth but for the lack of time. It was acknowledged that Jeffries would have an immense advantage in weight, height and age, but the thousands who tipped and backed his opponent to win were in the hands of speculators, and he would in that respect be absolutely at the mercy of the past master at the science of fighting that he was to meet.

He proved, on the contrary, that he was just as fast as the man he met, and he beat him down to unconscious defeat in a fair fight. Less than a year ago Jeffries appeared in New York a green, awkward, ungainly boy. Today he is the lithe, active, alert, trained athlete. At 24 he has defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, Tom Sharkey and Peter Jackson.

THE DEFEATED MAN.

Fitzsimmons, the defeated man, was just as good as when he lowered the colors of Corbett. He was just as active, just as clever, just as tricky and just as fearless of punishment. He went unflinchingly to his defeat. He was the aggressor even at moments when he was bleeding and unsteady, and when stunned by the blows he received, he reeled instinctively toward his opponent. He was fighting all the time, and punished his opponent, but found him a different antagonist than he had met. Jeffries fought from a crouching attitude that was hard to get at. He held his head low, his back was bent down, and his left arm was extended. He kept jabbing away with his left, and found no trouble in landing it. It was there that his superior reach told. That giant arm served as a sort of human fender to ward off danger. He showed an excellent defensive ability to use both hands with skill. He is game, too, for

he never shrank from his punishment.

SCENE OF BATTLE.

The fight began and ended amid a scene of intense excitement. The men fought before a crowd of 9,000 people, and stood up in a great beam of blinding white light. It was like a thousand candles, and it showed their great white bodies in strange relief. When the blood came it was of an intense red than usual. There was not a suggestion of interference from the police. Chief Devery occupied a seat by the ring side, but never entered the ring.

The great house filled very slowly, and it was after nine o'clock before the police had to bestir themselves and clear the aisles.

Jeffries was the first of the pugilists to appear. He came through the main entrance, and walked the length of the hall to an accompaniment of cheers at 9:20, while Fitzsimmons, who was accompanied by his Spartan-like wife, gained the building and dressing-room by a rear door.

WILTED FLOWERS.

Fitzsimmons' entry into the ring a few minutes after ten was made the feature of a rather theatrical demonstration. Julian came first and then came the fighter, and the two men who were bearing a great floral wreath that was almost funeral in appearance. It was inscribed "Good luck to the champion," but the flowers were wilted now. Fitzsimmons bowed ceremoniously to it. Jeffries came next into the arena, and, like his opponent, got a demonstrative reception. Fitzsimmons looked lanky and thin, but his skin was clear, his eyes bright, and his step elastic. He made a great display of American flags at his waist. Jeffries looked sturdy and massive, and seemed a little nervous. He got the worst of the assignment of corners, for the great light fixture in the ring, and the big gong sounded out just as soon as the men had been presented to the crowd. When they squared off Jeffries looked 50 pounds to the good.

THE FIGHT.

The first round was marked by no special features. In the second Jeffries knocked Fitz flat on his back with a straight left on the mouth. The champion was up in two seconds, and then the bell rang. In the third Fitz was bleeding at the nose—first blood for Jeffries. In round five, Fitz led off with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries' eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on the ear. In the sixth, during a clinch, the referee had to separate the men, the round ending in the Australian favor. In the ninth round the men clinched. Jeffries threw his right over the heart with all his might, and had Fitz guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the better of the round. In the tenth round, Jeffries again knocked Fitz flat on his back. The Australian got up in five seconds, and was sent down again with his left and right on the jaw. He came up again in five seconds, and Jeffries rushed him in the corner, trying very hard to finish the champion.

THE FINISH.

The eleventh was the last round. Fitz came up slowly, but assumed the aggressive, Jeffries standing off, evidently waiting for a knockout. They clinched three times, coming to close quarters. Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitz's heart, and sent him back. A left on the jaw from Jeffries dazed Fitz, who stood helpless in the middle of the ring. Jeffries looked at him for a second, and then had him at his mercy, swinging left to the jaw. Fitz went down and out, giving the championship to the Californian. Time of the eleventh round, 1:32.3.

As soon as Fitz was carried to his corner the spectators crowded over the benches and through the ropes, and the police had great difficulty in keeping the ring clear. The partisans of the Californian almost went crazy in the excitement. Fitz came to very quickly, and Jeffries walked across to the defeated champion's corner, and both shook hands warmly. Judging from the expression on Fitz's face, he did not feel much disgruntled with his defeat.

The tenth round was in reality where the fight ended.

Ten seconds are short, and when the tenth had been counted there was a roar of excitement to welcome the victor. The Californian was the victor. Everhart gathered up the prostrate man. He was still in a trance. They carried him to his corner, and a little blood oozed from his mouth as his head fell forward on his chest. The new hero crossed the ring and got to the hands of his rival, after which he was surrounded by his friends, who hurried him from the ring to his dressing room.

NOTES.

At 9:05 p.m. admission tickets, which were being sold for \$5, were bringing twice that price. Reserved seats, which were in the hands of speculators, were eagerly bought up for twice the original cost.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons sat on the outside of Bob's dressing room. She did not witness the fight.

No weights were announced, but Jeffries was easily 50 pounds heavier than his opponent.

WESTERN ONTARIO

Owing to the prevalence of a mild type of diphtheria, the Dutton public school was closed for a few days, and the houses were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. There are at present two cases of diphtheria in the village, but each of the patients is rapidly recovering.

A happy event took place at the residence of Mr. John Curtis, Middlemarch, Wednesday evening, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter Etta to Mr. George Campbell, River road, Southwold. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Fingal.

Mr. J. McDonald, son of Conductor McDonald, of Stratford, has arrived home from the west. For some time he was breaking on the C. P. R. between Moosejaw and Medicine Hat. While coupling cars on his route he got his arm broken, and he will be forced to give up work for some time.

The appraisers have allowed Robertson, Lindsay & Co., St. Thomas, \$8,700 the building recently destroyed by fire, and \$2,000 on the fixtures, a total of \$10,700. Messrs. A. Durand, of London, and Henry Lindop, of St. Thomas, were the appraisers, and as they failed to agree on the amount to be paid, called on J. M. Green as referee, and \$10,700 was allowed.

A very unfortunate accident befell Menno Kuelper, of the 15th line of East Zorra recently. The doctor had prescribed a very strong mixture for Mrs. Kuelper to be applied outwardly, and warned them to be careful of how they used it in using. It had been left standing in a warm place, and Mr. Kuelper noticing it and thinking it was about to explode went to remove the cork, and in doing so it did explode, the contents striking his face and eyes. He was very badly burned in the face before medical assistance could be procured, and at first it was thought he would

lose the sight of his eyes, but timely restoratives being used he will recover the entire sight.

During a thunderstorm, on Tuesday afternoon, lightning entered the Mineral Springs Hotel, Sandwich, and thoroughly scared the people who had taken shelter there. What appeared to be a ball of fire came in by the wires and exploded with a loud report in the middle of the room. No damage was done. After the storm was over Landlord Mailloux found a door lying in front of the house. It had been wrenched off the hinges by the wind. A tree in front of Capt. Horne's hotel was split in two and the larger part of it fell over on the shed of the hotel, breaking down the roof. The road was littered for miles with branches of trees, and the conductors of the street cars had to get off at intervals to clear the tracks.

GRAND TRUNK TRACKMEN

Will Lay Their Grievances Before Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson.

Statement That No New Men Are at Work in Kingston.

Montreal, June 10.—The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are arranging for a deputation from the men to wait upon the president of the G. T. R., Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, when he arrives in Montreal. This meeting will, of course, depend upon whether the president will consent to see such a deputation, and those who are familiar with the courses followed in such cases, believe he will probably be entirely guided by the management. Mr. Hays, the general manager, has gone to New York to meet Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson on his arrival. It may be assumed that long before the president reaches Montreal he will be in possession of all the details in regard to the strike developments. The special question that is the subject of the deliberations of the executive at the present moment is the expense of bringing so large a deputation to Montreal; but they think they will be able to overcome this. The executive say they have received telegrams stating that the roadmasters in several districts are coaxing the men to go back.

LONDON BRANCH, U. B. R. T.

The following is furnished to The Advertiser for publication:

The latest news from the G. T. R. trackmen's executive committee, St. James' Hotel, Montreal, states that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the board of directors, London, England, will be in Montreal today. Perhaps he may make matters right all around, as the troubles existing between the trackmen and the company are of the most serious kind, on account of Mr. Hays acting falsely with the employees of the track department.

Signed on behalf of U. B. R. T., London Branch.

NO NEW MEN AT WORK

Kingston, June 10.—The Grand Trunk strikers are still hovering about the station grounds here. Constables are on guard, but no new men are at work. French-Canadians and Italians are being placed at various points on the line. Lansdowne new men and constables were arrested, accused of irregularities.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

Gananogue, June 10.—Yesterday a number of men with two police detectives arrived here from Montreal to take the place of the striking trackmen, but last night a crowd of men numbering about 250 drove out to the junction and ordered them to depart. Time was given them in which to get an engine from Kingston to take them away. When the engine arrived the men departed, as ordered, amid the jeers and taunts of the crowd, but it is now learned that they have returned with additional police protection. The section men are taking no part in these affairs, nor are they seen around at all. A pitched battle is expected at the junction when the mob and police meet.

THE LASH FOR VAGRANTS.

Ottawa, June 10.—At the Hull assizes the grand jury suggested that the law should be changed with respect to vagrancy and petty larceny, so as to allow of such offenders being punished by the lash in addition to imprisonment.

CATERPILLARS STOP A TRAIN.

Waukegan, June 10.—The train on its way down from Paisley, when it reached a point near Dunkeld, encountered so many caterpillars that it had to come to a dead halt. Station Agent Goodier vouchers for the correctness of the story. Before the obstruction could be overcome it was necessary to back the engine up two or three times.

LADY BROOME'S FENCE.

Santa Barbara, Cal., June 10.—Lady Frances Broome was arrested here for obstructing the street on which her residence stands. A fence built where the hedge stood was ordered removed, on a complaint charging obstruction of the highway. She resisted its removal. Lady Broome threatened to bring the matter to the attention of the British Government.

BLOWN TO BITS.

New York, June 8.—Thirty-six buildings, comprising almost the entire plant of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fire Works Company, at Graniteville, Richmond Borough, were blown to bits yesterday afternoon, and the entire fireworks plant practically wiped out of existence. About \$25,000 damage was done to Payne's fireworks factory at Greenfield, L. I., by an explosion.

Molina Rolled Wheat

Have you tried it yet? How hot you were at breakfast this morning—those rolled oats only served to make it hotter still.

Molina

does not heat the blood. It is light, healthful, nutritious, and has a rich, delicate flavor. Try it—it will do you good. Your grocer sells it by the pound.

The Tillson Co., Limited, Tilsonburg, Ont.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin Ailments generally.

Large Pots, 1s 1d each, at Chemists, etc., with instructions. Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on application.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, June 10, 1899.

A Wide-Awake Commander.

General Hutton, commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia, seems to have brought to his post a creative enthusiasm which most of his predecessors lacked. The British War Office has always sent us capable soldiers, but not always capable organizers. Too often they failed to adapt themselves to their new surroundings. They usually followed ideas and practices of the regular service which were not suited to Canadian conditions, so that our militia system was actually retrograding for want of intelligent and purposeful control. General Hutton came here with the definite conception of making the Canadian militia an effective unit, but he wisely realizes that he must employ democratic methods in a country where arbitrary notions of military discipline do not find acceptance.

In other years the volunteers at the annual camps barely got a glimpse of the commander-in-chief. That perfunctory gentleman was thought to be doing a great deal if he gave a whole day to any one of the camps. General Hutton, however, believes that he has more practical duties than sitting at his desk in Ottawa, and occasionally reviewing a brigade. He has been with the London camp from the beginning, working every day on the drill field and inspiring the men by word and example. He told them he had come to help and not to criticize. He is the first commander who has aroused positive enthusiasm among the Canadian volunteers. If he continues to direct affairs with the same tact and judgment he will leave the militia system vastly more useful than he found it.

Living vs. Dead Issues.

The British papers are full of long reports of what is called the Archbishop's court, in which various minute questions of ritualism in connection with the Church of England are being laboriously argued. The latest topic has to do with the use of incense. The question before the Archbishop was whether incense should be used for fumigation, or as a mark of worship. "It depends a little," said Dr. Clifford, "on the kind of building. Some buildings need fumigation. These paltry quarrels about the accessories of worship take us a long way from Christ. Can we not hear Him saying to that court, 'Rubbish, rubbish, rubbish—leave these things alone and do something to make the world holier'?" It does seem pitiable, at a time when vasty important questions bearing on the relations between labor and capital are clamoring for settlement on Christian principles, that such twaddling and twaddled matters should take up thought and attention which ought to be devoted to things of real moment.

"Siberia" To Be Abolished.

The Czar of Russia has ordered the formation of a special commission under the presidency of the Minister of Justice to consider without delay the whole question of the deportation of criminals to Siberia. The commission will be called on to devise other modes of punishment for criminals. The word Siberia has long been synonymous for cruelty and autocratic injustice. Many a man and many a woman has been exiled to Siberia on the caprice or suspicion of some corrupt or vindictive official. In Great Britain the greatest criminal has a fair trial. How different in Russia, where the very idea of liberty, as English-speaking people know it, is difficult to grasp!

The London Times, speaking of the Czar's action, says:

"In the worst days the horrors of the march to their place of banishment were greater than awaited the exiles on arriving at their destination. Great numbers died upon the way, and probably the least criminal suffered the most severely. The Trans-Siberian Railway has done away with the worst features of that long and dreary transit. It has, at the same time, opened up the country, and brought settlers in such numbers that exile, apart from actual incarceration, is robbed of its former terrors. Banishment to Siberia has ceased to mean, as it once did, a living death; while on the other hand, the actual settlers, many of them probably ex-convicts or their descendants, protest with increasing energy against the letting loose upon them of really bad characters. Thus on both grounds it may easily be seen that the existing system calls loudly for revision. Men whom it is necessary to imprison and hold to hard labor need not be sent all the way to Siberia to undergo their punishment. Unreclaimed characters cannot any longer be got rid of by inflicting their undesirable presence upon communities as industrious and prosperous as any to be found in Russia itself. Thanks in part to the profound ignorance of the Russian peasant, in part to the policy of the government and in part to the communal system, with its destructive influence upon individual initiative, the settlement of Siberia has made comparatively slow progress. But the government is now more anxious to promote it, improved communications must by degrees teach the people habits of greater enterprise, and educated Russians, desiring the unification of the empire, perceive that every effort must be made to dissociate Siberia from the ideas it has so long suggested to the popular mind. Thus the action of the Czar follows the lines traced out by economic changes, and in that fact lies the best reason to hope for its speedy success."

Probably Mr. Kruger will back down when he finds that no other power will back him up.

Railway companies are creatures of the state, and there should be some legal means of adjusting their labor counts without subjecting the whole country to great inconvenience and loss.—Woodstock Express.

A street railway corporation is also the creature of a municipality to a great extent, and the people of that municipality have some right in the premises to demand that the company shall respect public opinion in dealing with labor troubles.

The kindergarten schools of Boston have begun the study of bacteria. By means of microscopes the children are made to understand the causes which produce germs. We fail to see the psychological principles on which such a study for kindergarten tots is grounded. The child mind should be trained to perceive the beauty and the spiritual lessons of the works of creation, but when these are seen through the microscope they are apt to lose their best appeal to the tender imagination. The mere intellectual curiosity aroused will not compensate for the loss of inspiration with which natural beauty should fill the soul of the young. A child's nature is wider than its mind.

What Others Say.

since Denied.

[Hamilton Spectator.] Princess Chimay became the mother of twins on Monday, and the blow killed father.

A Ghost-Seer.

[Hamilton Herald.] The Brantford Expositor wants to know if the Rev. Dr. Austin is a seer. Well, he professes to be a ghost-seer.

No Sentiment to Science.

[New York Sun.] Charles Darwin's old home, where he did most of his work, is to be given up and its contents scattered. Have the scientists of the world no sentiment, that they don't keep the place intact as a shrine for purposes of pilgrimage? Why should the houses of the poets and novelists have all the visitors?

Hope and Poesy.

[Quebec Telegraph.] This is the way one of the reading advocates of Anglo-Saxondom puts it: "The hope of the next century is a federated Anglo-Saxondom which will be able to say without fear of contradiction: 'The wealth of the world's in our pocket.'"

The trade of the world is ours. Our ships can unlock or lock it. And we don't care one blooming old continental for the blooming continental powers."

The Kidnapping.

[Halifax Chronicle.] The rescue of little Marion Clarke, the kidnapped New York baby, is a triumph of newspaper enterprise. The press spread accurate likenesses of the child far and wide; and the daily reports of the case aroused public interest to an extraordinary degree with the result that the police and detective forces of the whole country were set to work to solve the mystery. But in the end the first real light upon the affair came from a country postmistress who identified the stolen infant by her published portraits and so set the authorities on the right track.

Nearly Spoiled His Chances.

[Toronto Telegram.] A probationer who was to be received into the Methodist ministry at the Windsor session of the London conference prejudiced his chances of ordination by riding astride a horse in the shafts of a buggy in which his mother sat with a young lady.

This light and trifling prank was properly enough regarded in conference as evidence that the young minister was not a serious-minded person. The bareback riding performance might have kept the youth out of the ministry if his friends had not explained that it was better for him to sit on the horse than allow the young lady to sit on his knee.

Still he might have sat on the young lady's knee or on his mother's knee, or better still he might have got out and walked.

Light and Shade.

"Do you think that stimulants would hurt me, doctor?"

"Not if you leave them alone."—Exchange.

"I could not help being struck by the likeness," remarked the unfortunate man when one of the family portraits fell upon him.—Philadelphia Record.

"And why, Jennie, did you tell Willie you would not be his sweetheart?" "Tause he didn't ask till he knew I had a box of chocolates."

"Do tell me, Etta! Is it true? They say your engagement with Mr. Smith is off?" "It is true. It was broken off by my request. His name would not hyphenate well with mine. Think how Etta Blacksmith would sound."—Evening World.

Let not future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them, if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.

Punch pictures the color-legend of a Highland company, in which are one or two unfortunate Englishmen, calling the roll.

"Angus Mackay!" No reply. Louder: "Angus Mackay!" Still no reply. (Sotto voce): "I ken ye're there; yer aye at yer footy, decent mon, but ye're over modest to speak before sae many folks. I see ye fine." Marks him down in the roll.

"John Jones!" Squeaky voice replies, "Ere." Sergeant: "Ou, ay, ye're here, or say ye're here, but ye're sic a muckle leary I canna believe a word that comes out o' yer mouth, sae I'll jist mark ye doon as absent!"

A small rent in a reputation soon becomes a large hole.

THE NEEDS OF CANADA

Our Youths Should Have Better Industrial Training.

Hon. George W. Ross on Technical Education—Government Will Assist.

Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education for Ontario, delivered a very important address before the Toronto Board of Trade, on Tuesday, on industrial training and technical education.

It was a fact, Mr. Ross said, in his preliminary remarks, that the young people of the country were disposed to prepare rather for the professions than for industrial pursuits. He did not know that the schools were altogether to blame for this; the social conditions had, he thought, a great deal to do with it. Parents looked back to their own youth, and overlooking largely the great advances made in machinery and labor-saving devices, thought of the stress of work of pioneer days, and turned the thoughts of their children to the walks of life where manual labor did not play so great a part. However, conditions were again changing, industrial pursuits were beginning to receive more thoughtful attention, and with the change was growing the demand for technical education. The board of trade had therefore sought a most opportune moment for the discussion of the question. As an instance of the department's interest in the matter, he referred to the provision in the school act giving boards of trustees the option of introducing manual training in the schools, and agriculture in the case of rural schools. The city of Kingston was the only case where the former provision had been taken advantage of. There were only very few instances where rural school trustees had ordered the teaching of agriculture in the sense that it could be taught in schools. He now proposed to take similar measures if parliament would assist him, and he believed they would, and make the TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE in such schools compulsory. The optional teaching of domestic science had only been taken advantage of in isolated cases. These subjects of a practical character did not seem to commend themselves to the people, as it was believed they would. Great movements of the nature of the one under consideration took their strength from public opinion, and such movements as the one called by the board of trade were the best moulders of that opinion. He referred to the work accomplished by the School of Practical Science since its organization. Continuing, he said he believed with those who had been instrumental in calling the meeting together that the time was now ripe for a strenuous advance along the line of technical education. The system of apprenticeship, once so generally followed, had almost ceased to exist, and there could be no doubt that many men and women in Canada were entering trades and callings for which they were hardly fitted by their training. In Britain and old-world countries a greater amount of skilled labor was being employed than ever before, labor trained not only by experience in workshops but in technical schools. This had not been reached without heavy expenditure of time and money. Canada spent 200,000 marks annually for such training, and Britain one and a half million pounds sterling directly as a nation, besides the amounts paid by municipalities.

CANADA'S LOSS.

While dealing with this point, Mr. Ross said that Canada exported a vast quantity of raw material which should be manufactured in Canada, and imported goods which should be made in the country from the material so exported. In the last 20 years, he said, thousands of Canadians had been compelled to seek work in the United States. But increase in manufacture from raw material, sound technical training to workmen and education in agriculture would go a long way to put a stop to this. Dealing then more particularly with the subject of technical training, he laid down the principle that it should be based on a first-class elementary education. In support of this he read extracts from addresses and essays by such eminent authorities as Sir John Goss, the Duke of Devonshire, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, and the Right Hon. Prof. Bryce. Some of the extracts were in German, and many would not bear that statement out, but it was on reports on investigations relative to the German system that the statement is based. Germany, for instance, had accomplished wonderful things in chemistry owing to the thoroughness of the early and after training. Professors of chemistry in universities and colleges in that country held their position on the condition that they devoted four-fifths of their time to original research, and this thoroughness of system was characteristic of all their branches of art and industry. Up to a certain point the training in Canada went as far as that of Germany, and there halted. He thought that when a boy of 15 or 16 had passed the public school course he should be passed on to the technical school, there to study the elements of all branches that contribute to the industrial wealth or education of the country. That would be the first step in the direction of the end desired to be reached.

GOVERNMENT WILL AID.

A technical school in the city of Toronto, to meet the wants of the people of the country, should be largely under local control. Such schools of necessity betook largely of their local surroundings. It might be under the management of the board of trade or a joint committee of the city council and board. It should be aided by the Local Government, and he had no hesitation in saying that such a school would be aided by the Local Government. In the city of Hamilton a manual training school, for girls particularly, was being added to the extent of \$1,500. What amount would be given to the Toronto school he could not say, but it would be reasonable and proper. Above all things, they would require at the head of such a school a broad-minded, practical man, who thoroughly understood the theory and practice of technical schools. The fact that they would have to look abroad for such a one, and perhaps for two or three assistants, should be no barrier to the project. Money should be carefully but freely expended in equipment; they could not afford to starve such an institution. On such lines as these he believed they could establish a system of schools that would be a credit to the province and a great aid in building up its industries. The education department would, he hoped, be able to co-operate with the board of trade and the city council so far as the Toronto school was concerned, and thus lay the foundation for the system of technical schools which the province and the country needed.

SHEDSKIN 20 TIMES

Little Boy's Terrible Eczema. Mass of Sores from Head to Foot.

Not an Inch of Body Unaffected. Skin Came off with Bandages.

Screams Were Heart-Breaking. 3 Doctors & Institute No Avail.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My little boy broke out with an itching rash. I tried three doctors and medical college but he kept getting worse. There was not one cure for him. His skin was so sore, and the stench was frightful. At the time I was induced to try CUTICURA remedies, he was so bad that I had to cut his hair all off, and put the CUTICURA (ointment) on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. In removing the bandages they would take the skin with them, and the poor child's screams were heart-breaking. After the second application CUTICURA cured him. He is now a healthy, happy child, and his skin is as smooth as velvet. I used CUTICURA RESOLVENT for his blood, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is today. ROBT WATTAM, 4725 Cook St., Chicago, Ill.

CUTICURA

Begins with the Blood and Ends with The Skin and Scalp.

That is why CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMORS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP gently soothe and soothe the skin (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning and inflammation, soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER & CO., CORP., 250 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn. CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

Phone 1045.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1045

IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF Ribbons, Flowers AND Straw Hats

AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Our buyer has just completed the above purchase, and on Saturday and Monday the whole lot will go on sale at the following remarkable reductions.

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

French Flowers.

800 bunches choice French Flowers, all fresh and new, worth from \$1.75 up to \$2 a bunch; on Saturday and Monday you can have your choice for per bunch..... 25c
378 bunches new, fresh Flowers, worth from 35c up to \$1 a bunch; Saturday and Monday for..... 15c

Another Big Ribbon Purchase.

1,500 yards plain and fancy Silk Ribbon, various widths and worth 20c, 25c and 35c a yard; on Saturday and Monday they all go at one price to clear, per yard 10c
1,260 yards Sash and Belt Ribbons, plain and fancy, worth 50c, 75c and 85c a yard; all go at one price to clear, on Saturday and Monday, per yard..... 25c

Straw Hats in Millinery Dept.

Samples of Ladies' and Children's Hats, in Sailors, etc., no two alike and worth from 50c to \$1.25 each; all one price on Saturday and Monday, each..... 25c
12 dozen Ladies' Fine Black and White Milan Straw Sailors, newest shapes, worth 25c to 35c; on Saturday and Monday they go at each ... 15c

Specials in Parasols.

38 only, Cream and White Silk Parasols worth \$2.50 each; on Saturday and Monday, each..... \$1.50
5 dozen Fancy Silk Parasols, natural wood handles, worth \$2 each; on Saturday and Monday, your choice, each, for..... \$1.00

REMEMBER THE SALE OF

Black Mohair and Wool Crepons

GOODS WORTH \$1.50, \$1.75 AND \$2 A YARD.

All One Price, \$1.00 a Yard Till Sold.

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IMPORTERS,

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ers in chemistry owing to the thoroughness of the early and after training. Professors of chemistry in universities and colleges in that country held their position on the condition that they devoted four-fifths of their time to original research, and this thoroughness of system was characteristic of all their branches of art and industry. Up to a certain point the training in Canada went as far as that of Germany, and there halted. He thought that when a boy of 15 or 16 had passed the public school course he should be passed on to the technical school, there to study the elements of all branches that contribute to the industrial wealth or education of the country. That would be the first step in the direction of the end desired to be reached.

GOVERNMENT WILL AID.

A technical school in the city of Toronto, to meet the wants of the people of the country, should be largely under local control. Such schools of necessity betook largely of their local surroundings. It might be under the management of the board of trade or a joint committee of the city council and board. It should be aided by the Local Government, and he had no hesitation in saying that such a school would be aided by the Local Government. In the city of Hamilton a manual training school, for girls particularly, was being added to the extent of \$1,500. What amount would be given to the Toronto school he could not say, but it would be reasonable and proper. Above all things, they would require at the head of such a school a broad-minded, practical man, who thoroughly understood the theory and practice of technical schools. The fact that they would have to look abroad for such a one, and perhaps for two or three assistants, should be no barrier to the project. Money should be carefully but freely expended in equipment; they could not afford to starve such an institution. On such lines as these he believed they could establish a system of schools that would be a credit to the province and a great aid in building up its industries. The education department would, he hoped, be able to co-operate with the board of trade and the city council so far as the Toronto school was concerned, and thus lay the foundation for the system of technical schools which the province and the country needed.

A Modern View.

The Montreal Witness replies to a correspondent, "One Who Voted for Laurier," who thinks the government ought to be defeated because it does not enact prohibition. It asks how much of a host could be led into the wilderness to vote for a party that has never done anything for them but to spend their money on the liquor traffic today." It points out the utility of treating the "temperance vote" as a solid mass, which will all go together one way or the other. "Every temperance voter has a mind of his own, a thing which some writers seem to forget." There are "Prohibitionists in the country, not Liberal party men at all, Dr. Potts, for instance, who is a strong Conservative, who think that it would be impossible for the government to carry a prohibition measure on the showing of the plebiscite vote, and wrong for it to do so if it could. We ourselves acknowledge that the complete and pronounced opposition of one religion and of one whole people introduces an almost insuperable hindrance to a national measure." The Witness, after frankly admitting

that the attitude of Quebec is "an almost insuperable obstacle to a national measure," thinks it is the duty of the government to discover some way of giving effective prohibition to these provinces that have demanded it.

SENSATION IN SIGHT

Rev. Father Geoghegan's Case Is To Be Appealed From Trier to Bishop DuMoulin.

Hamilton, June 10.—The Geoghegan case is to be reopened, and it is said the investigation will be productive of a greater sensation than anything that became known during the hearing of the affair before the court of triers. Mr. P. D. Crerar, who is acting for Rev. Father Geoghegan, has forwarded an appeal against the verdict of the court of triers to Bishop DuMoulin.

Mr. Crerar says that in the appeal the whole accusation of immorality, set up at the recent trial, is denied, and new evidence of surprising character will be offered. This evidence, he felt sure, ought to clear his client. According to Mr. Crerar, Miss Hore, who made the accusations against Father Geoghegan, has retracted the charges. He claims to have a letter which he received from Miss Hore, and in which she intimates the charges were untrue, and were made by her out of spite, because Father Geoghegan had been circulating objectionable remarks about her conduct. The time for receiving the appeal is not up till June 14.

FRUIT MEN OBJECT

Mr. Penny's Bill Defining Size of Small Fruit Packages.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—Mr. J. C. Ford, of Oakville, Ont., and Mr. G. W. Hunt, of Ottawa, accompanied by Messrs. Henderson, Pettit, and other members of parliament, had an interview with Sir Henri Joly, regarding Mr. Penny's bill to define the size of small fruit packages. The bill proposes that the standard of measure for buying and selling strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, and other small fruits shall be the quart, which shall contain, when even full, 67 cubic inches. The inside measurement of the standard quart basket shall be 5½ inches on each side at the top, and 4½ inches on each side at the bottom, and it shall be 2½ inches deep. Similarly the sizes of the pint and half-pint basket are defined by the bill.

The deputation pointed out that the institution of such a standard, which was neither imperial nor wine measure, would be most disastrous to the fruit trade by greatly disturbing the conditions of the market. It would necessitate the construction of a different size crate, and would be a great hardship to fruit growers, because their wagons today were so constructed as to carry a certain number of crates.

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structed as to carry a certain number of crates. The minister was evidently impressed with the force of the arguments, and it is generally believed that he will not permit the bill to pass the house in its present shape.

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Warlike Movements

British Fighting Force in South Africa To Be Increased

President Kruger Indorsed by Orange Free State Volksraad.

U. S. Sam Mediator Between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic.

Chinese Governor Beheaded Rebels in View of British Captors.

Doings at The House in The Woods—British Government Will Reconsider Its Attitude on the Cable Question.

Cape Town, June 10.—Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner for South Africa, returned yesterday from Bloemfontein, and was received with great popular enthusiasm. The Volksraad of the Orange Free State, in secret session, has indorsed all that President Kruger did at the conference with Sir Alfred Milner.

A London dispatch to the Evening Journal says: "Lord Kitchener is daily at the war office, where the staff is planning for the contemplated operations in the Transvaal. It is proposed to raise the British effective force in South Africa from 9,000 to 32,000. Of these 2,000 will be British troops, and 15,000 will be drawn from India and Australia. In addition, Canada will probably send a number of regiments."

ON TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Pretoria, June 10.—The trial of the eight former alleged British officers, who were arrested at Johannesburg on the charge of high treason, in having attempted to enroll men with a view to an outbreak of rebellion, began here yesterday. The charge against Lieut. E. T. Tremlett, Lieut. C. A. Ellis, and Lieut. John Allen Mitchell was withdrawn, and they were called as witnesses for the state. Lieut. Ellis stated that overtures were made to him to hold Johannesburg and the forts till the British troops came. He was given to understand that the co-operation of the military authorities had been secured, and that capitalists were financing the movement; but he deposed he did not know the leaders of the movement. Capt. Patterson, formerly of the Lancashire, and Capt. R. F. Nicholls, on account of their alleged connection with the military authorities, are being defended at the instance of the Imperial Government, with a view of eliciting proof that no British officer has any knowledge of the matter.

A MEDIATOR.

London, June 10.—The Westminster Gazette says a rumor is current from a well-informed source that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. It is added that the suggestion is being considered, and that it is even not improbable that such mediation may be undertaken.

BEHEADED ALL THE PRISONERS.

Eye witnesses give a graphic description of the rebellion in Kowloon. They saw the smoking ruins of many villages burned. The Chinese coast as a warning to the rebellious Chamen. Seventeen thousand natives were in the insurrection, and on May 16 the Hong Kong volunteers were called out. The Chinese simply chased from village to village and the villages burned. A British surveying party on the Yunnan Railway were attacked. They charged the mob, and all the Chinese were captured and sent to the governor for punishment. Before the British could retire the prisoners' heads rolled in the baskets.

THE CABLE QUESTION.

London, June 10.—The Times announces this morning that the British Government has consented to reconsider its attitude towards the Pacific cable project, as the result of urgent representation from Canada and the colonies, and it is now inclined to utilize the British institutions in providing the necessary capital.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

London, June 9.—Mr. Snelley, the correspondent in cableing to that journal, says: "Canadians and Englishmen fail to consider the extreme difficulty that exists in carrying anything in the way of an arbitration scheme through the United States Senate. The Westminster Gazette, on this subject, says: England submitted the Venezuelan dispute to arbitration. Why should not the United States do the same with the Alaskan boundary difficulty?"

AT THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS.

The Hague, June 10.—The peace conference now enters upon its most important stage.

CHAPTER IX.

"TRUE AND TRIED."

What Better Evidence of Efficacy Than These Words from a High Medical Authority on Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets.

1. In an article in the American Journal of Health.
2. Entitled "Plain truth about proprietary remedies," by a prominent physician.
3. You will find this said of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets.
4. The merits of them have been indisputably proved.
5. The household which places its faith in this remedy will not go astray.
6. A true and tried specific for the cure of Dyspepsia—stomach indigestion—sick headache.
7. Flatulency and catarrh of the stomach.
8. "Facts warrant our indorsement, for not only have we discussed the merits of this remedy in cases, but the long list of patrons of this remedy includes very many persons of the highest social and educational standing."
9. "The cure was remarkably rapid, but the long list of patrons of this remedy includes very many persons of the highest social and educational standing."
10. "The cure was remarkably rapid, but the long list of patrons of this remedy includes very many persons of the highest social and educational standing."

Sold by C. McCallum & Co.

from the Blesley team, his place will be taken by Lieut. J. Buckley, Thirty-second Battalion.

BLACKLISTING IS NOT LEGAL

Railway Companies Condemned to Pay \$21,666 33

To a Blacklisted Workman—The Jury Was Composed With But One Exception of Employers of Labor.

[Toronto Globe.]

The blacklisting of employes by railway companies has been condemned by a Chicago jury to the extent of a verdict of \$21,666 33 damages to a blacklisted workman. The case is among the lingering results of the American Railway Union strike of 1894, which produced the remarkable decision that the men had no right to quit work, a decision which sent Eugene V. Debs to jail for contempt of court. A noteworthy point about the recent verdict is that it was rendered by a jury composed, with one exception, of employers of labor.

The foreman being an ex-banker of Chicago. This goes to show that the class feeling is less dominant than it usually is. The appeal of the municipal corporation of Victoria against two judgments of the supreme court of British Columbia confirming awards of damages by a lower court to Messrs. Patterson and Lang, whose husbands were killed at the Point Ellice bridge collapse.

IN CHINA

British Policy Attacked by a Conservative Member—Official Statement.

London, June 10.—While the House of Commons was in committee of supply on the foreign office vote, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (Conservative) delivered a scathing criticism of the government's policy of "drift" in China, during which he said the government had deceived the people and allowed the open door policy to be finally killed, by permitting Russia to interfere in a purely commercial enterprise like the Shanghai-Kwan Railway. The admiral then proposed that the four countries most interested—Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Germany—go to China and offer to take over and organize the railway. He said that if Great Britain took the lead, he was sure the United States would follow, and asserted he also had a distinct intimation that Japan would join in such a movement.

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, replied, pointing out the difficulties in meeting Lord Beresford's desire, adding that he thought his lordship was over-sanguine in believing the United States would follow, and he said that Great Britain, Germany and China, as to treating the Yangtze-Kiang Valley like the Shanghai-Tung Peninsula, her Majesty's Government was not prepared to undertake the immense responsibility of governing such a territory.

Continuing, Mr. Broderick said: "Up to the present the treaty of Tientsin has been observed. As regards the Yangtze we can send gunboats drawing six feet 1,000 miles from its mouth. Although we are not prepared to undertake policing this province, we are not prepared to control the Yangtze in order to protect our trade, and it is an essential part of the government's policy that in changes occurring in China the protection of our trade is assured. At the same time we undertake to relieve the Tsung Li Yamen of the responsibility of governing China, the British trade suffer no loss and our interests are protected. With regard to the Yangtze, we shall hold the Chinese Government responsible for its undertaking not to alienate to any other power the provinces bordering thereon, and a connection should be made with the Burmah Railway. The government will also see, whenever it is desired, that the force in the Yangtze is sufficiently large to protect our merchants and their trade."

A cablegram referred to the Anglo-Russian agreement as being a happy augury and a fair compromise. He said he doubted if the demand for a Russian railway to Peking was ever made, but in effect the government, in no spirit of jealousy, but simply in the interest of China, must declare, if the demand was pressed, that it will be forced to advise the Chinese Government against a concession calculated to transfer the government of Peking to another power. In conclusion Mr. Broderick expressed the hope that there would be concord between the powers in carrying out their work in China.

A cablegram says: The victory of Szechuan has granted large mining concessions to the French. It is stated that Mr. Bax-Francis, the British charge d'affaires, will protest against the concessions, and that the French have agreed to a breach of the contract with a British mining syndicate.

CADET BATTALIONS

Authorized by the Dominion Militia Authorities—R. M. C. Examinations.

Ottawa, June 10.—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Stone, R. A., has assumed the duties of officer commanding the Canadian artillery.

Examinations for candidates for admission to the Royal Military College will take place at Toronto, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax, Victoria and Charlottetown on Tuesday, the 13th instant. The examinations at London will be Lieut.-Col. Dawson and Lieut. J. Buchanan, R. C. I. R. I. candidates to present themselves for medical examination to Surgeon-Major Belton, R. C. I. R. I., not later than the 12th instant.

A militia general order just promulgated authorizes the formation of "cadet battalions" and "cadet corps," to be attached to existing battalions of infantry and rifles, to consist of youths between 14 and 18 years of age. A cadet battalion is to consist of not less than four companies of 40 to 100 boys each, who are to wear the same uniform as the regiment. Where practicable they will be supplied with militia stores with arms, waist belts, frog and ball belts, but no drill or other allowances will be given.

The board of visitors for the Royal Military College for 1898, will be: The Hon. M. A. Aikman, chairman; Col. Foster, Lieut.-Col. Roy, Principal McCabe, Ottawa Normal School, and Mr. Paul Weatherhead, C. E. Sergt. Broderick, having resigned.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

ORANGEMEN SEIZE CORPSE

Refuse to Let a Catholic Priest Bury It.

Strange Story From Quebec—It Has Its Humorous Side.

Montreal, June 9.—A strange story is reported from Kinross's Mills, Megantic county, Quebec, where considerable ill-feeling, it is reported, has been aroused. An old resident, named William Harvey, 75 years old, was on his death bed, and had been visited almost daily by the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, Presbyterian minister. Having arranged his affairs, and given instructions regarding his funeral, where he was to be buried, naming the Protestant cemetery, he became unconscious.

His wife, to whom he had been married some 40 years, and who always was supposed to be a Protestant, but it now transpires was a Roman Catholic until a little while previous to their marriage, sent for the priest. The latter, in his anxiety to administer the last rites and send Mr. Harvey out of the world a full-fledged Roman Catholic, rushed the ceremony through before any of Harvey's Protestant friends were aware of it.

Mr. Harvey had been at one time a member of the Orange Association. Mr. Whitelaw protested against the practice of trying to convert an unconscious man by extreme unction. On the day of the funeral two graves were dug, one in the Roman Catholic cemetery and one in the Protestant cemetery.

The priest, backed by his supporters, was there with a hearse, but the news flew like wildfire, and the ten Orange lodges turned out, and carried the body to the Protestant cemetery.

STRANGE SCENE AT FUNERAL. Vancouver, B. C., June 10.—At the burial of Bishop Durieu, who for 25 years worked among the natives of British Columbia, 5,000 Indians surrounded the bier, chanting a death song in the native tongue. On the day of the funeral two graves were dug, one in the Roman Catholic cemetery and one in the Protestant cemetery.

At the same time, on an elevation in the rear of the catafalque, the crucifixion of Christ was being enacted. A lay figure representing the Saviour lay lowered from the cross by Indians dressed in vestments of Biblical character.

STILL MORE SATISFACTORY

Good Reports of Trade in Canada—The Situation in the United States.

New York, June 10.—Bradstreet's weekly review says: Canadian reports note the stimulating effect upon all kinds of retail business of the prevailing warm weather. Distribution is without collection, and is reported very satisfactory. Especially good demand is reported by Toronto from the Northwest and the western mining country. Values of staples are firm in all lines. Statements of banks are uniformly favorable, dividends having been made in most cases, and net profits are large. Business is dull in the Maritime Provinces, but good in British Columbia, where collections are reported satisfactory, notwithstanding the backward season. At Victoria business has been stimulated by improved weather. The labor situation is reported rather unsettled in the western districts. Failures for the week number 19, against 18 last week, and 26 in the week a year ago.

For the Dominion of Canada the bank clearances for the week are: Montreal, \$16,354,360—decrease, \$7,400; Toronto, \$10,682,482—decrease, \$4,400; Winnipeg, \$1,839,387; Halifax, \$1,408,555—decrease, \$3,000; Hamilton, \$1,816,114—decrease, \$3,000; St. John, N.B., \$782,634—decrease, \$1,000; Vancouver, \$745,738; Victoria, \$695,910.

Dun & Co. say: Reports of Canadian business are more satisfactory, on the whole, than usual. Conditions are generally clearing, and collections are well kept up. Halifax trade is fairly healthy, and the season is a fair one for crops with prospects promising. Reports from Quebec regarding grain and crops are encouraging, and trade is good in most lines. General business at Montreal is well sustained. Drygoods payments were well met on the fourth, and reports of cheese and butter are active. Prices tend lower. Money is firmer, at 5 per cent on call. Toronto reports that warm weather has improved the drygoods trade, and wholesale business in general is good. Collections are improved in drygoods and clothing and other lines steady. Trade continues good at Vancouver and is especially active in clothing, drygoods and hardware. Collections are satisfactory. Wholesale grocery business at Victoria is good, with drygoods firm.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bradstreet's report says: Exceptional firmness in prices at the highest level as regards general staple articles yet reached, and reasonably small rate of business mortality, undiminished industrial activity, perhaps most manifest in all branches of trade in which iron, steel and other metals enter, and large bank clearances, reflecting the continued improved tone of stocks, but otherwise, large payments on previous profitable business are among the features, not necessarily new, but still noteworthy, reflected in trade indices.

The outlook in the trade as regards next year's labor scale is still unsettled. Union operatives are asking material advances, which are, to some extent, likely to still further enhance wages, although recent advances in product may discount this, more particularly as raw materials have not advanced in nearly as great proportion.

Small supplies of old corn and reports of too much rain in sections have helped this cereal, and are likewise reflected in hog products, but the prospects favor a very high price for this cereal. Wool is firm, and even higher in some grades at leading markets, with a fair business doing. Lumber retains all its strength, reflecting continued activity in home and foreign markets. Business failures for the week number 158, against 129 last week a year ago, 256 in 1897, 234 in 1896 and 234 in 1895.

Dun & Co. say: Suddenly declined 2¢ closing lower for the week. Against all accounts of injury, is the solid fact that western receipts were 5,649,044 bushels for the week, against 1,467,044 for the week of last year, and at current low prices such receipts would be inexplicable if growers really expected a short yield. Exports have declined, being only 1,849,373 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports, against 4,206,238 last year, and 623,400 from Pacific ports, against 252,238 last year. This is not strong evidence. The estimates of reduction in yield are weakened in market judgment by certainty that spring wheat average is unknown, and may exceed expectations, and that the prospect in spring wheat states is excellent. Corn has shown unusual independence, scarcely changing in price, with exports 2,804,809 bushels against 4,134,441 last year. For the current week failures have been 159 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 17 last year.

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THE COLOSSUS OF INDUSTRY

Andrew Carnegie's Career Is Without Parallel.

The Largest Fortune Ever Made in Legitimate Manufacturing.

The Elements of Carnegie's Success—What Will He Do With His Fortune?

[London Times.]

The announcement which has this week been made of the sale of the vast business of the Carnegie Steel Company, in the United States, to a New York financial syndicate has been received with an unusual amount of interest in both Europe and the United States. Not only so, but it is an event of extraordinary public importance as marking the culminating point of a private enterprise which is absolutely unique for its extent and its controlling influence, and of a career to which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a parallel. The true position of the case is that the iron ore mines, coal and coke properties, railways, works, and other interests of the Carnegie Steel Company have just been bought by a syndicate of financiers in the United States for upwards of 300 millions of dollars, being almost certainly the largest sum that has ever been paid for a single business in the industrial history of the world. This single business was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Harry Phipps less than 40 years ago on a very small scale. For a number of years the staple product of the firm was iron and steel rails, but by-and-by they branched out into other branches of manufacture, until they included plates, sheets, girders, beams, pillars, armor-plates, and many other products. Plant was added to plant, mill to mill, furnace to furnace, until their existing resources were equal to the production of about 3,000,000 tons of steel a year. It is difficult to realize what this enormous output means except by adopting some adequate standard of comparison. It means more than five times the total production of steel throughout the world in 1870, and within 25 per cent of the total make of steel throughout the world so recently as 1880. The output of steel this year by the Carnegie Steel Company will be nearly twice that of the whole United Kingdom by the Bessemer process in 1880, and considerably more than the output of British open-hearth steel in the same year.

NO PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

There is, perhaps, no parallel record in history of a man who, entirely unaided, without the direct help of any one, and without any other advantage of an ordinary school education, within 40 years, in legitimate manufacturing business enterprise, without aid from speculation, as such, has amassed such a fortune. In the case of Rockefeller's wealth, the outcome of organizing a vast monopoly. In the case of the Vanderbilts and Jay Gould there was a fund of the unearned increment of land values secured vast wealth, which was not materially influenced by any action of the owners of Manhattan Island, but depended on circumstances which they neither did nor could to any extent control. Indeed, the fortune of the Rothschilds, of Baron Hirsch, and of other notable men in the world of British finance have been founded either on large financial operations, as such, or on the appreciation of land or other securities on which they were chiefly dependent. But here we have one of the largest fortunes of all time that practically owes nothing to any speculative operations whatsoever, and has not been affected or assisted by any investments worth speaking of outside of the business of an ordinary manufacturer. Indeed, Mr. Carnegie is well known to have made it a fixed rule to "put all his eggs in one basket," in the sense of the proverbial "ket," entirely to the fortunes of his own special business as a steel manufacturer. To that one business he has devoted himself heart and soul for close on 40 years, and is now reaping the reward of his single-minded

CONSUMPTION.

The germs of consumption are everywhere. You may breathe them in with the air, drink them with water, eat them with your food. They are not dangerous if you are in perfect health, but if you have a slight cold, or cough, or if you have inherited weak lungs, or if you are weak and run-down generally—look out!

Once consumption gets a strong foothold it is almost impossible to dislodge it. The time to cure it is at the beginning or before it starts. If you are run-down build yourself up. Make every tissue so strong and well that consumption germs cannot find a foothold. Fill your body with rich, red blood—build up strong, healthy flesh—put your digestive system in perfect order. Don't drag along half dead. You may be well as well as not. The following letter from Mrs. Jennie Dingman, of Van Buren, Kankakee Co., Mich., will tell you how to do it. She says: "Before I took

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

I was hardly able to do my work at all; had pain in my left side and back, and had headache and nervousness. I tried your medicine and it helped me. Last spring I had a bad cough; got so bad I had to be in bed all the time. My husband thought I had consumption. We thought we would try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and before I had taken one bottle the cough stopped, and I have since had no signs of its returning."

labor and his concentration of purpose in the results with which all the world is familiar.

A RECORD OF WONDERFUL PROGRESS.

It is a common belief that Mr. Carnegie has owed his remarkable fortune entirely, or at least mainly, to the protection afforded by the United States tariff. This may be true so far as the origin of the enterprise and its early records are concerned. But for the last half dozen years the steel industry of the United States has been able to protect itself, and for the last three years at least it has professed and justified its readiness to do much more than walk without protectionist crutches. It is well known that during this interval the Carnegie steel company has been most largely extended, having purchased vast iron ore interests in the Lake Superior region, constructed great plants for the manufacture of armor, railway material, open-hearth steel, and pig-iron, as well as a railway 150 miles in length to bring its ore produce from Lake Superior to the works at Pittsburgh, and undertaken developments of colossal extent in its vast coalfield of Connellsville.

The chief stages in the recent progress of the Carnegie Steel Company have been the building of Homestead works of plants of perhaps unequalled extent for the manufacture of open-hearth steel and armor-plates; the acquisition of the larger and richer part of the Connellsville coalfield, near Pittsburgh; the buying up of the richest iron ore mines of the Mesabi and other ranges on Lake Superior; the acquisition of control of a special fleet of steamers for the transport of iron ores from their mines on Lake Superior to Cleveland, on Lake Erie, a distance of 700 to 900 miles, and a private railway to take the ore overland from Cleveland to Pittsburgh; and the construction of blast furnaces at Duquesne, on the Monongahela River, which have each produced as much in a day as the largest furnaces, 30 years ago, were capable of producing in an average week.

But one of the greatest elements of the success of this company has been its splendid organization, which is chiefly the result of Mr. Carnegie's administrative genius. One of the fundamental principles laid down by him for the conduct of his business was to be as far as possible independent of outside supplies of materials, whether raw or manufactured. In pursuance of this policy, the best mineral properties in the United States, if not in the world, were bought up with avidity, and at necessarily large prices. Another principle laid down, and strictly acted upon, was to keep all the plants fully employed, so far as that was possible, even if exceedingly low prices had to be accepted in order to obtain contracts. This policy secured regular work, and, by keeping the vast plants as a rule fully occupied, enabled the Carnegie firm to manufacture more cheaply than others that might be almost as well placed in respect of location and supplies. Yet another fundamental principle laid down by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the guidance of his business was to

STIMULATE THE BEST MEN

that he could command to do their very best in positions of trust and authority. This result was achieved with conspicuous success in two ways—first, by giving young men of recognized ability a stake, however small, in the business, and to improve the holding according to the proved merits of the holder; and the next, to aim always at nothing less than the maintenance of the highest realized standard of attainment. The effect of the first arrangement was that Mr. Carnegie had a large number of young partners, most of them owing all they possessed to the opportunities which he himself gave them, and each then directly interested in producing the best results of which he was capable, not only as a means of improving his position and prospects, but also as a matter of amour propre and business reputation. If it was found that any one of these young partners, in filling a certain assigned position, fell below the level of achievement established by a predecessor, he had usually to step down, or suffer transfer to another position, and it in that other position he did not come up to a further recognized standard, he had usually to step out altogether. Mere mediocrity was rarely tolerated. The services rendered had to be better than the best that had gone before—every one knowing that the slightest error, failure, or defection would be noted by the chief, to whom every detail of the gigantic business was intimately known from day to day. Whether he might be in Scotland, Egypt, China, or in any other equally remote part of the world.

THE MENACE OF THE TRUST.

Under the new regime it is understood that the Carnegie Company's works will be carried on as a part of a gigantic consolidation which will practically place the steel trade of the United States at the disposal of two or three organizations, so long as it can be kept alive, and which may either raise prices above their present level, or depress them in such a manner as to prove a serious and more or less permanent menace to the industrial prosperity of European countries, including our own. It is supposed by those who have found the capital to establish these monopolistic trusts in the United States that the cost of production can thereby be materially reduced, and that larger profits will therefore result than those earned by the old proprietors. Much will depend on the amount of capitalization relatively to the cost of similar properties, and on the efficiency of the administration. But it is unfortunate that such consolidations often continue to exist and to dominate the markets concerned long after they have ceased to earn profits.

A final word about Mr. Carnegie himself. "What will he do with it?" is the question that naturally occurs to those who contemplate Mr. Carnegie's great fortune, with a knowledge of what he has done in the past in the practical teaching of the "gospel of wealth." Of the profits that he has already made in his business Mr. Carnegie has expended several millions in the building of free libraries, art galleries, and music halls of the highest class in different industrial centers. His munificent gift to Birmingham shows him to have other aspirations and schemes of the same kind in view, so that his immense wealth is certain to be largely expended in pro-

Good Common Sense

Common sense teaches that a debilitated system cannot be built up by continued purging, which reduces the strength of a body already weakened by disease. Most so-called blood builders are purgatives.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

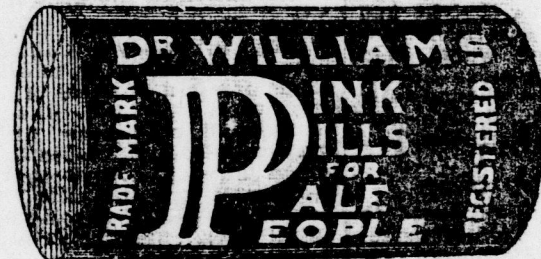
do NOT act upon the bowels. They renew and enrich the blood and make weak, tired nerves strong. They strengthen and only strengthen from the first dose to the last.

Most people find benefit from a tonic at this season, and thousands of authenticated cases prove Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to be the best tonic medicine known. That is why these pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, Que., says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck and for the last five years have not been able to do steady work the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvellous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

The same good sense that leads you to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial will prompt you to refuse any substitute an unscrupulous dealer offers. A druggist who says he has "something just as good," or "just the same except in name," is trying to mislead you for the sake of the extra profit the substitute gives him. The genuine packages bear the appearance of the engraving on the left, and may be had of all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



viding industrious communities with education and kindred resources which they do not now possess. In this respect Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, thanks to his generosity, are already much better off than similar manufacturing centers, like Sheffield and Leeds, in the old country.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A Boston Journal Thinks It a Passing Phase.

[Boston Herald.] The gathering on Sunday in this city of Christian Scientists from all over the world was a notable event as indicating the existence in an age of scepticism of an exalted belief in the possibilities of spiritual faith. No doubt, by the great majority of people, the Christian Scientists are looked upon as fanatics, but this is obviously a term of reproach which agitates and reforms of every class, good and bad, have had to endure. We imagine one would not have to go back a long way in the religious history of Europe and the United States—that is, more than two or three generations—to find a large number of persons who had cherished beliefs in no way vitally distinguishable from those now entertained by the religionists who associate themselves under the modern name of Christian Scientists. Certainly the belief that, through faith and prayer, cures of physical ailments can be brought about, is a conviction which a large number of people have entertained and were known to disprove of the recently current consolidation of trust system, which has done so much to place the control of the chief American industries in the hands of a few individuals.

The manner in which a miracle is to be worked—that is, through words instrumentally—is a matter of minor importance when compared with the miracle itself. And if any Christian had convinced himself that a modern miracle was impossible, it would probably be difficult for him to give a satisfactory explanation why miracles were believed in the early days of Christianity, or to specify the changes. The Roman Catholic church holds to a continuance of this divine power, and most Protestant denominations profess a belief in divine intervention in the affairs of men and of nations. The difference between the above and the Christian Scientist doctrine appears to be that the latter is a more literal interpretation of biblical assertions.

That the practice of this faith makes it run counter to modern methods and experiences is not at all strange; in fact, it is this which gives to the movement, in the eyes of those who are associated with it, the greater part of its attractiveness. Whenever, during the last nineteen centuries, the trend of human thought and feeling has been

A good appetite. Is essential to good health. Hood's Sarsaparilla creates an Appetite, tones and strengthens the stomach, and builds up the whole system. It relieves that tired feeling, and by purifying and enriching the blood, it promptly and permanently cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, humors, pimples and sores; strengthens the nerves, and gives sweet, refreshing sleep. No other medicine has taken such hold upon the confidence of the people as Hood's Sarsaparilla, and its record of great cures is unequalled by any other preparation. You may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

toward what would be termed materialism, there have inevitably sprung up, in opposition to this tendency, efforts to exalt the spiritual side of life. These movements, both in their professions and practices, have frequently been extravagant, and sometimes absolutely absurd, and yet they have probably been beneficial as preventives of the decay of religious vitality. A religious movement started in this way as a protest has for a time, perhaps for one or two generations, a wonderful amount of life and vigor, which, apart from excesses and crudities, influence contemporaneous religious thought and practice. Then, by degrees, the impetus originally inspired by some leader, or group of leaders, dies away, the religious denomination is classed with others, and except its technical points of creed, is hardly distinguishable from them. Having thus ceased to fulfill its spiritual functions, some other movement or agitation has to be started in its place, and it is one of those historically numerous uprisings that we are witnessing in the Christian Science effort.

A RUINED CITY

Exploration of Mexican Ruins of the Hill of the Flowers.

Prof. W. H. Holmes, one of the head curators of the National Museum, has returned from a trip to Mexico under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, says the Washington Star. He has accomplished the exploration of the ruined city, Xochicalco, "Hill of the Flowers," something not done hitherto in a scientific and thorough way. The hill is a series of stone-faced terraces from base to the summit, and is a network of walls, finished in selected or cut stone and well plastered.

The summit is about one-fourth of a mile square, and in the center stands a temple of simple but artistic character. Its walls are covered with rude glyphs carved into them. The temple is about 60 by 80 feet square, and is surrounded by a very complete system of courts and pyramids. Professor Holmes says the city belongs to the pre-Spanish period, and that the model and build the summit in the extensive way now indicated must have taken centuries of time. Therefore, he concludes, that the city is much more than 500 years old, as there is no record of its capture and occupancy by the Spaniards.

ENGLAND'S PRIZE BEAUTY.

The most beautiful woman in England is without doubt Lady Helen Vincent. There has never been anyone to compare with her since she first appeared in society, and she was the most beautiful bride ever seen—in a white dress brocaded in lilacs, with golden yellow stamens and palest green leaves. She is exquisitely fair, almost fragile, and some of her freshness doubtless is due to the fact that she never wears herself out with late hours, as so many other London women do. Even when staying in other people's houses she manages to live her own life in her own way, walking out and resting during a portion of the day, while every night, no matter what the attraction in the way of dancing or playing cards, she invariably says good night soon after 11 o'clock—Cassell's Magazine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints. It may be taken for impure and impoverished blood, with perfect confidence that it will cure.

A GOLD FISH FARM

From Which the Brilliant-Hued Beauties Are Sent All Over the World.

In Shelby county, Indiana, about 30 miles from Indianapolis, is the largest goldfish "farm" in the world. Here the original goldfish men of the country have their propagating plant, and here are produced some of the finest specimens in the world. The pets require a careful and systematic raising that is seldom considered by those who desire to purchase them at a small price. The "farm" is known as Spring Lake Fishery, and consists of innumerable small ponds all connected by narrow channels or sluiceways, in which the flow of water is controlled by water gates. These ponds are constructed with careful regard for depth, size, height of embankment and amount and kind of shrubbery on the banks. The most careful consideration is given to these details, for it has been demonstrated that they all, each and collectively, influence the health and development of the fish, and the perfecting of the color without which the goldfish is valueless.

Immediately after it is hatched the goldfish is very much like any common everyday minnow, and there is nothing in its appearance to indicate the glorious hues it will afterward assume. For more than a year it is a dull, whitish silvery color, which gradually gives place to the shadings and blotches of color so well known by fanciers.

Spring Lake Fishery is owned by L. Shoup, who has spent his life in studying the habits of goldfish and how nature may be assisted in her work of coloring the little beauties. He has found that the sun is the artist who makes the delicate tints on the film of the fishes' sensitive scales. But the sun is a variable artist, and no two of the fishes he paints are exactly alike. If a fish is kept in the shade from infancy it will always retain its youthful, silvery color, and will be a very ordinary, and in fact, worthless fish; but if allowed to bask in sunny shallows and to lie with its sides exposed on pebbly ripples, its scales will absorb the rainbow tints of the sunlight refracted through wavelets of crystal water.

It is not within the power of man to define or regulate the coloring of the fish, but by careful attention to the exposure to the sun's rays he can make the shades sober-hued or brilliant. Generally there is the greatest demand for bright colors, and those fishes are produced in greatest numbers whose markings are pronounced. There are but few exceptions to prove the rule that the sun is the only agency that paints the fish, but occasionally one is found that grows to maturity and to the last retains its dull silvery color. These are the albinos, and cannot be accounted for. They simply exist, and that is all that is known about them. The food a fish eats has nothing to do with developing its color. All the fish in Spring Lake Fishery are fed exactly the same food, and it is undeviating in quantity and quality. Toasted bread and nothing else is given them two or three times a week, and they thrive upon it better than anything else. It is well adapted to their delicate organism, and with the natural food, such as flies and worms, they can capture, is recommended for use in private aquariums.

DANGER FROM ANIMALS. The greatest difficulty with which the goldfish raiser has to contend is the

night-prowling animals, such as cats, coons and opossums. These animals are very adept at catching fish, and experience little difficulty in securing all they want of the domesticated goldfish, which take alarm but slowly. Snakes and crayfish are also destroyers of the goldfish, and the most constant vigilance is maintained to see that none of these animals gain access to the ponds. The goldfish is insectivorous, and his appetite often leads to his death. The sting of some insects is fatal, and for a common snake feeder to deposit an egg upon one of the little vertebrates means its sure death.

The freaks and unusual developments in the fish are the varieties which always bring the highest prices in the market. Odd and rare colors and spots and blotches are the kind of markings most preferred by fanciers. Unusual shapes in the fish are also very much sought after and invariably bring high prices. In physics, the development of the tail is the great favorite of nature, for it is that appendage that receives the most attention. Fish with two, three, four and even five tails are not uncommon, and a few specimens with six tails have been known, but they are rare. These abnormal developments are always accompanied by the most brilliant hues, and have been known to bring almost fabulous prices.

More than 200,000 fish are in the Spring Lake Fishery, and specimens are sent every year into every state and territory. The aquariums of nearly every country on earth have drawn upon it for perfect specimens, and for information concerning the production and care of the fish. Many of the royal aquariums in Europe are kept replenished from this fishery.

Goldfish in private aquariums should be regularly fed, but never overfed, the latter should be kept fresh, and at even temperature, and the aquarium placed in the dark at night.

NATURE'S CAST.

"There are men of good parts," observed the professor, "who never succeed in the drama of life because they don't know how to act them."

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

In Men, Women or Children

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

Men and Women Beguiled and Deceived By Medicines That Have No Value or Merit.

**Paine's Celery Compound the Only Reliable Medicine
and True Life Saver--It Is the Great Deliverer From
Sickness and Disease--Expert Medical Testimony
Proves That Paine's Celery Compound Is a Scientific
Preparation.**

Thousands of men and women in Canada are beguiled and deceived every week by the published statements of many patent medicines and nostrums—in pill and liquid form—that are positively useless in combating disease. These cheaply compounded remedies (supposed to cure all ills) are frequently so misleading and dangerous that the sufferings and miseries of the sick are increased, and death comes unexpectedly.

Paine's Celery Compound, that marvelous banisher of disease, recommended by the most eminent medical men, is the medicine used by thinking, intelligent and prudent people when sickness comes on and the first symptoms of disease are discovered.

Paine's Celery Compound, the great life giver, purifies the blood, expels the seeds of disease, braces the weak nerves, tones every organ of diges-

tion, gives a natural appetite, sound sleep and permanent health.

Mrs. John Gallagher, a well-known lady of Marlinton, P. Q., writes as follows: "In the winter I had a severe attack of erysipelas, and at the same time my blood was out of order, and I was so weak and run-down that I could not stand alone. I commenced at once to use Paine's Celery Compound, and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited and seemed to take a new lease of life. I know from experience that Paine's Celery Compound is possessed of all the merits claimed for it, and I will recommend it to all suffering from erysipelas, headache or stomach troubles. I also consider Paine's Celery Compound the greatest of all blood purifiers. I keep some of the Compound at all times in my house, and use it as a family medicine.

Horsley, holds that the people have nothing to do with the laws except to obey them. Nor can it be doubted that this policy has proved attractive to great numbers of educated men who do not like the rough-and-tumble of popular politics with all the banalities and the humbug which it must be admitted cling to popular methods of government. Only the other day in one of the reviews appeared an able and well-informed article, in which German methods were held up to our admiration, and we were told that instead of abusing the German emperor it would be wise for us in England to adopt some of his methods, and to Germanize the life of England. German political philosophy has made not a little headway in England and the United States, and it might almost be said at the present time that whatever of political philosophy is taught in our seats of learning was "made in Germany." It is also impossible to travel in Germany without being impressed with what has been done since the formation of the empire. The splendid material works, the smoothness of the political and social machinery, the aspect of wide comfort, the growing scale on which life is laid out, the rapidity of improvements, the pushing character of the people, the level of intelligence—with all these and other aspects of German life one cannot fail to be impressed. The candid Englishman will admit also that the points won in the race of industrial competition by Germany against his own country have been deserved. There has been better organization and greater intelligence.

But is all this due to the power of the Kaiser and to his personal government? Is all this the outcome of that great, peaceful political reform carried out in Prussia which has been the desire of its crowned chief? And, on the other hand, has Germany made all gains and suffered no losses as the result of this high monarchical government? We give the powerful Hohenzollern family all credit for the iron perseverance, the wonderful industry, the simplicity and virility which have been shown by the long line of Prussian kings. We have no doubt whatsoever that all this has had a great effect on the life of the people. But we do not think the American Geographical Society recognizes the best work by whomever done. Its first medalist was the American Peary, its second the Norwegian Nansen, and its third is the Canadian Murray who has long dwelt in Great Britain.

SIR JOHN MURRAY

An American Eulogy of a Former Resident of This City.

[New York Sun.]

In awarding the Cullum Geographical medal to Sir John Murray the American Geographical Society has honored a brilliant and original geographer. He is one of the most productive of scientific workers, and has made notable additions to oceanography. Sir John has said that "since the discoveries of Columbus, Gama and Magellan in the thirty years from 1492 to 1522 there has been no addition to the knowledge of the surface of our planet that can in any way compare with that of the deep sea expeditions during the past quarter of a century." This is doubtless true for the complete theory of the earth was possible so long as the conditions prevailing over three-fifths of the globe, buried under the oceans, were unknown. It was the discovery and elucidation of these conditions that Sir John Murray and other distinguished explorers of the deep sea have devoted many years.

Sir John was engaged for thirteen years in editing the "Challenger Reports," a work twice as large as the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recording not only the researches and results of one of the greatest scientific voyages ever undertaken, and in which he took part, but also including all available information on the same subjects down to the time when the Report was completed in 1895. Foreign governments placed their records and collections at the disposal of the Challenger experts, and the scope which Sir John Murray gave the work has made it the one great textbook of oceanography. He completed, last year, another notable undertaking, a map showing the highest and lowest temperatures, or in other words, the annual range of surface temperatures in each two degrees square of the ocean as far as has been observed. This map is a special convenience in investigating the influence of temperature changes upon oceanic forms of life.

Geographical achievement knows no nationality and in awarding its gold medal the American Geographical Society recognizes the best work by whomever done. Its first medalist was the American Peary, its second the Norwegian Nansen, and its third is the Canadian Murray who has long dwelt in Great Britain.

Topics of the Day.

Everyone is surprised at the rapidity and efficacy with which Nervine—nerve-pain cure—relieves neuralgia and rheumatism. Nervine is a specific for all nerve pains and should be kept by every family.

Tomatoes have been grafted upon potatoes by a French experimenter, whose hybrid plant produces tubers under ground and tomatoes above.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend



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uses the best quality of DYK when dyeing at home and the latest and best article for

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A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.
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From poor leaves is impossible. The making of poor tea from good leaves—Monsoon leaves—is hard.
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The Mechanics' Time Book and Note Book is sent free by addressing Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont., and sending one wrapper from Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.

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Superseding Blister, Apple, Pil Coccia, Pennyroyal, etc.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from
MONTREAL, QUE., TORONTO, ONT., and VICTORIA, B.C., or
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, South
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Railways and Navigation

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

OCEAN, LAKE, RIVER AND RAIL EXCURSION TICKETS

Good for the season are now on sale at the Company's offices, "Clock" corner, E. De la Hooke, agent, and G. T. R. Depot.

A Variety of Summer Trips at Low Fares. ywt

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

On and after Monday, May 1, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Day Express at Union Station (Bonaventure), Montreal, as follows:

Maritime Express.	
Saturday Excepted.	
Depart Montreal.....	7:05 p.m.
Arrive St. Hyacinthe.....	8:15 p.m.
Arrive Lévis.....	10:15 a.m.
Arrive Rivière du Loup.....	1:15 a.m.
Arrive Little Metis.....	7:15 a.m.
Arrive Campbellton.....	10:15 a.m.
Arrive Moncton.....	3:40 p.m.
Arrive St. John.....	7:25 p.m.
Arrive Truro.....	7:50 p.m.
Arrive Halifax.....	9:55 p.m.

Day Express.	
Sunday Excepted.	
Depart Montreal.....	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Lévis.....	1:40 p.m.
Arrive Rivière du Loup.....	6:20 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on Maritime Express. Buffet parlor cars on Day Express.
Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk Railway system, Union Station, Toronto, and at office of

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
General Traveling Agent, 32 York Street, Ross House Block, Toronto, where folders, time-tables and all other information can be obtained.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers.
Leaving St. John and Halifax for Liverpool and calling at Montreal. Also from Port land direct to Liverpool. Low rates. Quick service. Steamers from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, also from London and from Glasgow, will leave these ports about the 15th of April for Quebec and Montreal. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can obtain prepaid tickets at low rates. London agents, E. De la Hooke, T. K. Parker and F. B. Clarke, ywt

Railways and Navigation

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For rates, routes and all particulars call at City Ticket Office, 365 Richmond street. JOHN P. WILLY, City Passenger Agent, O. W. ROGLES, General Passenger Ticket Agent.

Semi-Weekly Excursions from

London to Pt. Stanley

Commencing Wednesday, May 17, and each Wednesday and Saturday thereafter during the season.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, 30c.
Trains leave London 10:25 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., returning leave Pt. Stanley 3:40 p.m.
On Saturday leaves at 6:50 p.m., returns at 9:50 p.m.

CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1,"

commencing Friday, June 2, and on each Monday and Friday thereafter during the season will leave Pt. Stanley at 5 p.m. (eastern standard time), arriving at Connetquot at 11 p.m. Returning leaves Connetquot, Ohio, each Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. (central time), arriving Pt. Stanley at 3 p.m. Fare, one way, from Pt. Stanley, \$1.00. Special tourist rates to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

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WILL RUN	AT RETURN FARES
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Going June 27. Returning until Aug. 26. (All rail or S.S. Alberta.)
Going July 13. Returning until Sept. 12. (All rail or S.S. Albatross.)
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For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to C. E. McPHERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 1 King street, east, Toronto.
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WHITE STAR LINE

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S.S. TEUTONIC, June 14.....	12 Noon
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S.S. BRITANNIC, July 5.....	12 Noon
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Sirs:—As per statement in The London Advertiser you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliance and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

Give name and address in full.
Please write very plainly.

AGE _____ MARRIED OR SINGLE _____

FAITH CURE—AND A POULTICE.

It seldom occurs in this enlightened age that there is not a man of the moment of the occasion, who says the right thing at the right time, and clears away a mass of blunder and misconception.

The opportunity produced the right man once more in the graduation exercises of the Bellevue Hospital medical college. He was the Rev. David J. Barrill, who addressed the graduating class by declaring: "I believe in the faith cure," and then told why. "Hezekiah the king was going to die, and the prophet came in and prayed. The prophet prayed and put on a fig poultice. That is the point of the cure—after you get through praying put on a poultice. That is the reason I believe in faith cure."

That is the position of the community and the health authorities in a nutshell. Nobody objects to the prayers and spiritual ministrations of the faith curists. Per se they can do no harm, but they cannot be permitted to the exclusion of the regular practitioner. It is the poultice that the law insists upon.—New York Herald.

You might as well compare a
Sound Line Railway with a
corduroy road as *Blue
Ribbon Beryl* with any
other tea

OUR SHORT STORY

"The Violets at the Chateau Bleu."

The Chateau Bleu was a little restaurant down near Washington Square, and a famous place in its way. The a-la-carte system was in vogue, and the dishes I could make out on the menu I wanted none.

It was early, and there were few people in the place. Diagonally across from me, and somewhat nearer the door sat a pretty young woman, to whom had just been brought an inviting-looking dish.

"Bring me what that lady has," I said to the waiter.

In my right hand I held a button-plant of violets, I had bought at the door. I gazed at the flowers lightly in the direction of the young woman. The man looked at her and back to me. "Ze la-dee," he said, stupidly.

Yes, the lady—some of what she is eating; bring it to me.

The man stared at me heavily for a second or two, and then an imbecile smile appeared upon his face. With a "Ouf Monsieur," he crossed to where the lady sat, bent over her table for a few moments, and then returned to me. "Ze la-dee tank you," he said, "mais she wish not to accept your flowers."

"You idiot," said I, "who said anything about offering her flowers? Go away! Send me another waiter."

The man understood my gesture this time, and departed greatly crestfallen. Another garçon came, who spoke his "Jeetle English" rather more intelligently, and from him I succeeded in getting something to eat.

I glanced across at the lady. She was wonderfully pretty, and distinguished-looking, too. She seemed a girl one would like to know. I grew loitering, realising what an ass she must think me.

I hurried through my meal as quickly as possible. As I paid my bill a big man with a black mustache strode in and took a seat near the door. I rose to go, and as I approached the table at which the young woman sat I turned their gaze. She smiled and I paused.

"Will you not sit down and take coffee with me?" she said, in a low voice.

I bowed, murmured my thanks, and seated myself opposite her. The thing was done quietly and naturally. It might have been a meeting of old acquaintances, and attracted no attention, apparently.

"I only wish to tell you that I was not offended and that I had no intention of being rude," she said, smiling brightly, "but it was very sudden, and I am not accustomed to having young men offer me violets."

I stammered some perfectly commonplace remark and stirred energetically the cup she gave me.

"In proof of what I say I will accept your flowers now. But you had no intention of sending me that stupid Gustave." She took up the flowers and pinned them in her corsage.

"I cannot contradict a lady," I replied, "but I am glad you have them now."

"Will you believe in my sincerity?" I said. "If I tell you that I long with all my heart to know you better; that I desire a stronger claim upon your acquaintance than this ridiculous but happy blunder of the waiter's gave me?"

Her smile had vanished now and she regarded me with a serious, enigmatical expression.

"I am a gentleman," I assured her with some warmth.

"I am certain of that," she replied at length. "It is for that very reason I placed myself under your protection, for that is what I have done. I am seriously alarmed. I did an imprudent thing in coming here alone tonight, but I expected to meet some friends, and I am afraid to walk the two blocks to the car alone. Will you go with me so far?"

While I expressed my delight at being able to render her so slight a service, she unplanned my flowers from her bosom.

"You must take these back now," she said. "Nay," I opened my mouth to protest, "I wish it; they might cause me embarrassment."

"But I will give you something as a souvenir of this meeting," she continued, "only a knot of blue ribbon, but keep it. Open your hand now and be ready to put the flowers away quickly, for we may be observed."

With a rapid movement she dropped the boutonniere in my outstretched palm, and I slipped it into my overcoat pocket. As I did so I caught a glimpse of a bit of blue ribbon wound about the stems.

Her face was quite pale now, she seemed really frightened, although still smiling, and my heart went out to the pretty, pathetic-looking little creature.

We rose to go. Outside upon the pavement she stopped suddenly with a little exclamation of dismay.

"My glove—I must have dropped it under the table. Will you get it under the table?" I hastened back the waiter-joined me in my search, and the man with a black mustache was an interested spectator. The glove was not to be found. I went back to the door to ask if it were not mistaken. To my astonishment she had disappeared.

"You seem to be looking for someone," said a voice behind me as I gazed up and down the street. "Perhaps I can help you." It was the man with the mustache.

"I do not need your assistance, sir," I said, haughtily.

"But I am in need of your society," he said in a low voice, and turned back his coat for an instant. I caught the gleam of a badge and knew what he was.

"Are you sure there were no dew drops among the flowers?" he asked. "You are poetical," I sneered.

"Ah, yes," he replied, with something like a sigh. "We are poets, artists or hood-carriers, as the occasion may require."

"Where are you taking me?" "To police headquarters."

I had no fear, for I knew the chief of the Detective Bureau, Capt. Fitzallen. He seemed surprised when I told what had occurred.

"Please show the flowers, Mr. Brougham," said the captain.

I took the flowers from my overcoat and he examined them, as well as the knot of ribbon, carefully.

"With you explore that pocket a little further," said the detective.

"Search me if you wish," I replied, indignantly.

"I certainly shall, if necessary," he said, "but I prefer that you look."

I thrust my hand deep into my pocket and felt a small, hard object which I drew forth. It was a ring; the setting was a ruby surrounded by diamonds.

"There are my dewdrops," said the detective. "For the moment I could not speak for amazement."

"Mary O'Donnell was in Duhamel & Co's today," said the man.

"After she left this ring was missed. I followed her, but she gave me the slip. Tonight I found her in the Chateau Bleu and saw her pass over her friend here a bunch of violets, in which this ring was no doubt concealed."

"Detective Sergeant Quigg," said Capt. Fitzallen, "I know Mr. Brougham to be a young man of unblemished reputation."

"Captain," replied Mr. Quigg, "I have in my time arrested over 500 young men of unblemished reputation, and have seen more than half of them sent to Sing Sing. This was a beautiful, clever piece of work, and I saw she was trapped, and inveigled this young man into a flirtation. Then she unloaded on him, and gave him the slip."

"But she fooled you, too," said I triumphantly, for I detested the fellow.

"She got away again, did she, Quigg?" asked the captain.

"Not twice in one day, Captain," replied Quigg, reproachfully. "I knew she could give two men work to do, so I had Feeney waiting for her on the corner of Washington Square, while I looked after the young man, just as she intended I should."

"And where is she now?"

Quigg looked toward the door. It opened and another man entered with my friend of the Chateau Bleu. She walked quietly to the desk, and answered to the captain's question, gave her name, "Mary O'Donnell." When he asked her what she had to say in answer to the charge of larceny, she replied, "Nothing," and this was the very last word I ever heard her utter.

As she was led off to her cell, though she cast a glance at me—a glance of mute appeal, which I have never been able to quite forget.

I was paroled that night on my promise to appear in the morning at the police court. There, and at the trial which followed her indictment, I told my story of the bunch of violets, which sounded so preposterous in the telling.

She did not go upon the witness stand, but sat in court, the picture of a pretty, well-bred woman falsely accused. Her appearance was told heavily by the jury, and her counsel made out a strong case in her favor. No one had seen her take the ring; no one had seen her give it to me, and I could not and would not swear that she had done so.

The jury disagreed, to my relief. I confess, until I realized that the whole thing had to be gone through with again. At the second trial she was acquitted. I never saw her again, but for months afterwards I was known unpleasantly as the young man who was mixed up in the affair of the violets and diamonds at the Chateau Bleu.

Boys and Girls.

A Panther's Lost Breakfast.

"You may go over and spend the day with Aunt Lyddy," said Mrs. Mayfield to her daughter Mary. "I'll be back by sundown, sure, and if you're here by 5 o'clock you'll be likely to find me. Or you can stay all night with Aunt Lyddy, if you want to. It's too bad Cousin Mildred should have been taken down sick while your father and Tom are off with the cattle. But I'll have to go to her for a day, anyway."

"Well, good-bye, mother," said 14-year-old Mary. "I guess I can take care of myself. I don't believe I shall go to Aunt Lyddy's, either—that is, unless I get scared some way."

"It's kind of lonely," I guess you'd better," said Mrs. Mayfield, as she started to walk to the cabin of her married cousin, three miles away through the woods.

In that remote corner of Michigan there were then only five families within ten miles of the Mayfields, and the neighbors seldom saw each other except on Sundays, when they all met at the little rough board church in the valley. Each household led an isolated and self-sufficient life; but when any woman or girl was left entirely alone, she felt herself to be almost as completely deserted as was Robinson Crusoe.

Mary busied herself with some household duties for a while after her mother left. Then she went out and fed the few clamorous hens, and gave

her pet lamb a basin of milk. "I believe I will go to Aunt Lyddy's," she said to herself, looking up at the deserted house. "It is so lonesome! The woods are so still all around, that it almost seems as if I could hear the wild creatures moving in the bushes. What if a bear or a panther should hear my lamb bleating in the barn-shed and come after it. I wish the little thing would keep still. Doxie, Doxie, what makes you cry so. There, pet, come out here for a little while, and see if you won't feel better."

Mary went into the shed and brought the lamb out in her arms. The little creature hushed its cries at her touch, but it began restlessly sniffing the vaporous, odorous, early morning air. Dew still decked the grass; the shadow of the eastward wooded hill fell across the pasture and the barn-yard with a twilight-like effect. The sun, with a hazy glow, reached the house, however, and Mary moved instinctively toward the patch of brightness with the trembling lamb in her arms.

"Why, Doxie, I never knew you to act so before!" she cried. "What makes you so frightened, pet? Why, why?"

As the lamb struggled in her arms, Mary looked apprehensively around, with a fear of something behind her. One backward glance, then with a shriek, she fled toward the house.

Crouching and crawling on top of the barn-yard fence was a great tawny beast, with a long tail that lashed nervously to and fro, as the animal advanced. Mary had heard so many stories and descriptions of the panther that, although she had never seen one before, she knew this beast to a moment.

Her heart was in her mouth as she sprang for the open kitchen door with the lamb clutched in her arms. Be-wildered with the fright, she did not see the door behind her, but sped upstairs and into her own chamber, dropped the lamb on the bed, slammed the door, and there, panting and trembling, against it.

In a moment she realized how foolish she had been to neglect the door below, for she heard the big cat bound into the kitchen and come sniffling up the stairs, as if he were a squirrel, but it may have thought the staircase too suspiciously easy. "Oh! What shall I do?" sobbed poor Mary, wringing her hands. "I can't keep him out of here! He'll break down this thing in a minute, and eat me up, and Doxie, too!"

Her eyes fell on the narrow window of the chamber, high up in the gable, looking out over the roof of the kitchen. She snatched a chair, ran to the window, climbed up, opened the sash, and was about to go out on the roof when the lamb bleated. Mary looked back.

Poor little Doxie, you shan't be eaten up!" she cried, bounding back to the floor with every nerve tingling. "After she left this ring was missed. I followed her, but she gave me the slip. Tonight I found her in the Chateau Bleu and saw her pass over her friend here a bunch of violets, in which this ring was no doubt concealed."

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"Not twice in one day, Captain," replied Quigg, reproachfully. "I knew she could give two men work to do, so I had Feeney waiting for her on the corner of Washington Square, while I looked after the young man, just as she intended I should."

"And where is she now?"

Quigg looked toward the door. It opened and another man entered with my friend of the Chateau Bleu. She walked quietly to the desk, and answered to the captain's question, gave her name, "Mary O'Donnell." When he asked her what she had to say in answer to the charge of larceny, she replied, "Nothing," and this was the very last word I ever heard her utter.

As she was led off to her cell, though she cast a glance at me—a glance of mute appeal, which I have never been able to quite forget.

jected slightly above the surface of the water, was something—she could not tell what. She let down the bucket, but it struck a solid mass, and she exclaimed, "I believe your panther is actually drowned in the well!"

Mary laughed nervously. "He either drowned," she said, "or went through to China, for he certainly didn't come up again."

The Poets.

before and After.

She kissed a rose—a sweet red rose—
And stropped it to still did dare.
He picked it up, and pressed his lips
Where hers had been before.

"And may I keep it," he implored,
"To treasure all through life?"
She said he might, and later on
He won her for his wife.

She weeps today who kissed the rose—
'Twas seven years ago—
Last night she asked him where it was,
He said he didn't know.

—Chicago News.

My Little Boy.

O little boy, my little boy,
Why do you stay so long?
The night is here, with shadows drear,
'Tis time for mother's song.

The cheering crowds have gone away,
I read your precious name.
Why do you stay so long at play,
'Tis more than time for bed?

A great, great day this day has been,
'Tis writ in blood and flame,
And in the papers that they brought
I read your precious name.

Your name, my boy—O little boy—
What do you know of war?
Could God have meant the brow I've
kissed

Should wear a battle-scar?
O little boy—my little boy,
They tell me you have grown;
But, dear, 'twas only yesterday
You could not stand alone.

How could those tender, clinging hands
A heavy rifle bear?
You were too tired to march, I know,
And so they left you there.

O little boy—my little boy,
You've rested all the day;
Wake up—the game is played and won,
'Tis time you came away.

The country has a million arms
To claim the nation's due,
A million hearts to bleed and break,
But I have only you.

Wake up—wake up!—the hour is late,
You should not tarry there;
The night is dark on San Juan hill,
Too dark for hope or prayer.

Wake up!—my arms are opened wide
To welcome you with joy.
And still you sleep—and sleep—and sleep,
O little, little boy!

—Cecil Joyce.

Effects Were Wonderful.

"I have been troubled for years with pains in my sides and kidneys, and aches in all parts of my body, owing to stomach and liver troubles. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and its effects were wonderful. In a short time I was entirely cured." Mrs. Francke, 209 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ready Reference Guide of London—Banks, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving. PORTER & CO., phone 1162. MILLER'S ELECTRIC PARCEL EXPRESS, 223 Dundas, phone 335.

Artists. J. P. HUNT, 423 Dundas street.

Banks. DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY, 423 Dundas street.

Brushes. THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Building and Loan Companies. BIRKBECK LOAN CO., 169 Dundas.

Organs, Pipe. SCRIBNER ORGAN AND MFG. CO.

Dyers and Cleaners. STOCKWELL'S, 259 Dundas street.

Drygoods. ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 243 Rich.

Hats and Caps. FRASER, McMillan & Co., Rich'd.

Fancy Drygoods and Millinery. JOHN C. GREEN & CO., 122 Ridout.

Hardware. HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich. JOHN BOWMAN HARDWARE COMPANY, York street.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance. NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes. LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO. (Limited).

Monument Manufacturers. LETHBRIDGE BROS., Talbot & Carl.

Pork Packers. JOHN PARK, Market House.

Plumbing Supplies. W. H. HEARD & CO., 357 Richmond.

Leather and Shoe Findings. R. F. LACEY & CO., 398 Clarence St.

Tea Importers. MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

Wholesale Druggists. JAS. A. KENNEDY & CO., 342 Rich.

Wholesale Grocers. A. M. SMITH & CO., 174 York street. ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., 323 Rich.

Why do Some Women Grow Homely so Soon?

That's a question we ask ourselves every day as we watch the daily crowd in great cities, in villages and towns. Women nowadays begin to lose their good looks before they are twenty-five; the lustre leaves their eyes, and the color their cheeks, and in its place comes dullness, sallowness, muddiness, or any unhealthy pallor—and presto! beauty is gone.

Wives and daughters, you do not take proper care of yourselves, that's why your good looks vanish. Our grandmothers and great grandmothers were wiser in their generation than we are today. They did not allow themselves to be so driven as we are, for their steady, continued health gave them strength enabling them to keep abreast of their work which, when it was finished, left them tired, but happy, not as we find ourselves today, bilious and constipated and generally forlorn.

Their secret will be found in the regular use of herb teas, prominent among them being preparations of clover tops and clover roots. These kept their digestion in good trim, and so made their blood pure and muscles strong. That's why they were so nimble on their feet, and could do their own housework till they were three-score and ten!

Karl's Clover Root Tea revives the use of this wonderful plant in our generation; its formula prescribed by a famous German physician, is printed on every package. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Why not try this grand remedy? We guarantee your cure or money refunded. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., and they will mail you a sample free of charge. Sold throughout the United States and Canada at 25c. and 50c., in England, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.



The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited

LONDON, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL - - \$500,000.00

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At Low Rates on Farm Property and on Improved City Property.

Write the Company for Information.

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—ARE THE BEST—

In Finish, Grace and Beauty They Excel All Others.

LAWN MOWERS, HAMMOCKS,

Lawn Hose, Nozzles, Sprinklers, Hose Reels, Couplers, Menders.

Broader AND Deeper

The work of the Forest City Business and Shortland College is of a broader and deeper character than that done in the average business school. The result is a qualified and well-trained pupil. You are perhaps thinking of a course in Business and Shortland, let us tell you of our work.

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STYLE

That's what you'll get if you purchase your next suit here. Our stock of light Tweeds was never better.

O. LABELLE,
Merchant
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372 Richmond St. Phone 1027.

"Union Forever!"

UNITED-WE-STAND

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Union Men—Buy your Fishing Tackle at W. A. BROCK'S, 192 Dundas Street.



We Have Continued

To please patrons this spring with our handsome WALL PAPERS. Nowhere can you secure better satisfaction both in variety and workmanship. It is not too late to come and see what we have. You will be delighted and the prices will meet your approbation.

H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

W. B. LAIDLAW,
Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

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FITZGERALD
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Barristers 171 Dundas Street,
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EUROPEAN TRIP
—Specially arranged—Through England and Channel Isles, under medical supervision, for those in ill-health. First-class limited, moderate cost; lasting 7 weeks. Particulars on advertising.

DR. PINDEL, London, Ont.

Tecumseh and Forest Queen

brands of flour always maintain a high standard. Best results in baking are always assured if you use them.

J. D. SAUNBY,
PHONE 132. Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suits, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond Street North. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 997.

Cheap Excursion to California.
The Western Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets to Los Angeles, Cal., at the lowest rate ever made from Canada to the land of flowers. Tickets on sale from June 24 to July 7, good to arrive back at starting point on or before Sept. 5. All tickets should read over the Western, the shortest and true route to California; finest equipped trains in America. Full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner King and Yonge Street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont. 64 bu ywt

W. F. BROCKENSHIRE, East End Gallery, is still making those beautiful cabinet photographs at \$2 per dozen, 66½ Dundas Street. ywt

Electric Turkish Baths.
Mr. Joseph Stuart, of Bristol, England; Mr. R. J. Macdonald, of Toronto; Mr. Julius Cascaless, of Batavia, N. Y.; and Mrs. Cohen, of Nikolai, Russia, and Mrs. Mendelson, late of New York, were taking the Electric Turkish Baths last week, and obtained much benefit therefrom. 520 Dundas Street. ywt

More Men Going Out
Mr. Ashford, a graduate of Coe's Shortland Academy, 75 Dundas Street, has secured a position with the G. T. R. Brockville, and Mr. Skelton, with M. Maurel & Co., of this city. Every graduate of this Academy is placed in a position. The school will be open during the summer months. Full particulars can be had from W. C. Coe, C. S. R., 75 Dundas Street.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King Street West, Toronto, have been appointed trustees of the estate of William A. Marriott, who is entitled to a sum of money from the estate of his father, A. Marriott, merchant, late of the village of Mimico, Ont. The appointment was made at the request of the infant's mother, who administered her husband's estate.

Usually the louder a man talks the less it amounts to.

American Straw Hats

The newest small shapes. See them in our window.

SPITTAL, SABINE & CO., DUNDAS STREET. 152.

DO YOU FISH?

It will pay you to buy your tackle from us. Note some of our prices.

Best Carlisle Gut Hooks, 20c dozen
Gut Leaders, 5c and 10c each
Bass and Trout Flies, 35c dozen
Trotting Baits, 15c each
Fine Lined Lines, 7c each
Fine Braid Lines, 10c each
Extra Strong Lined Lines, 25c each
Fine Braid Silk Lines, 5c each
Good Brass Reels, 10c each
Willow Fish Baskets, 1c each
Bait Tins, 10c each
Minnow Pails, 5c each

Pleased to Show Goods.

Wm. Gurd & Co
185 Dundas Street.

FINE TAILORING

SOUTHCOTT'S
361 RICHMOND ST.

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, June 9-8 p.m.—The weather today has been fine in all parts of the Dominion. It has been moderately warm in Ontario and Quebec and warmer than for some time past in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 46-62; Kamloops, 54-78; Calgary, 36-70; Prince Albert, 58-78; Qu'Appelle, 45-70; Winnipeg, 40-76; Port Arthur, 38-70; Parry Sound, 48-62; Toronto, 60-73; Ottawa, 54-72; Montreal, 58-72; Quebec, 57-78; Halifax, 48-80.

Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Friday, June 9, were: Highest, 73; lowest, 60. Today the sun rises at 4:35; sets at 7:58. Moon rises at 6:36 a.m.; sets at 9:54 p.m.

EAT MORE BREAD

In the summer and you'll feel better. Johnston Bros. is made from the best flour and guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Phone 818.

London Advertiser.

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Essex and Kent Orange Lodges will celebrate here on July 12.

—Mrs. Ralph E. Wright is visiting her parents and friends in Ingersoll.

—Mr. Frank King, of Montreal, son of the late E. N. King, G. T. R. freight agent, is here on a visit.

—A special band concert will be given in Victoria Park next Thursday night by the Seventh Battalion Band.

—The mayor of Woodstock has proclaimed Monday, July 3, a public holiday, instead of Saturday, July 1.

—Rev. Dr. Johnston will preach anniversary sermons at Westminster Church tomorrow. Rev. John Neil, an eloquent Toronto divine, will occupy St. Andrew's pulpit.

—Rev. A. J. McGilivray, M.A., of St. James' Church, has been invited to conduct services at the reopening of Knox Church, Harrison. He will exchange pulpits with Rev. M. C. Cameron, B.D., tomorrow.

—Tomorrow Rev. W. J. Clark, of this city, will preach morning and evening in the Presbyterian Church at Mitchell, and on Monday he will deliver his popular lecture entitled "With Fire and Sword in the Sudan."

—Lodge Beresford, S. O. E., will run an excursion to Cleveland for Dominion Day, via L. E. and D. R. R., and steamer Umanita. The fare is only \$1 from London and return. By paying 50 cents extra excursionists can spend both Dominion Day and the Fourth of July in Cleveland. No doubt a large number will avail themselves of this delightful lake trip.

CHURCH NOTES.
The Bishop of Huron will hold confirmation and consecration services at St. Paul's Church, in Essex, at 11 a.m. tomorrow, and at Trinity Church, Cootnam, at 2:30 p.m.

The Christian Workers, who support their own missionary in China, hold their annual missionary services tomorrow. Pastor Mackenzie will conduct the meetings.

Rev. Canon Smith will give an illustrated mission lecture at Summerhill next Thursday evening.

DOMINION C. E. CONVENTION.
The first Dominion Christian Endeavor convention will be held in St. James' Methodist Church, Montreal, beginning Thursday, Oct. 5, and closing Monday, Oct. 9. The programme and general arrangements are in the hands of the Canadian council, which is composed of Mr. G. Tower Ferguson, Toronto, president; Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., Ottawa, vice-president; Mr. C. J. Atkinson, Toronto, secretary-treasurer, together with presidents of the eight provincial unions. Among the speakers will be Rev. Dr. Wilbur Chapman, of Philadelphia, and J. Willis Baer, of Boston.

FAREWELL TO THE SOLDIERS

The Camp on Carling's Heights is Over.

Successful March-Past by All the Troops in the Division.

Thousands of Citizens Witness the Review—Major-General Hutton's Praises for the Men—The Last Night in Camp.

The volunteers, who have been in training on Carling's Heights for the past two weeks, have left for their respective homes throughout Western Ontario. From 7 o'clock to about 9 there was a steady outpour of troops to the G. T. R., C. P. R. and M. C. R. trains. Not only by their bronzed, sun-burned faces did the men show the effect of the sojourn on the heights. To the practiced eye of the soldier, the improved bearing of the "troops" was noticeable in every move. The camp was productive of much good. For the first time Canadian troops were brought together and organized into brigades and divisions, with a staff formed from officers of the Canadian militia, and in several respects this was calculated to inspire increased zeal and enthusiasm among the men.

The spectacular features of the recent camp made it more popular with the citizens also. Any who were fortunate enough to witness the review yesterday afternoon or Thursday's sham battle or tattoo will hold the camp in 1898 in pleasant remembrance for a long time.

The scene on the heights yesterday afternoon was a grand one. When Major-General Hutton conducted the march past and review at 4 o'clock, the troops made a splendid showing and won high praise from the major-general. Five or six thousand citizens, many in carriages, were lined along the brow of the hill to the south of the square in front of the tented camp. This vantage every movement of the several battalions of infantry and the First Hussars could be easily seen. The divisional staff included Major-General Hutton, G.O.C.; Col. Holmes, D.O.C.; Col. Gordon, in command of the First Infantry Brigade; Col. Buchanan, in command of the Second Brigade, and Capt. C. F. Winters, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, men who have been in active service.

During the march past the staff was stationed to the south of the parade-ground. The officers, in their splendid uniforms, formed a striking group, and their superintendence of the movements of the troops was closely followed by the spectators. The infantry was first drawn up in brigades in line of quarter column, the cavalry preceding the first brigade in column of squadrons, and after inspection all were placed in column of double companies. At the center of the parade-ground was a brigade band, which played the regimental march of each battalion as it passed the major-general. Following the march past the cavalry returned in double-quick, and the infantry in mass, subsequently advancing in review order and forming up in a square, where they were addressed by the major-general.

With reference to the inspection review, the major-general made the following points: "The troops were remarkably steady under arms, and the marching, all considered, was well done. Numerous mistakes were made, due to inexperience in ceremonial parades, which require not only more experience on the part of staff officers, but also on the part of the troops themselves. These opportunities can hardly be given in so short a training as twelve days. The determination of troops to acquit themselves well in the march past is, as a rule, a sure means of success. In this instance, success may be considered directly attributable to this. The cadence of both brigades was too hurried, in one 124 and in the other 128 to the minute, in place of the regulation 120. A sufficient interval was not allowed in some instances between battalions. The cavalry, both at a walk and a trot, acquitted themselves remarkably well. The review generally may be considered to have been successful, and with additional opportunities for gaining experience on the part of the staff officers and other senior officers, would have been very successful."

PROGRESS APPRECIATED
Last night orders from headquarters read: "The major-general commanding desires to convey his congratulations to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the First Hussars."

COCOANUT MILK

Used in Place of Coffee for a Time.

Some years ago I was one of a colony located in Costa Rica, a coffee growing country, and was finally made so ill by continued use of the berry that I took to coconut milk, and thereafter noticed that I suffered considerably less than the others from fever, chills, etc.

Since returning I have been using Postum.

We have abandoned the use of coffee and tea altogether, and never expect to use them again as long as we can have the Postum Food Coffee.

We know how to make it into a delicious beverage, and the difference in our health is so marked that we shall never return to the old way. We have been compelled to send up to Waco or Cleburne for Postum, as it has not been kept here, but, while the extra expense is something, we do not consider it sufficient to keep us from having our "cup that cheers."

By the way, the Rev. C. H. Rogers of Elgin, Ill., has been so greatly helped by the use of Postum, to my knowledge, that his praises for it will do you a world of good. Our whole family is in love with Postum.

IMPERIAL TABLE JELLIES

Make Dainty, Light and Delicious Desserts.

Their distinct, rich flavor has made them the most popular Table Jellies we have ever sold. Flavors—Pineapple, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Port, Madeira, Sherry and Funch.

2 Packages for 25c.

T. A. Rowat & Co.

234 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

NOT A LUXURY

When you sit down to your morning or evening meal you want something that is palatable. Bread is the necessity of every household, and EUREKA BREAD is the make that is delivered to hundreds of homes in London. Try a loaf.

THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING COMPANY,

75 Bruce Street. Telephone 929.

and the First Infantry Division upon the success of the year's training. It is, so far as the major-general is aware, the first occasion that Canadian troops have been brought together and organized into brigades and divisions, with a staff in accordance with modern regulations, formed from officers of the Canadian militia. Many changes and reforms have been initiated, both in drill, interior economy and in discipline. The major-general commanding desires to express his warm appreciation at the excellent spirit shown by the troops generally in carrying out the changes necessary to the increased efficiency of the militia of Canada, and for the zeal and enthusiasm generally shown in the performance of duty. Many errors and mistakes have been made, and there are innumerable matters which require amendment and improvement before the militia of Canada can be considered to hold the high place among the forces of the empire which it is the earnest determination of all concerned to insure. The major-general commanding feels confident that next year will bring about the improvement in administration, organization, discipline and drill which all ardent Canadian soldiers are determined to insure.

THE LAST NIGHT.
The "camaraderie" of camp life is never more manifest than on the last night. Fun and good-fellowship are the order for the occasion. This is traditional. And last night the tradition was well borne out. Cooks' parades, in which costumes, the product of which may not properly be called a fine art, yet certainly reveal wonderful inventive genius, are worn, by the frolicsome Tommies, began early and continued late. Franks of all sorts were played by the men on their chums, the wit and the story-teller reigned supreme. Good-fellowship was the distinctive characteristic of the last few hours in camp. There was little sleep to be had in any of the tents until after midnight.

NOTES.
General Hutton left last night for Niagara-on-the-Lake. Col. Gordon will return to Montreal, and Col. Buchanan and Capt. Macdonnell will go to Niagara.

The "ghost" walked last night, but only the commanding officers were waited upon. Some of the companies were paid off until they reach their headquarters.

The committee appointed to provide entertainment and instruction for the men of the Twenty-sixth Battalion in connection with the new marquee, which the grant of the new county council enabled the commanding officers to erect, desire to thank the citizens who so abundantly supplied illustrated papers, magazines, etc., for the men's use.

New Books at the Public Library

Loisette—Assimilative Memory; or How to Attend and Never Forget. Gladstone—The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture.

Blow—Symbolic Education—A Commentary on Froebel's "Mother Play." Baker—The Bad Habits of Good Society.

Urtin—Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland. Blount and Bloxam—Chemistry for Engineers and Manufacturers, vol. 2. Chemistry of Manufacturing Processes—A practical text book.

Williams—Manual of Lithology—Treasury of the principles of the science with special reference to Megascopic analysis.

Taylor—Researches Into the Early History of Mankind and the Development of Civilization.

Ross—The Butterflies and Moths of Canada—Descriptive of their color, size, habits, etc.

Davies—Foods for the Fat—The Dietetic cure of corpulence, with chapters on the treatment of gout by diet.

Moore—Sanitary Engineering—A practical treatise on the collection, removal and final disposal of sewage, and the design and construction of works of drainage and sewage.

Black—Fitting—a practical hand-book.

English—The Art of Riding. Rand—At Minas Basin, and other poems.

Roche—Her Majesty the King—A romance of the harem.

Montaigne—The essays of Michael De Montaigne, in 3 vols.

Taylor—Home and Abroad, 2 vols.—Sketch-book of life, scenery and men. Taylor—A Visit to India, China and Japan, 1852.

Taylor—A Journey to Central Africa. Selous—Sunshine and Storm in Rhodesia—A narrative of events in Matabeleland.

Taylor—Eldorado; or Adventures in the Path of Empire.

O'Meara—Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena—The opinions and reflections of Napoleon on the most important events in his life and government in his own words, in 2 vols.

Vambéry—Arminius—His Life and Adventures.

Maspero—Manual of Egyptian Archaeology—Guide to the study of antiquities in Egypt.

Hervey—Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second—From his accession to the death of Queen Caroline, in three vols.

Burney—Cecilia; or Memoirs of An Heiress, two vols.

Burney—Evelina, or the History of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World.

Cable—Strong Hearts.

Dix—Hugh Cwyeth, A Roundhead Cavalier.

CLEARING SALE

—OF ALL—

Light-Weight Summer Dress Goods

—AT—

..KINGSMILL'S..

Clothes Economy

Some men in wearing a tailor's clothes indulge in the same kind of vanity as the man who always talks of his cousin who owns a steam yacht.

You can save your money and you will own the yacht yourself by and bye.

Real clothes economy for men is wearing Fit-Reform garments. You can be fitted. The tailor's cloths that go into Fit-Reform suits and overcoats are tailored into garments that stay fitted as long as they last.

Your suit ready in a minute. Money back if dissatisfied.

Suits and Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20. Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5.

THE FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,

ROBERT M. BURNS. 180 Dundas Street.

COUNTY TAX RATES

Set by the County Council—Important Reports Adopted—An Evening Session.

FRIDAY.
The county council resumed session this afternoon, and also met in the evening.

The house of refuge committee's first report showed the institution to be well kept. The appointment of Mrs. A. E. Hodgins as assistant matron was confirmed, and her resignation, to take place in July, was accepted. The warden, inspector and keeper were empowered to fill the vacancy. Seventy-five dollars were ordered paid to Ekfrid, re Catharine McLean. Report was adopted.

The jail committee reported that the jail had been found, neat, clean and well kept. No action was recommended relative to the sheriff's request for uniforms for court constables. Repairs were recommended for the county registry and county buildings.

In their second report, the finance committee recommended that the rate of taxation on Middlesex proper be 9.1-7 mills, producing \$26,862.92, for the purpose of paying the debenture interest and providing the sinking fund. Also that a rate of .35 of a mill be levied on the whole of Middlesex, producing \$32,410.57, to meet the current expenses.

It was also recommended by the finance committee that a sub-committee be appointed to pay over to the city \$15,000, when they secured proper certificates that the Victoria Hospital was furnished. Agreed.

On motion of Messrs. Hodgins and Elson the council decided to petition the minister of railways for assistance for the construction of the London and Lake Huron Railway, as "we believe the construction and operation of such a road would be of great advantage to this county."

Mr. E. W. Scattergood, of Lucan, asked the council to recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario his appointment as police magistrate for the townships of London, Biddulph and Nissouri and the villages therein situated, without salary or allowances for travelling expenses. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. A. McGugan, of Caradoc, was recommended as county student of the O. A. C. for the term beginning October next.

Public school inspector's reports were a special committee.

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ordered to be printed in the minutes. Mr. J. C. Smith was granted a free peddler's license.

The warden was instructed to have two boys now in jail handed over to the Children's Aid Society. Adjourned.

HUGE CONSOLIDATION

The Forepaugh-Sells Show the Greatest Combination of the Age.

Quite the biggest thing so far attempted in the circus line in this country is the consolidation of the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers shows. Other "combined" shows have been announced before with a great flourish of trumpets, but such combinations have generally turned out to be chieftly on paper. But it seems this consolidation is just what is claimed for it; that it is a genuine consolidation of the two greatest shows in the country. They opened this season at the Madison Square Garden, in New York city, and the papers there all said that it was the biggest and best thing in the circus line ever seen in the metropolis. This statement is all the stronger when it is remembered that New York is peculiarly loyal to its idols, and for many years the Barnum & Bailey show had a monopoly of that city. It is in London now, and has become a fixed English corporation. Mr. Bailey is still the director and controller of the Adam Forepaugh show, and the consolidation was brought about by him to control absolutely the circus business in the cities of the country. To do this the consolidation has made a show of such commanding size and merit that no other concern can possibly hope to compete with it for patronage in the large cities. As the country has become so large that there are enough cities to occupy the time of one great show, the ordinary shows of inferior size and merit will be permitted to have the smaller cities and towns to themselves. So the consolidation cannot be considered as a trust, even if it is a monopoly in the same entertainment. The standing of this city in the estimation of the managers of the consolidation is shown by the fact that the big arena aggregation will exhibit here in all its vast entirety on Thursday, June 29.

Dr. A. W. Chase's 25c. CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropping in the throat, & permanently cures Catarrh of the Bladder. 25c. a box. Blower free. All Dealers.

While the population of France has increased but 10 per cent in 50 years, the number of paid officeholders