

43RD YEAR NO. 19055

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PRICE TWO CENTS

SPRING WATER, SAYS SIR JOHN CARLING; IS AGAINST RIVER WATER FOR DRINKING

Favors a High-Pressure Separate System From River.

Would Be a Big Inducement to Manufacturers to Locate Here.

Sir John Carling is one of London's oldest and most distinguished citizens, and one who has gone through the municipal mill, from which he graduated for parliamentary honors.

He was a member of the council of London half a century ago, and sat in the same old council chamber in the city hall when London was declared a city.

Sir John was also a member of the first board of water commissioners of London, which was the present water-works system in 1878.

Since that time Sir John has been in active public life, and has always taken a keen interest in public matters, municipal and national.

Opposed to River Water. To the water problem he has given a great deal of attention. Consequently, his opinions on the matter will carry very much weight with the average citizen.

Sir John was seen at his residence on Wellington street by The Advertiser yesterday, and he stated his position plainly on the water question.

"For many years our spring water supply has been our pride," Sir John said. "Frequently, while traveling about I have met ladies and gentlemen who have spent some time in London, and they almost invariably referred to the splendid drinking water we have here. I believe our water supply to be one of the best advertisements we ever had."

"I am absolutely opposed to the introduction of river water for drinking purposes. To my mind there is no necessity for its use, and I do not believe the people will ever consent to accept it for domestic purposes."

Favors Separate System. "There is only one thing, the matter with our present supply, and that is we haven't enough water."

"For some years I have been of the opinion that in order to insure a plentiful supply of spring water for drinking purposes, we should have a separate system for fire-fighting, street watering, and industrial purposes."

"Two years ago I drove out to the Meadow Lily Mills with the object of learning if it would not be possible to secure water for the purpose named there. I have not been quite sure as to the best method to adopt to secure the necessary pressure, but I have had in mind for some time the erection of a large standpipe in the east end."

Should Have Plenty of Water. "I have not gone thoroughly into the high-pressure scheme put forth by Col. Little and Engineer Chipman, but I am firmly of the opinion that what we want is a separate river water system which will enable us to keep our Springbank supply for domestic purposes."

"If the separate system were established, I believe we could sell a very large amount of water to the railways and different industries which would bring in a very considerable revenue. We should remember that as time rolls on, the amount of water required by the railways and industries of London will increase tremendously, and we should be prepared to supply plenty of water for all purposes."

"If we can say to a manufacturer that we can give him an abundant supply of water, we will find ourselves in a much better position to secure new factories, and if we maintain our present magnificent domestic supply, we shall continue to have one of the best advertisements from a residential standpoint that any city can have."

The Present System.

Sir John, in speaking of the building of the present waterworks system, stated that the work was commenced on the first day of April, 1878, and that on Jan. 1, 1879, the water was turned into the mains.

"We gave the people a waterworks system in nine months," he said. "Consequently, it appears to me as though it should be no very difficult task to establish a separate river water system for fire-fighting, etc., within a very short time, if the commissioners will only set their minds to the task."

INCREASE OF \$17,000

Customs Revenue for May Shows Big Advance Over 1906.

The London customs house returns for May show an increase of nearly \$17,000 over those of the same month a year ago. The figures are:

May, 1907 \$80,253.60
May, 1906 63,906.75
Increase, for 1907 \$16,346.85

THE 'PHONE INQUIRY

Railway Commission Decides to Examine Subsidiary Companies.

Montreal, Que., May 31.—The railway commission inquiring into the Bell Telephone Company, has decided to examine into the two subsidiary companies, the Wire and Cable and Northern Electric Companies, and will recommend in June for that purpose, notwithstanding the objections of the Bell and Northern companies.

Doctors May Increase Fees Move Is Contemplated Here

Consider the Scale Here Altogether Too Low—No Better Than 25 Years Ago.

London doctors are feeling the effects of the increased cost of living, and are thinking of advancing their charges for their professional services.

Incidentally, they are also of the opinion that the Ontario Government should pay for the registration of births, for the reporting of contagious diseases, and for the issuing of death and burial certificates.

Of all the people in London who have been looking for an increase in wages, the medical practitioners have been the latest to make known their wants, and while no definite move has been made in the matter, it is quite evident that within a short time the agitation which is now in an incipient stage will assume definite form.

There are about seventy doctors in London, and they are all members of the London Medical Association.

They are also affiliated with the Dominion Medical Association, which meets in Montreal this summer, and it is understood that the question of professional and official fees will be the chief topic which will be considered at the convention.

At a meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, held in Toronto Thursday night, physicians' fees were discussed at length.

The Fees in Toronto. In that city the doctors receive \$2 for day visits and \$4 for night visits, but these fees are declared to be altogether too small, and the physicians are looking for more money.

The matter of registration of births was also considered, and it was suggested that a fee should be charged and should be paid by the Government.

It was thought that for the reporting of contagious cases the Government should pay a fee of not less than 50 cents. Some thought this amount too paltry, and suggested that the fee should be at least \$1.

Dr. J. B. Campbell, of Dundas street, said: "The Advertiser in regard to the matter today."

Dissatisfied Here. "It is quite true," he said, "that the physicians of London are dissatisfied with the professional fees here, and also with the Ontario Government's regulations in regard to the registration of births and the issuing of death certificates."

"The fees here are extremely low. Continued on Page Eight.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE FOR LONDON WILL BE FORMED VERY SOON

Candidates for All Offices To Be Placed in Field in January Next.

According to a statement made to The Advertiser today by a certain prominent citizen who is largely interested in municipal matters, a move is on foot to form a municipal league in London, and that by next election day it will embrace not less than 2,000 members.

The citizen quoted stated that a direct appeal will be made to young men, a very large number of whom are property owners, and a still larger number of whom are tenants.

A platform is to be drawn up and a mass meeting will be held at which an evidence of good faith on the part of those who would join the league.

The city will be subdivided into twelve sections, and a candidate for the mayoralty, the water commission, the school board, and all other municipal bodies will be placed in the field.

"We have a young man selected for our mayoralty candidate," the gentleman concluded, "and when the people hear his name they'll be surprised and pleased. We want to give the young men a chance, and we think we will be able to show much strength at the next municipal election."

SIGNS OF CAMP

Advance Parties Are Already at Work on Carling's Heights.

There are many evidences of the approach of camp on Carling's Heights. Already advance parties are on the ground pitching tents for the several regiments, and at the present rate of progress everything will be in readiness for the training, when the troops arrive on Tuesday afternoon.

The total strength of the camp will be about 3,000. Col. Peters, D. O. C., will be in command. The inspection by Col. Vidal, successor to Lord Aylmer, is fixed for June 12 and 13.

The regulations this year provide for the opening of canteens from 7 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., 12 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

FEVER PATIENTS ELUDED NURSES

They Left Ward at Victoria and Mingled With Outsiders on Hospital Grounds.

There was quite a little flurry at Victoria Hospital this week as the result of a couple of fever patients eluding the vigilance of the nurses and mingling with outsiders on the grounds of the hospital.

An investigation into the matter was held, but Superintendent Heard says it was learned that the nurse on duty at the time was not to blame, and that she was not even censured. She was simply counseled to be more careful in the future.

In the ward were four lads named Hodges, Keenleyside, Thomas and Weld—all sons of prominent citizens. It appears that two of the larger patients, who were convalescents, managed to get outside, and were enjoying a walk on the spacious lawns when they were observed by the nurse, Miss Scott.

The latter immediately ordered them to return to the ward, but they were pretty large boys, and they defied her authority, and remained outside until it suited their convenience to return.

A day or so afterward, the mother of one of the other boys called to see her son, and the lad told her that he wanted to go outside—that the other boys were being allowed out, and he, too, wanted to enjoy himself.

The mother at once laid the matter before Chairman Scretion, who ordered an investigation, with the result as given above.

There was a rumor to the effect that certain persons in authority were to be removed as the result of the affair, but Superintendent Heard emphatically denied this.

Friends of the isolation hospital are using the incident to urge the hospital trustees and the city council to hurry along with the isolation hospital.

They point out that with a proper isolation system and separate grounds, there would be no reason to keep the convalescents indoors all the while, and that they could be allowed out for a stroll without fear of contagion to others.

BRIDGE CONTRACT LET Structure Between Huron and Middlesex To Cost \$3,650.

At a meeting of committees from Huron and Middlesex counties yesterday, it was decided to award the contract for the proposed new 45-foot, steel bridge over the Aux Sable River, between McGillivray and Stephen, to the Ontario Bridge Company, which submitted the lowest tender.

The complete list of tenders received for the steel work was as follows: Huron Co., \$2,365; Ontario Bridge Company, \$2,280; Stafford Co., \$2,500; Petrolia Bridge Company, \$2,365; Jinks, Dresser Company, \$2,380; Charles Ferguson, of Melbourne, was awarded the contract for the concrete work, his tender, \$1,350, being \$200 lower than the next lowest. Other tenders were: Dr. Witherspoon, \$1,590; L. Hardy, \$1,670.

County Councillor John Robinson, of McGillivray, was appointed inspector, and work will begin about the middle of August.

The county council will, at its meeting this week, consider the tenders for the construction of eight small bridges, and the repairing of another. The list is as follows: Morrow drain, between Metcalfe and Ekfrid; McGuffin, between London and West Nisour; two on the line between McGillivray and West Williams; one bridge line between Delaware and Westminster; one between North and South Dorchester, and a new steel deck on the Delaware bridge.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW SHOWERY.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, June 1-8 a.m.

Today—Strong winds and gales from the eastward, with rain.

Sunday—Easterly winds, with occasional rain.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.

Calgary. 42. 36. Cloudy.

Winnipeg. 40. 36. Cloudy.

Port Arthur. 44. 34. Fair.

Harry-Soudan. 52. 42. Fair.

Toronto. 52. 42. Fair.

Ottawa. 54. 44. Fair.

Quebec. 55. 45. Fair.

Montreal. 52. 42. Fair.

St. John's. 54. 44. Fair.

Halifax. 52. 42. Fair.

Victoria. 54. 44. Fair.

San Francisco. 54. 44. Fair.

London. 54. 44. Fair.

Paris. 54. 44. Fair.

Berlin. 54. 44. Fair.

Rome. 54. 44. Fair.

Moscow. 54. 44. Fair.

Peking. 54. 44. Fair.

Shanghai. 54. 44. Fair.

Manila. 54. 44. Fair.

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THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

SURREY PLACE—THE NEW SURVEY IN WEST LONDON, FRONTING ON WILLOW AVENUE AND SURREY AVENUE. PLAN NOW READY. TERMS EASY. 35 WEEKLY PAYMENTS. A WEEK WILL BUY A SPLENDID LOT. THEY ARE SELLING VERY RAPIDLY.

SUNSHINE PARK—THE LARGEST AND BEST SURVEY IN THE NORTH END. THE HIGHEST LOTS, THE DRYEST LOTS, THE CHEAPEST LOTS, THE BEST LOTS. WILL BE SOLD ON THE EASIEST TERMS. SURVEY NOW COMPLETED AND PLANS READY.

ORLEANS GREEN—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 35 DOWN AND BALANCE \$1 PER WEEK. GOOD SCHOOL, CHURCH, SIDEWALKS, SEWERS, SPLITTED SPRING WATER. BUY A LOT WHERE YOU CAN USE IT. CALL AND SEE ME.

WOODSIDE, SOUTH LONDON—PACING ON LANGTARH AND WREAY STREETS. ALL LOTS 60x130 FEET. WILL SELL LOTS FROM \$100 UPWARDS, ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PRICES.

YORK STREET, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, front and back stairs, veranda, all modern conveniences, nicely painted and decorated. This is a well-built house, a splendid opportunity for a railway man. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET, north of the C. P. R. New story and half brick veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, stairs, large hall, room for bath, country taxes, lot 40x130 feet. Call and see plan.

MILLINERY AND DRYGOODS STOCK for sale, in center of the city—a splendid opportunity to start in business. Rent low. Call and get particulars.

MUR STREET, south of the Hamilton Road—New brick veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, stairs, large hall, room for bath, country taxes, lot 40x130 feet. Call and see plan.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Semi-detached brick, two-story, 4 large bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, lot 50x130 feet. Call and see plan.

HYMAN STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath, 2 w.c.s. (separate), hot and cold water on every floor, room for furnace, electric light and fixtures, nice mantle, 2 verandas. This is a first-class property. Call for particulars.

FACTORY in the center of the business portion of the city—a splendid opportunity to purchase a first-class factory. The best investment in the city—call and I will give you full particulars.

PUMP FACTORY—The only one in London—a first-class opportunity to start in business. Lots of work to be done. Machinery and boiler and engine all complete. Don't miss this opportunity.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—New two-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; a bargain, lot 40x200 feet. \$3,000.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Normal School—Cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, shed, lot 36x220 feet. \$1,600.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, china closet, bathroom, furnace, sewer connection, water and sink in house, fruit trees; a snap, lot 46x188 feet. \$1,450.

WYATT STREET—New brick veneer cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, lot 36x130 feet. \$1,200.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer gas for cooking, sink and water in house, lot 36x130 feet. \$2,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Brick two-story, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; a splendid opportunity to start in business. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOT—King street, central, a splendid chance. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, (hardwood floor), dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, front and back verandas, lot 69x132 feet. Price, \$4,200.

RIDOUT STREET—Brick terrace of three dining-room, kitchen, lot 42x130 and right of way. A splendid investment. Only \$3,000.

PEGLER STREET—Story and half frame, brick foundation, lot 50x130 feet. Only \$1,200.

WILLINGTON STREET—Frame story dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 40x132 feet. This is a first-class locality to build stores. Call for particulars.

WILLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL—Brick stables, three stories, 7x30 feet; a for a factory; lot 75x162, with right of way, call and see plan.

COLBORNE STREET—New brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, well-built house; lot 33x130 feet. \$2,700.

519, 521 BATHURST AVENUE—Frame story and half house and a frame cottage, must be sold at once to close an estate. Call and get particulars.

WYATT STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, shed; lot 36x140 feet. A snap, easy payments. Only \$1,800.

JOHN STREET—Brick two-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 36x130 feet. \$2,700.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, cupboard; lot 36x130 feet. \$2,700.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick, cellar under, dining-room, kitchen, double parlor, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 36x130 feet. \$2,700.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, lot 36x130 feet. \$4,500.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame story and half house, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, breakfast room, pantry, hot and cold water, all modern conveniences, verandas at front and side. A first-class property. \$3,400.

WORTLEY ROAD—Brick two-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, lot 36x130 feet. \$2,700.

RIDOUT STREET—Brick two-story, stone foundation, 6 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and scullery, good cellar. A splendid opportunity for boarding house. \$2,700.

GREY STREET—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, double parlor, dining-room, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, lot 36x130 feet. \$1,800.

CLARENCE STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, porch, good cellar. A splendid place for a railway man. \$2,700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick two-story, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences, lot 36x130 feet. \$4,500.

CLARENCE STREET—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 36x130 feet. \$2,700.

VACANT LOTS—JUST OVER THE TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE A NEW STREET IS GOING TO BE PUT THROUGH. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO GET A LOT NEAR THE CENTER OF THE CITY. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Brick two-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, lot 40x130 feet; a splendid locality. \$3,500.

VICTOR STREET—New story and half brick, cement and stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, den, all modern conveniences, good barn; lot 32x240 feet. A bargain. \$2,400.

FACTORY SITES on interlocking and main line of C. P. R. First-class sites. VACANT LOTS—London street, Pipe Line Road and Railway street. Splendid lots.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

P. Walsh's Bulletin. Wm. Needham & Son

REAL ESTATE

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria Park—Two-story brick house, 3 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 31x140 feet. Price, \$2,500.

FORWARD AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; frame barn; lot 55x200 feet. A reasonable figure.

TALBOT STREET, between King and York streets—A new three-story brick building, now rented as a livery, with a shop in front; suitable for a blacksmith or other business; lot 55x130 feet, with a right of way to the side. Our price is reasonable.

ROBERTSON STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; frame barn, with one acre of land; county taxes. Price, \$1,150.

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, almost new, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, nice lot fruit trees. Price, \$1,450. Inspect at once.

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

TWENTY-TWO ACRES—1½-story frame house, stone foundation, frame barn, 2000 lbs. stone, Western traction of 2000 lbs. line will run in front of this property. Price, \$2,300. Call at once if you want this property.

CHEAP LOTS ON THE CORNER OF WATERLOO AND HURON STREETS: CITY WATER, 15 DOWN AND \$1 A WEEK. INSPECT THESE LOTS BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

WEST LONDON—A new 1½-story brick house, built in Georgia pine, 7 rooms, large cellar, electric light, furnace, hot water, electric light and gas. Price, \$1,500. Inspect at once.

THREE STORES ON DUNDAS STREET, for location and price call at once.

A MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE on stone foundation; three blocks from Victoria Park; 10 rooms, large veranda, full-size lot. Call at once if you want a good house at a moderate figure.

OXFORD STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, lot 40x130 feet. Will pay good interest on the investment.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, hot water in laundry, 2 bedrooms, furnace, electric light and gas. Price, \$3,250.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, full-size lot. Price, \$1,400.

FOUR CHEAP LOTS ON GROSVENOR STREET.

A NEW 1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, veranda, nice lot. Price, \$2,500.

GEORGE STREET—A new 1½-story cottage, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, veranda, nice lot. Price, \$2,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, complete, furnace, gas, good lot. Price, \$3,100.

ST. JAMES STREET—A large brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, 2 kitchens, barn. Price reasonable.

GREY STREET AND HYATT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, electric light, nice lot. Price, \$2,300.

THERE IS GREAT DEMAND FOR PROPERTY THIS YEAR. IF YOU HAVE A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES ALREADY, OVER QUICKLY. ANY YOU WANT TO TURN OVER QUICKLY. CALL WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

PRINCESS AVENUE, East London—A new 1½-story brick house, 3 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 37x137 feet. Price, \$2,500.

LILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STREETS—Two-story frame house, on cement foundation, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 12x130 feet. Good business corner.

DUNDAS STREET—A nice two-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 40x220 feet. At a bargain.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, library, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x209 feet. At a reasonable figure.

AT A LOT ON WATERLOO AND HURON STREETS, 17½ acres; \$10 down and \$5 per month.

PHILIP STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 33x130 feet. Price, \$1,800. Inspect at once. Also three vacant lots.

LANDSOWNE AVENUE—Two new frame cottages, on cement foundation, 2 bedrooms each; lot 40x109 feet. Price reasonable.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, library, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x209 feet. At a reasonable figure.

CHEAP LOT ON GROSVENOR STREET, near Central Avenue. Price, \$1,000.

STANLEY STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, complete, sewer connections; lot 33x130 feet. Price reasonable. Also a vacant lot; price, \$500.

MILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, complete, furnace, hot water; lot 32x130 feet. Price reasonable. A pretty home.

LANGTARH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 120x139 feet. Price reasonable.

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

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house; parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bath, complete, large cellar, lot 35x130 feet. Price very reasonable. Call for particulars.

A desirable lot near G. T. R. station, suitable for a warehouse—price reasonable.

SOUTH STREET, near William street—Two new brick cottages, 7 rooms in one choice lot in the other. These cottages will be sold at a reasonable figure.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, on stone foundation, 6 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 31x137 feet. Price, \$1,800.

MAPLE STREET—A two-story modern brick house, 10 rooms, in good order. Price, \$2,500.

MILL STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms; lot 60x139 feet.

QUEBEC STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, on cement block foundation, 6 rooms; lot 40x176 feet. Price, \$2,200.

CHESLEY AVENUE AND DAME STREET—Four cheap lots.

P. WALSH, Phone 1,021, 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE for city property—100 acres choice land, good buildings, in London Township; possession Oct. 1, 1937. Call T. H. Hackett, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London. 564-77.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER LOT, 10x11½ ft., on corner of 50 ft. 35 ft. lot; Windsor avenue and High street, South London. George Fritchard. 56-17.

BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES, MARKET GARDEN, close to good buildings; also two new cottages, \$1,400; quick modern dwellings, central to rent. Suburban, 1½ miles from London. 56-17.

FOR SALE—TWO 1½-STORY BRICK houses, Brighton street, 4000 ft. Wootton, Elmwood avenue and Mabel street. R. E. Smith, 13 Brighton street. 46-4.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AT GRAND BEND, splendid location. Dr. Ernest Williams. 56-4.

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES of timber. John Turnbull. 56-17.

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SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Store Closes at 6 o'Clock Today

Encourage this movement by shopping before that hour.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS

FOR \$2.49

\$3.00 to \$3.50 Goods

These were procured at price to sell at \$2.49 by clearing manufacturer's complete stock in each line. The goods are right and we are not afraid of the quantity, as the assortment is large, including boxwood handles with inlaid sterling silver; fancy silver mounts and silver posts cased with pearl; carved pearl and gunmetal mounts. The covering is of extra fine silk taffeta cloth, with linen mixture and guaranteed. Very close rolling and neatly cased, 23-inch frames, tube rods with the patent runner. Worth regular \$3.00 to \$3.50 each. While they last, only.

These have just been opened up and are now on sale. Come and get first choice—East Main Entrance.

Gloves—For the June Weddings

In All the Most Fashionable Styles and Shades

16-Button Fine French Kid Glove, in gray, black, champagne and white, per pair

16-Button Fine French Kid Glove, in tan, only, per pair

Elbow-Length Fine French Kid Glove, in tan, brown, mode, gray and black, per pair

Elbow-Length Fine French Kid Glove, in black, champagne, navy, green, tan, white and brown, per pair

Elbow-Length Fine French Kid Glove, in tan, white, pearl gray, pale blue, pink, Alice blue, mid blue and black, per pair

Gloves for the ¾-length sleeve, in black, tan and gray, fine French kid, per pair

Gloves for the ¾-length sleeve, white only, in fine French kid, per pair

Gloves in all the newest shades, fine French kid, 2-clasp, a full assortment, at, per pair

Your White Summer Dress

Make your selection now from our beautiful assortment of semi-white linen and sheer linen dresses. Prices.....\$5 and upwards

See display in East Window. On sale at Silk Department.

Have you tried shopping in the morning? You'll escape the afternoon crowding and find it a pleasure at this store.

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

FOR SALE

WHERE IS THERE AN INVESTMENT EQUAL TO NORTH-WEST LANDS?

Northwest Lands are a safe investment. With the country growing so rapidly values are sure to advance. You are protected against the possibility of loss.

They are profitable. If they were not so, do you think many of the largest investors in Canada and the States would be buying up such large blocks of land as they have been doing lately?

Land is steadily increasing in value. In some sections more than others. These are the sections in which it will pay you best to buy land. Our Managing-Director, Mr. J. H. Bolton, has been all through the West and knows just where the "best buys" are. We can show you where to invest most profitably if you will call and allow us the pleasure of an interview.

British-American Real Estate Exchange

H. POCOCK, President. J. H. BOLTON, Managing Director.

LONDON OFFICE: 402 RICHMOND ST.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited

78 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Telephone 696.

Attractive Realty Opportunities

A beautiful St. George street residence, all modern conveniences, commodious grounds surrounding, call for particulars, Campbell, realty dealer, No. 428 Richmond street.

Oxford Street—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, good location. A chance to get a comfortable home at a moderate figure. Call for particulars, Campbell, realty dealer, No. 428 Richmond street.

Richmond Street—A most desirable two-story brick residence, centrally located, particularly suitable for a physician's residence and office. Price and full particulars on application, Campbell, realty dealer, No. 428 Richmond street.

Building lots, cottages, residences and business property are being sold at a bargain. If you are interested either in buying or selling, you will find it advantageous to call on me. Our twenty years' experience on the local real estate market, and our position in realty values, ought to be of some assistance to you.

LOANS. Money to loan in sums of \$100 and upwards to complete purchase price. Build, remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. Campbell, Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont. Telephone 696.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH DORCHESTER, County of Middlesex, on the Hamilton road, two miles east of Dorchester station; 150 acres cleared, 50 good timber, 100 acres in pasture; well water, 1½-story brick house, hard and soft water in each house; bank barn 60x24, with water for stock within the house and other outbuildings, which have been recently built and are in good condition. Apply on premises, or to J. E. Cartwright, Dorchester Station, Ont. 354-4.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, NORTH HALF LOT 15, con. 6, London Township, seven miles from London; school, churches, post office, choice and better factories; near large two-story brick house and bank barn; 100 acres in pasture; good water on real estate on easy terms. For particulars apply Mrs. James McFarlane, Arva, Ont. 54.

TWO BRICK-VERNEER COTTAGES, \$1,250, and one new frame cottage, \$800, for sale; easy payments. Apply on premises, Elmwood street, South London. Telephone 1,150.

FOR SALE—MUR STREET, BRICK, VERNEER cottage, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, den, all modern conveniences; lot 36x130 feet. \$2,700. Call for particulars, Campbell, realty dealer, No. 428 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. E. BERTMAN, 79 DUNDAS STREET.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY DWELLING; BATH, w.c., gas, in good order; central; must sell. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER—Telephone 12

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND MATINEE AND NIGHT ELABORATE REVIVAL
"EAST LYNNE"
 15c and 25c
NIGHT 18c to 50c
NEXT THURSDAY JUNE 6
(POSITIVE APPEARANCE)
MARY MANNERING
 In the New American Play
"GLORIOUS BETSY"
 A Perfect Comedy A Delightful Comedy
 SEATS READY 25c, 50c, 75c
 MONDAY \$1.00 to \$1.50
 FREE LIST ABSOLUTELY SUSPENDED

DETROIT
 3-Days Excursion \$1.60 SATURDAY
 By Berensford Lodge, S. O. E.

CIRCUS LONDON JUNE 17
 Monday
THE GREAT ADAM

FOREPAUGH
 AND
SELLS BROS.
BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH
 TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED THE FIERCELY
 THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, BEWILDERING,
 GIGANTIC NEW SPECTACLE,
FIGHTING THE FLAMES
 1000 Characters

40 Famous Fire Fighters
 Henry Shering a World City
 Largest Stage Ever Used
 Larger than 100 Theatres
 The Greatest Spectacle the World has Ever Seen
8 BIG CIRCUSES
 GIVEN BY 300 WORLD-FAMOUS ARTISTS
3 RINGS, 3 STAGES
HIPPODROME AND AERIAL CIRCUS.
J. DEATH-MOCKING
MARVEL AND WEAK
WOMAN'S
WONDER-FUL SHOW
 OF NERVE
 AND NEVER EQUALLED DARING THRILLER
 The Biggest Menagerie on all this Earth. Pre-
 ceeding every morning at 10 o'clock the
 most colossal, gorgeous
BIG FREE STREET PARADE
 Ever seen by human eyes, inaugurating absolutely
 the biggest show on earth. Two complete exhibi-
 tions daily, 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. doors open one hour
 earlier. On 50-cent ticket admits to everything.
 Children under 12 years of age, half price.
SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.
 Reserved seats and admission tickets on
 sale on show day at McCullum's drug store
 at same prices charged on the grounds.
 55c-1.25-1.45

SPRINGBANK THEATER
GRAND OPENING
MONDAY, JUNE 3
VAUDEVILLE
 PRICES, 5c, 10c, 15c. Few
 reserved at 25c.
 Guillemont's Drug Store.
SHOW AT 8:30 P.M.

Océan Ships
 To the Old Country, Australia and New
 Zealand. Allan, C. P. R. Atlantic Line,
 Dominion, Cunard, Anchor, American,
 Atlantic Transport Lines, B. Clarke,
 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

EMPRSS SHIPS
 Empress of Britain, Empress of Ireland,
 and one-class cabin ships Lake Erie and
 Champlain. For particulars in regard
 to Old Country trips, B. Clarke, Rich-
 mond street, next Bank of Commerce.

DETROIT-LOW EXCURSION RATES BY
 boat. White Star Line, via Barro,
 through tickets to Cleveland and Toledo.
 For Old Country trips, B. Clarke, Rich-
 mond street, next Bank of Commerce.

OCEAN TICKETS
 at lowest rates via C. P. R. Line, Allan,
 Dominion, Cunard, American, Atlantic
 Transport, also Dominion via Barro
 Lines, direct to Glasgow. W. Fulton,
 corner Richmond street, 1st Dundas street,
 corner Richmond, London.

Ideal Bowling Alleys
 and Billiard Parlors
 Largest Amusement House in the City.
 EVERYBODY WELCOME. 105 KING
 STREET.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, 42 RICH-
 MOND street-Dartmouth & McCormick.
 Private and Association Members
 of Dances. Private lessons any hour.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
DEATHS.
 MOAK-At his brother's residence, 509
 Simcoe street, Hector Moak, aged 68
 years.
 Funeral Monday, 3 o'clock (service,
 2:30 p.m.), to Woodland Cemetery. Friends
 and acquaintances please accept this in-
 formation.

IMPETT-At 26 Gunn street, in this city,
 on May 31, 1907, Sarah, relict of the late
 Thomas Impett, aged 67 years.
 Funeral will leave her late residence,
 26 Gunn street, on Monday, June 3, at
 2:30; service at 2 p.m. Funeral private.
 Please omit flowers.

JOHNSTON-At Chicago, Ill., on May 28,
 1907, William Johnston, of the William
 Johnston Printing Company, Chicago.
 Funeral on Saturday, June 1, from the
 residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph
 Dudley, Grand avenue, at 3:30 p.m.; at
 3 o'clock.

CHARLTON-At his late residence, 333
 Hyman street, Rev. James Charlton,
 Methodist minister (supernumerary), aged
 65 years.
 At his request the funeral will be pri-
 vate, very simple, and no flowers. Funeral
 on Monday, at 2:30 p.m., to Mount Pleas-
 ant Cemetery.

MALE HELP WANTED.
WANTED-BELLBOYS; GOOD WAGES.
 Apply Tecumseh House. 54c
BOY WANTED. APPLY AT STRONG'S
 drug store. 54c
TO SHOEMAKERS-LASTERS WANTED.
 Apply Sterling Bros., Limited. 54c
WANTED-THREE GOOD MEN TO COL-
 LECT; salary and commission. Address
 at once, Box 87, Advertiser. 54c
WANTED-BOY TO DRIVE DELIVERY
 wagon. George Jackson, butcher, 67
 Wellington. 54c

BLACKSMITH WANTED-EXPERIENCED
 man, good wages and steady job. Apply
 the London Foundry Company. 54c
GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE TO
 take signs, distribute circulars, samples,
 etc.; no canvassing. Universal Advertising
 Company, Chicago. b
HUBBARD'S LIVERY REQUIRES THE
 services of several careful, experienced
 drivers for June 4 and 5. Apply Monday.
 54c

CAPABLE SALESMAN TO COVER ON-
 TARIO with staple line; high commis-
 sion; with \$100 monthly advance; perma-
 nent position to right man. Jess. H.
 Smith Company, Windsor, Ont. b
GOOD PAY-MEN WANTED EVERY-
 WHERE to take signs, distribute circu-
 lars, samples, etc.; no canvassing.
 National Distributing Bureau, Chicago.
 b

WANTED-YOUNG MAN, WITH TWO OR
 three years' experience in jewelry store;
 good wages to start. Apply G. H.
 Walker, 650 Dundas street. 54c-2c
COMPETENT DOUBBLE ENTRY ACCOUNT-
 ANT wanted by manufacturing firm to
 take charge of general ledger and cash
 for two months; possibility of permanent
 position; must submit satisfactory
 references as to character and qualifi-
 cations, and be prepared to furnish bond
 if required; state wages expected. Box 43,
 Advertiser. 54c

SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN,
 who is a good penman and understands
 double entry, wanted by a wholesale
 dealer to take charge of books in a branch
 office; state wages wanted. Box 56,
 Advertiser. 54c

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELE-
 GRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto.
 Telegraphy is taught quickly and thor-
 oughly. All students are placed in good
 positions immediately upon graduation.
 77c-4c

WANTED AT ONCE-YOUNG MEN OR
 boys to take contracts for wedding, Mar-
 riage and Civil Service. B. Clarke,
 Collyer, South London. 54c
WANTED-A MAN TO DRIVE DELIVERY
 wagon and assist in fire; must have
 house; must have best of references and
 state wages. Apply Box 85, Advertiser. 54c

WANTED-ELDERLY MAN. APPLY HOTEL
 Iroquois, corner King and Clarence
 streets. 54c
YOUNG MAN TO LEARN SEAM-RESSING
 on pants; good wages. Apply English
 Woollen Mills Company, 380 Clarence
 street. 44c

WANTED-BREAD BAKER AT ONCE.
 Apply 382 South street. 39c
LOST AND FOUND.
STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM LOT 15, CON-
 2, West Nisour, six yearling calves: One
 bull, one line-back steer, three red, one
 roan heifers. Anyone giving information
 that will lead to their recovery will
 be well rewarded. 54c

WILL YOUNG MAN BEEN PICKING UP
 metal extraneous from 22 from J. Parsons, 343
 May 23, return to 175 Central avenue,
 and save further trouble. 54c
LOST-PLAID LAP ROBE, ON DUFFERIN
 or Queen's avenue. Finder rewarded on
 return to 490 Queen's avenue. 54c

WOULD THE MAN WHO TOOK COAT OF
 Clarendon street, return same at once.
 54c
STRAYED, ON MAY 23-RED AND WHITE
 cow, from residence of Col. A. M. Smith,
 notify J. M. Dillon, Marley Place. 54c
LOST ON DUNDAS STREET, WEDNES-
 DAY, a gold bracelet, engraved
 "Dina." Reward at home for inclosure.
 54c

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
LANGLEY, MY VALET-CLEANING.
 172, Wagon call.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE-TO THE LONDON AND SOUTH
EASTERN Railway Company: The an-
 nual meeting of the shareholders of the
 London and South Eastern Railway Com-
 pany will be held in the Board of Trade
 rooms, Richmond street, in the City of
 London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of
 June, 1907, at 4 o'clock p.m. J. W. Little,
 secretary and treasurer. 54c-4c

THE MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN CLUB
 of London will meet at a luncheon to be
 given at the Armories, London, on Wed-
 nesday, June 5, at 1 o'clock p.m., served
 under the auspices of the Daughters of
 the Empire. His Honor William Morris-
 more Clark, Esq., K.C., Lieutenant-Govern-
 or of Ontario, will be the guest of honor,
 and will deliver an address. Members
 are requested to notify the secretary of
 their intention of being present, so that
 ample provision may be made for them.
 Tickets may be had at Mills' books-ore or
 the secretary, George C. Gibbons,
 K.C., president; B. Frank Glass, secretary.
 54c-4c

BUSINESS CHANCES.
STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE IN
 London. Will exchange for house and lot.
 Box 84, Advertiser. 54c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.
WANTED-GOOD NURSEMAID, ONE
 capable of taking care of little child, 2
 years old. Apply Mrs. J. B. Richardson,
 Woodland, Grand avenue. 54c

WANTED AT ONCE-STOREHOUSE GIRL;
 also girl to take charge of tickets in the
 dining-room, and a kitchen woman. Apply
 Tecumseh House. 54c

EXPERIENCED GENERAL MAID; FAMILY
 small. Mrs. Kent, 90 Central avenue.
 54c

LADIES OR GIRLS EVERYWHERE TO
 copy advertisements for us at home;
 salary, 25c per copy, spare time, cash
 weekly; no fake, no canvassing, or dol-
 lar. Particulars for sample, cash
 paid. Apply to J. B. Richardson, 54c

SEWING GIRL WANTED. APPLY THE
 Parisian Laundry Company of Lon-
 don, Limited. 54c

LADIES TO MAKE SOFA CUSHIONS AND
 do fancy work at home; experience un-
 necessary; good remuneration. Room 2,
 1692, Dundas street. 54c

WANTED-GOOD MAID FOR GENERAL
 housework. Mrs. Frank Love, 523 Wel-
 lington street. 54c-4c

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
 for biscuit and confectionery depart-
 ments, also a few girls for paper box
 department; good remuneration. Apply
 \$4.50 per week to commence with. Apply
 B. D. Perrin & Co., Limited. 54c

WANTED-SMART GIRL OF ABOUT 15 OR
 16 years. Apply English Woollen Mills
 Company, 380 Clarence street. 54c

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WANTED
 for wholesale house; references and qualifi-
 cations. Apply Box 85, Advertiser. 54c

PASTRY COOK WANTED. APPLY CITY
 Hotel. 54c

EXPERIENCED COOK WANTED AT
 once. Apply Fraser House. 54c

GIRLS WANTED-GOOD WAGES, STEADY
 work. Apply Parisian Laundry Company,
 355 Clarence street. 54c

WANTED-EXPERIENCED WAITRESS;
 good wages. Apply Tecumseh House. 54c

WANTED-A GENERAL MAID. APPLY
 Mrs. Heaman, 412 Dufferin avenue. 54c

WANTED-A HOUSEMAID, WHERE PAR-
 LORAMA is kept. Apply Miss Latt, 54c

KITCHEN GIRL, HOUSEMAID, DINING-
 ROOM girl, laundress. Apply home-
 keeper, Victoria Hospital. 54c

HOUSEMAID WANTED. APPLY HOME
 for Incubables, Dundas street east. 54c

WANTED.
WANTED-SECOND-HAND CASH REGIS-
 TER. T. A. Rowat & Co. b
WANTED-POSITION AS FIREMAN;
 would take charge of stationary engine;
 be generally useful; references. Apply
 W. J. B. 222 King street. 54c

WANTED-HORSE, 4 TO 5 YEARS OLD;
 mare preferred. Apply to 516 Dundas
 street. 54c-4c

WANTED-RIFLE, 12-CALIBER, IN GOOD
 condition; give particulars and price. J.
 Irwin, 30 Bruce street. 54c

YOUNG MAN WITH \$2 TO BUY A SEW-
 ING machine; balance monthly. 441
 Richmond street. 54c

WANTED-100 FAT CATTLE, SEND CAR-
 D with particulars and prices to George
 Jackson, butcher, 67 Wellington street. 54c

LEGAL CARDS.
W. H. BARRMAN, BARRISTER, SOLIC-
 ITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street. 54c

MACHPERSON & PERKIN, BARRISTERS
 solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson
 Hall Chambers. 54c

J. M. McVoy, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR.
 Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.
 54c

EDMUND WELLS,
 Barrister, 42 Richmond street. 54c

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS,
 solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan.
 lowest rates. 78 Dundas. 54c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

TWELVE-HORSEPOWER GASOLINE EN-
GINE-Perfect order; cheap. D. Mc-
Kenzie & Co., 228 Richmond.

EIGHT SHARES PEOPLE'S BUILDING
 Loan Company's stock, fully paid,
 for sale. Box 55, Advertiser. 54c

FOR SALE-McCLARY FAMOUS ROYAL,
 No. 24, 215; sideboard, nearly new, \$12.
 543 Queen's avenue. 54c

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE
 latest styles. See our samples. - The
 Advertiser Job Department. 54c

FOR SALE-ENAMELED BATHTUB, NEW;
 being sold cheap; also lady's saddle,
 125 Maple street. 54c

RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM PARLOR
 -Must be sold by June 1; first reasonable
 offer accepted; easy terms if required.
 Market Square. 54c

FOR BALANCE OF SEASON WE WILL
 sell eggs from our Single Comb Black
 Minorcas at \$1 per 15; also: Rose Comb,
 \$1.50 per 15; eggs. T. A. Rowat, 11 Victor
 street, London. 54c-4c

LAWN MOWERS, SHEARS, SCISSORS,
 knives sharpened. Razors ground and
 honed. Gurd's, 145 Dundas. 54c

NEW RUBBER-TIRED BUGGY, \$70. W.
 E. Sanders, 332 Clarence street. 54c

FOR SALE-GOOD HORSE, MEDIUM SIZE,
 quiet, suitable for family driving or de-
 livery. Apply 62 Craig street, South
 London. 54c

HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD-GOOD DRIVER;
 buggy and harness almost new. Apply
 630 Wellington street. Phone 2256. 54c

GOOD BLACK LOAM FOR SALE ON TAL-
 BOT street. Apply 17 Beacnfield avenue.
 54c

JERSEY COW AND CALF-BEEN USED TO
 breed up in pasture. 17 Beacnfield
 avenue. 54c

SOFT WATER BARRELS AND TANKS AT
 7c, 81, 53 and 55 each, according to size.
 The London Soap Dry. 54c

WE SELL GOOD DRY HARDWOOD AT 23
 and slabs at \$1.50 per load. Prompt
 delivery. The Forest City Bent Goods
 Company, 555 Bathurst. Phone 700. 54c

GREEN & CO., 45 YORK STREET, SELL
 real good mixed wood at \$1.00 per cord.
 Hardwood blocks, 12 or 16 inches, or split.
 cheap. Phone 1391. 47c

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLER-HARD, SOFT
 wood and mill dealer, phone 229. Cor-
 ner Mainland and G. T. R. Promt. 54c

SCISSORS AND CLIPPERS SHARPENED,
 razors hollow ground and set. Gurd's,
 145 Dundas. 54c

Let us have an opportunity of figuring on
LUMBER
 your bill of
 door and window frames and house-trim.
 It is to your profit. See our prices. J. C.
 Halliday, agent for Paroid Reckling. Rec-
 tory street, north of Grand Trunk Railway.

J. C. HALLIDAY
 has removed to
264 Dundas Street
FOR 30 DAYS 1/4 OFF

LIBRARIES
 We make a specialty of binding books
 for public or Sunday school libraries.
 Our prices are low. Our special library bind-
 ing is very strong, durable and neat.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
 91 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

FOR SALE-50,000 FEET OF JOISTING,
 only 82c per thousand. B. Waide, Ade-
 laide and Grosvenor. Phone 569. 44c

STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS
 at B. Keene's Furniture Store, 141 King
 street. 54c

FIFTEEN DOLLARS WILL BUY GENUINE
 rubber-tired buggy harness. J. Darro,
 379 Talbot street. 54c

FOR SALE-500 GALLONS NEW ERA
 high-grade mixed paint, at \$1.40 per im-
 perial gallon; also anything in the hard-
 ware line at a cut price. Sale to com-
 mence June 1, when we will close Dun-
 das. Geo. Taylor & Son, 225 Dun-
 das. 54c

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK-ONE HAND-
 SOME, genuine Heintzman & Co. French
 upright piano, 7½ octaves, modern,
 being nine months in use. Regular
 price, \$450; now, \$395. On terms of
 payment. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas
 street, corner Clarence. 54c

MORGAN'S CHICK FEED.
PURITAN CHICK FEED.
 The two greatest chick growers on earth.
 Lion Brand. D.D. powder, Head
 Lice Ointment. Sprayers. See
 A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET.

ONE GOOD OFFICE, AS WE ARE RE-
 MODELING our store. Apply 21 Dundas
 street. 54c

FOUR-CYLINDER RUSSELL AUTO-
 MOBILE, with top and odometer, for sale
 cheap. Horton, Dundas. 54c

ONE DOLLAR DOWN, DOLLAR WEEK
 buy, 82c weekly, household goods, furni-
 ture, ladies' spring coats. Goldsboro, 91
 Wellington. 54c

SUNDAY SERVICES.

REV. DR. WHARTON
 the noted evangelist, will preach at the
 First Congregational Church tomorrow
 (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The pas-
 tor, Rev. Dr. H. Hamilton, B.A., will preach
 at 7 p.m. All welcome. b

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH-
 Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services, 11
 a.m. Evening subject, "Christ's Other
 Sheep." Communion in morning, baptism
 at night. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH-
 Morning, Mrs. T. E. Harrison; evening,
 Mr. William Gibson. Sunday School at
 10 a.m. Cordial welcome. b

BIBLE STUDENTS MEET 32 WORTLEY
 road, 3 p.m. All interested in divine
 plan of the ages welcome. Free seats.
 No collection. Come. 54c

BISHOP CROFTON MEMORIAL CHURCH-
 11, Rev. Dyson Hague, on John st., 34;
 7, Rev. Dyson Hague, on Joshua st., 15.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S-HOLY COM-
 MUNION, 8:30 a.m. and noon. Matins,
 10:15 a.m. Ordination service, 11 a.m.;
 preacher, Rev. Canon Craig, D.D., ordina-
 tion, 7 o'clock, preacher, Rev. Canon
 Dann, M.A. Collection for the poor fund.
 b

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH-
 Rev. George McAllister. Morning, "Chris-
 tianity," 11 a.m.; evening, "The Re-
 vival," Jubilee Hymn each evening. 54c

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-
 Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m.,
 Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3
 p.m. All welcome. b

CHRIST CHURCH-REV. R. S. W.
 Hamilton, M.A., rector. Services as usual.
 All welcome. b

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' KING STREET-
 The pastor conducts services Saturday
 evening, at 8; Sunday, 7:11 and 7. Morn-
 ing theme, "The Meat Offering." Open-
 air service, 11 a.m. b

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN CHURCH
 -Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 7:30
 p.m.; subject, "The New Theology." b

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH-
 Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as
 usual. b

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH-
 Rev. E. B. Lancelotti, pastor. Will preach
 at 11 a.m. Morning, "The Lord's Supper"
 (Dykes); quartet, "I'll Wait for Him in
 Perfect Peace" (Buck). Evening,
 "The Lord's Supper" (Buck). (Buck).
 M. Halls and Mr. Skinner, solo a-
 capella, "Praise from the Father," Mr.
 Hugh Ward and choir. b

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH-
 Pastor, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen. Morning,
 "The Tongue of Fire"; evening, "Peace
 through the Blood." b

EMPRSS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH
 -Rev. H. W. Walker, B.A., pastor. 10
 o'clock, fellowship; 11, Mr. Wm. Gibson,
 7, Mr. S. Charlton. b

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)
 Services, 11 and 7 p.m.; subject, "God,
 the Only Cause and Creation." Wednes-
 day, testimonial meeting. 8

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH-
 Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning
 preacher, Rev. Dr. Wharton; evening
 preacher, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, B.A. Com-
 munion at close of morning service. All
 welcome. b

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH-REV. J. W.
 Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 and 7
 o'clock. Fellowship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
 Preach both morning and evening. Vet-
 erans of '66 will attend morning service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-REGU-
 lar services, 11 and 7 p.m. By Rev. J. L.
 Boyd, of Dundas. Preparatory service,
 Friday, June 7, conducted by Rev. W. J.
 Clark. b

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

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quested to favor the management by
reporting any irregularities in deliv-
ery. Communicate with the Circulation
Department or Phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

THE BEST FIRE-FIGHTING
SYSTEM.The separate, high-pressure system,
outlined in Engineer Chipman's report,
would give London unsurpassed facili-
ties for fire protection, and would en-
title the city to minimum insurance
rates in the business district. It has
this great advantage over the Maury
and Komoka schemes.The objection that it is exclusively
for the benefit of merchants, manu-
facturers and property-owners in the
congested, down-town streets, is ab-
surd on the face of it. The property-
owners and businessmen, whose prem-
ises and stocks would be protected by
the high-pressure system, would pay a
special rate toward its cost, but its
benefits would be shared by every citi-
zen through the increase of the supply
of spring water available for drinking
purposes. If the high-pressure ser-
vice is not adopted, ratepayers will
have to go deeper into their pockets
for some other solution. Under the
Komoka or Maury schemes the bur-
den would be distributed equally over
the taxpayers. Under the high-pres-
sure scheme down-town properties
would pay a higher ratio than prop-
erties in the outlying districts.The Chipman plan contemplates the
metering of only half the services.
Meters would be applied to the larger
consumers, and would be valuable in
detecting and preventing waste and
loss. By this means, and the substitu-
tion of river water for street watering
and industrial purposes, the present
Springbank supply would be sufficient
for 57,000 people. The city could then
decide whether it would take in other
springs, or resort to filtered river water.
In either case the money spent on the
high-pressure system would not have
been thrown away.

MR. PRESTON'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. T. H. Preston, M. P. P., in a
letter to the South Brant Reform As-
sociation, announces his intention to
retire from politics when his present
term expires. He explains that he is
taking this step in justice to other
interests, but he "will continue to pro-
mote the principles of Reform and the
interests of the party so ably led in
the Legislative Assembly by Hon. G.
P. Graham." Mr. Preston's newspaper,
the Brantford Expositor, says:"It is no secret that Mr. Preston
has never had a desire for a parlia-
mentary career, and that he was re-
luctantly induced in 1899, the occa-
sion of his first election, and again
in 1902, to become a candidate. In
1905 he accepted the contest without
hesitation because the fortunes of
the Liberal party were at that time
at low ebb, but he now feels that he
is in a position to hand over to an-
other the banner which he has en-
deavored to keep aloft."
Mr. Preston's decision will be regret-
ted by the Liberals of the province.
He has been one of the most useful
and progressive members of the legis-
lature. No man in the House has a
better grasp of industrial problems,
and he has recently rendered most
valuable service in connection with
the question of child labor. His retirement
will be a loss to the Liberal party and
to the public life of Ontario.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Cabled reports of an insurrectionary
movement and disorders in the two
Chinese provinces of Fukien and
Kwangtung are somewhat conflicting.
It seems certain, however, that the
movement is anti-dynastic, rather than
anti-foreign, and is the result of fam-
ine, which the Chinese have always
with them, and oppressive taxation.
Thus far no missionaries or other for-
eigners have been molested, the vic-
tims of attack and slaughter being
confined to civil and military officials.
Apart from this disturbance, which
the Government is taking every means
to suppress, dispatching troops and
warships to the scene of trouble,
China is showing signs of a real awak-
ening. The close association of the
Chinese with the Japanese since the
war with Russia has had a most
marked effect on the former. They
seem to have at last begun to cultivate
an ambition for liberty and national-
ity. A distinct and systematic move-
ment by the governing class is going
on, which has for its purpose the mod-
ernization of the empire without loss
of practical independence. So far the
exhibition of a desire for national
achievement seems to have been main-
ly confined to military preparations. The
art of war, as it is understood inJapan and European countries, has be-
gun to be taught to Celestials. For
thousands of years the Chinese have
received instruction having no real re-
lation to the work of a useful career.
It is evident that before undertaking
individual and commercial develop-
ment, China intends to provide national
protection. At the same time reform
edicts have not been confined to the re-
organization of the army and navy, but
affect education, the civil service, the
fiscal system, and other matters, show-
ing clearly that in her own slow way
China is readjusting herself to the new
situation in the far east.

WIGGINS' TWO MOONS.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa,
who years ago laid claim to infallibil-
ity as a weather prophet and astron-
omer, particularly the former, and who,
while attached to the civil service at
the capital, found time between office
hours to amuse himself and the public
by giving out meteorological forecasts,
has broken out again after a silence of
several years. This time he appears in
a new role. He does not undertake to
foretell what is to come to pass, but
gives a reason that is actually start-
ling for existing phenomenal atmos-
pherical conditions. The cause of the
unusual cool weather that we have
been grumbling about for over two
months is, declares Prof. Wiggins, the
presence of two moons in the sky. He
says he first made the discovery in
1882, but fails to explain why every
spring since then has not been so
little to our liking as this one. The
professor, however, gives us this com-
fort that in spite of the extra moon
our climate is not becoming colder;
on the contrary, he tells us it will get
warmer because the earth is slowly
receding from the sun, and that "in
time oranges will grow in Canada, and
great orchards will hold up their
fruit before the mirror of Hudson
Bay." No one who is not a weather
prophet will dare quarrel with Mr.
Wiggins' observations or vaticinations;
but there will no doubt be skeptics
who will have their own opinion about
the double moon story. Some of these
might possibly speak from experience
for even in this model city when the
weather is such as it has been of late,
there are those who occasionally warm
up from the inside; but if as a result
of this they should happen to see two
moons in the sky, or two keyholes in
the door when reaching home, they are
sensible enough to keep quiet about it.

BRITAIN STILL PROSPERS.

These must be sad times for the
British tariff reformer. He has seen his
party go down to overwhelming defeat
in a general election, in spite of the
cry raised that the country was losing
trade and prestige through adhering
to the well-tried policy of free trade,
and is now confronted with official re-
turns, which prove that the trade of
Great Britain is steadily increasing.
Not only that, but there is further evi-
dence of prosperity in a substantial in-
crease in the demand for labor, bring-
ing with it advances in wages, a re-
cent increase of pay benefiting over two
hundred thousand persons.The trade returns for the month of
April show an increase in imports of
\$9,726,787, over those of the same month
last year. This advance was principal-
ly due to the imports of raw materi-
al—a fact in itself sufficient to prove
that the British artisan is much busier
than he was a year ago. In imports
of manufactured iron and steel there
was a falling off. Exports of all kinds
for April show an increase amounting
to \$7,854,560. The exports of iron and
steel increased \$1,024,303, and of cotton
goods \$1,631,091. Indeed, so great is
the pressure on the facilities of the
English cotton mills that Canadian
buyers returned from the old country
markets complain of the difficulty, if
not impossibility, of getting orders
filled when desired. This one month's
showing is particularly gratifying, in
view of the fact that last year foreign
trade broke all records. Official re-
turns for 1906 show the imports to
have increased in volume by \$214,000,-
000, bringing the total to \$3,039,000,-
000. The value of exports was less than \$2,-
000,000,000, or an increase of \$600,000,-
000 of the previous year. These figures
will hardly furnish encouragement to
the protectionist.This is the month the torch of Hy-
men burns more brightly than usual,
but will it warm up the weather?London has the best fire-fighting
water on the continent. The separate sys-
tem would give it one of the best fire-fight-
ing services. Why not have both?Conan Doyle's work is an intellectual
treatment of mystery and adventure,
and is free from crude sensationalism.
Read his story which begins in this
issue.Sir John Carling believes, with the
great majority of his fellow-citizens,
that London's spring water is a great
asset. The city will not throw it away
except under compulsion.The name of Sifton is a red rag to
the Conservative press. The man who
shook the dry bones of the immigrationdepartment, and started the flow of
population to the west, deserves bet-
ter treatment.Lord Methuen blundered at Magers-
fontein, and was surprised and routed
by a night attack of the Boers. His
choice as leader of the British forces
in South Africa, suggests that social
pull is still a factor at the war office.Was it worth while for Lord Elgin
to solemnly endorse Sir Wilfrid
Laurier's declaration in favor of col-
onial autonomy? That principle is
older than Lord Elgin—Hamilton
Herald.
But Lord Elgin's father was the
first British statesman who under-
stood and applied it in this country.
The present Lord Elgin has a peculiar
right to speak on this subject.

DEFINED.

[New York Sun.]
Knicker—What is a lawyer?
Rocker—The umbrella for a brainstorm.

DISPLACEMENT.

[Displacement.]
"Here's another battleship talked of."
"Ah! What displacement?"
"Ten million dollars."

COMMERCIAL REGRET.

[Tale.]
Little Samuel—Papa, that gun you sold
to Scannell last week burst the first
time he used it, and was killed.
Father—That is terrible! I sold him
that gun on the installment plan!

UNREASONABLE.

[New York Sun.]
Mrs. Knicker—Your last cook un-
reasonable?
Mrs. Bocker—Yes; she wanted the auto
twice a week, which didn't give me time
to have it repaired.

ANATOMY.

[Life.]
A pupil in a school near Chatham Square
New York City, thus defined the word
"spine": "A spine is a long, limber bone,
your head sets on one end, and you set on
the other."

THE CASHLESS ENGAGEMENT.

[Life.]
"I hope you won't insist upon a long en-
gagement, dearest," he said tenderly.
"No, sweetheart, I won't. You haven't
money enough to make one enjoyable,"
she answered practically.

THE SOURCE OF HIS ADVICE.

[Chicago Record Herald.]
"So Smithers is going abroad?"
"Yes."
"On the advice of his doctor?"
"No, his lawyer."

BAD MANNERS.

[Ottawa Journal.]
Of course it is true that Messrs.
Deakin and Lyne of Australia allowed
themselves to be interviewed at Naples
and condemned the conduct of the home
government at the imperial conference.
We will all agree that whatever the weight
of their grievance, they are taking the
worst way in the world to have it rectified.
Much like the bird that fouls its own
nest.

TRYING TO CHEER UP.

[Washington Star.]
"Do you think your mining stock will
pay dividends?"
"I'm afraid not," answered the optimist.
"But I do not regard the stock as wholly
lost. I have had several thousand dollars'
worth of pleasurable anticipation."

PERENNIAL.

[Hamilton Times.]
Like British free trade, which is "killed"
almost every day in the year, the Niagara
peach crop refuses to die. And we
expect to see a fine crop of the beauties
this year, too.

"ONLY ONCE"

[Saturday Evening Post.]
"The Scotch," said Secretary Wilson,
of the Department of Agriculture, "are cer-
tainly a witty people. Now, there was a
visitor in the little town of Bowdoin, who,
on looking about, saw no children, but
only grown men and women. He wondered
at this, and, finally, meeting a weakened
old man on the street, inquired: 'How
often are children born in this town?'"
"Only once," the man replied, as he pro-
ceeded on his way.

SELF-COMPLACENCY.

[Independent.]
When Nelson's famous signal, "England
expects every man to do his duty," was
given at Trafalgar, a Scottish sailor com-
plained to a fellow-countryman, "Not a
word o' purr said Scotland." "Hoote,
Sandy," answered his friend, "the admiral
knew that every Scotchman will do his
duty. He's just giving the Englishers a
hint."

SELFISH PARTNERSHIP.

[Wall Street Journal.]
Gov. Hughes has coined a telling epigram
in the following words: "Government
does not exist for parties, and parties do
not exist for the exclusive benefit of their
members. A party that is thinking of
itself is doomed to failure." This is put-
ting government by parties on a high
plane.

RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION.

[Toronto World.]
The World contends that it is in the
highest degree unjust and tyrannical to
out off facilities for drinking and gambling
at the Woodbine races.

ALWAYS QUARELLING.

[Answers.]
Mrs. Egerton Blunt—But why did you
leave your last place?
Appliment—I couldn't stand the way the
mistress and master used to quarrel, mum.
Mrs. E. B. (chuckled)—Dear me! Did they
quarrel very much, then?
Appliment—Yes, mum; when it wasn't me
as 'im, it was me as 'er.

THE LATE IAN MACLAREN.

[British Weekly.]
The temper of his life was eminently
joyful, though, like every Celt, he had inter-
vals of deep depression. With all his
brightness he had borne his share of the
burden of this unintelligible world, and
could feel with those whom it oppressed.
When we look back we can see better
than before how he strove to encourage
others, how he would not allow his own
melancholy to cast a shadow, how he
cultivated joy as the purely Christian
temper of life. In aid and every country
he gave himself largely and freely. It
did not matter who his companions were.
The best that he could give them was at
his disposal, and it was a strange expec-
tion, if anyone ever met him, even casu-
ally, without being better and happier
for the meeting. Indeed, he gave awayIs Ten
Thousand
Dollars
Enough?Have you con-
sidered the earning
power of money?
Have you thought of
the amount of Prin-
cipal it requires to
produce a given
income? Invest
\$10,000 safely and
what income would
your widow get?
Perhaps \$500 per
annum. Is that suffi-
cient? Are you in-
sured for even
\$10,000?Think seriously of
this. A man should
have enough insur-
ance to guarantee
the comfort of those
depending on him.
Write to us asking
for particulars re-
specting our special
plans of insurance.LONDON
LIFE

Insurance Company,

London, Canada.

George McBroom, Inspector, J. P. Malone,
superintendent Industrial Branch.his life with prodigal generosity. His in-
dustry was constant; he lost no moment of
time, and for years his activity might be
described as restless and feverish.

THE BOSS' CHARACTER.

[Argonaut.]
There is a story about a company pro-
moter who advertised for an office boy.
He received 10 replies. Out of the 10
he selected 10, and with the writers of
these 10 replies he had a personal inter-
view. His final choice fell upon a bright
youth to whom he said: "My boy I like
your appearance and your manner very
much. I think you may do for the place.
Did you bring a character?" "No, sir,"
said the boy. "I can go home and get it."
"Very well, come back tomorrow morning
with it and if it is satisfactory I dare
say I shall engage you." Late that same
afternoon the financier was surprised by
the return of the candidate. "Well," he
said cheerily, "have you got your charac-
ter?" "No," answered the boy, "but I've
got yours—and I ain't coming!"

CITY-COMRADESHIP.

[Anna Louise Strong.]
Face on face in the city, and when will
we face each other?
Face on face in the city, but never the
face of a friend;
Till my heart grows sick with longing, and
dashed with the din of the street,
As I rush with the thronging thousands
in a loneliness complete.Shall I not know my brother? Their toil
with it and of it is satisfactory I dare
say I shall engage you." Late that same
afternoon the financier was surprised by
the return of the candidate. "Well," he
said cheerily, "have you got your charac-
ter?" "No," answered the boy, "but I've
got yours—and I ain't coming!"Face on face in the city, and where shall
we face each other?
Face on face in the city—my heart goes
out to you all.
See, we labor together; is not the bond
divine?
Lo! the strength of the city is built of
your life and mine.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TEETH.

[Kingston News.]
An Ottawa gentleman considers the care
of the teeth of school children of so much
importance that he has offered half the
cost of establishing a dental chair for the
purpose. This is a new form of benevo-
lence which, it is to be hoped, will become
popular.

IMPOSSIBLE.

[Tit-Bits.]
The Bride—Oh, Algernon, are you cer-
tain, are you positive, that nothing will
ever come between us?
The Bridegroom—Nothing, dearest! Noth-
ing can ever come between us so long as
we live in this flat—there isn't room.

MORE NECESSARY.

[Cleveland Leader.]
The Employed—I assure you, sir, that I
have put my heart into my work.
The Employer—Well, if you had put a
little brains into it I'd like it better.

PROVEN.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
"Is Tompkins' wife intellectual?"
"Is she? That woman knows all about
a railroad time table."

THE JESTER, NEW STYLE.

[Montreal Herald.]
Professor Leacock seems to have defi-
nitely decided that what the occasion calls
for is a return to the ancient inventiveness
of cap and bells, by virtue of which one
might play the fool, talk nonsense, chop
logic, and, by mere persistence in impu-
dence, come off scathless. In England they
seem rather grateful to him for the idea,
and it is the Morning Post, the organ of
the aristocracy who love to be amused,
that prints his latest essay in income-
genance. It is rather a pity, perhaps, that
the Morning Post should have been re-
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Received Today Another Shipment of Scarce Goods

Ladies' Elbow-Length Lisle Gloves, in white and black.....	50c
Ladies' Elbow-Length Lisle Gloves, white.....	25c
Ladies' Elbow-Length Lace Lisle Gloves, fawn and gray.....	25c
Ladies' Elbow-Length Pure Silk Gloves, white, black.....	50c
Ladies' Elbow-Length Lisle Gloves, suede finish, gray, champagne, brown.....	75c
Ladies' Elbow-Length Pure Silk Gloves, white, pink, pale blue, gray, pastel shades, black.....	75c
Ladies' Elbow-Length Extra Fine Lisle, suede finish, mousquetaire, pale gray, white.....	90c
Ladies' 3/4-Length Extra Heavy Milanese, white, cream and black.....	\$1.00

White Brussels Laces

In all widths. Insertions to match.

Bridal Veilings, Bretonne Nets

D'Esprit Nets in ivory and white.

Kingsmill's

MILLINERY

New shapes, new ideas. Each day comes into the department ODDMENTS. Quite as good as at any time during the season. Clearing out regardless of value. The rule is to carry nothing over. EVERY HAT must be sold. See what you can get in a nicely trimmed hat for.....\$2.50

AT KINGSMILL'S

From the factory, another shipment of those wonderful

Ladies' Corsets

all sizes, white and drab, pair.....50c, 59c, \$1
Ladies' Pretty Lace Scarfs.....\$1.00 to \$3.50

Ladies' Bolero Waists

With and without sleeves, white and ivory.....\$1 to \$5

Novelties in French Parasols

A large range of patterns and colorings. Price.....\$2 to \$5

Kingsmill's

HOSIERY

For the Boys

Heavy, Black, Ribbed, Cotton Hose, the Ironclad Brand, every size. Today at Kingsmill's, pair.....20c

For the Girls

Tan Cotton Hose, all sizes. Black Cotton Hose, all sizes. Summer Weight All-Wool Black Cashmere Hose, all sizes.

For the Infants

White Cotton and Lace Socks, all sizes.

Children's "The Little Beauty," in pink, cream, pale blue, cardinal, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6 inch.

Ladies' Fast Dye Black Cotton Hose, natural wool feet, seamless; sizes 9, 9½, 10; three qualities.....20c, 25c, 30c

Ladies' Black Lisle Hose. Ladies' White Lisle Hose. Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, black and white, summer weight, pure wool.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, sizes 8½, 9, 9½.....50c, 55c, 65c

Kingsmill's

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



A NOVEL CHEMISE—6855

Dainty underwear is always a subject of interest to womankind and especially at present when everything in the feminine wardrobe is as fine and exquisite as the human brain can devise. An excellent idea for a chemise is sketched, showing the fullness of the front regulated by tucks, stitched several inches at the waistline. Everyone who wears a chemise knows that it needs always to be pulled down or up and around so that the necessary fullness is allowed to remain in front, the back mattering little so long as the fullness does not lie all on one side or another. Every particular woman gives special attention to the fit of her dresses and to realize this the undergarment must be properly worn. This chemise goes on over the head and has no opening. It is very easily made and suitable to elaborate or simple adornment. For the medium size, 3 yards of 36-inch material are needed.
6855—6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.
The price of this pattern is 16c.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name
Street Address
Town
Province
Measurement: Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern)
CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years."

Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.
Address.....

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

Dr. Joseph S. Kennard, of Tarrytown, N. Y., returned a few days ago from Italy. He said that arrangements for the exchange of professors between that country and the United States on the same lines as the system now in force between America and Germany, but on a larger scale, had been completed.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

BOOKSELLERS COMPLAIN

Want Time To Dispose of the Old Stock of School Readers.

Toronto, May 31.—A very serious problem is confronting the provincial education department.
It arises over the proposed prompt issue of the new series of public school readers at the greatly reduced prices and comes from the retail booksellers. These tradesmen direct attention to the fact that they are stocked with public school readers under the existing prices, for which they paid more wholesale than the present retail price. The old books also are not so attractive in cover and design and thus cannot be disposed of.

Two instances are given. Part II, First Reader.—The old book cost the dealers 12 cents each wholesale; the new book retails at 7 cents. The wholesale price of the Second Reader was 15 cents and the new book sells for 20 cents.

The booksellers ask time to dispose of their old stock or some compensation.

THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

Sixty-one New Talesmen in Court and Completion of Jury in Sight.

Boise, May 31.—After a recess of three days, the trial of William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, was resumed this morning. Sixty-one new talesmen were in court. It is expected that the jury will be completed by tomorrow night.

The defense exercised the eighteenth peremptory challenge at 10:40, excusing Harmon Cox, in the seventh chair. Only two peremptory challenges remained to be exercised.

Judge Wood granted five applications for relief from jury duty, leaving 56 talesmen. J. A. Robertson, who was examined for chair No. 9, said Governor Steunenberg had once boarded at his house. He said he could give the accused the benefit of every doubt. He believed in labor organizations, but he took no interest in socialism. Many of his replies to questions caused laughter.

Robertson was accepted by both sides.

The defense then peremptorily challenged Harmon Cox, at 7.

H. F. Messacar, a farmer, was accepted as a juror for the vacant chair, No. 7.

Advertiser Correspondence

AN INJUSTICE ALLEGED.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
In reference to the arrest made at the house of Mrs. Blanche Cushman on Thursday night, May 23, on the charge of keeping an indecent house, I wish to make it well understood that the innocent girl referred to in print as a "pretty brunette" is suffering a base injustice. The spotlessness of her character, and her already proved innocence, which can be verified and assured, if there be any need of it, should tend to make harsh, husky officers of the peace more careful lest they drag into shame, reproach and contempt, those whose character could be more easily broken than remedied. Certainly every offender should be punished, and the writer is one who wishes to see justice meted out to the guilty in this and all other cases. But it is worth the while to make sure that there is not such a mistake as there was made in the case of this poor, innocent girl, who had been in that house but a short time as a boarder only, having left a more distant house that of her brother, in order to get nearer her work.

I also wish to refer to the expression used in connection with the affair in a paper Saturday night, namely, a "pretty brunette." This expression is untrue in the way it was used, since it is one which is more fitting to cases where the report is true, and where enticingly featured girls are kept, instead of, as it was in this case, where the girl happened to drop into this particular boarding-house. A FRIEND.

Dyspepsia

Don't think you can cure your dyspepsia in any other way than by strengthening and toning your stomach.

That is weak and incapable of performing its functions, probably because you have imposed upon it in any way or another over and over again.

You should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It strengthens and tones the stomach, and permanently cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. Accept no substitutes.



MISS MARY MANNERING.

Who Will Be Seen at the Grand as "Glorious Betsy," Next Thursday Night.

WAR ON UNQUALIFIED

Ontario Teachers' Alliance Proposes To Weed Out the Unfit.

Toronto, May 31.—That of the 10,000 school teachers in Ontario, 5,700 were engaged in rural schools, and of these 4,000 had never been to the Normal school, and 1,200 did not hold even a third-class certificate, was stated to the South York teachers in convention at the York County municipal building yesterday by Miss Carruthers, of Guelph.

"We intend to make war on those who issue permits to unqualified teachers," said Miss Carruthers, who thought that low salaries, not the inspectors, were chiefly to blame.

Miss Carruthers stated that the average pay of both city and rural male teachers was only \$500, and that of female teachers only \$348. So many young girls coming from the high schools kept down salaries.

A local branch of the Ontario Teachers' Alliance, the newly-organized body of Ontario teachers, was formed, with the following officers: President, M. Holmes, Hillcrest; secretary, Mr. Urmy, Davisville; treasurer, Mr. MacDonald, Toronto Junction.

The officers of the association elected were: Honorary president, Inspector Stouffville; president, Jas. Hand, Stouffville; vice-president, W. Wilson, Toronto; secretary, Mr. Urmy, Davisville; secretary, W. J. Thompson, Deer Park; assistant secretary, H. Jones. The executive are Mr. McKinnon, Mr. English, Mr. Holmes, Miss Yeo, Miss Cherry.

LICENSES TO DIVORCEES

Assistant Provincial Secretary Mulvey Issues Warning

Mr. Thomas Mulvey, assistant provincial secretary, has expressed a warning to all issuers of marriage licenses to be more careful before issuing licenses to divorced persons.

A case in point occurred at Hamilton. A man who had been married in Canada secured a divorce across the line and came back to Hamilton and asked for another license. The issuer appealed to the department, and Mr. Mulvey was reported as saying the license should be issued.

What the assistant provincial secretary said was that the circumstances should be inquired into and submitted to the crown attorney. The point is

important and far-reaching. If the applicant has really changed his domicile and properly secures the divorce, there is nothing in Canadian law to prevent him being married in Canada. If, however, he goes across the line merely to get a divorce, that divorce is not legal, and to issue another license is only to enable him to commit bigamy.

Mr. Mulvey has received a number of inquiries and thinks the point should be made clear.

The Wearing of Eyeglasses

In years gone by Londoners have had to depend on traveling opticians, side-line spectacle dealers and doctors for the fitting of their glasses, which resulted in a great many persons going to Detroit or Toronto, where the services of an eyesight specialist could be had. This proved unsatisfactory owing to the fact that further attention to the eyes and glasses meant another trip away, or long delay. But today, owing to the enterprise of The Tait-Brown Optical Company, the tables are turned. People come to London from Toronto and many surrounding towns for the express purpose of consulting the specialists, Dr. Tait and Dr. Brown, in regard to glasses. The entire satisfaction they have always given have procured for them a worldwide reputation. Their examining rooms are the most complete in Canada, being equipped with every scientific instrument necessary for the determination of difficult cases of eye-defect corrected by glasses. Being thoroughly familiar with every disease and condition of the eye the mistake so often made by inexperienced persons fitting glasses, where medical aid is needed, is entirely impossible with them. The advantage of glasses being manufactured under the supervision of the examiner has proven to be great, making mistakes impossible.

Owing to the enormous and rapid increase of the clientele of The Tait-Brown Optical Company, they have been compelled to enlarge and improve their already comfortable quarters, at 237 Dundas street. Nothing but an absolute knowledge of the optical profession, moderate prices and perfect satisfaction have enabled them to attain the reputation they now have and deserve.

We always have on hand a large assortment of used Square and Upright Pianos at \$50 to \$150, payable 50 cents per week. Heinizman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

Moving Sale

Starts Monday Morning

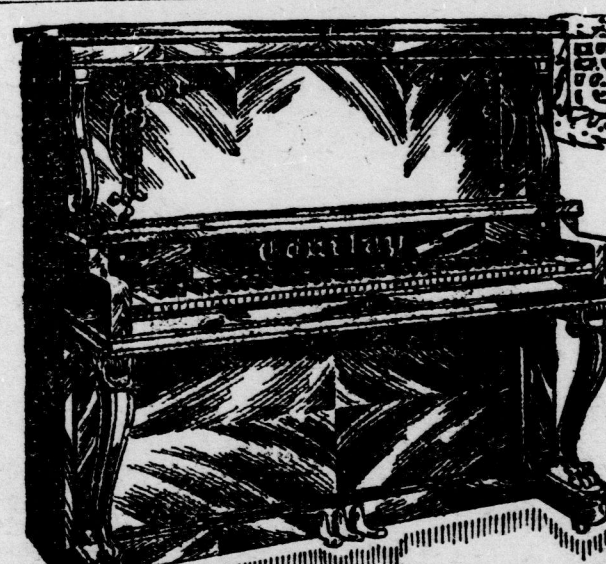
The biggest sale event we ever contemplated is now starting. All is in readiness. Prices have been cut to rock-bottom. NOW is the time to buy.

Wall Paper Pictures, Frames Art Goods, Etc.

All are marked at one-quarter, one-third to one-half below regular prices. Great bargains in pictures. Come at once.

O. B. GRAVES

Limited, 222 Dundas Street



Have You Found The Answer To The Ever-Recurring "Piano Question"?

Every excellence in design, construction and tone is embodied in the highest degree attainable in the

Gourelay Pianos

Are you a home-lover, a virtuoso, a vocalist or a teacher of music? A Gourelay Piano will delight the eye with a beauty unexcelled in art design, ravish the ear with the purest "grand" quality of tone, enhance the natural quality of the voice, and aid the concert-pianist in artistic performance.

Gourelay Pianos Satisfy Every Test of Time and Use
High Priced But Worth The Price. Special Payment Plans.

Shipped anywhere in Canada on approval. Write your needs to

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

HEAD OFFICE: 180 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of the superb

Gourelay Pianos

London Branch: 195 Dundas Street, F. W. Exley, Manager.

MERGER PROVED SUCCESS

Montreal, May 30.—The marked success that has attended the merger of the majority of the largest Canadian cotton companies was shown by the very satisfactory report submitted by the Dominion Textile Company, at its

annual meeting held today. The report showed the sales for the year to have been \$2,567,512 51, being an increase of \$375,000, 50 in value over the previous year.

In view of the showing made for the past two years, and the bright outlook for the present year, the directors have declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock of the com-

pany, payable on July 2, to shareholders of record on June 15.

50 Cents Per week.
Will buy a handsome Cabinet Organ. Large assortment always on hand at \$10, \$15 to \$25, thoroughly renovated and money refunded if not satisfactory. Heinizman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

MUNYON'S

Free Distribution Continued Today and Monday

10,000 Bottles of His Guaranteed Rheumatism Cure Now Being Given Away From the Business Office of the London Free Press.

EVERYBODY INVITED TO GET A TRIAL BOTTLE

Honest Efforts To Prove the Efficacy of His Remedy Should Meet With Public Support.

DISTRIBUTION NOW GOING ON FROM 8:30 IN THE MORNING UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

Today and Monday Professor Munyon will continue the free distribution of 10,000 vials of his Rheumatism Remedy, WHILE THEY LAST, from the office of the London Free Press, requesting the newspapers of the city to investigate and publish the results in each case as reported to them, either good or bad. In this way Professor Munyon proposes to prove the efficacy of his Rheumatism Remedy before asking the public to spend one cent. Never before in the history of medicine has there been a physician or company who has dared to risk their reputation in an actual test of their remedies by the people. Such unbounded faith in the virtue of their medicine, as shown by the Munyon Company, at once gives the public confidence. No doubt thousands who have given up all hope of being relieved will be tempted to try this remedy.

During the last ten years Professor Munyon has given away free millions of bottles of his cures from leading druggists all over the country. What a contrast between this honest method of proving the virtue of his remedies and others who promise so much, but always ask the patient for money in advance!

Professor Munyon does not expect you to put any faith in his medicines until thousands have tested their merits. He does not bring testimonials from other places thousands of miles away, but obtains his from the city in a manner which prevents any possible chance of deceit or unbelief. If you are afflicted with any disease, ask your druggist for a Munyon Cure. Good reports are beginning to come in, showing how Munyon's Remedies conquer pain, the sick and cure supposed incurables.

Rheumatism Cure. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It specially cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago, and even the most chronic cases of rheumatism. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

For Old Chronic Cases of long standing he has prepared a remedy which he calls his XXX Rheumatism Remedy. This is intended for what is termed by doctors incurable cases.

Munyon's Kidney Cure. Most people suffer more or less with their kidneys. Why not take a bottle of Munyon's Kidney Cure and avert the tortures of diabetes and Bright's disease? Cures pains in the back, loins or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark-colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, nervousness, breath, loss of appetite, faintness, or weakness of stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness, and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless or sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole system. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—Price 25 cents—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price 25 cents—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects head-ache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and all liver diseases. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Constipation Ointment, the latest, best and most scientific treatment, is rapidly taking the place of all cathartic and weakening nostrums. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve Asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50 cents.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price, \$1.

Remember, the free distribution continues until 6 p.m. Monday.

If your druggist cannot present you with a copy of The Munyon Medical Publication, "Guide to Health," which is free, send direct to The Munyon Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for a copy.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa., puts up specific for nearly every disease. Mostly 25 cents a bottle.

THE LEE-MING-MILES COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL, DISTRICT, FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

MARY MANNERING'S GLORIOUS BETSY

Sketch of the Stage Career of the Famous Actress—A Beautiful Woman.

Mary Manning, the charming and capable young actress, who appears at the Grand next Thursday night, has, it is said, in her new vehicle, "Glorious Betsy," the best play of the year. The author of the new play is none other than Rida Johnson Young, who wrote "Brown of Harvard," etc.

Mary Manning, who is well known to the stage, began her career when she was 15 years old. It was one of those peculiar things we hear about that played the decisive part in her earlier career. Some friends happened to see the young girl's picture at an exhibition in London. They were charmed by the beauty and expressiveness of the face. The picture was then but 15 years old, was living quietly with her friends, and her picture was on view only because an artist had admired her beauty and obtained permission to transfer it to canvas. These friends—some of them were friends of the actress—induced her to go upon the stage. During her first season she played more than fifty small parts under the name of Florence Friend. For the next three years she continued to act in the British provinces, acquiring a fairly wide experience, but never attaining the honor of an appearance in the west end, or finding a London manager who cared to secure her services.

The next step in her career was a sufficiently surprising one, though the account of it that has passed into current theatrical history is not quite correct. The accepted version is that Daniel Frohman, during one of his summer holidays, was making a solitary bicycle tour over the delightful country highways of England. Stopping for the night in a provincial town, he spent the evening at the local theatre, as he often did when he found one legend continues, he made a much rarer find—a leading woman of such beauty and talent that he promptly made up his mind to engage her for that night in the summer of 1890.

With only a few days' notice, then, on the 24th of September, 1890, Miss Manning made her debut in America. Miss Manning's leading man in that first play was James K. Hackett, who was then at the height of his career. The two of them were married before the first season had run its course, although the fact of the union was kept secret for several months. She remained at the Lyceum until the end of its existence. During that period the two impersonations that stand out as her best were Fay, the Italian girl in "The Princess and the Butterfly," and Rose Trelawney, the delightful actress who bore the leading role in "The Trelawney of the Wells."

Acting one winter with the troupe after its removal to Daly's, Miss Manning then signed to star in a dramatization of the year's "best seller"—"Janice Meredith." The story had never appealed to her, and she liked it still less; but it was fortunate, perhaps, that she did not take the advice of a New York critic, who suggested that Jocelyn Leigh in "To Have and Have Not" would suit her "down to the ground." For "Janice Meredith" proved a strong popular success, while "To Have and Have Not" put forward later with Isabel Irving and Robert Loraine as the chief parts, turned out to be utterly unsuited to the stage, and was summarily bundled into the storeroom warehouse. The fact that it attracted a long succession of crowded audiences is a striking testimony to the personal charm of the actress who bore the leading role.

Then came "The Stubbishness of Geraldine" and "Harriet's Honey-moon." Last season she appeared with her star, James K. Hackett, as co-star, in "The Way of the World," which was one of the leading successes in New York last season.

When Mr. Hackett decided to become a manager and to act only at conventional intervals, Miss Manning, therefore, returned to the lone star status in "Glorious Betsy."

Miss Manning has a tall, willowy figure, a distinguished bearing, the best of features, and the rare, strange charm of gray eyes and dark hair; and all her motions are elastic and graceful. Best of all, she has a voice which, under the stress of natural emotion, in a situation of real pathos, and not of trumpery, excitement and artificial flurry, would go straight to the heart.

Joseph King's company will be seen this afternoon and evening in the ever-lasting favorite drama, "East Lynne." It will be well remembered that there are in this beautiful play moments of the greatest intensity.

The company engaged for the presentation has been selected with great care and to a most adequate equipment will furnish an effective background for the excellent performance.

JAPS ON SPENDING TRIP. Seattle, Wash., May 31.—Representing the federal government of Japan, and several of the largest manufacturing and other firms of that nation, six prominent Japanese citizens have arrived here and will depart soon for the east where they will spend \$10,000 in the purchase of machinery, armament and other raw materials.

PLAN DECLARED TO BE VISIONARY

Ex-Mayor of Brantford, Chairman of the Electric Energy Committee of the Board of Trade, Characterizes Mr. Beck's Power Scheme as "Fizz, Froth, Foam and Fireworks."

Mr. D. B. Wood, chairman of the Electric Energy Committee of the Board of Trade, was questioned by The Advertiser relative to Brantford's position in the Niagara Power Union.

"It would require considerable thought to describe our complete position," was the reply, "but it might be well to review some of the main features. We are members of the Niagara Power Union. We have paid several hundred dollars towards the expense of investigating the question. I have been, as you know, a member of the executive representing all the municipalities endeavoring to work out the Government scheme, sometimes called the Beck plan, of supplying power to all the municipalities. You will remember that a vote was taken by the Brantford ratepayers as well as the ratepayers of many other municipalities, at the last municipal elections. I had then, and still have, grave doubts as to that vote having any particular meaning. The question as submitted simply meant, 'Do we want cheap power?' and, of course, the great majority said 'Yes.' I contended before the vote was taken that the model bylaw should be accompanied by the consent referred to in the bylaw in order that the ratepayers might know something of the terms and responsibilities. For example, it is questionable if there were many of Brantford ratepayers who knew, when they were voting for the proposition, that it meant, if carried into effect, a liability of between one and two million dollars to Brantford alone. I contended, and still contend, that the question should be fully explained to the ratepayers before voting upon it."

"What was the main object of your meeting in Toronto recently, and what was the reason of your apparent disagreement with the members of the commission?"

"We were summoned to pronounce upon and, where possible, ratify proposed agreements between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the municipalities for power. We were informed that the agreements or contracts were all ready. We found when we met that they were not ready for us, and instead of being called upon to pass our opinion on the municipalities, we were asked to give our opinion on what has transpired between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Ontario Power Company. A synopsis of the tender or contract was read to us by the Hon. Mr. Beck, who explained its terms, and who stated that it was not yet completed, that it had been approved of by the Government, and requested that we, the representatives of the municipalities, should also approve of it. I suggested that the synopsis did not contain many important features in the situation, intimating that no reference was made to the voltage or the frequency, and that many vital features were misty and dreamy. I asked that, instead of the so-called broad synopsis, which, in my judgment, was not clear, we should be furnished with the real documents, holding as I did the view that we were presenting the municipalities, would have to supply the votes for its final indorsement, the millions of dollars for its operation, and all the other responsibilities. Even if there are errors in calculation or engineering, the act throws all the responsibility on the municipalities, and because of these and many other important reasons urged that we be permitted to know the exact conditions of the contract or tender instead of having a narrow and misty synopsis of it. And I am quite of the opinion that had we been permitted to have looked into the whole question thoroughly and completely, and then have given a favorable pronouncement, it would have been much more valuable to the commission and to the municipalities. Why not trust the representatives of the municipalities? Why not supply us with all the evidence, seeing that we have to supply the money and carry the scheme to completion? But, instead of being so provided, the moment we offer suggestions we are told by the Hon. Adam Beck that unless we indorse and approve of what has been done the work of the commission will immediately cease. I am quite of the opinion that we have had sufficient fizz, froth, foam and fireworks, and that the time has arrived for us to receive a good supply of safe, solid, substantial substance. I am heartily sick of so much prancing, and I have been asking and begging for some progress. It is five years since we began on this question, and we have nothing today that is in any way complete. We are told that on the vital question of transmission the commission is just now about to commence to make estimates of the cost of line, and the many costly and difficult features; and one wonders how, with this, the vital feature, unsettled, we are to enter into contracts."

"What, in your opinion, should the Municipal Councils be doing in order to get into line?"

"My opinion was partly expressed in the letter recently sent to one of our city aldermen, and it is that we should have a policy. In other words, what we are going to do with the 2,500 horse-power that we have asked for? Are we going to supply it all to the manufacturers, or to the manufacturers and a few large users, or are we going to supply to every ratepayer throughout the municipality. My belief is that before the scheme will carry we will require to have a system that will supply the current to every user of power and light throughout the city. Why, for example, should the ratepayer be called upon to pay a tax on this question for thirty years, and not receive direct benefit as a result of it? I believe that we should have a fixed policy for the distribution. It can be done in two ways. First, have a distributing plant of our own, costing, of course, many thousands of dollars; second, buy out the existing company and thereby secure all of the business in Brantford. It would take considerable effort to decide which of these is the better plan, and what course to pursue. The street and public lighting contract will be out in about a year. What are we going to do about it? I would urge that the city council take up that feature and that they study the question of street lighting, especially how it is possible to supply the 25-cycle frequency current proposed to be supplied by the Government scheme to our street lighting, as well as to our incandescent lighting."

"Were you present when the executive passed the resolution to resist the application of the Toronto and Niagara Power Company for the right-of-way from Brantford to Woodstock and London, and what is your opinion of the same?"

"No, I was not present, and think that the passing of such a resolution is detrimental to this municipality. The Toronto Niagara Power people have already constructed a power line from Niagara to Toronto, and will construct a railway along the same route. They have secured the right-of-way from Niagara to Brantford for the same purpose, the policy being to construct a power line and a railway from Niagara to Windsor. This would mean that Brantford would be on the main electric line connecting us with the great American railways at the front, and with the line running from the frontier to Toronto and putting us, as I say, on the main electric line between the east and west. It follows that we, situated as we are, would receive vast benefit from such a line; yet we find Chairman Fryer of the Toronto Niagara Power rushing to resist the Toronto and Niagara Power Company's position. I heartily sympathize with their great work, and giving as their excuse for the resistance that if this line is built it may interfere with the proposed Government line by being in the way of its construction and possibly securing some of the business. I heartily sympathize with their conduct as foolish and injurious. We want the railways and the competition; and, moreover, the Toronto-Niagara people, having a Dominion character, can, and will, build their transmission line and railway in spite of our resistance. But look at Brantford's position. It is a city with vast radial development now in progress, and with our splendid situation, it should be our policy to encourage every movement, including the Government scheme for railways and power, and that, as citizens, we want movements will be to the commercial, manufacturing and professional life of this city. If, instead of knocking and hammering every enterprise that offers, we, in a moderate way, encourage all such movements, and with these stores, factories and our intellects, nothing can prevent us from becoming, from doubting our capacity and our put in many directions. As I said, the question is such a big one that to attempt to discuss it is a huge task. There are many features on which I have not touched, but which will be brought about in due course as these different movements materialize, as many of them are sure to do, in the near future."

Mr. Pearce for Chicago. Mr. Pearce is sent to Chicago, at the expense of the city.

GRABBED LIVE WIRE. Niagara Falls, May 31.—John Russell, an employee of the Bell Telephone Company, met with a serious accident while working on a pole on Stanley street yesterday afternoon, and had a marvelous escape from death. He got hold of a wire which was crossed with the Ontario Power Company's transmission line, and received a high-voltage shock. He was knocked senseless, and dropped 30 feet to the ground. When his mates found signs of life in what they supposed was his dead body they removed him to the general hospital. His right hand, left leg and three spots on his back were deeply lacerated. Two fingers had to be amputated. Russell's home is in Walkerton, and he is about 21 years of age. He may recover.

First-class Pianos to rent by the month or evening, from \$3 up, per month, and six months' rent applied on purchase price. Rejstman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

BAPTISTS AND LICENSES

Would Have the Laws Administered by a Commission.

Toronto, May 31.—The Baptist Association, which is to meet during the next two weeks, will discuss the question of general secretary for the Temperance and Moral Reform Association in connection with the Baptist Church, following on the lines of the Methodist Church. A committee in each of the individual churches were advised some time ago to take this matter up.

Another topic for discussion is the three-fifths clause in the liquor license act respecting local option. Resolutions will be passed asking the Government to amend the section by substituting a majority vote for the 80 per cent vote. The placing of the whole administration of the liquor license and the administration of the license law under an independent commission will also receive attention when the liquor traffic question comes up.

MONTREAL TYPOS SCHEDULE

Agreement Reached With Employers for a Term Covering Five Years.

Montreal, May 31.—At a joint meeting of English and French typographical unions last night, it was announced that an agreement had been reached with the employers and other employers of printers for a new schedule, covering a period of five years. There are only a few minor exceptions to the acceptance of the agreement. The scale of wages up to the end of 1908 is \$14 a week; to 1911, \$15, and to 1912, \$16. To the end of 1908, overtime is to be allowed at the rate of time and a half, and after 1908, time and a third, for the first three hours, and after three hours, double. Night shifts are to be allowed 15 per cent advance. It is stipulated that in offices where there are non-union employees, these may be retained. There is a clause making an exception to this in such cases as where a non-union man may be better than a union man.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

EMBRO. Embro, May 29.—Mrs. John A. Lamont and little son, of Mount Brydges, spent the holiday at her father's, Mr. John Middleton.

Messrs. R. B. Ross, Wm. McClure and John Wright, of the Traders' Bank, spent a few days in Toronto.

Messrs. Edm. Ross, of St. Margaret's College, Toronto, are home for the vacation.

Mrs. Oldhouse and Miss Bertha Ross, of London, are visiting at Mr. C. H. Munro's.

Miss Amy Jeffs, of London, is visiting at Mrs. James Brant's.

Mrs. R. R. Gunn and Miss Margaret Hummason visited in Ayr last week.

Mr. Alex. Kennedy has returned from a trip to Edmonton.

Miss Jennie Oliver, of Toronto, is visiting in Embro.

Miss Annie Sutherland, of London, spent the holiday at her home here.

Mr. John Gordon, of Callipole, Iowa, is visiting at Mrs. George Gordon's.

Miss Addie Hummason, of Toronto, is spending two weeks at her home.

Mrs. Murdoch McKenzie, of Tilbury, is visiting here with Mr. William McKenzie, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGowan spent from Thursday to Monday at their home in Glenora.

Miss Tena McMurphy is visiting in Ayr.

Miss Devina Sutherland, of Ayr, is spending the holidays at her home here.

Mr. Nancy McKenzie left on Monday for Cobalt.

Miss Lily McKay, of Braemar, spent the holiday at her home here.

Mrs. (Dr.) Sutherland, of Norwich, is the guest of her sisters, the Misses Matheson.

Miss Sarah McIntosh, of Harrington, is visiting her friend, Miss Mary Ellen Sutherland.

Mrs. Hugh Matheson visited her daughter, Mrs. George Belbeck, of London, last week.

Miss Lexie Clark has returned home after an extended visit with her aunt, Mrs. Smith, of London.

Miss Lizzie McHugh has returned to her home in Detroit after a month's visit with her friend, Miss Louise Campbell.

Miss E. Ross, of Woodstock, spent Friday at her home here.

Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Sutherland, of Burlington, Iowa, is visiting her sisters, the Misses Matheson.

Miss Sadie McKay, of Bennington, is visiting her friend, Miss Jimmie Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillane, of Palmerston, are visiting at Mr. W. J. Dillane's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and child, of Woodstock, are visiting Mrs. Rogers' sister, Mrs. Graham McKay.

Rev. G. C. Patterson, of Toronto, is in the village on business.

Mrs. Williams and daughter, Miss Florence, of Toronto, are visiting at Dr. R. H. Green's.

Mrs. Elgin Burtis visited her son, Mr. Wm. Burtis, of Weston, last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Innes Bowie, of Streetsville, visited at the parental home over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Hamilton, are visiting Mr. H. M. Gunn and family.

Miss Bertha Ensign took part in a recital in the city hall, Woodstock, on Wednesday evening, given by pupils of Miss M. I. McDonald, A.T.C.M. Mr. Emerson Abernethy contributed to the vocal part of the programme.

PORT DALNY CUSTOMS. Pekin, May 31.—An agreement providing for the establishment of a Chinese maritime customs office at Port Dalny, was signed today by Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the Chinese customs, and M. Hayashi, Japanese minister to China. The office probably will be opened tomorrow. Following the precedent at Kia Chow, where a German was appointed commissioner of customs, a Japanese commissioner will be appointed at Port Dalny.

Skin Disease is Blood Disease

"Fruit-a-tives" clean the blood of all impurities and clear the complexion.

Pimples and Blotches—Redness—Boils—Eczema and other inflammations of the skin—mean impure blood.

A person with a bad complexion always suffers from poor digestion—non-action of the bowels (or Constipation)—and often the kidneys are weak.

These unhealthy organs cannot rid the system of the waste matter. It is this waste—taken up by the blood and carried to the skin—that ruins the complexion.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure all skin troubles because they cure the kidneys and bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cause the eliminating organs to do their

proper share of the work of ridding the system of waste. This purifies the blood—and instantly the pimples and blotches disappear, and the complexion clears.

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, intensified, and combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics.

They are without doubt the greatest blood purifier in the world. 50c a box—\$2 for \$2.50. At all druggists.

Fruit-a-tives
(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 110

WOODS' FAIR

Splendid Values in Underwear and Hosiery

LADIES' VESTS, 25c. Ladies' Long-Sleeved Vests, in pure white, button front, taped neck. Price, 25c.

LADIES' VESTS, 15c. Ladies' Long-Sleeved Vests, in pure white, taped neck, fine ribbed. Price, 15c.

LADIES' SHORT-SLEEVED VESTS. Ladies' Vests, in pure white, short sleeves or sleeveless; some with lace yokes. Price, 15c.

LADIES' EXTRA L. S. VESTS. Ladies' Extra Large Size Vests, in pure white and cream, short sleeves, button front, taped neck. Price, 25c.

MEN'S BRACES. Made of Heavy English Webbing; regular 25c, for 15c.

J. M. THOMSON.

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Drawing Lessons for School Children

SIX BEST IN GRADES VII. AND VIII.

1. HUGH McCORMICK, Grade VII, St. George's.
2. ROSS MCINTYRE, Grade VII, Colborne.
3. W. MARSH, Grade VIII, Rectory.
4. WALTER ANDERSON, Grade VII, Lorne Avenue.
5. ERNEST RISLER, Grade VII, Aberdeen.
6. JOE ROWNTREE, Grade VIII, St. George's.

CRITICISM ON DRAWINGS FROM GRADES VII. AND VIII.

As examination time approaches, the upper grades find other subjects requiring so much attention that drawing is necessarily rather crowded into the background. For that reason fewer schools than usual are represented this week.

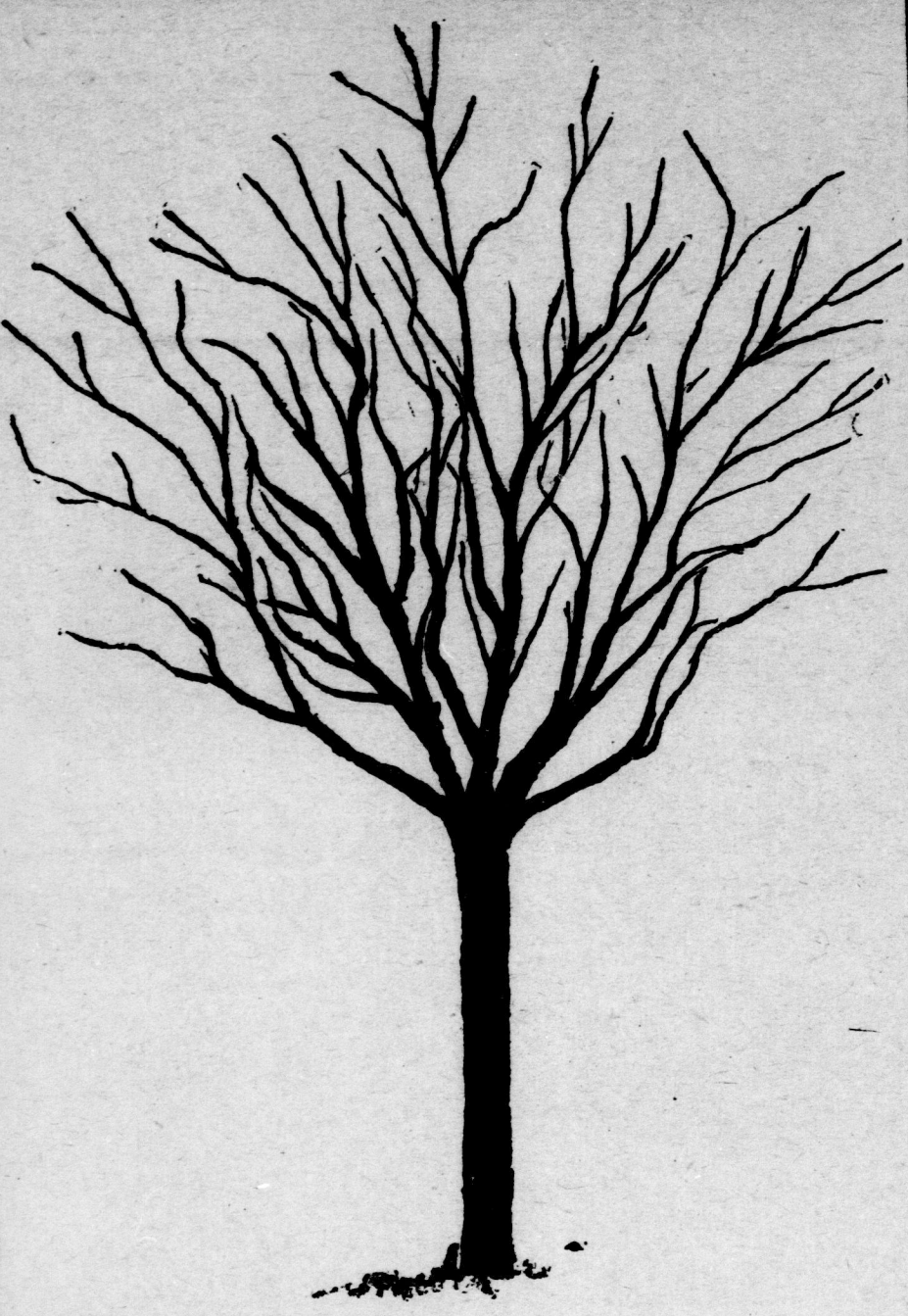
However, it is hoped that the next lesson, which was given in last Saturday's paper and from which the results in by June 12 will appear June 12, will prove sufficiently attractive to insure a good showing from all the schools.

Although, perhaps, none of the trees drawn this week might be considered perfect, the average was high and it was a difficult matter to choose the six best, especially in Grade VII. The maple tree seems to have been the favorite and there were some splendid ones, but the poplar for some reason or other, seems to be in disgrace, as very few attempted it.

If you look up the lesson you will find you were to paint one of three trees, the maple, the elm, or the poplar. You could not possibly mistake the meaning.

Notwithstanding this, some other trees were sent in. Although well-drawn they were unfortunately not among the six best in either grade, so they receive the same standing that would have been their due had they been any of the three trees mentioned.

Now for our mistakes: First, the meaningless lines. If we could only break ourselves of this habit it would make a wonderful improvement. If your father gave an order to have a tree planted in your lawn during his absence, would he commend the generosity of the dealer when he came home to find that besides the tree several raspberry bushes had been planted? The bushes might be very pretty in themselves, but how about the lovely quiet space of lawn destroyed by the insignificant bushes dotted all over it? Many of our sins against good taste are committed because we look at the separate parts



1. Drawn by Hugh McCormick, aged 12, Grade VII, B., St. George's School. Winner of first prize.

Instead of considering all that must go together to form one complete whole. If any one feature spoils the harmony of the whole it should be left out. If any thought or action on our part will spoil the harmony of our lives as a whole, it should be suppressed. Remember this in your drawing, and avoid putting in one mark that detracts from, instead of adding to, the beauty of the whole.

Art has nothing to do with meaningless lines and flourishes. In fact, we must leave out some things altogether, because they are so small in relation to the larger things, that we cannot put them in at all without exaggerating their importance.

Look at whatever you are sketching with half-closed eyes. What you do not see thus, leave out altogether.

The proportions, the relative height of trunk and top, were not studied with sufficient care. The trunk of a maple tree is seldom more than a quarter of the whole height. Occasionally in town or city the tree is pruned so that it is a third of the height, but one pruned so high that the trunk was half the height would present a very awkward appearance. More care should be taken in the joining of limbs and branches, and their relative size. In most cases the trunk branches out into two, three or more large limbs. These, if packed tightly together would be of the same thickness as the trunk. These limbs subdivide into smaller branches, these again into still smaller ones. This subdivision goes on, the branches growing gradually more and more slender, till we reach the fine outer twigs. We see this gradual

diminution very distinctly in the maple. Some of your maple trees looked more like the ash, the branches of which end abruptly in twigs much thicker than those of the maple.

Some of the trees were not so well placed as others. When we paint a flower that has been plucked, we bring the end right to the edge of the paper or margin, or else we vignette it, that is, let it gradually disappear, so that it looks as if it might be still growing, and only part of it had been finished.

But when we paint something that is growing, as a tree in the ground, a plant in a flower-pot, or any complete thing, as an object, an animal or a child, we give plenty of room at the bottom of the paper, so that the thing drawn does not give us the feeling that it is in danger of dropping out of the picture. When you draw or paint a tree by itself, plan to get the whole tree on the paper. In a composition or a landscape, this is not so necessary, as the marginal line shows that only part of the tree appears in the picture. Some of the maple trees were so placed that the top had a very square appearance. They are often rounded, sometimes pointed, but rarely square. The elm frequently has a flatter top than the maple.

Three different types of elms have been sent in. The one that wins second prize is not a very common type, but is a splendid study of a tree.

When painting a tree in any medium, avoid outlines. Only when making a flat tone composition or an outline sketch are they necessary or in any way helpful. Some of the trees had been painted with too dry a brush. One by Ada Stewart, Tal-



2. Elm. Drawn by Ross McIntyre, Grade VII, Colborne Street School. Winner of second prize.

bot street school, a careful study of the mountain ash, was done with pen and ink. Pen and ink should not come before the Colleague. Do not use it until you have been shown the best way. As it is done now by some, with a fine pen, it leads to a very finicky, unsatisfactory style.

Gordon Smallman's tree was beautifully done, but much too finicky. Try to get a freer, bolder handling, Gordon.

The grass at the root of the tree should not stop abruptly, but grow gradually less and lighter. Avoid having it look like a round knoll or cushion at the root of the tree.

Remember that the shadow starts from the root of the tree. Some of you had it so frankly detached that it looked as though it required sewing on, like Peter Pan's.

I wonder in what tropical part of London Janie Fraser, of St. George's school, found a tree in full foliage, when she painted hers.

Stanley Chadwick and C. F. Barney,

of Chesley avenue school, sent in good drawings, but on yellow instead of white paper.

It is not wise to spend too much time on these lessons. We must not forget that it is power more than results that we are after. If we work for power, results are sure to follow, but we may work for results without gaining power.

In the lessons given in last week's paper, the illustrations the way Grades IV, V and VI are to paint the flowers they choose. The two panels illustrate the lesson for Grades VII. and VIII.

Only one panel is to be sent in. Both of these lessons are to be done in ink, on white paper.

Only one more lesson will be given before the holidays. That will be in charcoal for Grades I, II and III. It will appear Saturday, June 8, and the drawings resulting from it in by June 21 will appear June 29.

The next set of lessons for the five upper grades will appear the first Saturday after school opens in September.

A. A. POWELL.

THE ROLL OF HONOR

Pupils Whose Sketches Are Deserving of Special Mention.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VII.

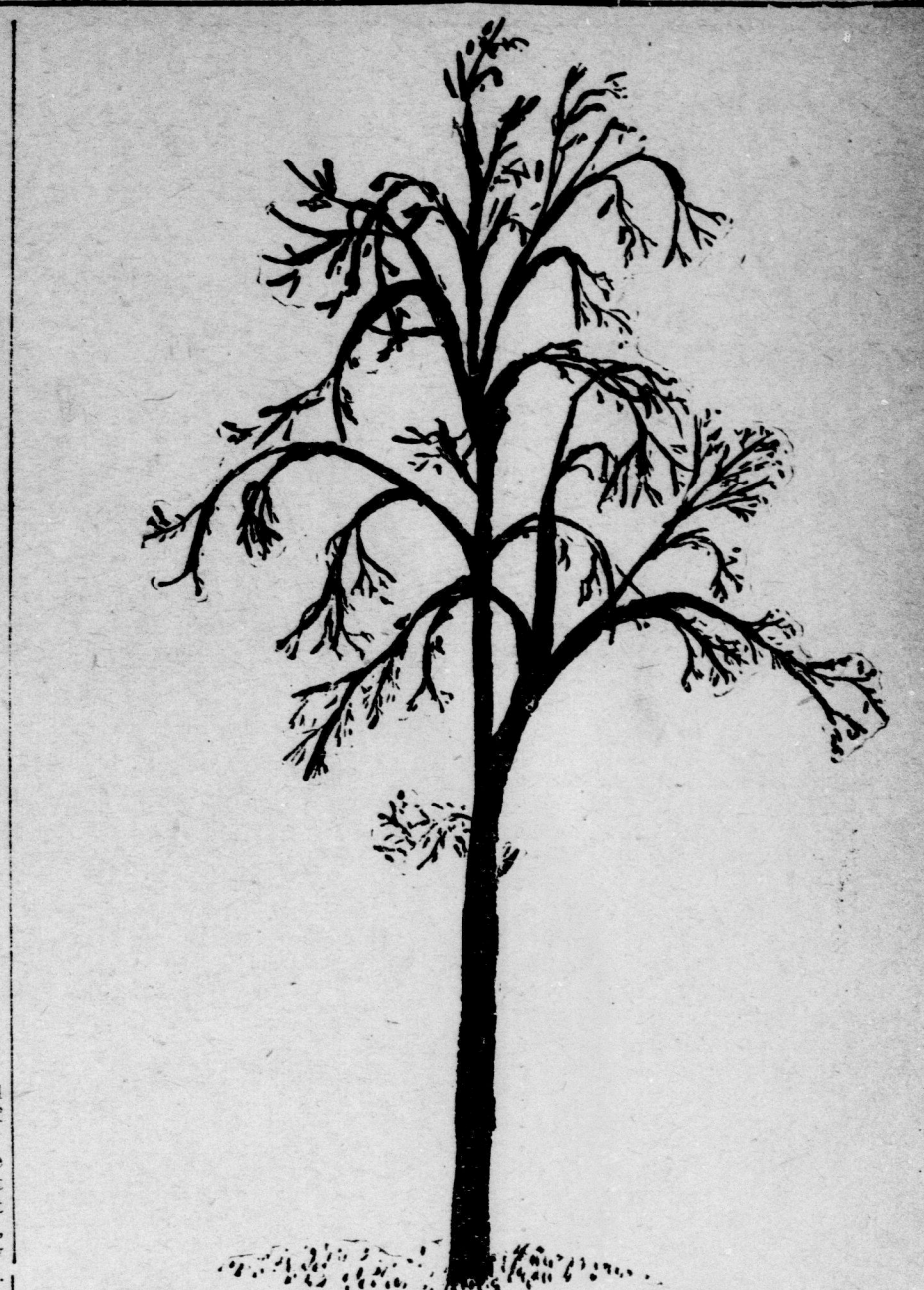
- Hugh McCormick, St. George's.
- Ross McIntyre, Colborne.
- Walter Anderson, Lorne Avenue.
- Ernest Risler, Aberdeen.
- Stanley Chadwick, Chesley Avenue.
- Gordon Smallman, Rectory.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VIII.

- W. Marsh, Rectory.
- Joe Rowntree, St. George's.
- Gussie Flach, Rectory.
- Harold Magee, Aberdeen.
- Gerald Pearson, Talbot.
- F. H. Paul, Talbot.

GRADE VII.

- H. Reed, Lorne Avenue.
- Mary Johnson, Aberdeen.
- C. F. Barney, Chesley Avenue.
- Walter Dixon, St. George's.



3. Drawn by W. Marsh, Grade VIII, Rectory Street School. Winner of third prize.

A. Upshall, Princess Avenue.

Nellis Mann, Princess Avenue.

Minnie Hodges, Princess Avenue.

George Winterbottom, St. George's.

Walter Beech, St. George's.

Bertha Churchill, Aberdeen.

Willie Reed, Aberdeen.

C. Smith, Chesley Avenue.

Ernest Bourne, Chesley Avenue.

Gordon Raymond, Grand Avenue.

Albert McNamara, Grand Avenue.

Earle Thomson, Colborne Street.

Dell Wood, Colborne Street.

Harold Fetterly, Colborne Street.

Gordon Nichol, Colborne Street.

Roy McCartney, Princess Avenue.

Lorne Anderson, Princess Avenue.

Allene Nelles, Princess Avenue.

Verna Bridgman, Talbot Street.

C. H. Major, Talbot Street.

Nat Nicholson, Talbot Street.

Fred Butler, Talbot Street.

Edith J. Adams, Talbot Street.

R. Hill, Lorne Avenue.

Charlie Reed, Lorne Avenue.

H. Knaggs, Lorne Avenue.

Oswald Luney, Grand Avenue.

Henry Dadd, Grand Avenue.

John Bovey, Grand Avenue.

Lawrence Belcher, Rectory Street.

Frances Burgess, Rectory Street.

Enos Degraw, Rectory Street.

F. Pugh, Chesley Avenue.

Red Southcott, Chesley Avenue.

Zella Kew, Chesley Avenue.

Mary Craig, Chesley Avenue.

Zella Chown, Aberdeen.

F. Evans, St. George's.

Ronald M. Gray, St. George's.

Melville Webster, St. George's.

Charles Simpson, St. George's.

Gordon Waide, St. George's.

Chester Parkinson, St. George's.

GRADE VIII.

Lella Murdy, Aberdeen.

Ada Stewart, Talbot Street.

Lillian Potter, Rectory.

Heleen R. Harvey, Talbot Street.

Janie Fraser, St. George's.

O. Schram, St. George's.

Oliver L. Ball, Talbot Street.

Helen McMillan, Talbot Street.

Edgar Westby, Rectory Street.

H. Dowell, Rectory Street.

M. Plewes, Rectory Street.

Douglas Ewen, Aberdeen.

Mollie Fisher, Aberdeen.

Laura Brady, Aberdeen.

Edna Smith, St. George's.

THE HOUND of The BASKERVILLES

Another Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.

A Novel By A. Conan Doyle.

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Sherlock Holmes, who was usually very late in the morning, save upon those not infrequent occasions when he was up all night, was seated at the breakfast table. I stood upon the hearth-rug and picked up the stick which our visitor had left behind him the night before. It was a fine, thick piece of wood, hound-headed, of the sort which is known as a "Pennis" lawyer. Just under the head was a broad silver band, nearly an inch across. "To James Mortimer, M.R.C.S., from his friends of the C.C.H.," was engraved upon it, with the date "1884." It was just such a stick as the old-fashioned family practitioner used to carry—dignified, solid, and reassuring.

"Well, Watson, who do you make of it?"

Holmes was sitting with his back to me, and I had given him no sign of my occupation.

"How did you know what I was doing? I believe you have eyes in the back of your head."

"I have, at least, a well-polished, silver-plated coffee-pot in front of me," said he. "But, tell me, Watson, what do you make of our visitor's stick? Since we have been so unfortunate as to miss him, have you not notion of his errand, this accidental souvenir becomes of importance. Let me hear you reconstruct the man by an examination of it."

"I think," said I, following as far as I could the method of my companion, "that Dr. Mortimer is a successful elderly medical man, well-esteemed, since those who know him give him this mark of their appreciation."

"Good!" said Holmes. "Excellent!"

"I think also that the probability is in favor of his being a country practitioner who does a great deal of his visiting on foot."

"Why so?"

"Because this stick, though original-

ly a very handsome one, has been so knocked about that it is hardly more than a town practitioner carrying it. The thick iron ferrule is worn down, so it is evident that he has done a great amount of walking with it."

"Perfectly sound!" said Holmes.

"And then, again, he is the 'friend of the C.C.H.' I should guess that he is the Something Hunt, the local hunt to whose members he has possibly given some surgical assistance, and which has made him a small presentation in return."

"Really, Watson, you excel yourself," said Holmes, pushing back his chair and lighting a cigarette. "I am bound to say that in all the accounts which you have been so good as to give of my own small achievements you have habitually underrated your own abilities. It may be that you are not yourself luminous, but you are a conductor of light. Some people without possessing genius have a remarkable power of stimulating it. I confess, my dear fellow, that I am very much in your debt."

He had never said as much before, and I must admit that his words gave me keen pleasure. He now took the stick from my hands and examined it for a few minutes with his naked eyes. Then, with an expression of interest he laid down his cigarette and, carrying the cane to the window, he looked over it again with a convex lens.

"Interesting, though elementary," said he, as he returned to his favorite corner of the settee. "There are certainly one or two indications upon the stick. It gives us the basis for several deductions."

"Has anything escaped me?" I asked

with some self-importance. "I trust that the only thing which has escaped me is the fact that you are a very good fellow."

"I am afraid, my dear Watson, that most of your conclusions were erroneous. When I said that you stimulated me I meant, to be frank, that in noting your fallacies I was occasionally guided towards the truth. Not that you are entirely wrong in this instance. The man is certainly a country practitioner. And he walks a good deal."

"Then I was right."

"To that extent."

"But that was all."

"No, no, my dear Watson, not all by means all. I would suggest, for example, that a presentation to a doctor is more likely to come from a hospital than from a hunt, and that when the initials 'C.C.' are placed before that hospital the words 'Charing Cross' very naturally suggest themselves."

"You may be right."

"The probability lies in that direction. And if we take this as a working hypothesis we have a fresh basis from which to start our construction of this unknown visitor."

"And then, supposing that 'C.C.H.' does stand for 'Charing Cross Hospital,' what further inferences may we draw?"

"Do none suggest themselves? You know my methods. Apply them!"

"I can only think of the obvious conclusion that the man has practiced in town before going to the country."

"I think that we might venture a little farther than this. Look at it in this light. On what occasion would it be most probable that such a presentation would be made? When would his friends unite to give him a pledge of their goodwill? Obviously at the moment when Dr. Mortimer withdrew from the service of the hospital in order to start in practice for himself. We know there has been a presentation. We believe there has been a change

from a town hospital to a country practice. Is it then, stretching our inference too far to say that the presentation was on the occasion of the change?"

"It certainly seems probable."

"Now, you will observe that he could not have been on the staff of the hospital, since only a man well-established in a London practice could hold such a position, and such a one would not drift into the country. What was he, then? If he was in the hospital and yet not on the staff he could only have been a house-surgeon or a house-physician—little more than a senior student. And he left five years ago—the date is on the stick. So your grave, middle-aged family practitioner vanishes into thin air, my dear Watson, and there emerges a young fellow under thirty, amiable, unambitious, absent-minded, and the possessor of a favorite dog, which I should describe roughly as being larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff."

I laughed incredulously as Sherlock Holmes leaned back in his settee and blew little wavering rings of smoke up to the ceiling.

"To the latter part, I have no means of checking you," said I, "but at least it is not difficult to find out a few particulars about the man's age and professional career." From my small medical shelf I took down the Medical Directory and turned up the name. There were several Mortimers, but only one who could be our visitor. I read his record aloud.

"Mortimer, James, M.R.C.S., 1882, Grimpen, Dartmoor, Devon. House surgeon from 1882 to 1884, at Charing Cross Hospital. Winner of the Jackson prize for Comparative Pathology, with essay entitled 'Is Disease a Reversion?' Corresponding member of the Swediaur Pathological Society. Author of 'Some Freaks of Atavism' (Lancet, 1882). 'Do We Progress?' (Journal of Psychology, March, 1883). Medical Off-

icer for the parishes of Grimpen, Thorsley and High Parrow."

"No mention of that local hunt, Watson," said Holmes, with a mischievous smile, "but a country doctor, as you very astutely observed. I think that I am fairly justified in my inferences. As to the adjectives, I said, I remember right, amiable, unambitious, and absent-minded. It is my experience that it is only an amiable man in this world who receives testimonials, only an unambitious one who abandons a London career for the country, and only an absent-minded one who leaves his stick and not his visiting-card after waiting an hour in your room."

"And the dog?"

"Has been in the habit of carrying this stick behind his master. Being a heavy stick the dog has held it tightly by the middle, and the marks of his teeth are very plainly visible. The dog's jaw, as shown in the space between these marks, is too broad in my opinion for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. It may have been a Jove, it is a curly-haired spaniel."

He had risen and paced the room as he spoke. Now he halted in the recess of the window. There was such a ring of conviction in his voice that I glanced up in surprise.

"My dear fellow, how can you possibly be so sure of that?"

"For the very simple reason that I see the dog himself on our very doorstep, and there is the ring of its owner. Don't move, I beg you, Watson. He is a professional brother of yours, and your presence may be of assistance to me. Now is the dramatic moment of fate, Watson, when you hear a step upon the stair which is walking into your life, and you know not whether for good or ill. What does Dr. James Mortimer, the man of science, ask of Sherlock Holmes, the specialist in crime? Come in!"

The appearance of our visitor was a

surprise to me, since I had expected a typical country practitioner. He was a very tall, thin man, with a long nose like a beak, which jutted out between two keen, gray eyes, set closely together and sparkling brightly from behind a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. He was clad in a professional but rather slovenly fashion, for his frock-coat was dingy and his trousers frayed. Though young, his long back was already bowed, and he walked with a forward thrust of his head and a general air of peering benevolence. As he entered his eyes fell upon the stick in Holmes' hand, and he ran towards it with an exclamation of joy. "I am so very glad," said he. "I was not sure whether I had left it here or in the Shipping Office. I would not lose that stick for the world."

"A presentation I see," said Holmes.

"Yes, sir."

"From Charing Cross Hospital?"

"From one or two friends there, on the occasion of my marriage."

"Dear, dear, that's bad!" said Holmes, shaking his head.

Dr. Mortimer blinked through his glasses in mild astonishment.

"Why was it bad?"

"Only that you have disarranged our little deductions. Your marriage, you say?"

"Yes, sir. I married, and so left the hospital, and with it all hopes of a consulting practice. It was necessary to make a home of my own."

"Come, come, we are not so far wrong, after all," said Holmes. "And, now, Dr. James Mortimer—"

"Mister, sir, Mister—a humble M. R. C. S."

Formula for a Stain Wanted

Will some charitable member of our family send to Marlen Harland for publication in the School for Housewives a formula for a cheap and durable stain for a hardwood floor?

Mrs. F. P. H. (Hartwell, Ga.).

Presumably for Georgia pine floors—the prettiest we have. The formula will be published cheerfully and promptly as soon as it comes to hand.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

Continued From Page Eleven.

"I said, sir, to the precisely scientific mind. But as a practical man of affairs it is acknowledged that you stand alone. I trust, sir, that I have not inadvertently—"

"Just a little," said Holmes. "I think, Dr. Mortimer, you would do wisely if without more ado you would kindly tell me plainly what the exact nature of the problem is in which you demand my assistance."

CHAPTER II.

"I have in my pocket a manuscript," said Dr. James Mortimer. "I observed it as you entered the room," said Holmes.

"It is an old manuscript."

"Early eighteenth century, unless it is a forgery."

"How can you say that, sir?"

"You have presented an inch or two of it to my examination all the time that you have been talking. It would be a poor expert who could not give the date of a document within a decade or so. You may possibly have read my little monograph upon the subject. I put that at 1730."

"The exact date is 1742," Dr. Mortimer drew it from his breast-pocket. "This family paper was committed to my care by Sir Charles Baskerville, whose sudden and tragic death some three months ago created so much excitement in Devonshire. I may say that I was his personal friend, as well as his medical attendant. He was a strong-minded man, sir, shrewd, practical, and as unimaginative as I am myself. Yet he took this document very seriously, and his mind was prepared for just such an end as did eventually overtake him."

Holmes stretched out his hand for the manuscript, and flattened it upon his knee.

"You will observe, Watson, the alternative use of the long 's' and the short. It is one of several indications which enabled me to fix the date."

I looked over his shoulder at the yellow paper and the faded script. At the head was written: "Baskerville Hall," and below, in large, scrawling figures, "1742."

"It appears to be a statement of some sort."

"Yes, it is a statement of a certain legend which runs in the Baskerville family."

"But I understand that it is something more modern and practical upon which you wish to consult me?"

"Most modern. A most practical, pressing matter, which must be decided within twenty-four hours. But the manuscript is short and is intimately connected with the affair. With your permission I will read it to you."

Holmes leaned back in his chair, placed his finger-tips together, and closed his eyes, with an air of resignation. Dr. Mortimer turned the manuscript to the light, and read in a high, cracking voice, the following curious, old world narrative:

"Of the origin of the Hound of the Baskervilles, there have been many statements, yet as I come in a direct line from Hugo Baskerville, and as I had the story from my father, who also had it from his, I have set it down with all belief that it occurred even as is here set forth. And I would have you believe, my sons, that the same Justice which punishes sin may also graciously forgive it, and that no ban is so heavy that by prayer and repentance it may be removed. Learn, then, from this story, not to fear the fruits of the past, but rather to be circumspect in the future, that those foul passions whereby our family has suffered so grievously may not again be loosed to our undoing."

"Know, then, that in the time of the Great Rebellion (the history of which by the learned Lord Clarendon I most earnestly commend to your attention), this Manor of Baskerville was held by Hugo of that name, nor can it be gainsaid that he was a most wild, profane and godless man. This, in truth, his neighbors might have pardoned, seeing that saints have never flourished in those parts; but there was in him a certain wanton cruel humor, which made his name a byword through the West. It chanced that this Hugo came to love (if, indeed, so dark a passion may be known under so bright a name), the daughter of a yeoman who held lands near the Baskerville estate. But the young maiden, being discreet and of good repute, would ever avoid him, for she feared his evil name. So it came to pass that one Michaelmas this Hugo, with five or six of his wicked companions, stole down upon the farm and carried off the maiden, her father and brothers being from home, as he well knew. When they had brought her to the Hall the maiden was placed in an upper chamber, while Hugo and his friends sat down to a long carouse, as was their nightly custom. Now, the poor lass upstairs was like to have her wit turned at the singing and shouting and terrible oaths which came up to her from below, for they say that the words used by Hugo Baskerville, when he was in wine, were such as might blast the man who heard them. At last in the stress of her fear she did that which might have daunted the bravest or most active man, for by the aid of the growth of ivy which covered (and still covers) the south wall she came down from under the eaves, and so homeward across the moor, there being three leagues betwixt the Hall and her father's farm."

"It chanced that some little time later Hugo left his guests to carouse and drink—with other worse things, perchance—to his captive, and so found the cage empty and the bird escaped. Then, as it would seem, he became as one that hath a devil, for, rushing down the stairs into the dining-hall,

he sprang upon the great table, flagons and trenchers flying before him, and he cried aloud before all the company that he would that very night slay his body and soul to the Powers of Evil if he might but overtake the wench. And while the revelers stood aghast at the fury of the man, one more wicked, or, it may be, more drunken than the rest, cried out that they should put the hounds upon her. Whereat Hugo ran from the house, crying to his grooms that they should saddle his mare and unkennel the pack, and giving the hounds a kerchief of the maid's, he swung them to the line, and so off full cry in the moonlight over the moor.

"Now, for some space the revelers stood aghast, unable to understand all that had been done in such haste. But anon their bemused wits awoke to the nature of the deed which was like to be done upon the moorlands. Every thing was now in an uproar, some of them for their pistols, some for their horses, and some for another flask of wine. But at length some sense came back to their crazed minds, and the whole of them, thirteen in number, took horse and started in pursuit. The moon shone clear above them, and they rode swiftly abreast, taking that course which the maid must needs have taken if she were to reach her own home."

They had gone a mile or two when they passed one of the night shepherds upon the moorlands, and they cried to him to know if he had seen the hunt. And the man, as the story goes, was so crazed with fear that he could scarce speak, but at last he said that he had indeed seen the unhappy maiden, with the hounds upon her track. 'But I have seen more than that,' said he, 'for Hugo Baskerville passed me upon his black mare, and there ran behind him such a hound of hell as God forbid should ever be at my heels.' So the drunken squire cursed the shepherd and rode onwards. But soon their skins turned cold, for there came a galloping across the moor, and the black mare, dabbled with white froth, went past with trailing bridle and empty saddle. Then the revelers rode close together, for a great fear was on them, but they still followed over the moor, though each, had he been alone, would have been right glad to have turned his horse's head. Riding slowly in this fashion they came at last upon the hounds. These, though known for their valor and breed, were whimpering in a cluster at the head of a deep dip or gully, as we call it, upon the moor, some slinking away and some, with starting hackles and staring eyes, gazing down the narrow valley before them."

(To be continued on Monday.)

SHAKESPEARE.

"BEST SELLER"

HIS EDITIONS NUMBER THOUSANDS—HIS AUTOGRAPHS ALMOST PRICELESS.

After Bible, His Works are the Most in Demand Throughout the Civilized World.

One hears from time to time this or that popular author lauded as "the biggest seller," "most in demand," and the like. Yet one seldom realizes the colossal popularity and world-wide sale of the plays of Shakespeare, the most "popular" of them all, because of his appeal to all mankind.

"After God, Shakespeare has created most," Demas declares, and surely after the Christian Bible his works are most in demand throughout the civilized world. And how precious is every relic of the man. Only five signatures exist—mere scrawls appended to official documents, and worth \$5,000 a word if they came into the market tomorrow. Remember, too, the startling prices realized by his original quarto editions. Originally published at twelve cents, a fair copy last year brought at auction \$8,750.

FIRST FOLIO PUBLISHED IN 1623.

The first folio was the famous one of 1623, when the master had been dead but seven years. It was a weighty tome of 900 pages, and sold at \$5—a sum probably equal to the purchasing value now to ten times as much. Of this folio some 200 copies are in existence, which is considered an unusually large proportion in the case of a book of that period.

In Shakespeare's lifetime not more than 21 out of his 37 plays had been printed; and as is well known, authors in his day had no rights at all, and any publisher who could get possession of a manuscript was at liberty to print it for his own benefit. Up to the fire of London in 1666, edition after edition of Shakespeare was produced, but not a cent of profit did the poets, poets or dramatists receive from the proceeds.

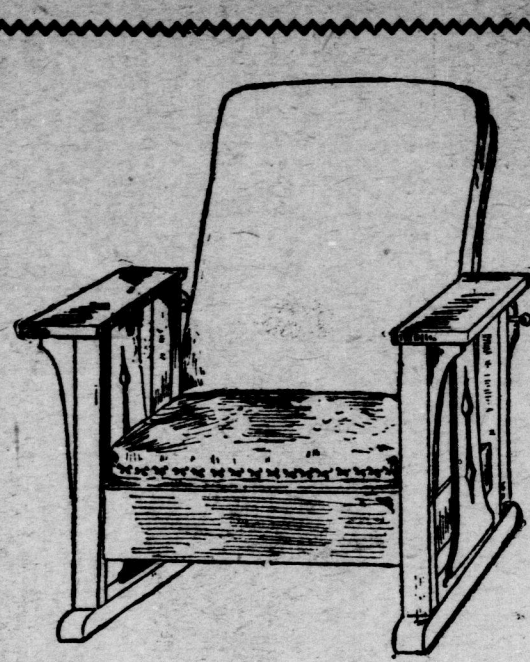
It was in 1795 that the first American edition was produced in Philadelphia; and five years or so later the publishers of New York and Boston ventured cautiously into the Shakespearean field. Among early editions, that of Pope was not a success; while the edition of his rival, Theobald, whom he pilloried in "The Dunciad," reached a total of 96,000 volumes—the first really great "popular" edition of the bard.

TREMENDOUS SALES OF LAST CENTURY.

At least 90,000 sets at \$15 each were sold during the eighteenth century, and between 1801 and 1900 the civilized world called for nearly 300 more or less independent editions of the plays and poems. And it must be remembered that some of these like Knights, were reprinted nine or ten times, and the single-volume "Globe" edition, published in 1864, at least seventeen times.

As to the price of a copy, this varied greatly from 25 cents to \$420; and an edition might consist of 150 or 15,000 copies. Altogether the nineteenth century saw 500,000 sets published in England alone; and if eight volumes are allowed to each set, the total was some 6,000,000 books. Nearly half as much again must be allowed for the United States.

Now, whatever be the ups and downs of a piece of literature in its early days, there surely comes a time when the number of printings and sales is an accurate test of its real worth. And



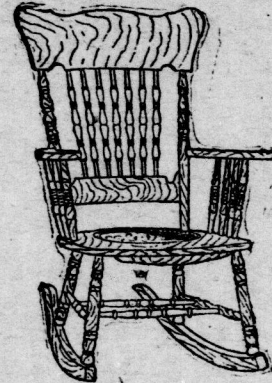
10 Mission Rockers (like cut), solid quarter-sawn oak, weathered or Early English finish, upholstered in red or green Spanish leather. This chair is sold elsewhere for \$25.00

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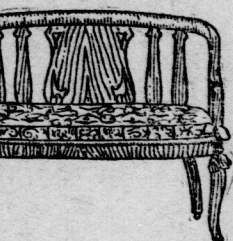
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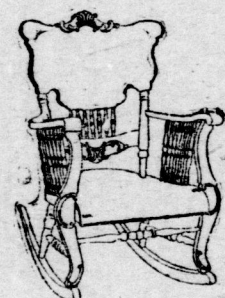
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NOVEL EXAMINATION FOR A MISSIONARY

HOW THE CANDIDATE'S FITNESS WAS PROVEN.

Successful missionary work in heathen countries is done only by missionaries who possess a rare combination of personal traits. In too many cases the examination of the candidate fails to reveal the presence of this combination. But the following story shows how an unusual examination made known that a certain young man was just the sort of missionary needed.

It was winter. The examiner sent the candidate word to be at his home at 3 o'clock in the morning. When the appointed man arrived at the appointed time, he was shown into the study where he waited for five hours. At length the examiner appeared, and asked the candidate how early he had come.

"Three o'clock sharp."

"All right; it's breakfast time now; come in and have some breakfast."

After breakfast they went back to the study.

"Well, sir," said the examiner, "I was appointed to examine you as to your fitness for the mission field. Can you spell, sir?"

"The young man thought he could. 'Spell, sir, then.'"

"B-a, b-a, k-e-r, k-e-r-Baker."

"All right, that will do. Now, do you know anything about figures?"

"Yes, sir, something."

"How much is twice two?"

"Four."

"All right; that's splendid. You'll do first-rate. I'll see the board."

When the board met the examiner reported. "Well, brethren," he said, "I have examined the candidate and he'll make a tip-top missionary—first-class. First, I examined the candidate on his self-denial. I told him to be at my place at 2 o'clock in the morning. He was there. That meant getting up at 2 o'clock, or earlier, in the dark and cold. He got up and never asked me why. Second, I examined him on promptness. I told him to be at my place at 3 o'clock sharp. He was there—not one minute behind time. I let him wait five hours for me when he might just as well have been in his bed, and he waited and showed no signs of impatience. Fourth, I examined him on his temper. He didn't get excited; met me perfectly pleasant; didn't ask me why I kept him waiting on a cold morning from 3 to 8 o'clock. Fifth, I examined him on humility. I asked him to spell words a 5-year-old child could spell and he didn't show any indignation; didn't ask me why I treated him like a child or a fool. Brethren, the candidate is self-denying, prompt,

patient, obedient, good-tempered, humble. He's just the man for a missionary and I recommend him for your acceptance."

A European river, 40 feet wide, handles as much freight as an ordinary American railroad, while the Rhine carries more business to a block than half the Hudson River. Splendid tug-boats, fine barges and handsome, swift steamers do the work, with anchored chain boats to pull the big loads up the rapids.

A tree that is a freak of nature is the Asiatic star tree. It grows 60 to 80 feet tall, and for a height of about 40 feet the trunk is wholly bare. From that point there spring a number of tangled limbs, and these, grouped together, emit a phosphorescent light.

The board of education of Philadelphia has decided to divide the city into five sections, and to establish a high school in each. Although Philadelphia is the third largest city in the United States in point of population, it is the twenty-third in number of high school students.

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of our ENGLISH BRASS GOODS will be appreciated by brides and envied by guests.

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Brass Candlesticks
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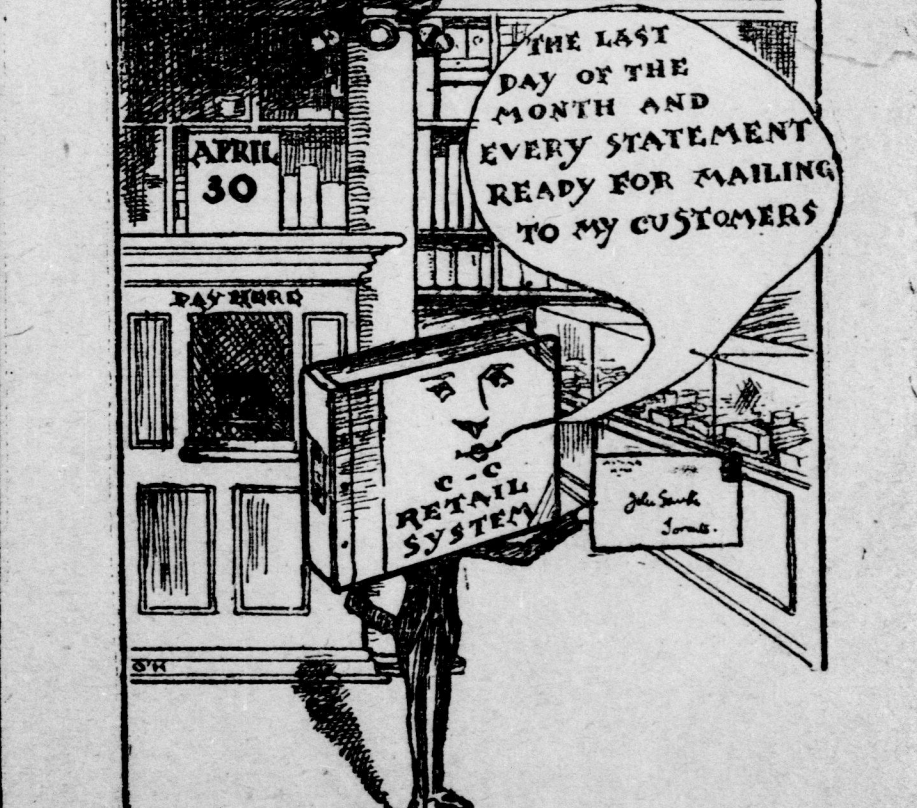
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Gentle—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
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Proprietor Boston Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

KING EDWARD AS A SPEAKER

IS CLEAR AND FORCIBLE—SOME INTERESTING COMMENTS ON NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—PREMIER DEAKIN'S CAREER—A MODERN PRINCE CHARLIE.

One or two recent speeches made by the King, notably on the occasion of his meeting the King of Spain at Cartagena, recalls the fact that our sovereign is a particularly clear and forcible speaker. It is not generally known that he received his first lessons in elocution when he was quite a little boy from Mr. Geo. Bartley, a well-known actor of that day. Mr. Bartley was engaged to give readings at Buckingham Palace from the "Antigone" and the "Oedipus" trilogy; his royal pupil certainly profited by his instruction. Later on, he used, with his brothers and sisters, to give little theatrical performances, in which the future King always spoke his "lines" with grace and distinction.

THE KING'S FIRST SPEECH.

King Edward's first public speech was delivered when he was seventeen. This was on the occasion of his presenting new colors at Shorncliffe Camp to the 100th (Prince of Wales) Royal Canadian Regiment, which had done gallant service in the Crimean War. It was a charming little address, in which the young prince modestly alluded to his "youth and inexperience." An eyewitness records that it was delivered in clear and distinct tones, with proper emphasis, and without hesitation or timidity. But even the most practiced speaker is liable suddenly to lose the thread of his argument and to come to a dead stop. This agonizing experience actually happened to King Edward at the Royal Academy banquet more than forty years ago, but, with admirable good sense, he remained silent, thinking hard until he had recovered the thread, and then calmly finished his speech. After he had sat down again he turned to Sir Charles Eastlake, the then president of the Royal Academy, and told him he was quite provoked with himself. "I knew it quite with heart this morning," he declared.

ROYAL SPEECHES.

It is sometimes, but erroneously, declared that royal persons have their speeches written for them. Of course no one supposes that the King's speech in opening parliament is his majesty's own composition; it is well understood to be the work of his ministers for the time being, and in the King's English is of a standard quality. But the King's speeches on non-political occasions, such as charitable dinners, laying of foundation-stones, and receptions of addresses, are unquestionably of his own devising. Of course, he has to be extremely careful in the expression of his personal opinions. Nevertheless, he has managed often to make phrases which "stick," of which, undoubtedly, the most notable is the famous saying about the prevention of disease: "If preventable, why not prevented?" These five simple words, so full of blunt common sense, seized the imagination of the nation, and no one can tell how widespread an effect they had in advancing the cause of public health. In his speeches at what may be called purely local functions, the King is very happy, and in composing these he is of course assisted by his faithful secretary, Lord Knollys, who makes it his business to acquaint himself with all the local susceptibilities, which are often intensely keen. Lastly, it may be said that the King possesses one supreme virtue as a public speaker—he has never been known to lose the patience of his audience, he is never too long, it is an open secret that he does not himself like long sermons—twenty minutes he regards as the maximum—and he could not endure the long dinners which are customary in the mid-Victorian age. Nevertheless, he has a great appreciation of really fine oratory, and he used often, when he was heir-apparent, to go to the House of Commons an dislisten to the great political speakers, Gladstone, Disraeli, and John Bright.

FIELDING'S PAST AND PRESENT.

Somerset men in London will celebrate the bi-centenary of Fielding's birth by a public dinner, at which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has long been one of the guests, will be found at least one direct descendant of the novelist. In the person of Mr. Henry Fielding, the respected town clerk of Canterbury. Mr. Fielding is descended from the second son of the novelist, the Rev. Allen Fielding, who became vicar of St. Stephen's, Canterbury. It is interesting to note that the first Henry Fielding—whose memory is about to be so worthily honored—was descended from that Sir William Fielding, who, before his death, became the first Earl of Denbigh.

CHARACTER VS. CHARACTERS IN FICTION.

Mr. Henry James, who has celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday, though intended for the legal profession, discovered, while yet a student at Harvard, that men and women were far more interesting than jurisprudence. The outcome of his discovery was the publication of several novels, of which "Roderick Hudson" was the first to make a stir. Since that time Mr. James has written many books, in most of which he has chosen to concern himself rather with the thoughts and motives of his characters than with their lives and actions, thus departing from the accepted methods of the present-day novelist.

MR. JAMES' NAMELESS HEROINE.

In other ways, too, Mr. James has given to his creations an impress that is entirely his own. Not the least ingenious of his touches is the artistic way in which he lays himself out to avoid the obvious. It would seem, for example, obviously necessary that a heroine should have a name, but Mr. James has written one story ("In the Cage") with a heroine whose name is never even mentioned.

In conversation, too, whenever the dialogue suggests an obvious remark, his characters become commendably mute, and content themselves with a nod, or a frown, as though to say, "Why waste words?"

Mr. James has his home at Rye, and much of his work has been accom-

plished in that quaint little town. All his books, he says, are developed from a germ which he himself catches, and an amanuensis imprisons on paper as the author tramps the floor of his study. The work of elaboration then comes smoothly enough.

MR. DEAKIN AS NOVEL-READER.

Many of our ablest statesmen are inveterate novel-readers, but none of them are likely to carry their taste for fiction devouring as far as Mr. Deakin, the Australian premier, who, it is said, has more than once been seen on the treasury bench in the Australian chamber deep in the pages of the latest novel. Indeed, it is to be doubted whether many professional critics could equal Mr. Deakin's varied and extensive knowledge of contemporary fiction. He has been at all times an omnivorous reader, and does not disdain the epithet of "book-lover."

In appearance Mr. Deakin is by no means the typical Australian. There is about him none of the bluff breeziness which was so characteristic of the late Mr. Seddon. A tall, thin figure, with the look and bearing of the scholar rather than the platform orator, Mr. Deakin is, notwithstanding, a speaker of unusual charm and eloquence.

SPIRITUALISM AND JOURNALISM.

In his early days Mr. Deakin was keenly interested in spiritualism, and it was whilst pursuing his studies in the occult that he first met his wife, who is the daughter of Mr. Hugh Browne, for many years one of the leading figures in the spiritualistic circles of Melbourne. As may be supposed, political cartoonists of the day were not slow to take advantage of the young statesman's hobby, and the whole city laughed to see him depicted in a white sheet.

It was at this time that Mr. Deakin did a great deal of journalistic work for the Melbourne Age, in regard to which an amusing story is told. Confronted one day with Mr. David Syme, proprietor of the Age, the Hon. John Gavan Duffy, one of Melbourne's sharpest wits, remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, "My dear Syme, you really ought to have something more than a Deakin on your staff. You ought to have a bishop in the office." "A bishop? Why? Because, you know, your statements are so sadly in need of confirmation."

A MODERN PRINCE CHARLIE.

The terrible upheaval which has recently convulsed the land of his adoption has greatly distressed King Charles of Roumania, whose birthday occurs this week. He is only a dashing young officer of twenty-seven in the Prussian Guards, when, in 1866, he was called to the Roumanian throne, Austria was at that time on the eve of war with Germany; railways were blocked, and the boat service on the Danube was at a standstill. For two whole days the young prince was forced to remain in one of the frontier towns in danger of his life. Eventually, however, he made his escape, thanks, chiefly, to the blue spectacles which he assumed as a disguise.

Whilst King Charles was in the tiny town of that frontier town, Prince Charles, as he then was, had the unique experience of hearing his future subject actually discussing his probable fate. "He won't last long," said one of the guests to his comrades "the Wallachians will soon hunt him out."

WHAT WILL BE THE END?

But forty years have gone by since then, and yet King Charles is still ruling the turbulent people among whom his lot has been cast. The magnificent victory in which he led his brave subjects to victory at Plevna endeared him to the time to Roumanian hearts, but he was not in common with his people, Revolution is, as we have seen, an ever-present danger in the land. Rival bands of politicians surround him on every side; if the King calls one set to power, the dispossessed straightway work to attack the dynasty. How will it end?

THE PLAYWRIGHT COUNTESS.

One of the very few peeresses in their own right has now joined the increasing circle of women playwrights. This is the young Countess of Cromartie, niece by marriage to another peeress-dramatist, the Duchess of Sutherland. Lady Cromartie's play is in one act, and bears the rather romantic title, "The Finding of the Saviour." Though the scene is laid in modern days, the play has a physical as well as a psychological interest, for the writer is devoted to the Highlands, and is even more interested in the unseen world than in that where novelists and playwrights generally seek for inspiration. Lady Cromartie, through her father, is descended from a long line of remarkable women; her great-grand-mother was the "Duchess Countess" of Sutherland who, as British Ambassadoress to the French Court, became the intimate friend of Marie Antoinette, and in the days of that Queen of France's humiliation, supplied her with clothes both for herself and for the little Dauphin. Lady Cromartie's grand-mother enjoyed the close friendship of Queen Victoria, and entertained at Stafford House all the great thinkers and philanthropists of her time, including Mrs. Beecher Stowe and Garibaldi.

THE WALKING PARSON.

The Rev. A. N. Cooper, vicar of Ely, has just started on another of those lengthy tramps which have earned for him the sobriquet of "The Walking Parson." This time he is bound for Pompeii, and will, therefore, cover a good deal of ground, as he has already walked to Rome. Amongst other long tramps undertaken from time to time

by Mr. Cooper, are his walks from Hamburg to Buda Pesth, and from Hamburg to Venice. Naturally, he has many amusing stories to tell of his experiences abroad. Adventures, he says, have fortunately been few, but then all the world—or at any rate that portion of it which is comprised in the county of broad acres—knows that the worthy parson is a modest man. He admits to having been afraid on one occasion when tramping from Dieppe to Monte Carlo, but his fear was that there might not be asparagus for dinner.

A PERIPATETIC PRELATE.

The Pope has promised that Mr. Bourne, archbishop of Westminster, shall be created a cardinal in the next Consistory but one, and the announcement has naturally given great satisfaction to Roman Catholics in all English-speaking countries. But the red hat is after all none too great a reward for a career of exceptional brilliance, every step in which has been earned entirely by merit. Dr. Bourne is a strenuous worker, possesses great organizing and administrative power, and is readily accessible to those of his people who seek his advice. He recalls with pride that during his six years' tenancy of the bishopric of Southwark, he preached in every church and chapel in his diocese, and that he visited every parish in the district which extended from the Thames to the Surrey coast, and included the whole of the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex.—The Reader, London, Eng.

CIGARS THAT COST FOUR TO FIVE DOLLARS

BUT THEY ARE SMOKED ONLY ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

A prominent tobacco importer of this city was asked the other day whether there was anything extraordinary in the gift of \$25 cigars sent to King Edward VII. by Baron Rothschild. The baron, it appears, is accustomed to send to the British ruler a box of these expensive "smokes," once in every year.

"That's not a record price by any means," replied the importer. "He produced a box of enormous cigars, rich brown in color, with fancy red bands around them. These, he said, retailed for \$4 apiece."

"You can get them as high as \$5," he added. "Look at the Havana price list, here. You see this one? It's a wholesale, without duty, \$1.50. The duty is somewhere in the neighborhood of 80 per cent. The cigar, when we get it, will sell for \$4. Our profit, therefore, will be more than 30 per cent. However, we don't have enough demand for such cigars to make a fortune on them."

"The only time anybody buys such a thing is when he wishes to give it away or to use it for some specially elaborate dinner. For instance, the other day, a Wall street speculator had a birthday, and several of his friends came to him and bought these \$4 cigars to send to him. Each friend bought only one. We wrapped up the cigars in fancy paper and put them in ornate, gilt-lettered boxes for shipment to the speculator. I remember, too, a dinner given by a broken-down millionaire, and afterwards a vast number of \$5.00 cigars were distributed by the host."

"The guests at that dinner were in hard luck. I know, for I saw the effects of a \$4 smoke on one of my friends. I gave him one of the cigars and he smoked it up. The feat required about two hours, and when he was through, he told me he felt like a wreck. He said he'd stop smoking altogether if he had to use that sort of a cigar regularly. No, it was not the strength—the high-priced ones are usually as mild as milk; it was the time consumed in smoking them that got away at the thing. Ordinarily, even the most inveterate smoker takes a rest between cigars. In this case there was no chance of stopping, unless he wished to miss part of the treat."

The \$4 cigar is about eight or nine inches long and proportionately bulky. According to the dealer, its value depends principally upon the length of the tobacco leaf from which it has been made.

"Of course," he said, "the tobacco is of the best quality, but quality in small leaves is plentiful. The secret is to find a leaf of the size required and of the proper quality at the same time. I should say that the leaf for this cigar measured about two feet."

"All the finest cigars come from the West Indies, and the best of them are grown in the mountains of the Connecticut, but they wouldn't do good enough. I've no doubt that there is much tobacco of big sizes in the East Indies, but there is no country that rivals Cuba in the quality of its tobacco crop. Undoubtedly the Rothschild gift to King Edward came from there."

Incidentally he told of high-priced cigars. The most costly, he explained, was a domestic variety that sold for \$100 a thousand, or 10 cents apiece. There was no imported cigarette costing so high, he said. "The \$100-a-thousand sort," he explained, "does not bring that price because of intrinsic quality, but largely because of the fancy box in which they are packed. They are larger in size than the average, but not even an expert could detect a superiority in quality over many a cigarette costing less than half as much."—New York Post.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbones, swellings, stifles, sprains, and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$20 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London. 49-111.

A camel can easily carry a weight of 1,000 pounds on its back, about four times as much as a horse can carry. The camel begins work at the age of four and is useful for half a century. The horse, as a rule, is retired played out at the age of 15.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stairs, Furniture, Carpets by the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. P. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 397.

TRAIN HORSES FOR USE IN WAR

SCHOOLS ARE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE BY GREAT NATIONS.

How Four-Legged Recruits of Armies Are Prepared for Rush and Roar of Battle.

It rarely occurs to the average person what an important part the horse plays in the economy of war, for without well-trained, trustworthy horses, even the magnificent cavalry and artillery of France and Germany would collapse, and the whole war machine come to a full stop. Thus it is little wonder that France spends \$1,100,000 a year on her troop horses, Germany \$570,000, and Great Britain \$400,000.

The great military nations, too, maintain state breeding establishments, as well they may, seeing that on a war footing imperial Germany is supposed to put 201,100 horses on the battlefield. France 202,040, Austria 105,195, Great Britain 100,000, and Russia the enormous number of 348,400. The czar's vast Asiatic dominions yield an inexhaustible supply of hardy animals for the imperial army.

No doubt one of these days the horse will have disappeared from the battlefield altogether in favor of the motor. Already inventors and general staffs are discussing the feasibility of gigantic armored cars, powerful enough to cross any kind of country—land, Dardanelles, in fact, capable of blowing towns out of their path.

PRICE OF HORSES DOUBLES.

It is worth noting, however, that in this country the vast number of automobiles in use has resulted in a doubling of the price of horses in the last seven years. Efficiently to horse an army is a vast and complicated business. The work of training, classifying and allotting the animals to the various branches of the service calls for a large and expensive staff of veterinary experts. For there is much difference between horses for heavy, medium and light cavalry, and also between those needed for the horse artillery, transport and commissariat.

It was notorious that the hundreds of thousands of "green" young animals bought by Great Britain during the Boer war utterly failed the British army on the field. Besides having imperfect Lord Roberts and Kitchener, the costly war and causing thousands of soldiers to sacrifice their lives, simply through inability to avoid a better mounted enemy. In one bunch 25,872 Argentine horses were sent out, and altogether a vast number of 265,000 journeyed 7,000 miles across the seas to take part in that great war.

LORD ROBERTS' EXPERIENCE.

"There were occasions," wrote Lord Roberts, "when the presence of an adequate supply of remounts would have enabled me to deal a crushing and decisive blow at the enemy. This was instigated during the second invasion of Cape Colony, where a few thousands of useful horses issued to the British columns. For the purpose of the capture of the De Wet and his commando, an event which would have brought the war to a speedy conclusion, and so saved fifteen months of further warfare, the expenditure of thousands of lives and scores of millions of treasure."

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The war horse of today is the product of the best breeding stock, and is all in all its perfect. For the great French cavalry school at Saumur, which was founded in the eighteenth century. Hither come all the smart young lieutenants from the great military school at St. Cyr, to learn a few years back training, as well as veterinary work, shoeing, saddle making and military tactics.

THE WAR HORSE OF TODAY.

Work begins before dawn by the light of great electric arcs, and the young horses are broken to every kind of trick, while carefully confined between two padded columns. You will see gay dragons and hussars galloping, leaping hurdles, hitting the Turk's head, mounting and dismounting, at full speed. Or here will be recruits trying to maintain their seat without bridle on a gallop, while the riding master flicks the horse with his whip, causing him to send the exhausted cavalryman high up in the air, as if shot by a living catapult.

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"Yes Ma'am—this is the Mooney Baker-boy."

"Another box of MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS? Yes Ma'am."

"You like them better than any other Biscuits you ever tried? Mooney's Biscuits are everybody's favorite."

"Now that you know MOONEY'S for what they really are—the most delicious biscuits in Canada—I hope you will always order them and insist on having them."

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During one of these playful "duckings" Admiral, after holding Bob under the water for a while, climbed out of the tank. With the passing of time and the failure of Bob to emerge, Admiral, peering into the tank, saw that his playmate was slowly drowning. He dived into the water with a splash.

Slowly he managed to pull the drowning bear to one end of the tank, where there are two steps that lead up to the floor of the cage. Pushing with all his energy, Admiral succeeded in rolling Bob up over these steps and on to the stone floor.

With the water screaming from Bob's mouth, Admiral quickly rolled the bear on his back and then rolled him around on the floor in an effort to get the water out of his system. By this time Thomas Mulvihill, a keeper, had arrived on the scene with a barrel. With this he quickly entered the cage, and placing the bear across his knees, began mopping away at the water. The work of resuscitation progressed until finally the bear who had nearly lost his life was brought back to life.—New York Herald.

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Spectators in front of the bear cage had been watching Admiral and Bob, two bears from the Admiralty Islands, frolicking around for several hours in the bear tank.

During one of these playful "duckings" Admiral, after holding Bob under the water for a while, climbed out of the tank. With the passing of time and the failure of Bob to emerge, Admiral, peering into the tank, saw that his playmate was slowly drowning. He dived into the water with a splash.

Slowly he managed to pull the drowning bear to one end of the tank, where there are two steps that lead up to the floor of the cage. Pushing with all his energy, Admiral succeeded in rolling Bob up over these steps and on to the stone floor.

With the water screaming from Bob's mouth, Admiral quickly rolled the bear on his back and then rolled him around on the floor in an effort to get the water out of his system. By this time Thomas Mulvihill, a keeper, had arrived on the scene with a barrel. With this he quickly entered the cage, and placing the bear across his knees, began mopping away at the water. The work of resuscitation progressed until finally the bear who had nearly lost his life was brought back to life.—New York Herald.

As the result of hatching operations at Port Erin (Isle of Man) over 5,000,000 young plaice were last year liberated in the sea. The experiments in hatching were unsuccessful.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

It is

THE POMPEII OF THE SAHARA WONDERFUL CITY BEING UNEARTHED

WAS A SOCIAL CAPITAL EARLY IN THE CHRISTIAN ERA — DESTROYED BY THE ARABS MORE THAN A THOUSAND YEARS AGO — THEATERS, TEMPLES AND A FORUM BUILT BY ROMANS.

Frank G. Carpenter writes from Timagad, the buried city of the Sahara, as follows:

Have you ever heard of Timagad, the wonderful ruined city of Roman Africa, which the French are now digging out of the sand? It lies about one hundred and fifty miles south of the Mediterranean, and perhaps three hundred miles southwest of Tunis. It is just over the mountains from the desert of Sahara, and on one of the lower slopes of the Atlas, overlooking a valley which in the days of Rome, must have been enormously rich. Pompeii was in existence about three hundred years before Christ, and it was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A. D. It contained only twenty or thirty thousand people, and it was not half the size of this African city now being unearthed.

ANCIENT THAUMGADI.

Timagad was founded just twenty-one years after the destruction of Pompeii. It was built by the Emperor Trajan, whose soldiers aided in its construction. It was then known as Thaumgadi or Thaumgadi. It was situated at the intersection of six Roman roads, and was a fortified camp as well as a great commercial city. The excavations show that it must have been a social capital as well, inhabited by many rich people, and surrounded by all the luxuries of Rome at the height of its glory. Later Timagad became a religious city. St. Augustine was born near it, and, in the seventh century, when the Arab invasion occurred, it had a Christian church, the ruins of which still exist. The city was destroyed by the Arabs, and since then, for more than a thousand years, the rain and soil of the Atlas Mountains and the dust and sands from the great Sahara have drifted over it, covering its remains layer by layer, until the greater part of it has been lost from view.

THE FRENCH EXCAVATIONS.

For centuries only a few of the more prominent of the ruins rose above the surface. There were columns here and there, and some of them growing out of the soil. Great mounds covered the half-destroyed buildings, and it was not until the French began their excavations, about twenty-five years ago, that anyone imagined that a great city lay buried beneath. At present, only a comparatively small part of the territory has been uncovered, but the work is going on day by day, and within a few years the whole city will be exposed to the fierce rays of the African sun. I saw gangs of men working at the ruins, as I wandered through them this afternoon, and I photographed them as they raised buried columns out of the soil. The part of the city still untouched is covered far above the height of my head, and the excavated streets run right to the edge of the streets and buildings still buried.

I came here from Algiers on the railroad, a distance of about 250 miles. The nearest station was Batna, a French town, at the entrance of the valley in which Timagad lies. Then I hired a carriage and drove for five hours to the site of the excavations. The only town we passed on the way was Lambese. This was also prominent in the days of the Romans, and it has ruins that would be considered wonderful were they built by the Greeks. The ruins were still in their prime. The grades are so gentle that our horses went on the trot, and we covered the distance in less than three hours. We met many soldiers at Lambese, but outside of them nothing but Arabs.

Now we crowded a caravan of camels going south, and now passed villages with brown tents, the homes of Bedouin shepherds who

HE IS CORRECT

DR. HAMILTON PROVES THAT PILES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION AND STRONG CATHARTICS.

Knowing the frequency with which people suffer from this ailment, Dr. Hamilton made an exhaustive study into the cause of piles.

He found that the lower part of the bowels is like a network of blood-vessels, and if subjected to persistent pressure a section will bulge out and form what is commonly known as piles.

The only effective mode of curing this trouble is the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which can be taken before retiring. Next day will bring wonderful relief.

"I suffered up to about the limit of human endurance with piles," writes Miss Lueders, from Cornwall, Ont. "I was employed in a factory here, but for a while had to give up work till I got better of this trouble. I read in the Montreal Herald about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them for two weeks was cured. I can recommend these pills very highly; there are none better. They at once relieve and prevent a constipated condition of the bowels, and from my perfect safeguard against piles. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, I am sure, would be a benefit to every girl or woman."

Take Dr. Hamilton's Pills and your system will be regenerated, revitalized, and made proof against disease.

Good for men, excellent for women, and most effective for children. All ages and both sexes find Dr. Hamilton's Pills a marvelous medicine. Although active, they do not gripe or cause inconvenience, still they cleanse and purify the system, thereby maintaining a high standard of health. Sold by all dealers, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1.00, or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

were feeding their flocks on the foothills of the Atlas. At places in the valley we saw Arabs plowing, but the soil is now semi-arid and it shows but little signs of the fertility it must have had when the region was the grain-land of Rome. I imagine that the rainfall was then much greater than now, and it may be that the cutting away of the forests has changed the weather of Algeria, as has been the case with Spain, Palestine and other lands.

I have already been here for the better part of two days. I am living at the little hotel which has been put up for the excavators and strangers, and have been going over the ruins with an old French soldier, who has long been connected with the work of unearthing the city.

I almost despair of giving you a conception of the character and extent of the ruins already uncovered. The old Roman houses, like the Jerusalem of the Psalms, were compactly built together, and though Timagad only included 100 acres, it was a beehive of humanity, and its people needed less space than many an American town of one-tenth the size.

THE STREETS OF TIMAGAD.

The streets so far excavated were the chief business and residence centers. They are divided up into streets about twenty feet wide, which cross each other at right angles. There are miles of these streets already exposed, and one can walk over them on the same pavement on which the Romans rode in their chariots. I tramped much of my way in the ruins cut by the chariots and I found the stones of the road worn smooth by the feet of these people of fifteen centuries ago. The main streets are flanked by great blocks of limestone, about three feet wide and often four feet long, fitted closely together. Under every street is a deep sewer running from one end of it to the other, and the whole city is underlaid with drains. Nearly every house has its own connection with the sewer, and there are public conveniences in all parts of the city.

The streets are lined with curbstones, and the principal avenues have them, some of which are broken, and some almost perfect. Many of these columns are entirely missing, but their places beyond the curbstones can be plainly seen. One can stand in some of these streets and look for a mile through ruined pillars, easily picturing to himself the grandeur of Timagad in its prime.

Let us make our way along the main avenues which lead through the center of the town, to the Forum. We enter one by a great stone gate decorated with carvings over flagstones cut into deep ruts by the chariot wheels. There are pillars on both sides of the street, reaching on and on to the Forum, and beyond them on each side are acres upon acres of ruined buildings ranging in height to that of my head and higher. The ravages of time, of siege and of the Mohammedan invaders have cut away the tops of the buildings; but enough of the walls are still left so that one can see just how they were constructed, and can walk from room to room, through house after house.

At the right side of this main street, facing the Forum, ran a covered passageway, the top of which rested upon these pillars. This was for foot passengers, who could there move along without danger from the throng of chariots and horses in the street outside. At the same time, the people could see out between the columns. On the other side of this facade or passageway the residences faced, and on the opposite side of the roadway the houses came close up to the column-lined street.

On the Via Decumanus Maximus, which cuts the street I have described at right angles, and leads from the great arch of Trajan to the Forum, one side is lined with stores. The great number of stores are right near the Forum, and they probably formed the chief mercantile houses of the city. Each establishment had a main room facing the street, with another, in the rear, which was probably used as a warehouse or as a private room for its owner. The Decumanus Maximus had deep ruts in the flags from one end of it to the other, and it is easy to imagine it filled with the gay throng of the days of the Emperors Trajan and Marcus Aurelius.

A CITY OF LUXURY.

Some of the houses of Timagad were magnificent. They had marble beaches, beautiful fountains and floors of mosaic. The museum has many mosaics equal to almost anything discovered at Pompeii. They are made of bits of stone, some of which are no bigger than a baby's finger nail, so fitted together that they seem one solid block. They are of many colors and represent the famous characters of mythology. One about fifteen feet square shows Venus riding through the sea on a centaur, while the dolphins swim about below. Another represents the triumph of Neptune, and others show various scenes connected with the gods and goddesses of old Rome.

Right near the Forum I explored a palace which contained about sixty old rooms, some of which are still decorated with marble columns. When I came in the floors seemed to be nothing but plaster, but as I scraped my feet on them I saw the mosaic beneath. This house had a wide entrance porch, the floor of which was a little above the level of the street, and the stones at the front showed plainly the marks made by the carriages as they drove out and in. It had bath-rooms with hot and cold chambers, the floors of which were of mosaic, such as are now in the museum.

THE BATHS OF TIMAGAD.

If it be true that cleanliness is next to godliness, these old Romans were not ungodly. There are ruins of baths here, which show that this old town of Timagad, ranging in size from fifty to one hundred thousand people, had better accommodations of that kind than any of our largest cities of today. Just outside the chief entrance gate stands the ruins of an enormous building, covering almost two acres, which was devoted to bathing and gymnastics. It

was built of brick, and some of the mosaic floors are still to be seen. I spent some time in these baths. A large part of the outer walls are still intact, and the rooms, although they are broken in places, can be easily traced. There are 35 of them running about a grand hall 40 feet wide and 75 feet long, where the men went through their gymnastics, or rested and loafed after bathing. There were many hot chambers for steam and vapor baths, and several cold plunges with large swimming pools. The hot rooms had mosaic floors, with underground flues and fires. The ruins of the heating arrangements are repaired and the baths used as in the past. In the southern part of the city are other baths, and in many of the houses so far excavated there are remains of private bathrooms.

A THEATER SEATING FOUR THOUSAND.

Timagad has a theater which seated more than four thousand people. I wonder how many towns of fifty thousand in our country have amusement halls that size. This theater was in the upper part of the city at the edge of the hills. I went through it in the morning, and sat for a time in one of the boxes which faced the marble rostrum forming the stage. The audience came in through a covered passageway made of stone, and there is a covered passageway for exit on the other side of the stage. There was no roof over this theater; the audience sat out in the open, with a magnificent view of the valley and mountains ever before them. The seats are of stone, and they run around the arena in the shape of a half-moon, rising tier above tier. The orchestra played in the crescent below.

THE FORUM.

The Forum of Timagad has been entirely unearthed, and it bears evidence of having been far larger and more beautiful than that of Pompeii. Its stone courts are almost intact, and many of the marble columns which surrounded it are still there. It bears every evidence of having been a magnificent place. It is reached by stone steps. About it on every side were covered passageways upheld by pillars of marble. At one end was a great stone rostrum, I suppose for the speakers, and there was an extensive lobby and retiring rooms somewhat as in our Capitol at Washington.

Adjoining the Forum was a chamber of commerce built of marble and limestone. This building is supposed to have served as a sort of stock exchange and tribunal of justice combined. It had a statue of Justice in it, a part of which still exists.

THE TEMPLES OF THE CITY.

There are several ruined temples in Timagad. One was devoted to Victory, and another to Jupiter of the Capitol. The walls of the latter are six feet in thickness, and are made of great blocks of stone, some of which are as long as the enormous columns which formed the back of this structure still stand. They are on a high platform which overlooks the whole city. Each column is 50 feet high; it is fluted and carved, and its capital is of wonderful beauty.

THE ARCH OF TRAJAN.

At the entrance of the Via Decumanus Maximus now stands the remains of the Arch of Trajan. The city, as I have said, was founded by Trajan, and this arch is a splendid monument to his memory. It must be eighty or one hundred feet in height. It is of sandstone with columns of marble; it has aged by the weather and as the sun shone upon it this morning it took on a glow of old gold, making a great frame standing out against the blue sky. The arch has three entrances, two at the sides for foot passengers, and one in the center for carriages.

During my stay at Timagad I photographed some of the ruins and have measured many of the columns and buildings I have also talked with the director of the excavations. He tells me that the work of uncovering the city is not yet over, but that the present appropriations of only about \$12,000 is not enough to hurry the work. The excavation is carefully done, and in the remaining two-thirds of the city which yet must lie in ruins, there are yet less gold and precious stones, and it may be also the remains of beautiful statues, mosaics, and relics which will throw a new light on Roman North Africa.

PLEASE OMIT FLOWERS.

"Please omit flowers." These three words added to an obituary notice deprive the florists of Chicago of about \$100,000 a year. Some of the larger establishments that cater to a fashionable trade are hit harder than the small ones, but there is no florist in the city who does not feel the loss entailed by the three words quoted above.

"There were about 30,000 deaths in Chicago last year," said a Madison street florist, "and at least one-tenth of the death notices printed informed friends to please omit flowers." When some of the notes are so brief, it is to be expected that the funeral big florists are out all the way from \$25 to \$100 each. Those who request that flowers be omitted are the very ones whose friends are still able to purchase floral tributes, and would otherwise do so. Many persons come to me in the course of a year and order a wreath or some floral design for a funeral, not knowing that the 'please omit flowers' has been published with the death notice. All the florists in the city have the same experience, and I estimate that our losses in the year amount to \$400,000.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A MUSH-EATER.

A Scot was staying in an American boarding house, and on coming down to breakfast the morning after his arrival he found himself first in the field. By and by a colored man brought in a dish of steaming porridge, and placed it on the table.

"It must be for me," thought our canny Scot. "It smells well, and by the powers! 'tis a generous helping." Saying which, he finished the contents. Soon after a boarder came in—a German, in spectacular when the following conversation ensued:

German—Good morning, sir.

Scot—Good morning, sir.

German (looking surprisingly into the empty porridge dish)—Have you seen de moosh?

Scot (alarmed)—Er? Well, fact is, I've eaten it.

German (horrified)—Eaten it! Why it was for all de boarders!—Exchange.

SUNSHINE FURNACE



The Sunshine way of placing coal in the furnace.

THE LARGE DOUBLE FEED DOORS

on the Sunshine furnace provide an opening deep and wide enough to admit great rough chunks of wood that would either have to be wasted, or chopped up for an ordinary furnace.

As for putting coal in the Sunshine, why, it's the easiest thing imaginable!

Such a generous opening would be next to impossible to miss. And you can easily deposit the coal in any spot you desire.

After you have experimented with small feed-doors, and hit the edge of the door frame a few

times, you will recognize more completely the ease and advantage of the Sunshine method. The illustrations hint at the difference.

If you will examine the fire-pot of the Sunshine you will notice that the sides are straight up and down.

On many furnaces the fire-pots slope, forming a rest on which the ashes accumulate.

As ashes are non-conductors of heat they prevent the fire-pot from radiating as much heat as it should; they clog up the draft and deaden the fire.

But the Sunshine fire-pot is a wonderful radiator of heat. No ashes can cling to the straight, sheer sides of its fire-pot. The live, red-hot coals are always snug up to them. There is nothing to prevent the radiation of every unit of heat produced by the fuel.

The Sunshine is the most scientifically and perfectly constructed furnace. It radiates most heat with less consumption of fuel.

It is the easiest-managed, cleanest, greatest labor and fuel economizer you can buy.

If your local dealer does not handle the Sunshine, write direct to us for Free Booklet.



The Common Way of Distributing Coal on the Floor.

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 Talbot Street. J. C. PARK, 663 Dundas Street, London East

THE CRAZE TO GET RICH QUICK

RICH PITTSBURG MAN WHO SHOT HIMSELF BECAUSE HE WASN'T A CARNEGIE.

In full view of the audience of a crowded theater Robert M. Crow, heir to one of Pittsburgh's wealthiest families, shot himself.

The real cause of the act, according to the uncle of the attempted suicide, is that young Crow thought himself a failure because he had not in two years' effort amassed a fortune like that of Carnegie or Frick. After this obsession had time to take root, he began reading of the unbalanced acts of other sons of rich men until he himself became insane.

Crow had all the accessories to content and happiness. In wealth, station, prospects, he was infinitely better off than the average man. He had all the money he needed, with promise of much more. A beautiful home, a young wife, social position, friends, education—all were his. The one thing that poisoned his cup was the universal craze to get rich quick, to obtain something for nothing, to make himself a name as a manipulator of stocks or an exploiter of the world with the aid of his display of millions. Because he could not do this suddenly and sensationally his mind gave way.

"This youth was only the weak victim of a prevalent mania. He but tried to imitate what he had seen others do. They and the system that made them are responsible for his delusion. He had heard of men making millions in a day by the juggling of stocks. Why should he not do the same in two years? He never had been made to earn his money, so did not know the law that a man is only entitled to that which he produces or its equivalent, or to the value of the service he renders. He saw others high in the world of finance breaking it with impunity. Their rule was to get something for nothing. He did not know that in the get-rich-quick operations wealth was taken from those who had earned it and did need it. He had never heard of this from those he sought to emulate. They did not inquire to whom this wealth belonged by right, but only how they could procure it for their own. He, poor dupe, tried to follow them."

Here is but one more wreck of the get-rich-quick system, that breaks all laws human and divine and usually ends by breaking its own devotees.—New York American.

IT RETAINS OLD AND MAKES NEW FRIENDS—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil had but a small field of distribution. But now its territory is wide spread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

It is said that from eighty to one hundred tons of bone-out pork, ready for curing, arrive in Glasgow daily. The pigs are, as a rule, slaughtered on the premises of the small farmers, and at no time before arrival in Glasgow do those carcasses appear to have been examined in order to determine as to their fitness for human food.

THE CAUSES OF RACE SUICIDE

NEW YORK WORLD SAYS THEY ARE ECONOMIC—COST OF MARRIED LIFE.

President Roosevelt again rebukes "the average American family" because it does not have "a larger number of healthy children."

The vital statistics of all the older settled northern states prove that the births in families with American grandparents do not equal the deaths. In New York City the people descended from American-born grandparents are only one-fifth of the population. Not only does the proportion diminish annually, but were it not for immigration from other parts of the United States the pure American families here would soon become extinct.

It is this which President Roosevelt terms "race suicide." By that he means that a distinct race is voluntarily ceasing to exist. He charges that this is due to "unnatural prevention of child-bearing," that this is a manifestation of "gross and shallow selfishness," and that it is a discredit to American life.

Mr. Roosevelt is correct in his statement that the average American family with social pretensions has few children, but his blame is superficially distributed.

The reasons are economic and social, not moral.

The man whose wife washes, cooks, mends and tends to her own babies is economically better off when he marries. All matrimony costs him in dollars is the additional food and clothing. His own board and laundry would cost him as much. His children are an asset. They go to work at an early age, and their wages support the family when he is sick or out of work. They insure him a comfortable old age. His medical attendance is free. His children are educated free. The more children he has the better off he is.

But the girl of American grandparents will not wash, cook and scrub for her husband or anyone else. She will neither make her own clothes nor cook her own meals. Every child is a care and an expense. A costly doctor and a \$25-a-week nurse attend its coming. Its baby clothes cost more than its father's Sunday suit. Neither will the fashionable American mother nurse and rear her own child. Some other woman must be hired to do that.

Any single man can live luxuriously in New York on \$20 a week. A comfortable room and joint use of a bath and a bachelor apartment-house, breakfast there and dinner at one of the many college or other swell clubs and his laundry need not cost over \$2 a week. He can buy two good suits of clothes, two hats and pairs of shoes,

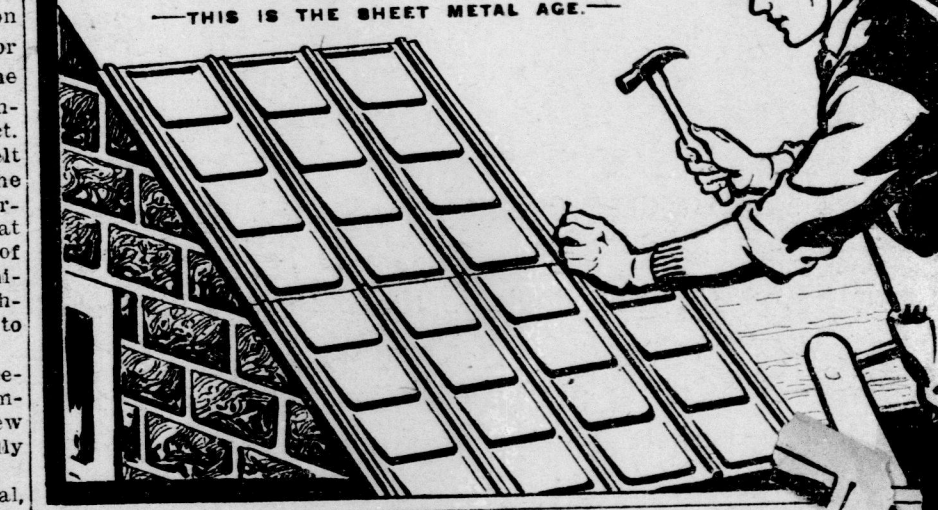
Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

Surprising how easily and rapidly a roof may be covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles. Simple matter to lock the sides together, and just as easy to lock the top shingle to the one below.

The nails are "concealed"—can never pull out. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles lie so closely to the roof that they really might be said to be cemented on. And they lock together in the tightest kind of a grip. These shingles form a solid armor of galvanized steel, affording not the slightest opening for wind to get under. They can't drop off or blow off; neither can they rust or burn off.

Just as cheap as ordinary shingles. Last a life time. The wisest kind of an investment to make. Catalogue and further information free on request.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
GALT, ONT.
—THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE—



underwear and linen for \$50 easily. That leaves \$5 a week for pleasure.

When he marries what happens?

His rent at once more than quadruples. His cook and chambermaid's wages are more than his former rent. His butler and grocer bills will be as much more, and household incidentals will double that. Then his wife's clothes. He could clothe himself for a year on what one Easter dress costs.

Talk about his having children! The entrance of the child into the world would cost \$300 to \$500 for doctor and nurse alone. Then would come the baby's clothes, its nursemaid and its education as it grew up. If the baby was a girl she would not earn anything, but would be an increasing expense. If it was a boy he might begin to earn his own spending money in twenty-five years or so.

The average American family is becoming extinct because it does not fit present conditions. There is no servant class in the United States. There is no hereditary middle class. There is no fixed social status. Instead there are vain strivings and fruitless social ambitions. This must be paid for. The life which thousands of men and women live in the apartment-houses,

hotels and fashionable boarding-houses of this city is unnatural. Therefore, being against nature, the breed of such people tends to extinction.—New York World.

The oldest church building now standing in New York City is St. Paul's chapel, the corner stone of which was laid in 1764.

TO THOSE OF SEDENTARY OCCUPATION—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Parmentier's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap, considering their excellence.

Teething Babies

are saved suffering—and mother given rest—when one uses Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels—prevents convulsions. Used 50 years. Absolutely safe. At drug stores, 25c. 6 bottles, \$1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal, Can.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Not long ago I gave a brief sketch in these letters of the so-called Duc de Pleneuf, whose real name is Sherard Otway Cuffe, in connection with cheap boarding-house squabbles, which had culminated in his firing a pistol shot at one of his acquaintances. This pseudo noble, who a couple of years back was a railroad clerk with a salary of \$3 a week, has just come once more before the public in connection with a suit for libel against old Lady Clarke, who, according to the proceedings in court, wanted him to marry her, and on his refusing to do so, on account of her being his senior by 40 years, made him the subject of such terrible imputations as to give him grounds for a suit for damages against her.

The imputations concerning him were such as most men would have preferred to ignore, and at all costs to avert from being made public. But young Otway Cuffe seems to believe that the only way in which he can establish popular recognition in England is by his unwarranted title of duke is by securing newspaper notoriety, no matter how or at what sacrifice to his character it is obtained.

Of course, he has not a vestige of right to the title which he has assumed, and which he claims to have inherited through the distant side of his house. Now, in the first place, there has never been any French dukedom of Pleneuf. The French dukedom of Pleneuf became extinct some 60 or 70 years ago. It was a Breton house which was only ennobled shortly before the great revolution by King Louis XVI. in recognition of the services rendered by one of its members as a banker and financier. But the nobility thus granted carried with it no title of duke, marquis, count, or even baron—merely that of noble.

The grandfather of young Sherard Otway Cuffe married a Miss de Pleneuf, of last survivor of her family, and it is on the strength of this that her grandson has assumed not merely her name but a title which neither she nor any member of her family ever possessed—namely: that of duke.

The young fellow is a distant relative of Lady Sybil Cuffe, who married William Bayard Cutting, jun., of New York, and, owing to his remote relationship to Lady Sybil Cutting, and to her father, the Earl of Desart, both of whom have always refused to have anything to do with him, there are a number of Americans who have been foolish enough to take his dual title at its face value.

Even if there ever had been any dual title of Pleneuf, he could not

IT DOES CURE RHEUMATISM.

Nothing penetrates to the very cores of the pain like Nervine. Rub it in and ease comes at once. Results guaranteed. Sold everywhere in 25-cent bottles.

show that any government has authorized him to assume it. For, in the first place, French titles do not descend through the female line, and then, too, Englishmen are not permitted to make use of foreign titles without the sanction of the crown, which is but rarely granted, and which has not been issued in the present instance. In fact, were the ex-railroad clerk to obtain credit from a tradesman as duc de Pleneuf and to fail to pay his bill in time, he could be criminally prosecuted on the charge of fraud and of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

With regard to the lady in the case, her title is at least authentic, even if the manner in which she obtained it is not altogether worthy of commendation. Some ten or twelve years ago, it may be remembered, the English newspapers were filled with the pathetic story of a destitute British baronet, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, of Nottinghamshire, who, after losing the money he had in ranching in the Western States of America, had drifted into the poorhouse at Bristol.

The story attracted the attention of an elderly maiden lady of the name of Miss Bailey, daughter of Capt. Drummond Bailey, a county magistrate of Somersetshire, and possessed of some little money in her own right. Through the intermediary of an American friend, who had known Sir Philip in the United States, she made his acquaintance and arranged to marry him on the understanding that it was solely for the sake of his title. They parted at the church door, Lady Clarke undertaking to provide for his maintenance at the rate of \$25 a week. This she did for a few months, and then refused to do so any longer on the ground that there was no English law that compelled a wife to support her husband.

Poor old Sir Philip found himself thus entirely without means, for the allowance of \$5 a week which had been made to him by his wealthy nephew, Lord Sherard, on his return from America had been made conditional on the moment that he was entangled into the marriage with Miss Bailey by his American friend. The result was that he died, blind, bedridden, and utterly destitute, in a humble boarding-house at Southampton, dependent on the charity of the keeper of the establishment.

This particular family of Clarke was one of the oldest in England, the baronet having been conferred by King James I. while one of the ancestors figures as a hero in the battle of Polter. The baronetcy is now extinct, Sir Philip having been the last of his line, and Lord Sherard a son of Sir Philip's younger sister.

Queen Alexandra, who has been vis-

iting all kinds of out-of-the-way places during her yachting trip along the various coasts of the Mediterranean, has left everywhere the people loud in praise of her anxiety to avoid giving trouble, and her readiness to be satisfied and pleased with everything. In exacting and most unpretentious of only from many wealthy tourists of much less exalted rank, but also from other queens and empresses in the past.

Thus, the late Empress of Russia absolutely declined when traveling abroad to occupy rooms at hotels or palaces that, were not papered, tapestried, and furnished in light blue. Her mother-in-law, consort of Nicholas I. and sister of old Emperor William of Germany, although a kind-hearted and charming woman, was even still more difficult to please. She was passionately fond of Genoa and used to make prolonged stays here, and used to be obliged, whenever she arrived, to hire the whole hotel where she was staying, owing to her objections to the moment that she took up her residence in the hotel, every bell was either muffled or disconnected. She was an invalid, never having recovered from the nervous shock resulting from the hand which marked his accession to the throne, and in order to maintain the quietude of the hotel, in the cooking of which 50 chickens were daily sacrificed.

The late Queen Victoria would not dream of staying at any hotel where her apartments had not been entirely repapered and done up anew, and insisted upon carrying about with her furniture with her, even if she staid only for two or three days.

King Leopold, too, is a difficult guest to please, though through no fault of his own, for standing as he does some 6 feet 4 in his stockinged feet, he finds the ordinary hotel beds too short to permit of his stretching himself thereon to sleep, and, therefore, usually carries a bed about with him. Nothing, however, can quite come up to the present Carr and Carolina when they travel by rail, for they always take a couple of cows along with them, in order that the little caravans and young grand duchesses may have absolutely pure milk on the way. In fact, there are certain cows which are used almost exclusively for the railroad travel of the imperial family, and which may be said to live on wheels. The cars in which the royal family travel are most comfortably and even luxuriously arranged.

Lord Overton, who has just been appointed lord lieutenant of Dumfriesshire in the place of the late Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, is, in his title, a self-made man, and his nomination to the highest office in the county by the present Government is certain to cause keen resentment among all those proud old Scottish chieftains and lairds of ancient lineage in that part of Scotland, as well as to irritate the King's sister, the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has had all sorts of bitter quarrels with the opposition to the subject of his appointment. Lord Overton is a native of the town of Overton, in the county of Dumfriesshire, and is a member of the House of Commons, and which is leased to one of his servants, who had been in his employ for many years as butler.

Lord Overton, formerly Mr. Campbell White, derives his fortune from the manufacture of what is commercially known in the United Kingdom as turkey red, and received his peerage for the financial support which he gave to the Gladstone Administration. He entered the army in 1864, and has since that time been in the army, and at the present time is in command of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs, and is situated what is known as the noon-day prayer meeting in that city, which he presides over every day.

Not content with bossing the evangelists, Free Kirk folk, he has on several occasions addressed species of pastoral to all the clergy and ministers of the Presbyterian and Episcopal denominations, and even to those of the Roman Catholic Church of Scotland, in which he explains that "a new revelation, with all those passages specially marked which show plainly the way of salvation, has been found useful in inducing the careless to read the Bible," and begging the reverend to give acceptance of a copy of this marked testament, with all the peer's being bound, of course, in turkey red, and adorned with a huge gilt coronet. It has naturally excited comment in this connection that Lord Overton should not have thought any verse in the sermon on the mount or in the Lord's Prayer worth underlining or marking.

Lord Overton has no children, and at his death his business, and I presume his fortune, will go to his nephews and nieces, the children of his sister, while his peerage will become extinct.

He is altogether unknown in London society, and for the matter of that, sees little of the aristocracy of Scotland, the principal guests of his brand new castle of Overton, which stands on a magnificent ridge of hills above the historic town of Dumfries, and overlooking the Clyde, being missionaries and evangelists and members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He is the patron and financial backer of that John McNeill, who, after starting out in life as a railroad porter, became minister of the Regent Square Presbyterian Church in London, and then resigned his pulpit there to start as mission preacher with D. L. Moody, and to undertake evangelistic work of

an itinerant character all over the world at the expense of Lord Overton.

Needless to add that Lord Overton is one of the pillars of the temperance movement in Scotland, and that his objections to the granting of a liquor license to the royal duchess of Argyll's suite, which originated his feud with that princess, were due to principles rather than to considerations of policy, which influenced that grand old Highland chieftain, the Sir Robert Menzies, in such matters.

Sir Robert, in presiding over the licensing court for the county of Perth, refused on one occasion to renew a license for the sale of liquor to one of his own tenants on the ground that the man kept his—what is Sir Robert's servants "constantly" inebriated. Sir Robert declared from the bench that he was "far too broad-minded a man" to object to the "occasional intoxication" of his servants, but that he distinctly objected to their "being drunk all the time."

Sir Humphrey de Trafford, whose financial troubles are just at present engaging the attention of the London courts, is 29th in uninterrupted line of male descent from the founder of his family—Randolph de Trafford, whose name figures in ancient records still extant as having flourished in the reign of King Canute some 100 years before the Norman conquest and the battle of Hastings, that is to say, nine centuries ago. His son, Robert, figured at the court of King Edward the Confessor, and, according to tradition, hid all his money, fiefs, and other valuables under the floor of a barn at Trafford when the Norman conquerors invaded Lancashire. In order to divert suspicion from the hiding place he set his men to thrash corn on the floor of the barn beneath which his valuables were hidden. The ruse proved successful, and he was remembered to this day by the thrasher and the bail which figure in the armorial bearings of the de Traffords.

From that time until about ten years ago the de Traffords made their home at Trafford Park in Lancashire, a grand old place standing in a magnificent park, with a frontage of about three miles on the Manchester ship canal. One of the features of Trafford Park was its clock tower, or rather the clock itself, which had this peculiarity, that when all the other clocks in Manchester were striking one it would strike thirteen. It seems that one day the father of Sir Humphrey noticed that the father of a quarter idling over their dinner at a quarter past one. They declared that they had not heard the clock strike. The old baronet retorted that they should not have any excuse of this character in the future, and from the following day forth the close of the dinner hour was announced by thirteen strokes of the clock.

Sir Humphrey now makes his principal home at Hill Crest, at Market Harborough, an altogether modern house full of trophies of his prowess as a sportsman. His wife has been, and still remains a famous beauty, who, prior to her marriage, Miss Violet Franklin, daughter of Captain Franklin of the Seventy-seventh Regiment. Sir Humphrey's house in London, 10 Grosvenor street, was originally built for Nell Gwynne, and there are still traces of the underground passage which connected it with St. James' Palace in Whitehall for the convenience of her royal lover, Charles II.

CEDAR FOR LEAD PENCILS.

The lead pencil is one of the most common articles in everyday use, and nearly 320,000,000 pencils are manufactured in this country every year, says a bulletin of the U. S. Agricultural Department. To manufacture these millions of pencils there are required 110,000 tons, or 7,300,000 cubic feet of wood, so that the time of the year 300 tons, or 20,000 cubic feet, of wood are used for pencils. Since practically all of the wood is cedar, and since the pencil industry is steadily growing, the supply of cedar is greatly depleted; yet no substitute has been found for it. Leaving out of consideration the imported pencils, the average educated American over 10 years of age uses six pencils of home manufacture each year. Ten years ago he used less than five.

PROPERTIES OF GOLD.

Pure gold is unaffected by the atmosphere either at ordinary temperatures or when the metal is heated. It is also proof against the action of common acids when used slightly. Moreover, it confers its properties more or less upon copper and silver when these metals are alloyed with it. Thus, for example, twelve karat gold will withstand the action of nitric acid, and the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, but some of the copper will be oxidized during annealing. Nine parts of gold may be alloyed with ten parts of platinum in an ordinary crucible and fire, but such an alloy will not be uniform; a larger proportion of platinum will free itself from the gold on solidification and a homogeneous alloy of the two metals cannot be obtained.—Jewelers' Circular.

IT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE.—There is not a city, town or hamlet in Canada known—wherever introduced it made a foot-marcher may suggest some other remedy should be received with doubt. There is only one Electric Oil, and that is Dr. Thomas'. Take nothing else.

In Russia an unmarried woman remains under the absolute sway of her parents until her death, regardless of her age. The tallest trees in the world are in a eucalyptus grove not far from Melbourne, Australia. Many of them are about 300 feet high.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

An English judge expressed his horror the other day when a witness said he had "garaged" his auto car. It was a new verb to his honor, and he didn't like it. IT IS A LIVER PILL.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with are their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to a delicate disturbance. It is from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking liver regulators for the great many of our sufferings. Of these there is now a superior to Farnell's Vegetable Pills. Their operation, though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

RED ROSE TEA

"IS GOOD TEA"

200 Cups of Tea

All from one pound of the Blue Label. The tea will be as strong as you will want it—and it has that rich, pungent flavor for which Red Rose Tea is noted.

Prove it by ordering a package from your grocer!



Corticelli Spool Silk

has held the World's record for Superiority for over sixty years.—Think what that means!

Too Strong to Break



The Dressmakers Favourite Spool Silk

ROMANS FOUND FAULT WITH OLD TIME FLATS

THE APARTMENT HOUSE IS NOT OF MODERN ORIGIN.

"How an old Roman would laugh if he should suddenly pop in here and hear us talk about the apartment house as a product of modern civilization," said the scholarly-looking man with glasses as he squinted at a very ornate apartment building which was in process of erection. "Get up to town," he would probably say, "Why, we had apartment houses as early as 455 B. C., and big ones, too, some of them 60 and 70 feet high. Why don't you think of something new?"

"These apartment houses were called insulae (islands), and a very appropriate name it was, considering that they housed a floating population. And the tenants had their troubles, too, just as they have today."

"There was the same hue and cry then about the height of the buildings, and in the time of Augustus there was a law restricting the height of dwelling houses to 70 feet, but this law was evaded with all the impudence of the twentieth century. And the offenders were unpunished, for there were in Rome at the time of Augustus over 1,500,000—which was crowding the city some—and, of course, the natural tendency was to build up rather than out."

"As for skyscrapers—well, those old Romans knew something about them. The pediment of the Temple of the Sun rose about 250 feet above the Campus Martius, in which it was situated. The palace of Septimius Severus rose to a height of 225 feet above the arena of the Circus Maximus."

"Another thing that would make an old Roman howl with delight is the enthusiasm with which we call attention to the glorious future in store for concrete. We point out that houses of great excellence are to be built of it, that roads are to be paved with it, that it is to enter widely into manufacturing processes, that it has properties of endurance never before dreamed of in a building material."

"The future of concrete? My dear fellow, don't you know that concrete has a glorious past, and that it was the agent that made Rome an eternal city? Don't you know that, although all the rest of Rome decayed and crumbled away, its wonderful concrete structures remain today as substantial as when they were built?"

"The stories of the destruction of temple after temple of magnificent marbles, brilliant mosaics and massive foundations all base remains."

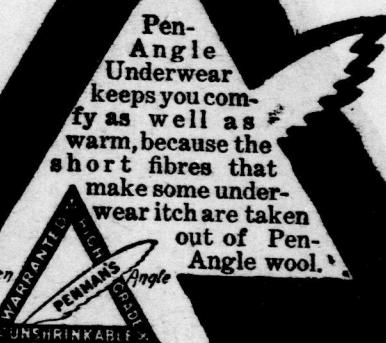
"Now, the Roman temples were set on high foundations of this cement, called podiums. The podium consisted of four stone walls, forming a box, into which concrete was poured even with the top. But nothing but ruins remain of the magnificent structures which were set on them."

tanned by the sun and wind till it looked like saddle leather. She had punched cows all the way from Texas to Montana without her sex being discovered.

She went under the name of Jim Footner, but when her sex was accidentally discovered a few days ago she acknowledged that her real name is Hattie Wallace and that her parents formerly lived in the copper regions of northern Michigan.

After the disclosure made here the girl left, saying that she would go where she was unknown and continue her life as a cowboy, which she dearly loved.—Bellefourche Correspondent St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Before you get Pen-Angle garments all the shrink is taken out.



Pen-Angle Underwear keeps you comfortable as well as warm, because the short fibres that make some underwear itch are taken out of Pen-Angle wool.

In a variety of fabrics, styles and prices, in all sizes for women, men and children, and guaranteed by your own dealer.

NERVOUS and WEAK COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT

To the thousands of people all over this land who are tossing on sleepless pillows night after night, or who pace the bedroom floor with nerves untinged, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber.

They restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres, and bring back the shattered nervous system to perfect condition.

Mrs. Wm. Richardson, Pontypool, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled at times with my heart, felt weak and nervous and could not sleep at night. I have taken several boxes of the pills and am wonderfully improved. I have recommended them to others and they have found them just what they needed."

The price of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

GUARANTEED LIQUOR CURE

No Detention From Work or Loss of Time—Desire for Drink Destroyed by Orrine.

When one of our most reliable druggists makes a positive statement that he will guarantee to cure the liquor habit if Orrine is used in accordance with directions or refund the money, it shows his great faith in the treatment. It is in this way that Orrine is sold by the leading druggist in nearly every city and town. In every box is a registered guarantee which entitles you to a refund of your money if Orrine fails to effect a cure. No other cure for the liquor habit has been sold in this way and the remarkable guarantee shows how far superior Orrine is to the ordinary sanatorium or home treatment. There is no detention from work or loss of time when Orrine is used. It destroys the desire for liquor, so that the drink is not missed, also cures the deranged stomach, weakened nerves and other ill effects of excessive drinking, restoring the patient to perfect health. Orrine is prepared in two forms, No. 1, the secret remedy which can be used in food or drink without the knowledge of the patient; No. 2, for those who take the remedy of their own free will. Both forms are absolutely guaranteed.

Treatise on how to cure drunkenness free on request. Orrine Company, Washington, D. C. The price of either form is \$1 a box, making the cost of the complete cure less than one-tenth what is usually charged at sanatoriums, with a guarantee that the expense will be nothing unless a cure is gained. Mail orders filled. Orrine is for sale by C. McCallum & Co., corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Read what Messrs. McCallum & Co. say about Orrine: "We are having some good reports. We believe the remedy has merit and is helping a number of cases."

BECK-IDEA ACETYLENE LAMP



NO HEAT NO DIRT NO ODOR NO SMOKE NO CHIMNEYS NO WICKS NO MANTLES NO VARIATION

BECK-IDEA ACETYLENE LAMP CO., 38 Notre Dame St., W. Montreal.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runny Nose. In 48 hours. Cures Urinary and Bladder Troubles.



Naming it "spring water"

doesn't make it safe to drink.

Spring water, as a rule, is good pure water, and fit to drink—at the spring. But it may not be so when you get it.

Many things can happen—do happen—to much spring water, long before you pour it into a glass.

Some of them are things you wouldn't like to know about.

Some bottlers of spring water bring it long distances in tanks. This simply invites bacteria to come and multiply in the water.

Some spring waters are stored in containers a long while before they are bottled. Then the water gets flat and insipid.

Things happen in the bottling house, too, that don't do the water any kind of good.

The safe way for you, and the only way for a bottler who cares about purity, cleanliness, quality, is to bottle where the spring flows, as we do with

York Springs Water

Wholesome — Limpid — Refreshing

We take more trouble than seems worth while to have everything just as clean as daintiness demands—we are perhaps "finicky,"—even the bottles we use are cleansed with York Springs water.

Bottling at the Springs for surety of purity, and bottling under scrupulously hygienic conditions, we KNOW York Springs Water gets to you pure.

If you realized half the dangers that come from drinking water that isn't surrounded with just such precautions—you would drink no water except York Springs Water.

Ideally Pure York Springs Water is the basis of these beverages: York Springs Water (natural), York Sparks (York Springs Water charged with purified carbonic gas), York Ginger Ale, York Sarsaparilla, York Soda, York Potash Water, York Aperientia (the perfect laxative).

The Mineral Springs Limited Toronto
For Sale By SCANDRETT BROS.,
E. B. SMITH, Esq. T. A. ROWAT & Co.

THE RADICAL COUNTESS OF CARLISLE WOULD ABOLISH HOUSE OF PEERS

HER DAUGHTER, LADY DOROTHY HOWARD, SHARES HER OPINIONS—COUNTESS A FIRST-RATE PLATFORM SPEAKER—A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

At the recent parliamentary election in the Herford division of Northumberland the piquant spectacle was witnessed of the members of a peer's family taking opposite sides in a red-hot political fight. Lady Dorothy and Aurelia Howard, the daughters of the Earl of Carlisle, did their best for the Liberal candidate, while their brother, Lord Morpeth, the heir to the earldom, energetically supported the Conservative candidate. But it was merely a fresh illustration of the divisions in the noble house of Carlisle, which give it a unique claim to distinction among aristocratic English families, whose members usually follow their leaders as blindly as flocks of sheep.

On political and social questions the family is hopelessly at odds. Unbridgeable controversial chasms separate them. The Countess of Carlisle is a Conservative of the type. A notable member of the House of Lords, he regards it with veneration as the chief pillar of the constitution. He believes in the superiority of blue blood, caste distinction and all the rest of the aristocratic creed. He is opposed to woman suffrage and every other phase of the woman's rights movement.

The Countess, who can boast a pedigree quite the equal of her husband's, by some strange reversal of the law of heredity is a rampant Radical. With her claims of long descent count for nothing. She sides with the people against the peer. She openly advocates the abolition of the House of Lords if it refuses to yield to the popular will. She is an ardent advocate of the political equality of the sexes.

The children, of whom there are eight surviving, exhibit the same diversity of opinions, combined with the courage of their convictions. As a general thing the men hold the same views as their father, and the women those of their mother. But perhaps the most striking thing about them is that they are all Liberals. They are divided against itself, and yet it still stands and flourishes. They are a disunited family, and yet they live together in the sweetest unity. They afford a liberal education to their friends, for at their home one is sure to hear both sides of any question that comes up for discussion.

When they came to the House of Lords it is the side on which the women are found that generally win. That was the case at the Herford election. The Liberal candidate was elected by a large majority. One of the issues was the proposed extension of the franchise. Lord Morpeth made several speeches in favor of maintaining the franchise as it was. His daughter, Lady Dorothy, who has inherited her mother's gift of oratory, as often as modified them, demonstrating to the huge assemblage of her audiences that an unfeigned House of Commons is the greatest obstacle to the progress of the kingdom. But that did not disturb in the least the friendly feeling between the brother and sister.

At one of the meetings addressed by Lord Morpeth, Lady Dorothy distributed leaflets advocating Liberal principles among the very people for whose benefit her brother was engaged in propounding Conservative doctrines.

While canvassing they frequently ran across each other, and such meetings led to a lively exchange of banter.

"I say, Dorothy," exclaimed Lord Morpeth, on one occasion, "it is no use your going in there"—indicating a house which he had just left—"I have secured that little lot."

"I suppose you mean that you have kissed all the babies in the family," was the retort. "At that game I admit that I am no match for you, but I can beat you all hollow when it comes to talking over the men. When I leave that house I shall have captured that little lot of yours for the other side."

Lady Dorothy Howard carried off high honors at Girton College, a feminine institution of learning which is supposed to be charming young women into the Liberal fold. But there she met the young Countess of Carlisle, who was a member of the Liberal cabinet minister. She was brought up in an atmosphere of politics. Her husband was plain George Howard, when she married him more than forty years ago, and then stood only a remote chance of succeeding to the earldom. The mother of six sons and five daughters, it was not until the death of an uncle in 1889 made George Howard a peer and the possessor of two fine old castles and a large estate, that she was able to devote herself to carrying out her ideas. She was then a comparatively old woman, but a remarkably vigorous one.

As soon as the new peer entered upon his inheritance she made it apparent that she was the heiress of the Howard and Naworth Castle it was she who would rule the roost thereafter.

A rabid teetotaler, her first move was to proceed to the wine cellar, which contained some of the finest vintages in the kingdom, and order their contents to be thrown into the gutter. Champagne, port, and other delectable liquors, she poured and poured. The earl, whose ideas on the total abstinence question are also opposed to those of his wife, looked wisely on and saw his precious wine being destroyed. It is said that for the first time in their married life there came near being a quarrel between husband and wife. But the master was made to realize that the agreement to aged to live together so harmoniously was a supplementary agreement, and that it was understood that whenever their disagreements arose they were to be settled by the Countess.

ALL THE WAY FROM HONOLULU
Comes a strong endorsement from Mr. R. W. Cathcart, Treasurer of Wilder Lumber Company, for "Cathcart's" Nothing like it for colds, catarrhs, certain for catarrh; absolutely sure in asthma. Used the world over, and sold in 25c and \$1 sizes. Try Cathcart's.

ments involved a conflict of authority it was the earl who would have to give way. I have heard that the earl did threaten to get drunk every night for six months at the nearest "pub" by way of protest. If he did say anything of the sort the Countess must have known that it was a mere idle threat, for though all his wife's eloquence has never been able to convert him to total abstinence, his habits are exemplary. When the yearning for the joys of conviviality in moderation become too strong for him he is accustomed, it is said, to betake himself to Paris and there indulge in a mild and harmless little fling.

For destroying the wines the Countess was somewhat harshly criticised in certain circles. It was suggested that she might at least have presented them to a hospital, where good use might have been made of them. But she rose to the emergency and proved her consistency into the bargain. She was convinced, she said, that alcohol in any form was injurious, even to invalids. As it was responsible for such a large share of the sorrows and troubles of life, the only good thing to be done with it, she declared, was to destroy it utterly, wherever possible. Under no circumstances would she permit merriment to be served at her table. Not even if royalty were a guest under her roof, which perhaps is one reason why royalty never seeks her hospitality, for "royalty" is accustomed everywhere to dictate that it shall be entertained.

Another of Lady Carlisle's convictions, with which she will allow no compromise in her own domain, is that no man should be employed in labor of a domestic character which a woman is qualified to undertake. She believes that women alone should do the work which men ordinarily perform. After getting rid of the wines, the next reform she introduced was the abolition of the domestic and ceremonial butlers and the government of six-foot Amasons for the solemn, silk-stockinged and knickerbockered footmen. But though she regards with approval the women's Rational Dress Association, she did not venture to attire her "footmaids" in bloomers. They wear blue patterned dresses and aprons of a statuette, they are certainly more picturesque than typical liveried menials of the aristocratic homes of England, and they are far less awe-inspiring and frigid.

The Countess is a first-rate platform speaker, and her sincerity and enthusiasm inspire respect even among those who differ with her. Gladstone once said of her that she was one of the most valuable assets of the Liberal party. Arthur Balfour, the former Conservative Premier, once observed that if women were allowed to vote they would be among the first to get in. When her eldest son, Lord Morpeth, was contesting a Birmingham division for the Liberal cause, she should have your mother down here running against you as a Liberal candidate.

"I have no doubt of it," replied the viscount, "and a poor figure for any other party."

THE HOPEFULNESS OF IRISH PEOPLE

INCIDENTS SHOWING THAT THEY
TAKE A BRIGHT VIEW OF
EVERYTHING.

The Irishman sees everything through rose colored glasses, says a writer in the *Guardian*. He is supported, too, by a simple, sturdy faith, a spirit of resignation and unworldliness worthy of the saints of old.

The dread blight had fallen on the fields of most of the district where we were visiting in Ireland, and the potato crop was a mass of rot and decay. No word of complaint was spoken, and when the likelihood of famine was mentioned the answer came:

"Danger, ma'am? Yes, there is, indeed, but God is good. He'll find a way."

"So, too, about the hay. The summer new mown hay had lain on the ground. It was an anxious time."

"What will you do?" I said to Mike, who was surely being ruined. "Your hay will surely be ruined."

"Oh, please God, it won't keep up," he answered. "He'll send us a bright day soon, just to see how well we'll use it."

"What a glorious night, Mike!" I said to the boy, as he and I and the donkey drove home under the August moon.

"A fine night, indeed, ma'am. Thanks to a God for giving it to us!"

They showed us, on the road to town, a gentleman's place where, in a stretch of what not long since had evidently been thickly wooded land, stood a stump after stump of giant trees. Four or five years ago, when the winter was exceptionally long and cold, the peasants suffered from scarcity of peat. They begged this landed proprietor to sell them some peat for nothing but to pay his price, but he refused. He refused. Again and again they begged, for the suffering grew intense, but he would not let his land be marred. One night there came a wind so frightful that it seemed for a time as if the "big wind" was blowing again. In the morning the highway along this proprietor's domain was impassable. Huge trees, blown to the ground, lay across the road for a distance of two miles, and past the forest beauty as a thing of the obstruction cleared away, and the peasants got for nothing more than they had been refused for pay.

"'Twas the hand of God was in that, ma'am. I was told, 'for, with all the wind, not a poor man's cot was harmed, nor another tree on the countryside, only those. God always looks after his poor.'"

Large sardine canneries have been started at Nagasaki, Japan, with a view to exporting the fish to Europe. The favor, however, is not good, and the prices are too high as yet to compete with the Mediterranean product.

man would cut beside her. She is one of the best of mothers, but for the good of the country, as she sees it, my defeat, so long as I was beaten by a Radical, would cause her more satisfaction than my election, and my sister Dorothy is the same way."

That it is she and not the earl who runs the family estate was strikingly illustrated at the recent trial of an action brought against Lord Carlisle by some urban council to restrain him from cutting a drain-pipe over which some dispute had arisen. She said that all plans for any work whatsoever on her husband's Yorkshire and Northumberland estates had to be submitted to her down to the smallest detail. She decided what should be done and what should not be done. Although the earl was the nominal defendant he was not even placed in the witness box. It was the Countess who was subjected to a long examination by Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward is reported to be about the most skillful cross-examiner in England; but the sprightly old dame was a match for him at every point. She proved herself a past mistress in the art of repartee, and she got in all her explanations, despite the lawyer's efforts to restrict her answers to a categorical "Yes" or "No." He might as well have attempted to dam the Mississippi as to stop her talking until he had answered his questions to her own satisfaction. His comment afterward was that in the whole course of his professional career he had never met a more difficult witness to handle.

Nowadays Lord Carlisle is so completely overshadowed by his brilliant and masterful wife that he is known generally as the husband of the Countess. But he is a long way from being a mere nonentity. He is probably the most accomplished artist in the peerage. Long before it was the fashion to dabble in art George Howard, as he then was, was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy exhibitions. At one time it was thought that he would make an associate, but he is the last man in the world to push himself, and the honor was never conferred on him.

Lord Morpeth, who has for three years represented Birmingham in the House of Commons, married a lady who, like himself, is a Conservative. He acknowledges he owes much to the early sharpening of his own will to the fact that his mother and father are of opposite ways of thinking on most subjects, but he did not care to continue that sort of education by taking into himself a wife who would devote her best efforts in trying to convince him that most of his social and political opinions were dead wrong. His sister Dorothy's efforts in that direction suffice for him. And therefore he is glad to have a wife who helps him win his political fights. Instead of trying to help some other fellow whip him.

It was at the last general election that Lady Morpeth won her spurs as a political canvasser. She took lessons in the art, and, being a woman of intuition and disarming tact, in an amazing short space of time had mastered all its tricks. She is a housewife's housewife.

One of Lord Morpeth's younger brothers, Hubert Howard, who gave promise of being one of the most brilliant members of his family, lost his life fighting for doing daring things. He had a passion for doing daring things. While a student at Oxford somebody dared to ride to ride down a long flight of stone steps leading from one of the halls on his bicycle. Immediately he brought his machine into collision with the steps, and he fell to his death. He escaped, fortunately, with a few bad bruises, but the blow was smashed beyond all hope of repair.

There are the Marthas and the Marys; while Miss Correll thinks the chimpanzee type of woman just now singularly in evidence.

Could the average man be roused to give his impressions, you would find him entirely guided by such well-marked but absolutely unscientific distinctions as voice, eyes, hair, figure or clothes.

My classification is simpler still—Nice, and the reverse—Woman's Gift is Intuition.

Can't you recognize the nice woman instinctively when you meet her? She carries her niceness in her voice; her very wrinkles (if she has them), proclaim it, for it is not Time's writing, but the character of what he writes, that disfigures a face.

Energetic, businesslike, good to live with, well-dressed according to her station in life, for she has a sense of harmony and of the fitness of things; sympathetic with the sympathy of comprehension, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness," or as Tennyson has it:

"Lips whereon perpetually did reign
The summer calm of golden charity."

Tactful; queen o'er herself; if she rules, she never shows she rules. Either by nature or self-culture, she looks, and tries to make others look, on the bright side of life:

"Two women look out from the self-same bars;
One sees mud, and one sees the stars."

Men and women alike choose her as confidante. A good listener, in conversation she strives to bring out the good points of others rather than her own.

She has discovered that character is of more importance than wealth, and has learned to look beyond what people say to what they think, feel and do.

You may meet her—this not impossible—She in every rank of society; she may or may not be well educated, but has stores of mother wit, courage and endurance at her command, and, above all, that distinguishing characteristic of the nice woman—unselfishness.

Pity 'tis that this, her very paramount virtue, should conduce to so much selfishness and egotism in man! As Ruskin says, "The path of a good woman is indeed strewn with flowers, but they lie behind her steps."

Hence, the best wives often have the worst husbands, and the best mothers look particularly nice, patient and forbearing you will generally find a troublesome husband, selfish sons or headstrong daughters in the background.

This, too, is why—as mankind tri-umphantly and complacently points out—no woman has ever yet achieved a masterpiece in art, science or poetry. For centuries abject submission has been our role; if we objected, we were divorced or beheaded. There is an historical instance of the medieval treatment of the "weaker vessels."

In 1379 Sir John Arundel's squadron, being overtaken by a storm in the channel, sixty women were thrown overboard and drowned to lighten the ships. Notice, also, 300 years later, Pepys' allusion in his "Diary" to "my wife, poor wretch."

From Adam's time downward we

Unquietness in the home, the tyranny of social engagements and worldly duties, following upon a strenuous working day, gives no opportunity for repose. The power to be quiet, the virtue of repose, is worth cultivating in this age of neurotic women; the woman who is constantly on the move,



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striking after something just out of her reach, diffuses an atmosphere of disquiet and vulgar unrest around her. To be busy does not necessarily mean to achieve; bustling activity is too often barren of real progress.—*London Express*.

VARIOUS TYPES OF WOMEN

MANY CLASSES HAVE BEEN COMPILED BY POETS AND CRITICS.

Writer Who Says There Are Only Two Nice and the Reverse—Woman's Gift is Intuition.

So numerous are the treatises that have been written on this subject—fascinating alike to both men and women—that it is almost impossible to avoid plagiarizing; while as to classification!—heaven only knows how many classes have been compiled. One of the best is that of a French author, who de- scribes on:

1. The ill-organized woman.
2. The "brainless" woman.
3. The emotional woman.

Then there are the Marthas and the Marys; while Miss Correll thinks the chimpanzee type of woman just now singularly in evidence.

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LONDON, ENGLAND,
AND LONDON ONTARIO

COLLIER'S WEEKLY MORALIZES
ON DR. BRYCE'S COM-
PLAINT.

Mr. Bryce, busy with the serious study of our constitution, delayed finding out some of our little oddities. He complained, therefore, that while in Canada he mailed dispatches to his government, addressed simply "London," and they went to London, Ont. Scolding Canada, good-naturedly for duplicating English names, Mr. Bryce also wonders why names, Mr. Bryce, Washington should be tolerated in the United States. As a matter of statistics, the name applies to 30 towns, 31 counties, besides 1 state, various lakes, functions, islands, harbors, gulches, depots, bars, and centers. Our London number but 10. The German ambassador has more cause for complaint against us than Mr. Bryce. Should he send letters to "Berlin," the mail clerk would have the choice of 24 Berlins in the United States (3 in Ohio), 1 in Uruguay, and another in Ontario. To Mr. Jussend, however, would not be pre-sented so intricate a puzzle, only 21 Paris being chartered by our geographers. We seem to lack imagination in giving names. Somebody dubbed a settlement Elk Creek, and in course of time 23 other settlements copied the name. We find 25 Big Creeks in the country, 17 Bethanys, 21 Bethels, 14 Bauls, 21 Eldorados, 25 Enterprises, 19 Hopes, 17 Toledos, 15 Lodis, and 10 Omegas. Mark Tapley could excuse our 11 Paradises, and it is a concession to western humor to list 3 Tomahawks, 2 Troublesomes, and 5 Locos. Statesmen, and those about whom their names freely, we find 23 Lincolns, 10 Thurmans, and 5 Tillmans. The beautiful Indian names which Mr. Bryce thinks we should use have been ignored, largely because they are difficult to pronounce. Other towns and countries however, are still to be baptized; let their sponsors consult the Bureau of Ethnology first, and a good atlas afterward, and so avoid tiresome iteration of foreign terms.—*Collier's Weekly*.

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The Instructor Shoe lets the Child's Foot Grow Naturally

The cruelty of the Japanese method of stunting the growth of their children's feet is almost equalled by the ordinary make of child's shoe.

Nine out of every ten men and women who are crippled with corns and bunions can thank the shoes they wore when children. Will you let your children be so crippled?

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Made in 35 styles and four widths.

Ask your dealer for the INSTRUCTOR SHOE. Every genuine pair is stamped on the sole.

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MONTREAL

The famous "Mme. Thiers' pearl necklace," part of the legacy left to the French republic by President Thiers, is said to be dying. It is a well-known fact that pearls turn black and die unless worn frequently next to the skin. The necklace is in the government museum and is valued at nearly \$50,000. Telephone girls in France must no longer say "allo" but "jécoute" (I listen). This is one of the new post-master-general's "reforms."

LOOKED LIKE INTENDED SUICIDE
The citizen who was brandishing a fierce-looking razor, says it wasn't suicide, but corns, he was thinking about. Needless to say, his wife bought him Futnam's corn extractor, and hid the razor—very wise, because Futnam's cures in 24 hours. Try it.

THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT

DR. JULIAN P. THOMAS RELATES HIS RECENT EXPERIENCE.

Tangled in the Ropes of His Airship—
Trouble When a Balloon Takes Cold
Tricks of the Drag Rope.

When the gas bag of the balloon floated up in the air with Dr. Julian P. Thomas tangled in the ropes it had added one more thrilling experience to long list previously enjoyed—that's what he says, enjoyed—by the gentleman.

The drag rope has been a prolific source of these adventures. In Appleton's, Dr. Thomas has been nearly killed with kindness and his drag rope.

The latter is 30 feet long and weighs 75 pounds. One of its functions is to act as ballast; when its ends drag on the ground just as much weight is removed from the balloon. It was also a sort of lever in a fog or at night.

One objection to it is that it destroys property and that in passing over a forest it catches in the branches and jerks and rocks the balloon, causing the gas to escape and the aeronauts to become seasick. There is also the very considerable risk that enthusiastic spectators will grab it and cause great danger to the aeronaut in their endeavors to save his life.

"Once some eager Brooklynites twisted the drag rope of my balloon around a post and dashed my way down on top of a church. The force of the concussion threw us to our knees on the bottom of the basket. Looking up we found directly in front of us the spires of the steeple. We were then dragged on down to the ground in spite of our expostulations and it was only when the police began to use their clubs that we were finally released."

"On another occasion several hundred persons grabbed the guide rope and caused us to be blown toward four large chimneys belching forth smoke and sparks. The balloon was surrounded by the sparks and it is a mystery how it escaped ignition. Fortunately some of our friends were following in an auto and with the help of the police freed us from the clutches of the crowd."

"After so many mishaps with the guide rope I devised a contrivance for hoisting and lowering it quickly, both to keep it out of the reach of a crowd and to raise it when passing over a forest. It is nothing more than a double pulley, but I consider it a permanent improvement in aeronautics."

"Even with a large amount of ballast one cannot always control the buoyancy of the balloon. On one occasion we were 15,000 feet up in the air in the hot sunshine above the clouds."

IN A COOL CURRENT.

A cool current of air struck us and condensed the gas in the balloon, so that we descended into the clouds. There, out of the sun's rays, we cooled still more, and fell more rapidly.

I was throwing out ballast all this time, but without stopping our descent. Indeed, at one time of our fall, the said I cast overboard seemed to move upward, at such a tremendous rate that we were ascending. From the clouds we fell into a cool breeze that always blows over a forest; and lastly we crossed over a river, which added the finishing touch to the condensation of the gas in the balloon.

We threw over all the ballast, the anchor and guide rope, our luncheon and water, the camera, and all the clothes we had, not absolutely necessary for our arrival on earth we were so rapidly approaching. Nothing seemed to check the rapidity of our fall, and when we finally struck in the midst of a forest our legs were doubled up under us in spite of the protection afforded us by the basket.

I should have had to throw my brother overboard, too, to have kept in the air, and indeed he had to get out of the basket after we had somewhat recovered from the shock of our alighting—before the balloon would rise so that we could steer it to a suitable place for alighting. Fully one-third of the gas was lost—rather it was condensed to two-thirds its former volume."

The first cost of ballooning is smaller than that of automobilizing, but each ascent costs about \$50. The delights of the sport are so intense that in the reaction after they are over the earth seems tame and not worth while.

One has almost to become acclimated on descending from the high altitudes; for a week after an ascent I have no appetite and am depressed. Incidentally I should not recommend ballooning to a person of weak heart or nerves.

When one leaves the earth the impressions come so fast that one can hardly differentiate them. They produce a kaleidoscopic effect. A man must stop and concentrate his mind on certain sensations or else on returning to earth he will find that he has no sensation in particular to tell about.

There is the impression of the crowd of people shouting and waving their hands. Before you realize it they have vanished as individuals. The earth sinks from you as the houses become tiny boxes, the streets lines, and large rivers appear brooks that you could easily jump across.

The lakes are pools and marshland seems solid. This later was the cause of my friend Noquet's landing where he did and sacrificing his life. They produce a kaleidoscopic effect.

Forests become a line of crawling worms and all the earth sounds eventually cease. At one or two thousand feet you pass the dust line, which is clearly marked as the line between water and air.

As high as 2,000 feet there are still frequently seen butterflies, mosquitoes and other insects. From the clouds beautiful effects of cloud are seen from the balloon. They often seem like snowbanks, and their

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Some Strange Freaks of Telepathy

GHOST STORIES COMPILED FROM
ANNALS OF BRITISH PSYCHIC
RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Telepathy is a phenomenon so universal in the experience of mankind of every sort and condition that it almost ceases to be a phenomenon at all, but rather a natural human attribute. Common as the experience is, and frequent as is the use of the word designating it—a word which has become one of the conventional bromides of conversation—nevertheless it is a term frequently misapplied.

Telepathy, conceivably, is the power of understanding the thoughts and ideas present in the mentality of another without the intervention of words written, spoken or conveyed by any other than mental processes. This power is not only manifest between two persons when in close relation to each other, but it can be exerted over space and distance, even to the extent of several thousand miles. We know, for instance, how two persons may be sitting together, when one suddenly relieves the other of a mental burden, or how a question about a subject, and hardly are the words out of his mouth before his companion exclaims "How very strange! I was just thinking about him," or, "I was on the point of asking you a very same question." This is the elemental form of telepathy and the one of the most universal experience.

Upon occasions of comparative rarity the telepathy is accompanied by clairvoyance, or the gift of seeing subjectively what is taking place at a distance. In this instance the phenomenon becomes what is known to some as visual telepathy.

As an illustration of visual telepathy an interesting case which he personally verified is described by Dr. Henry A. Fotherby, D.P.H., Cambridge University, and an L. R. C. P. of the University of London. The case is that of a former patient of Dr. Fotherby. A woman, whose real name for obvious reasons Dr. Fotherby does not make public, was married to a man who, ill-treated her, and subsequently left her to go to America. Despite his ill-treatment and her, and his almost inhuman cruelty and neglect, and even after he had absented himself for many years, she continued to entertain the same deep, warm affection for him.

This man had been gone for eight years, during which time his wife had heard no word either from or regarding him or his whereabouts. She did not know whether he was dead or alive. One day when she was out walking she suddenly became possessed of a strong feeling that someone was walking by her side. At the moment of this sensation she happened to be passing a church. She had never been inside this church before, and she had never seen it before, as she was at the time visiting friends in a city (Liverpool) in which she was a stranger. What prompted her to the action she was unable to account for to Dr. Fotherby. After she went inside. The service was proceeding, and the hymn for those at sea was being sung. Once inside the church the woman experienced no extraordinary sensations or emotions other than those of a spiritual exaltation which such a service would essentially inspire in one of her innate devoutness.

That night after she had gone to bed she awoke, and as she opened her eyes in the darkness saw an apparition of her husband standing at her bedside, with his clothes dripping with water, and his face as much to the point of suffocation and very much to the point of suffocation. She did not dream that she saw her husband in these circumstances, but that she was awake.

The experience made a violent impression upon her, but she could not account for it in any way until after the lapse of ten days she learned that her husband had lost his life by drowning at sea. The vessel upon which he was sailing had been wrecked, and many of the passengers had lost their lives. The date of the accident and as nearly as could be ascertained the hour of her husband's death, dripped upon her as if it were a spiritual vision. She was unable to account for it to Dr. Fotherby. After she went inside. The service was proceeding, and the hymn for those at sea was being sung. Once inside the church the woman experienced no extraordinary sensations or emotions other than those of a spiritual exaltation which such a service would essentially inspire in one of her innate devoutness.

Another interesting and an unusually curious case is reported by the late Dr. Wylid.

"Miss L. and her mother were for many years my most intimate friends," declares Wylid in his "Fifty Years of Spiritualism." "The mother was a woman of the highest intelligence and of the most unimpeachable veracity. Miss L., who was a very devout and charitable young lady, occupied much of her time in the study of the Bible. One winter day, as she walked home, she felt unusually cold and tired, and suddenly a great longing possessed her to be at home warming herself at the blazing kitchen fire. Simultaneously with this longing she saw visualized in her mind's eye the pleasant picture of the great, clean kitchen in the old English house. She saw the two servants making preparations for the evening meal, and she saw and heard the house cat purring upon the warm hearth. It was a pleasant picture, but it seemed to Miss L. quite natural, although it did strike her at the same time as rather unusual. She was at this particular moment selecting the kitchen as the most desirable spot, rather than the family drawing-room, for her own sitting-room was a very comfortable one. What is even more wonderful, a stream can be made to operate an electric pump which in turn will pump the stream itself to levels where ordinary irrigation ditches could not conduct it. In other words, the water could be used twice, first for generating electric power, and second for irrigating our farms. Electricity could be made to light and heat the homes of the city and country population and run the threshing machines and reapers of the farmer, as well as turn the wheels of the cars and factories.

The use of wind power for mechanical purposes is older than that of any other. But windmill for a electrical generation is one of the most recent of accomplishments. The first windmill electric plant ever installed in this or any other country was built privately by Dr. Charles F. Brush, the inventor of the arc lamp, in 1891, at his home in Cleveland for the purpose of lighting his house and laboratory. In Europe commercial windmill electrical plants have been built. One such plant, established at Wittkell, in Schleswig, has been the basis of another windmill plant at Hamburg has been successfully used in running a factory. A windmill electric plant at Boyle Hall, Ardley, in England, has a capacity for running 110 lights in winter.—St. Nicholas.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

At the lowest estimate it would require some 25,000,000 tons of coal to generate 2,000,000 horse-power continuously by the ordinary steam engine. But the use of water power, wind power and sun power as beginning to be realized. It is estimated that throughout the world about 2,000,000 electrical horse-power is generated today from waterfalls and streams. More than one-quarter of this great horse-power is generated in the United States, Canada second, and Switzerland third.

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that time in very deep mourning. It was impossible that she should or could do so now.

When, then, Miss L. appeared safe and sound one can imagine her surprise to hear the story of her appearance in the kitchen, which, according to her watch, tallied precisely with the moment of her whimsical longing on the sidewalk. One can almost imagine the perplexity and consternation of the entire circle, including, most of all, Miss L. herself, when the servants completed their description of her appearance, stating that she had worn green gloves.

With the mention of the word gloves a strange expression on her face, now for the first time drew her hands from her muff, displaying a pair of kid gloves of a vivid green hue, which was in sharp contrast to the otherwise somberness of her costume. Then she explained. She had, while on her round of visits that afternoon, lost or forgotten her gloves, and had stepped into a small shop in the poor quarter of the city in which her beneficiaries lived, and had bought green gloves.

This case, reported by Dr. Wylid, is attested by the fact that it stood all the parties. An interesting example of consensual telepathy is reported by Dr. Fotherby upon the authority of Professor Myers. The name is withheld from publication; the percipient was the Rev. Stainton Moses. Here substantially is the story of the agent:

"One evening early last year I resolved to try to appear to Mr. Moses, at some distant point, I did not inform him before of my intended experiment, as I wished in this case to take him entirely by surprise. I retired about my usual time, and before midnight, with my thoughts intensely fixed upon him. I knew Mr. Moses personally very well indeed. I was not well acquainted with his room and surroundings. I went to sleep quietly and slept well. I had no dream, no description, and woke up the next morning unconscious of anything having taken place. I saw Mr. Moses a few days afterward, and the percipient was the Rev. Stainton Moses. Here substantially is the story of the agent:

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"I then explained to Mr. Moses how I had been experimenting upon him, and suggested that the next time I appeared to him in this fashion he should ask me what I wanted, as I had fixed in my mind certain questions to ask him on that Saturday night—questions which might have been asked had he upon that occasion given me an invitation to speak."

"Mr. Moses agreed to do this, and a few days later the experiment was repeated. This time it failed utterly. A few weeks afterward, though, it was again repeated, this time with very great success. I, as before, not informing Mr. Moses when it was to be made. On this occasion the phenomenon was produced by the same method as that already related. I went to bed, and a little before midnight, after thinking intently for a few minutes regarding Mr. Moses and various philosophical and intellectual problems which were in the habit of conversing on, I went to sleep with my usual alacrity, and, as on the former occasion, too, had no recollection of the event, or the seeming event, of the preceding night."

"Very quickly, however, I received a call from Mr. Moses. I had appeared, so he declared, on this particular night some half hour after the time when in my own chamber I had sat and consciously projected myself toward him. I was fully dressed, and, as on the former occasion, I came to him at his study bedside and encased myself in the same armchair. This time he not only questioned me upon the subject, which was at that time under very warm discussion between us, but detained me by the exercise of his will some time after I had intimated a desire to leave. Mr. Moses also was able to give me a very complete report of what I had said to him during this telepathic visit, and, strangely enough, the things that I said did not accord at all with the views which my objectionable self had thus far entertained on the subject. And yet, curiously enough, the point of view which I had, according to his account, expressed on this occasion seemed to me, when Mr. Moses related it, as the only logical one, and henceforth it did become my actual point of view. As for myself, I had, as on the former occasion, no recollection of the event."

"The question is, What is the explanation of these phenomena? How are they to be accounted for in the language of reason and logic? What place do they occupy scientifically? Has the mind, or the brain, can be sent out from one brain in such a manner that it will affect another at a distance perhaps of hundreds or even thousands of miles, and not only cause mental impressions, but also cause the actual cause their possessors to be subjectively seen and heard to speak, and to be in at that moment? Is there any analogy to such a phenomenon in what science has already taught us? Apparently there is; but one parallel to this with which we are acquainted without as I looked you faded away. Though I imagined you must be fast asleep at that hour, yet you appeared dressed in your ordinary garments, such as you wear every day."

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LARGEST LOVERS IN THE WORLD

COURTING TROUBLES OF THE
TALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD
AND TALLEST WOMAN.

The biggest love affair of the age is exciting London. Nor is the course of true love running smooth in this case, for the biggest man in the world and the biggest woman, who are devotedly in love with each other, are having all sorts of trouble in their courtship.

Clive Darril, the Australian giant, and Miss Mariel, the Tyrolean giantess, want to get married, and the management of the London Hippodrome is objecting, and objecting strenuously that Mr. Darril, despite his size, has appealed to the law for protection and the right to continue courting Miss Mariel.

All the world loves a lover, but the exceptions, it appears, are furnished by the Hippodrome management, which fears that the Brobdingnagian sweethearts will elope and start a show of their own which will make all other giant exhibits look like dwarfs.

CURIOUS PEOPLE FOLLOW THE LOVERS.

The courtship of the largest couple in the world is attracting the attention of all London and the suburbs—which is proving embarrassing to Mr. Darril and Miss Mariel. Wherever they go they are the centers of interest. There is no chance for them to hide away and make love like ordinary people, for they are forced upon the notice of everybody merely by appearance. Within the fortnight, however, Mr. Darril, who is wealthy, has received an extra touring car and, when he learns to handle it himself, he may run it fast enough to escape the curious and win a chance to pop the question.

Now, Mariel is a coy young thing 1 feet 4 inches in height, and large in proportion, while Darril is 8 feet 3 inches tall and proportionately large all over. It would seem that if two persons

of that size wanted to get married, it would take a battleship to stop them, but thus far they have been balked by medium-sized men who manage the great Hippodrome in London.

And, further than that, Mr. Darril has appealed to the British courts against Mr. Trussell of the Hippodrome, who, he charges, attacked him simply because he wanted to call upon Miss Mariel.

GO TO THE COUNTRY IN AUTO-MOBILES.

It is noted, however, that, despite the assault and the efforts of the Hippodrome managers, who evidently have placed themselves in the position of the stern father to the coy little Tyrolean giantess, Darril and Mariel have succeeded in meeting each other, for only a few days ago they rode into the country in autos, and dined together, tete-a-tete, with only about 400 persons watching them.

Mariel was born in the Austrian Tyrol, and apparently she attempted to keep up with the Alps. At 14 years she was one of the largest women in that district. But, instead of stopping in her growth, she continued, and before she was 20 she passed the 8 feet mark, and still was growing.

Yet, in spite of her gigantic stature, she is handsome, and her face and figure are comely. Her fame as a giantess spread until the managers of the London Hippodrome heard of her and made a contract for her to appear in public.

Poor Mariel, as a girl was shut out from any of the pleasures of the young people. Nor did any of the young men dare to look upon her with eyes of love, because of her huge stature. So at the age of 21 she left the Tyrol and accepted the offer of the British showman, agreeing to exhibit herself as the largest woman in the world.

Perhaps it was without any idea that a romance might result, that she came to the offer and went to London. There she learned the English language and became a "professional," being one of the star features of the Hippodrome, where her immense size never failed to attract attention.

AUSTRALIAN GIANT A MILLIONAIRE.

It appears that shortly before Mariel was born in the Tyrol there came upon earth in far away Australia a man-child. He was christened Clive, and his parents were named Darril. He was born at Wagga Wagga, and even as a boy he was remarkable because of his great size. His parents were wealthy. The boy grew and grew, and when he was 16 he was over 7 feet tall, broad in proportion, and still growing. His parents died, and Clive Darril was left a helpless orphan, with a few hundred thousand pounds and only 8 feet 3 inches and 425 pounds to protect him in the cold and cruel world. So he decided that he would make a trip to England, the home of his forefathers.

In London Darril heard and read about Miss Mariel, and he decided that he would go to see her. He went, and, although he took a staff, he was almost as much of an attraction as the giantess.

It appears that Mariel and Darril realized at first sight that they had met their matches. Darril especially was anxious. He sought an introduction to the giantess—and met with a refusal. The Hippodrome people, having found the largest woman in the world, were determined to keep her. But Darril was persistent. He followed Mariel when she went on a tour of Europe. He haunted the Hippodrome when she was in London.

CUPID FINDS A STRANGE ENEMY.

It appears, however, that Cupid, having wounded with his arrows the largest game he ever hunted, suddenly met with a new enemy. He has encountered angry fathers, crusty old curmudgeons of guardians, and all sorts of opposition, but when he ran up against a theatrical manager it seemed for a time as if Cupid was going to be beaten.

Darril undoubtedly was violently in love with his affinity, and although they loved each other from afar, they never had the opportunity to meet. It appears that Miss Mariel had signed a contract with the theatrical manager which gave him the power of a guardian, and as he was afraid of losing her he decided to forbid Clive to go any farther and to stop the match if possible.

It is said that, when he watched Darril, who was a constant attendant at the Hippodrome, and saw him bring flowers and other offerings to the handsome giantess, the manager decided to attempt the cure which so many parents have tried. He decided to send Mariel for a tour of the continent—only he arranged for her to exhibit herself and make money. That plan might have worked but for the fact that Darril proved a resourceful and persistent lover. He followed Mariel to Paris, and there his attempts to get acquainted with her interested the Parisians in the biggest love affair in the world.

FOLLOWS GIANTESS ALL OVER EUROPE.

But Darril was unsuccessful. He did not succeed in meeting the object of his desires. He followed her to Berlin, where, sitting in a stall, he proved almost as great an attraction as his mate on the stage. Strange to say, the managers did not view it in this manner and tried to lose Darril. The Australian, however, proved stubborn. He followed the giantess all over Europe, and when she returned to London he, too, came back, and renewed his attentions and his efforts to get acquainted.

The story of the immense love affair became known, and almost everybody in London grew interested. Offers were made to help the giant and the giantess. But these came to nothing. Darril continued to send flowers and candy and to buy a staff for every performance—but that was as near the stage as ever he got.

The management then decided to forbid the giant the house.

LITTLE MANAGER ASSAULTS GIANT.

Finally, a few weeks ago, when he sought to enter a stall in the Hippodrome the manager made an effort to stop him. A row started. The giant was repulsed by the employees and pushed out of the lobby.

In retaliation he caused the arrest of Mr. Trussell, the manager, charging him with assault. Mr. Trussell is 5 feet 8 inches in height. The giantess, meantime, had heard of the devotion of her huge admirer, and consented to meet him. An introduction was arranged in spite of the protests of the Hippodrome management.

The courtship of giants is embarrassing. They are so big that they noticed everywhere, and Darril found that he could not make much progress toward winning his lady love with a crowd looking on.

On Palm Sunday they went in motor cars to Guildford, and dined together at the Anchor hotel, with a crowd of 400 watching to see the biggest courtship in the world.

And now the world has come from London that the biggest wedding of the year is being arranged, and that if the Hippodrome management continues obdurate, there will be an elopement on a large scale.

A TELEGRAPH JOKE COST HIM JUST \$375

SENT A CABLEGRAM TO EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN FUN.

"The story of Billy Holtham's costly joke illustrates that the laugh is not always on the side of the joker," said W. B. Bassett, an old-time telegraph operator, to a reporter of the Kansas City Star.

"The incident occurred a short time after the civil war, when Holtham was assistant operator in Denver, Col. In those days two operators did all the work of the Denver office. Holtham opened the office one morning, took the daily paper and began reading about the war between Germany and France. All at once the desire to perpetrate a practical joke seized upon him. Taking the pencil from his pocket he indicated the following cablegram upon one of the office blanks:

"To the Emperor Napoleon, Garden of the Tuilleries, Paris, France: Colorado will not accede to thecession of Germany to France. Please let Bohemia alone. Gov. Gilpin or any other man."

Holtham called up Omaha and sent the cablegram to the man on duty there, just as he would have sent a bona fide cablegram.

Omaha was the repeating office for all eastern business. Holtham then tore up his copy and threw the remains in the waste basket. Then he sat down and laughed. He supposed that the man on duty in Omaha would of course see the joke and after laughing himself over it, would throw his copy into the waste basket. But the Omaha operator was a man who took everything seriously, and, hanging the cablegram on the New York hook, thought nothing more about it.

"This happened about the middle of the month, and nothing more was heard of the fateful cablegram until about the middle of the following month, when Mr. Woodward, the Denver manager of the Western Union office, received the following message from the secretary of the cable company in New York:

"Please come down with the dust." Woodward scratched his head, but could not solve the enigma, and replied: "Don't understand your message about dust. Please explain."

"In due time an answer was received, saying: "Your cablegram to Emperor Napoleon, Garden of the Tuilleries, Paris, France, signed Governor Gilpin or any other man, \$375.50 in gold, is now worth just two to one, and the cost of your little joke is \$375?"

"Manager Woodward wrote a letter to the cable company, explaining the matter, and asking that the cablegram be canceled, but they were inexorable, and demanded payment in full. At a time cablegrams were enormously high, and payable in gold, at that. The result was that poor Holtham had to incur the amount good, and the telegraph company permitted him to pay \$50 a month until the whole sum was paid. Perrin operators were then paid \$25 a month salary, and it was not as hard upon Holtham to liquidate the obligation as it would be upon a telegrapher at the present day, with salaries to great to make any operator so greedy.

"The late Edward Rosewater, who was manager of the Western Union office at Omaha when the incident took place, secured copies of the cablegram and of all the correspondence relating thereto, and put the whole thing in a frame, and, no doubt, somewhere among his collection of telegraphic curiosities."

PALE AS A CORPSE

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Brought Back the Ruddy Glow of Health.

Thousands of young growing girls have pale, pasty complexions; distressing headaches, backaches and sideaches. Sometimes they are unable to sleep; their nerves are unstrung; their hearts palpitate violently at the least exertion—that's anaemia—and it may develop into consumption unless promptly attended to. Anaemia means bloodlessness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, red blood—that's the secret of their success. Miss Winnie Allen, Montreal, Que., says: "I was so weak and run down that my friends thought I was going into consumption. It was as pale as a corpse, had no appetite and did not sleep well. The least exertion tired me out and if I walked a few blocks I was almost breathless. My sister advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using them for a few weeks I am again enjoying good health and have a good color. I think every weak, sickly girl should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood and in this way strike right at the root of such ailments as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the secret ills of girlhood and womanhood and a host of other every day troubles and cure them. But you must get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box—imitations never. His friends sometimes they do much harm. If your dealer does not keep the genuine Pills they will be sent at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$3.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

IF YOU ARE A JUDGE OF BISCUITS, YOU SHOULD KNOW Perrin's Are The Best.

Every way you look at it, Perrin's Biscuits are the best. The daintiness of the designs and the fresh, clean appearance of the biscuits bearing our name appeal to the most refined people. The delicious flavor of every single variety wins the favor of the most fastidious palate. If you are a judge of biscuits you know Perrin's are the best.

Just try these varieties and see how really delicious they are.

"JUST A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."

CREAM TOAST—

An elegant little delicacy for stylish afternoon teas. Made only by Perrin's.

ARROWROOT—

A nourishing, easily digested biscuit. Especially adapted for the sick and convalescent as well as for children.

D. S. PERRIN & COMPANY, LIMITED

BRANCHES AT:

OTTAWA WINNIPEG MONTREAL CALGARY HAMILTON VANCOUVER

ORDER BY NAME. YOUR GROCER WILL SUPPLY YOU.

BUTTER THIN—

A plain, wholesome table biscuit. Made of the finest flour and best creamery butter, slightly sweetened. Very tasty.

ROMATIC CAREER OF DR. JAMESON

IS NOW THE SECOND COLOSSUS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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QUEEN WILHELMINA'S HUSBAND SPRINGS INTO POPULARITY AT A BOUND—HEROIC WORK IN RESCUE OF WRECKED PASSENGERS—A MAN WHO WAS MALIGNED BEFORE HIS WORTH WAS FOUND OUT.

\$2 50, at all dealers, or
Bates & Co., Toronto.

and other minor ailments." The Tablets cost only 25 cents a box and may be had from medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 6¢ at all stores of EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

W. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

that amount. The man or the woman who sleeps enough will do better work and keep younger and healthier for years. Hard work and severe nervous strain are only harmful when continued

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

100



Being imbued with the notion that there was something unusual moving in local lawn bowling circles, the writer drifted into Mr. Jas. Tytler's office yesterday afternoon on a still hunt for news. As everybody knows, Mr. Tytler is a red-hot bowling enthusiast, besides being secretary of the Western Ontario Lawn Bowling Association.

When the scribe entered the office no party answering Mr. Tytler's description could be seen, but the clickety-click of a rapidly-working typewriter proclaimed the fact that somebody in the place was very busy. Over in one corner of the room, from where the noise appeared to be coming, was seen what looked like a mass of moving paper from which two hands were protruding and striking the keys of the aforesaid machine with remarkable precision and rapidity. Later it was discovered that what appeared to be a small mountain of manuscript was none other than the genial secretary buried to his neck in letters, prize lists and bowling statistics.

Busy? Of course he was busy—very much so. Scattered about the desk were lawn bowls, maps and plans of greens and almost every other old thing which a secretary of such a large organization should have—or at least generally does have—about him.

"I'm so busy," admitted Mr. Tytler, "that I don't know whether my name is Tytler or James—and I haven't time to figure it out, either."

It seems that the prize committee of the great bowling association has been busy for some time past in delving into the stock of the various mercantile and jewelry establishments in this city on still-hunt for prizes to be given out at the famous annual tournament of the association, to be held in this city, beginning Monday, July 15. And Mr. Tytler was busy making up the list of prizes and trophies on hand, and to be procured. Incidentally, it might be mentioned, that outside of one trophy cup, the prizes to be given are not donated, but are purchased outright by the association.

How many bowlers did Mr. Tytler expect would be entered in the tournament?

Well, last year there had been 49 rinks entered, and as each rink included four players, the list approximated 400 men.

On the local grounds there are 24 greens, allowing 192 players to get into action at one time.

At the last tournament there were 35 clubs represented, and of these three were local organizations.

It is expected that the programmes for the coming big event will be out within ten days, and these will include the prize lists.

Mr. Tytler is in receipt of communications from Stratford and Ottawa in reference to tournaments to be held in those places within a short time. Addresses of local clubs will be furnished, and efforts made to have London bowlers enter one or both of the events. The Stratford tournament will begin on June 25, while the Ottawa affair will probably be held sometime after the London tournament.

The prize committee of the W. O. B. A. is composed of Messrs. Harley Brown, Jas. Tytler and Dr. J. W. Wood.

What bothers the officials of the association most is the matter of accommodation for the expected host of outside bowlers in July.

"We couldn't have handled another rink last year," declared Mr. Tytler, "and if the entry list this year is larger than that of last season, new arrangements for their accommodation must be made."

It is predicted that the coming tournament will be the most successful yet held in this city, and if good, hard, earnest labor counts for anything, there will be nothing lacking in the matter of arrangements, for all connected with that end of the event are hustling about like bees in a hive—and busy bees make honey.

With the justly celebrated "Rufus" Kerr on the rubber for the McClarys and little Tommy Hyttenrauch on the opposing firing line, the battle this afternoon for premier honors between the Rockets and McClarys should be a hummer of the first water. The winner? Can't you guess?

The Toronto Telegram is getting "real" playful. Cite this little poke: "Alone in London" brings tears to many's eye. But it's a merry place compared to the one to be put on next week entitled "Dead Broke in Hamilton."

The Eastern League slugging list is led by Thoney, of Toronto, while Joe Kelly, pilot of the same team, is second, and Murray, of Buffalo, third. Thoney up to date has corralled 6 two-base hits, 3 three-sackers, and has scored one home run. Gentlemen, of Buffalo, who is fourth on the list, has made five 2-base-hits, 1 three-bagger and two home runs.

SOUTHPAW.

PLAYS ITS FOURTH TIE OF THE SEASON

Woodstock Couldn't Get Lead Over Ingersoll in W. F. A. —Rough at Berlin.

Woodstock, May 31. — In the cleanest game of football ever played on the local grounds, Woodstock played its fourth tie game of the season in the intermediate W. F. A. series with Ingersoll.

Both halves were very fast and the play close, so close that no score was made. In the first half Ingersoll were even, but in the second the locals had the ball constantly in Ingersoll's territory. The stellar work of Woolson in goal for Ingersoll was assisted by bad shooting, responsible for no score in this half. W. M. Govenlock, of London, refereed satisfactorily. The lineup:

Ingersoll—Woolson, goal; Lands, D. Hutt, backs; Warren, Budd, H. Hutt, halves; Milne, Cook, McLennan, Reid, Pooie, forwards.

Woodstock—Stone, goal; Karm and Prout, backs; Gilliam, Kuhn, McLean, halves; Richardson, Cameron, Dean, Dow and Ashmore, forwards.

ROUGH GAME AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Ont., May 31. — Seaford Hurons defeated the senior Rangers in a league game of football by a score of 1 to 0 here tonight. The game was very rough throughout, which the referee seemed to overlook, and several players dropped, being short of wind. The visitors scored in the first half, and while both teams made several good tries, they were unable to score. The line-up:

Seaford—Goal, Roberts; backs, Hancock, F. Sills; halves, C. Sills, J. Robertson, C. Stuart; left wing, Chettie, Bowles; right wing, Morrow, Darned.

Berlin—Goal, Brown; backs, Shearer, Krueger; half backs, Hymmen, Stachler, Rickerman; center, Boettger; left wing, Bitzer, Pequegnat; right wings, Janzen, Emery.

Referee—Otto Vogelsang.

GOLF.

BALL AGAIN CHAMPION.

St. Andrew's, May 31.—John Ball, five times winner of the amateur golf championship, again captured the title today defeating C. A. Palmer by six up and four to play.



LOUDEN KERR.

Of the McClary Team.

The subject of the cartoonist's pen today is familiarly known as "Loudy," but was recently christened "Rufus" at Tecumseh Park. "Rufus" is undoubtedly one of the best of the local rubber artists, and having a tendency to wildness when "jollied" by the fans, need back-pedal for none of them in this locality. He has a world of speed, is good with the stick, and can talk and run with any of them. Last season Kerr divided his services with the Orions, of East End League, and the famous McClarys, and always showed good form.

Today the big twirler will dish up benders for his team at Tecumseh Park, and owing to the fact that his picture is being run today he promises to let his opponents down without a bingle.

GIANTS AND CUBS ON LOSING END

Strong Ones of National Went Down Before Brooklyn and Pirates.

EASTERN STANDING.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Toronto	17	13	.560
Jersey City	17	15	.529
Rochester	16	15	.516
Newark	15	12	.556
Baltimore	14	15	.483
Buffalo	14	14	.500
Montreal	12	14	.461
Providence	9	19	.321

IN THE EASTERN.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
At Providence	4	4	.500
At Buffalo	4	4	.500
At Jersey City	5	5	.500
At Baltimore	5	5	.500
At Rochester	7	7	.500

IN THE NATIONAL.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
At New York	0	1	.000
At New York	0	1	.000
At New York	0	1	.000
At New York	0	1	.000
At New York	0	1	.000

NATIONAL STANDING.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Chicago	29	9	.763
New York	28	10	.737
Philadelphia	21	15	.583
Pittsburgh	19	15	.559
Boston	16	21	.435
Cincinnati	15	22	.405
St. Louis	12	25	.324
Brooklyn	10	27	.270

IN THE AMERICAN.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
At Chicago	0	1	.000
At Chicago	0	1	.000
At Chicago	0	1	.000
At Chicago	0	1	.000
At Chicago	0	1	.000

AMERICAN STANDING.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Chicago	26	11	.703
Cleveland	25	14	.644
Detroit	20	14	.588
New York	19	16	.543
Philadelphia	18	16	.525
St. Louis	15	24	.385
Boston	12	25	.324
Washington	10	23	.303

SAINTS PLAY.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Strathroy	31	1	.969
St. Andrew's	2	7	.286
St. John's	1	6	.143
Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

MONKTON DEFEATS MITCHELL.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Mitchell	31	1	.969
Monkton	2	7	.286
Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

FOOTBALL.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Guelph	31	1	.969
St. Andrew's	2	7	.286
St. John's	1	6	.143
Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

SCOTS TAKE GROUP.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Guelph	31	1	.969
St. Andrew's	2	7	.286
St. John's	1	6	.143
Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

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Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Guelph	31	1	.969
St. Andrew's	2	7	.286
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Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

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Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Guelph	31	1	.969
St. Andrew's	2	7	.286
St. John's	1	6	.143
Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

FOOTBALL.			
Team	Won.	Lost.	P. O.
Guelph	31	1	.969
St. Andrew's	2	7	.286
St. John's	1	6	.143
Batteries—Kerr and Pifer; Avery and Satham. Umpire, W. J. Whyte.			

CLOSED BIG GAP IN THE STRETCH

Ellison's Yankee Girl Made Great Finish in Feature Event at Gravesend.

The ladies' stakes for 3-year-olds at Gravesend yesterday was won by Yankee Girl, owned by C. R. Ellison. The mare was backed from 6 to 1 to 13 to 5, and showed wonderful form. On the back stretch she was led by some eleven or twelve lengths, but came up by degrees and won out handily. Court Dress, the favorite, finished third. Summary:

First race, 7 furlongs—Grimaldi, 111 (Miller), 15 to 20, 1; Klamesha, 122 (Lowe), 17 to 10, 2; Marster, 120 (Mountain), 8 to 1, 3. Time, 1:26. Little Don, and Standover also ran.

Second race, selling, 4 1/2 furlongs, straight—Marbles, 99 (J. Hennessy), 4 to 1, 1; Glorious Betsy, 98 (Booker), 20 to 1, 2; Fordello, 104 (Swain), 7 to 2, 3. Time, :52 1/5. The Dane, Scallop, Ferry Landing, Herbie, Lord Filgrane, Joe Newton, Valley Stream, Tiekkins and Okitau also ran.

Third race, 1 1/16 miles — Ironsides, 113 (Koerner), 12 to 1, 1; Tokalon, 124 (Booker), 9 to 5, 2; Philander, 110 (Miller), 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:47. Wexford, Welbourne and Dan Bulro also ran.

Fourth race, Ladies' stakes, mile—Yankee Girl, 121 (Radtko), 13 to 5, 1; Adoration, 121 (Koerner), 14 to 5, 2; Court Dress, 121 (Miller), 6 to 5, 3. Time, 1:40 3/5. Missgivings, Estimate, and Miss Spooner also ran.

Fifth race, selling, mile — St. Valentine, 105 (G. Burns), 7 to 1, 1; Royal Ben, 85 (Henry), 15 to 1, 2; Water Tank, 107 (Miller), 7 to 5, 3. Time, 1:39 2/5. Wetsome, Robador, John Smuiski, Topsy Robinson, Chief Hayes and De Reszke also ran.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs — Minolta, 103 (Notter), 9 to 10, 1; Cabochon, 103 (Miller), 20 to 1, 2; The Brightest Ever, 100 (Scoville), 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:25 3/5. Only three starters.

DID NOT SHARE IN THE MONEY

Brener's Crestfallen Finished Among the Also Rans at the Woodbine.

Toronto, May 31.—Seven races on the card provided a good afternoon's sport at the Woodbine today. There was a large field in nearly every event. Crestfallen, who made good in a race early in the week, could not get in the money in the closing race, finishing among the also rans. The summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Elliot, 3400, 3-year-olds, 3/4 mile—Elliot, 3400, 3-year-olds, 10 to 6 and out; Hulton, 110 (A. Martin), 49 to 1, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, 2; Zelina, 105 (Lycurgus), 15 to 1, 8 to 5, 1 and 2 to 3. Time, 1:13 1/5. Babbling Brin, Prince of Orange, Graecus also ran.

Second race, Kingston Purse, 2-year-olds—Canobie Lake, 107 (Diggin), 7 to 10, 1 to 3 and out; Sir Balin, 107 (Gaugle), 5 to 1, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, 2; Moliere, 107 (McCarthy), 39 to 1, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:01 2/5. Guardia, Adroit, Face and Shinnonez also ran.

Third race, Aberdeen Purse, 3-year-olds and up, failed in Canada, 3 furlongs—Gay Dora, 101 (Goldstein), 3 to 1, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, 1; Collision, 104 (McBride), 5 to 2, even, and 1 to 2, 2; Silberry, 116 (Jaustins), 8 to 5, 1 to 2, 2; Adroit, 104 (Foley), 8 to 1, 15 to 1, 4 to 5 and 8 to 5, 2; Merling, 107 (A. Martin), 4 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, 3. Time, 1:46 1/5. Widow's Mite, Darling, Clifton Forge, Sir Ralph also ran.

Fourth race, Iroquois Purse, 3-year-olds and up, selling, \$400 added, 1 mile and 70 yards—Marc Anthony II, 89 (McCarthy), 30 to 1, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, 1; Reside, 93 (Lycurgus), 15 to 1, 4 to 5 and 8 to 5, 2; Merling, 107 (A. Martin), 4 to 1, even, and 2 to 5, 3. Time, 1:46 1/5. Widow's Mite, Darling, Clifton Forge, Sir Ralph also ran.

Fifth race, Hamilton Purse, 4-year-olds and up, selling, \$400 added, 3/4 mile—Cloten, 104 (Foley), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, 2; Paul Clifford, 104 (Goldstein), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, 3. Time, 1:13 1/5. F. E. Shaw, Rust, Spies, Shner, Asterisk, Herman Johnston, Comic Opera also ran.

Sixth race, Badminton Purse, selling, for 3-year-olds, 1/4 mile and 1 mile and 70 yards—Dolinda, 97 (Lycurgus), 7 to 10, 1 to 3, and out; Nellie Burn, 7 to 10, 1 to 3, and out; 1 to 3 and 1 to 2. Picaroon, 107 (Kunz), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, 3. Time, 1:55. Headley, Amberley, Halloway, Zia Zag also ran.

Seventh race, 30 seconds fifth, 3/4 mile—Ballet Box, 97 (Lycurgus), 9 to 5, 5 to 2 and 5 to 1, 1; Arby Van, 109 (J. Kelly), 30 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, 2; Torcan, 107 (Diggin), 30 to 1, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14 1/5. Firefang, Orpen, Nimble Dick, Crestfallen, Consideration, Merry George, Midas also ran.

FOOTBALL.

CLINTON WINS.

Clinton, May 31.—The first match of the intermediate football season for this district was played here last night between the home team and Seaford Hurons, resulting in a victory for the Clinton boys by a score of 2 to 1.

Brookline, of Bayfield, was the referee. Another for ROVERS.

Guelph, May 31.—The junior Rovers added another victory to their list of wins in the district series for the W. F. A. championship, when they defeated Waterloo Juniors by the score of 2 to 1. The line-up:

Neither richness alone, nor mildness alone, but both in perfect harmony, is the secret of the phenomenal success of

Sweet Violet Cigarettes

The perfect blending of the finest Virginia tobacco has made Sweet Violets delightfully satisfying to the most cultivated taste.

10 FOR 10 CENTS SWEET VIOLETS NEVER TIRE. SWEET VIOLETS NEVER IRRITATE.

Manufacturers Dominion Tobacco Company MONTREAL

HURONS A SUPERIOR TEAM TO CRESCENTS

No longer do the Crescents claim diamond superiority over the Hurons. A few days ago the former team felt confident that it could trim any juvenile outfit in London. But now it is different—awfully different.

The two bands of rival corner-lot warriors met in conflict yesterday and after the dust had settled the score board read: Hurons, 11; Crescents, 4. Owing to the heavy onslaught of the crack Hurons, the opposing nine was obliged to change batteries on several occasions, and the stick averages of the victors have been materially increased.

Once before the rivals met, and although the same team won, the Crescents claimed that the victory was taken by a fluke. The score in the previous contest was 8 to 6.

The batteries were: Hurons, Richardson and O'Rourke; Crescents, Glenn, Stovey, Lewis and Quick.

BASEBALL.

KUROKI TO SEE A BALL GAME.

Chicago, June 1.—Gen. Kuroki will attend the White Sox-Detroit game at the south side park today, and compare the real game with the sport as played in Japan. Gen. Kuroki has never seen a championship game in this country.

GOOD GAME A HIGHLIGHT.

West Lorne, May 31.—The West Lorne baseball team went to Highgate this afternoon and played a game with that team winning by a score of 10 to 4. The game was fast all the way and no score was made by either side until the fourth inning, when the visitors landed on the ball hard and scored four runs. In the last three innings they got six more, while the home team only made four altogether. Score by innings:

West Lorne . . . 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 3 1—10 10 5
Highgate . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—4 5 5

Batteries—for West Lorne, Neff and Clarke; for Highgate, Jacobs and MacKinnon. Struck out by Neff, 5; by Jacobs, 10. Umpire, J. T. Fuller.

WHIST.

TECUMSEH CLUB SCORES.

The following are the plus scores in the finals of the Tecumseh whist tournament, the last match of which was held last night:

EAST AND WEST.

Shea and Goodwin plus 1.
Carter and McLeod plus 2.
Wanless and Evans plus 1.
Brown and Zuk plus 7.
Owen and Tucker plus 3.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Hodgins and Rider plus 1.
O. Smith and Wilcox plus 4.
MacPherson and Andrews plus 1.
Marquis and Monroe, average.

TENNIS.

Y. M. C. A. CLUB PRACTICING.

The Y. M. C. A. Tennis Club is now preparing for the coming season's campaign, and practice is being held regularly on the club courts at the rear of 239-247 Dundas street. The prospects look bright for a large attendance daily, and members intending to play should telephone the association office and secure a place and a partner. This club is strictly a men's club, and an excellent opportunity is afforded to any young men who desire to learn the game.

Canada Club LAGER

Recommended as a healthful and invigorating Tonic. Kept by all dealers.

CARLING London

PROF. DOREN WEND

Of Toronto 15 COMING and will be at CITY HOTEL, LONDON On Tuesday, June 11, '07

ALL YOU THAT ARE BALD

Should make it your business to see his PATENT TOUPEES

As worn by over 75,000 others. They will improve your appearance, give you a younger look, and prevent you from colds, catarrh, etc. IT COSTS NOTHING TO SEE. Note the date and come early—Tuesday, June 11, 1907.

THE WORLD OF HORSES

[Written Specially for The Advertiser by J. V. McAree.]

To the race track we are indebted for some of our most expressive slang phrases. About the latest is to say that a horse is the color of a canary. This is a mere flourish on the terse epithet "yellow," and was noticed as applying to De Mund, the horse that cost his owner \$45,000, and has never given him a single good race for his money. A tipster advertising his superior knowledge the other day said: "This babe has been in pickle for a killing and will be cut loose tomorrow, and I am the only one who will have the proper nudge. 'No one needs to puzzle any more as to where George Ade gets his slang."

To call a horse a "Morning Glory" is to intimate that he does well in his early morning trials, but fades out when he is raced in the afternoon. No doubt the other slang phrase "shutting up" suggested the morning glory to some turfite, and

IF INTERESTED

—THE—
F.C.B.C.

would be pleased to mail you a copy of the latest examination paper of the Business Education Association in bookkeeping, rapid calculation, written arithmetic, commercial law, correspondence, negotiable paper, spelling, shorthand or typewriting, until the stock is exhausted.

J. W. WESTERVELT,
T. M. C. A. Principal.

Our Clothes Are Different

FOR STYLE AND FINISH
YOU SHOULD WEAR ONE
OF OUR SPRING SUITS

O. Labelle

Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.



Tennis Rackets, Balls, Nets,
Poles, Markers, and everything for
the tennis player.

185 DUNDAS ST.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS

\$2.50 Shoes wear well and look
well.
WM. PAXMAN, 290 Dundas Street

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

FERGUSON & SONS
Funeral Directors
174 TO 180 KING STREET
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.
Phone 213 and 543.

SMITH, SON & CLARKE
UNDEKTAERS AND EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls per-
sonally attended.
Rubber-tired funeral cars.
118 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678
Residence on Premises.

D. A. STEWART
(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equip-
ment.
Open day and night. Residence on
premises.
186 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 489.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED
Removed to 236 Dundas.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Open day and night. Residence on
premises. Phone 175.

London Conservatory of Music
and School of Elocution, Limited
Subjects Taught:
PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN,
SINGING, HARMONY, ELOCUTION,
and all band instruments.
W. CAVEN BARROW, Principal
174 Dundas Street. Phone 1101

Looking Into
The Eye

By Our New Method

We are giving the people of London the
best optical service to be obtained in Can-
ada, at least possible cost.

Remember the address:

**Globe Optical and
Camera Co's**
264 DUNDAS STREET.
Successors to A. A. Marshall.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY.
Three months' drill during the summer
at the

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE MINE

Corner Dundas and Talbot streets,
London. Will let you in on the
"Ground Floor." Large dividends on
investment. Rapid promotion in pos-
sition. For particulars address, The
Secretary, Western Business College,
London, Ont.

W. C. COO, C.S.R., President.

**GREAT CHANCE for small
investors, only \$10.00 to
secure a share; 6 per cent on
subsequent payments.**

**London Loan &
Savings Company**
434 Richmond Street, London.

Huron & Erie
Loan & Savings
Company

London, Ont.

By a recent act of Parliament
Executors and Trustees
are authorized to deposit
Trust Funds with this Com-
pany as well as invest in its
debentures. Unsurpassed secu-
rity.

G. A. SOMERVILLE,
Manager.

440-442 Richmond Street.

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor

212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 596

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully
aged. It is the best. Ask
for Hamilton's when you
are buying.

Order Hamilton's

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere

Diamonds

Of Known Quality

Assurance of receiving gems
of first quality is the greatest
advantage of purchasing dia-
monds of us.

When quality is considered
our prices are lowest.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 RICHMOND STREET.

ORDER

From Grocer or our Bakery

JOHNSTON BROS. XXX BREAD

"The Bread of Quality"

It is absolutely pure.

Delightfully delicious.

Sold wherever bread is sold.

JOHNSTON BROS. Phone 818

The New Story.

Attention is called to The

Advertiser's new story, the first

installment of which appears on

page eleven of today's issue.

The story is entitled "The

Hound of the Baskervilles," and

it is admittedly one of the best

yet written by that celebrated

author, Sir Conan Doyle.

"The Hound of the Basker-

villes" is a decidedly fascinat-

ing narrative of mystery and

romance, and will be found full

of interest from beginning to

end.

It will be published in daily

installments.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Ordination services will be held in
St. Paul's Cathedral at 11 a.m., tomor-
row.

—Miss Frederica Edwards, of De-
troit, Mich., will sing at both services
tomorrow at First Methodist Church.

—Rev. J. L. Boyd, of Sutton, is to
conduct the services in First Presby-
terian Church tomorrow morning and
evening.

—Mrs. Lawrence Stevenson, 321
Queen's avenue, will be at home to her
friends on Tuesday, June 4, afternoon
and evening.

—Miss Francis Tremaine, who was
formerly a nurse at the London Asy-
lum, is seriously ill at her home in
Pottersburg.

—"Christ's Other Sheep" will be Rev.
T. T. Shields' Sunday evening subject
in Adelaide Street Church. By request
Mr. C. Pink will sing "The Ninety and
Nine." Communion in morning. Baptism
at night.

—Miss Maud Coe, who has been at-
tending Victoria College, Toronto, has
returned home, accompanied by her
cousin, Miss Zetta Harper, of Peter-
borough.

—The "Hard Times" will be Rev.
T. T. Shields' Sunday evening subject
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Painful
Vision

Inability to do close work for any
length of time without pain in the
eyes or head is nearly always the
result of eye trouble. Consultation
with our eye specialist is free

W. G. YOUNG
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.
214 AND 674 DUNDAS STREET

DON'T
BUY CEMENT

Until you get our prices,
wholesale and retail

JOHN MANN & SONS
401 CLARENCE ST.
425 YORK STREET

C. H. WARD & CO.

374 Richmond St.

This sign will guide you the
right way to purchase Wedding
Gifts in Cut Glass, Hand-Paint-
ed China, Sterling Silver, Silver
Plate, Gift and Mantel Clocks,
Ornaments, etc., at prices rea-
sonable. Your inspection invited.

TRY A LOAF OF

PARNELL'S
BREAD

There is nothing quite as
nice in the food line. We give
you the benefit of the product
of our sanitary system of bak-
ing and delivery. Every ship-
ment of bread is carefully
fully tested, and all ingredients
used in our bread must be ab-
solutely pure.

PHONE 929.

AT ALL GROCERS.

Vanilla

When the Spaniards entered
Mexico, they found the Aztecs
using Vanilla in their morning
cup of chocolate.

Vanilla is old and new. Old,
in that its use is ancient; new,
in that its delicate odor and
delicious taste never fail.

In preparing our Concentrated
Extract for flavoring, we use ex-
clusively Mexican Vanilla Bean,
because it is the best that
grows. Sold in 10c and 25c
bottles.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

who, who has also been attending the

university.

—Allen M. Towle is at present con-
fined to Victoria Hospital, having un-
dergone an operation a week ago. He
was able to see friends today for the
first time, and expects to be out again
in about two weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Slater, of
Seattle, Wash., are visiting with re-
latives here. Mr. Slater is manager of
the R. G. Dun & Co. branch at Seattle.

He commenced work on the local
branch over twenty years ago, was
moved to Winnipeg, from which place
he went to Victoria, and then to
Seattle. This is his first return to
London.

—Why Not Own a Farm?

"There is no doubt the 'good times'

which we are now experiencing will
not continue many years more. To the
man who is working for wages and is
liable to lose his job when the 'hard
times' come The Western Real Estate
Exchange, of this city, is offering
many opportunities for safe and profit-
able investment. This company can
sell you a farm in Ontario with all
necessary improvements on payment
of two hundred dollars or more down,
and small monthly, half-yearly, or
yearly payments for the balance. If
you buy one of these farms now you
will have it paid for or partly paid for
when the 'hard times' come, and you
have lost your job in the city. You
can then move on to your farm and be
independent, and your own master.
The Exchange has farms which they
are selling from seven hundred dol-
lars upward.

Alcoholism is still on the increase in
France. In 1904 there were 468,432
places for the sale of strong drink
open. In 1905 the number had in-
creased to 478,592.

Membership Is Now Close
to the Two Hundred Mark

Board of Trade Added Thirty-Six
New Members at Regular
Meeting Last Night.

There was a large attendance at the
regular monthly meeting of the Board
of Trade, held last night in the board
rooms, Richmond street.

It had been announced that Sir John
Carling, who is the only living mem-
ber of the first board of trade of Lon-
don, would deliver an address, but
President Stevely stated that owing to
illness, Sir John had found it impos-
sible to be present. Mr. Stevely ex-
pressed the hope that Sir John will be
able to give his address at a meeting
of the board to be held the latter part
of June.

Chairman Reason of the membership
committee reported that he had a list
of 36 gentlemen who were anxious to
become members of the board. This
brought the membership up to about
180, and Mr. Reason prophesied that
within a month it will be increased to
the 200 mark. The membership at
present is the largest in 50 years.

All the applications were accepted,
and the following gentlemen were ad-
ded to the membership:

Thirty-Six New Members.

Wm. Turnbull, of Edward Adams &
Co.; W. C. Wood, of the Gurney-Ox-
ford stove store; W. J. Hill, of the
Sovereign Bank; C. E. Rodd, of the
Rogers Electric Company; J. H. Back,
William Coles, William Trafford, John
Garvey, T. B. Escott; F. A. Riley, of
the Royal Glove and Mitt Company;

A. Gunther, of Gunther, Banghart &
Co.; J. K. Spry, of Parisian Sien Lau-
dry; J. H. Hamby, of Brickendon, Mc-
Crimmon & Nelson; A. H. Kener, of
Brener Bros.; Wm. Ward; Thomas
Deeley, of the London Pant and Over-
all Company; A. E. Barbour, of John-
son & Barbour; J. J. Dyer, of Stirton
& Dyer; A. H. Purdon, of the Purdon-
Gillespie Hardware Company; R. M.
Burns, of the Catholic Record; W. T.
E. Wrighton; H. P. Long, of the Long
Furnishing Company; J. F. Nolan, of
McLeod, Nolan & Co.; John Ferguson,
of J. Ferguson & Sons; H. E. Gates, of
the Canada Life Insurance Company;

M. L. Leitch, president of the Empire
Accident and Surety Company; H. E.
Rogell, of the Philip Cary Manufac-
turing Company; Ben Noble, of Smith
Bros. & Co.; C. E. Tolton, of the Eng-
lish Woollen Mills Company; Ald. Wm.
Gerry, of the Gerry Lumber and Plan-
ing Mills; C. B. King, manager of the
London Street Railway; R. J. Web-
ster, of Webster & Co.; Angus
Morrison, manager of the Canadian
Oil Company; Thos. C. Knott, real es-
tate agent; S. F. Glass, of the Con-
federation Life Insurance Company; John
E. Campbell, insurance agent; J. J.
Callaghan, manager of Northmeads;
Charles E. Santo, manager, Wilcox
Manufacturing Company; J. Lewis
Thomas, architect; J. C. Whitman,
vice-president Hobbs Hardware Com-

pany.

An Explanation.

Freight Agent Houston, of the C. P.
R., wrote to say that the discussion
which took place between the shippers'
committee and the freight agents the
other day, there appeared to be a great
deal of misapprehension. Mr. Houston
stated that every day in the winter a
car is made up of package freight, con-
signed to Winnipeg and points west,
and no transshipment occurs on the
journey. During the season of naviga-
tion, cars of package freight for the
west, are made up daily at the C. P. R.
shops and one sent direct to Owen
Sound, where the shipments are placed
on boats for the west.

Mr. Houston took decided exception
to the impression which has gone
abroad that all western shipments sent
by his road are transhipped at Toron-
to. The communication was referred to
the shippers' committee.

Air Line Service.

Mr. T. H. Crabb brought the attention
of the board to the train service on the
Air Line east of St. Thomas. The ser-
vice is now very bad, he said. If the
Air Line trains are late the Michigan
Central and Pere Marquette will not
wait for them, and London travelers
are frequently compelled to remain
over all night in St. Thomas.

Mr. A. E. Welch wanted to know
why such travelers could not come to
London on the traction line, but Mr.
Crabb explained that the Air Line
trains are frequently so late that tra-
velers do not reach St. Thomas until
after the last traction car has left for
London.

The matter was referred to the rail-
way committee of the board.

Mr. Crabb also asked what had been
done in regard to the failure of the
local postoffice authorities to back
stamp letters that Postmaster Cam-
eron had explained that when the
officials have the time the letters are
back stamped, but when the work gets
too heavy, the back stamping is passed
over.

"It's all a matter of help," Secretary
Nelson said.

"I guess the postoffice department
can get more men if it wants them,"
President Stevely remarked.

He promised to look into the com-
plaint at once.

Industrial Committee.

The following gentlemen were named
an industrial committee to deal with
the securing of new factories for Lon-
don: Col. W. M. Garthshore, J. L. A.
Hunt, Philip Powock, H. C. Reason,
Geo. Belton, Harry Buttery, Walter
Thomson and Arthur W. White.

The Master Printers' Guild of On-
tario thanked the board for the use of
the rooms which had been granted the
guild during its recent convention
here.

A vote of thanks to the C. P. R. for
furnishing the board with a number of
handsome pictures was passed.

WITH MASONIC HONORS

Remains of Late William Johnston In-
terred at Woodland Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. William John-
ston, the former Londoner, who died
this week in Chicago, was held this
afternoon from the residence of Mr.
Joseph Dudley, Grand avenue, South
London. Interment was at Woodland
Cemetery.

The funeral was under Masonic aus-
pices, being conducted by Corinthian
Lodge, No. 330, by request of W. Bro.
Joseph A. Palmer, secretary of Gar-
field Lodge, No. 688, Chicago, of which
Mr. Johnston was a past master. The
service was read by W. Bro. James
Ferguson, master of Corinthian, and
the pall-bearers were chosen from the
membership of the same lodge. The
service for the family was conducted
by Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor of the
First Congregational Church, Mr. John-
ston having been identified with the
church prior to his removal from the
city.

Among the relatives who attended
were Mr. Robert Johnston, and Miss
Elsie Johnston, of Chicago, brother
and sister, respectively, of the de-
ceased.

Mr. Johnston was very prominent
in the Masonic order in Chicago, being
a member of every branch of it. Floral
offerings were sent with the remains
by Garfield Lodge, No. 688; York Chap-
ter, No. 148; Royal Arch; Tyrian Coun-
cil, No. 78, R. S. and M.; St. Bernard
Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar;
Oriental Consistory, Sublime Princes
of the Royal Secret, and Medina Tem-
ple, Mystic Shrine, as well as by
many friends of the deceased. Mr.
Johnston was also a member of the Il-
linois Club, and the Westward Ho Golf
Club, and one of the founders of the
Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. He
was 55 years of age.

Services over the remains of the de-
ceased were held in Chicago on Thurs-
day afternoon. The private service
at the house was conducted by Rev.
Mr. McCaughan, pastor of the Third
Presbyterian Church. The Masonic
services were held in Medina Temple,
being conducted by St. Bernard Com-
mandery, No. 35, Knights Templar.

C. P. R. Change of Time.

Commencing Sunday, June 2, the
summer schedule will go into effect on
the Canadian Pacific. Eastbound train
leaving London at 5:05 a.m. will be
changed to 4:35 a.m. and train leav-
ing for Toronto at 8:43 a.m. will be
changed to 8:25 a.m. Westbound ex-
press leaving London at 11:35 p.m. will
be changed to 11:10 p.m. W. Fulton,
C. P. and T. A., London.

For the Wedding.

If it is to be a festive occasion there
should be paper confetti. This costs
50 cents for a dozen packages, and
one will contain enough of the tiny
scraps of colored paper to convert the
house into a home of broken rainbows.
For sale at the Red Star News Com-
pany, 8 Market Lane, London, Ont.

A young man in Berlin is reported
to have had a lost thumb replaced by
a great toe, amputated for the pur-
pose. The amputation was successful.

The Sovereign
Bank of Canada

Capital Fully Paid Up - - - \$4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - - \$1,255,000.00
Assets Over - - - - - \$25,500,000.00

Pays interest to its customers

FOUR TIMES A YEAR

\$1.00 opens an account.

Your account, large or small, is invited.

London Branch, Opposite City Hall, F. E. Karn, Manager.
London East Branch, Northwest Corner of Dundas and
Adelaide Streets, W. J. Hill, Manager.

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Best 50c Seven
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In London

NEW COLORINGS IN FAWNS, REDS, GREENS, HEAVY
PILE, 50c YARD.

TAPESTRY RUGS—In new colorings and combinations.

Special prices for Saturday—2½x3.....\$4.59

3x3.....\$5.85 3½x3.....\$6.50

HEMP R