









## Ten Dollar Suits.

### Clean-Up Sale of Summer Suits.

The Mark Down Sale Offers Exceptional Inducements to the Excursionists. A man does not need to wear a high priced suit on a little outing trip, when good Summer Suits are here. The pick of the stock of \$12 to \$16 suits for TEN DOLLARS.

Close at 1 o'clock today. FIVE hours instead of FIFTEEN, in which to get your orders out. We respectfully urge early selection.

## A. GILMOUR,

FINE TAILORING,  
HIGH CLASS CLOTHING.

68 KING STREET

### CITY WORK MUST BE DONE.

A special meeting of the civic board of works was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of dealing with the tenders received for the building of the sub-structure for the new warehouse at No. 3 berth, Sand Point, and the erection of the warehouse at that place. The tender of G. S. Mayes was by far the lowest, his figure for the whole work being \$13,990. It was decided to accept it, subject to Mr. Mayes making a contract satisfactory to a sub-committee. Some progress was made in the adoption of a contract for the use of No. 4 berth warehouse when it is built, by the government, and to give the immigrant a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed. The shed is to be commenced as soon as possible and to be completed in November. It will extend from the warehouse to the wharf, and to give the government a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed. The shed is to be commenced as soon as possible and to be completed in November. It will extend from the warehouse to the wharf, and to give the government a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed.

Ald. Christie presided, and there were present: Aldermen Lewis, Hamm, Bullock, Maxwell, Tufts, Tilley, Baxter, McGulkin, McGulkin, Director Cushing, Recorder Skinner, Harbor Master Taylor, Ferry Superintendent Glasgow, and Street Superintendent Winchester.

### PLAN FOR NEW SHED.

Recorder Skinner stated that he had an important matter to bring before the board. The reason he wished to introduce this now was that a draft of it had been forwarded to the dominion government and the city with respect to the warehouse to be erected at No. 4 wharf at Sand Point. Under the city agreement to rebuild No. 4 warehouse two stories high, and to give the government a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed. The shed is to be commenced as soon as possible and to be completed in November. It will extend from the warehouse to the wharf, and to give the government a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed. The shed is to be commenced as soon as possible and to be completed in November. It will extend from the warehouse to the wharf, and to give the government a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed.

### ABOUT THE COST.

Some questions were asked as to the way the Council would get at the additional cost which would be entailed by these additions to the warehouse. It was stated that lumber was much higher than when the old shed was built. The cost of No. 4 warehouse would be over \$13,000. It was fair to assume that No. 4 would cost more, as it would be 35 feet longer. But the addition of a second floor would greatly increase the expenditure. The government would pay the cost of the shed, but the city would have to pay for the additional expenses in providing protection against fire. The government were given the right to introduce water and electricity for lighting their part of the shed. They would also have to do the plumbing done.

### TENDERS FOR NO. 3 SHED.

The tenders received for the preparation of the foundation for No. 3 shed and the erection of the shed thereon were then opened. The tenders were called upon to supply all materials and labor and to carry out the work to the satisfaction of the city engineer. The tenders are here given:

D. C. Clark, \$19,935, and for every additional foot of shed \$55 per lineal foot. He sent in a cheque for \$1,000.

G. S. Mayes, \$13,990 and \$44 per lineal foot for each foot added to the length of the shed. He sent in a cheque for \$100.

G. S. MAYES' TENDER ACCEPTED.

The plans for the shed were looked over, and then it was moved that the tender of Mr. Mayes be accepted.

The members were surprised at the difference in the figures, and it was held by some that Mr. Mayes must have misunderstood the specifications.

One of the aldermen said one of the tenders told him that the amounts at which the several parties were to do the work were known outside.

### IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE TENDERS HAD NOT BEEN OPENED YET.

The director said the amounts of the certified cheques came out, and that showed what the tenders were. One of the tenders, it was stated, was subject to Mr. Mayes making a contract satisfactory to a sub-committee. Some progress was made in the adoption of a contract for the use of No. 4 berth warehouse when it is built, by the government, and to give the immigrant a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed. The shed is to be commenced as soon as possible and to be completed in November. It will extend from the warehouse to the wharf, and to give the government a lease of the upper story for use as an immigration shed.

### MR. CUSHING ON THE STAND.

The director reported having shut down the crusher on Elm street, the funds for expenditure at the north end having been about expended. What further work was needed could be got from the other quarry.

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### HE GOT TO WORK ON GERMAIN STREET AT 10 P.M.

The director said men were working for the city in Lancaster for \$1.35. Others had called on him and seemed anxious to get to work. As a matter of fact \$1.50 was not the current rate of wages in St. John.

### ALD. LEWIS RECOMMENDS DRAG-TIC MEASURES.

Ald. Lewis said the foreman should split that man up into two. The director was doing the best he could.

### ALD. CHRISTIE ASKED IF CERTAIN MEN WOULD BE WILLING TO DO NECESSARY WORK FOR THE CITY AT \$1.50.

Ald. Christie asked if certain men would be willing to do necessary work for the city at \$1.50. The difficulty was some of the men were not worth it.

### ALD. MAXWELL SAID THE DIRECTOR HAD AUTHORITY TO HIRE MEN AT ANY FIGURE HE SAW FIT TO PAY, EVEN \$5 A DAY.

Director Cushing said he left the foreman at work with authority to put on men who wanted to go to work. Such men would be rated according to their ability.

### ALD. TILLEY SAID SOME OF THE ALDERMEN UNDERSTOOD WHEN THE MATTER OF WAGES WAS REFERRED TO THE DIRECTOR THAT HE HAD A LOT OF TIMBER ON HAND.

Ald. Tilley said some of the aldermen understood when the matter of wages was referred to the director that he had a lot of timber on hand.

### ALD. MC MULKIN FELT THAT THE TRENCHES OPENED UP FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD BE FILLED UP UNLESS THE MEN COULD BE GOT TO WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Ald. McMullin felt that the trenches opened up for water and sewerage improvements should be filled up unless the men could be got to work at reasonable prices.

### MR. CUSHING DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO FILL UP THE TRENCHES FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS. AT THE END OF THAT TIME THEY COULD BE FILLED.

Mr. Cushing didn't think it would be advisable to fill up the trenches for a couple of weeks. At the end of that time they could be filled.

### FILL UP THE TRENCHES.

Ald. McMullin moved that the trenches be filled up. The situation was not improving.

### MR. CUSHING ASKED IF HE WAS TO PAY EACH OF THE MEN A DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Mr. Cushing asked if he was to pay each of the men a dollar and a half.

### ALD. BAXTER WANTED THE WATER EXTENSION CONTINUED DOWN TO THE WEST SIDE TOLL HOUSE.

Ald. Baxter wanted the water extension continued down to the west side toll house.

### ALD. MC MULKIN MOVED THAT THE TRENCHES ON GERMAIN STREET AND MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE BE FILLED IN AND THE WATER EXTENSION DOWN RODNEY WHARF CONTINUED TO COMPLETION.

Ald. McMullin moved that the trenches on Germain street and Mount Pleasant avenue be filled in and the water extension down Rodney wharf continued to completion.

### MR. CUSHING ASKED IF THE DIRECTOR SHOULD BE ASKED TO PAY \$1.50 TO GOOD MEN. HE SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT THE MEN.

Mr. Cushing asked if the director should be asked to pay \$1.50 to good men. He should have the right to select the men.

### MR. CUSHING DENIED THAT THIS WAS THE CASE. HE NEVER SAID THAT.

Mr. Cushing denied that this was the case. He never said that.

### ALD. MC MULKIN SAID HE WAS ASSURED THIS WAS SO.

Ald. McMullin said he was assured this was so.

### MR. CUSHING REPEATED HIS DENIAL OF SUCH A REPORT.

Mr. Cushing repeated his denial of such a report.

### ALD. HAMM SAID SOME OF THE LABORERS TOLD HIM THEY LEFT OFF WORK BECAUSE THE FOREMEN CALLED ON THEM TO DO SO.

Ald. Hamm said some of the laborers told him they left off work because the foremen called on them to do so.

### ALD. MC MULKIN'S MOTION WAS AMENDED PASSED AND THE BOARD ADJOURNED.

Ald. McMullin's motion was amended passed and the board adjourned.

### RALPH VINCENT'S DEATH.

The Manitoba Free Press of July 7 publishes the following report of the death of Ralph Vincent:

Ralph Vincent, aged 19, the second son of Rev. W. C. Vincent, pastor of the Logan avenue Baptist church, was instantly killed last night shortly before ten o'clock by being run over by a car on the street.

He was on his way to school, and was crossing the street near the intersection of the street and the railway tracks.

A number of the boys of the Sunday school picked up at River Park in the afternoon and evening.

Ralph was about to come home with them when the accident occurred. The car was crowded, and in order to get seats on the train the boys left River Park and walked to the Elm Park landing.

As the train came along they attempted to get on as it slowed up. Roy Vincent, the elder of the two, got on all right, and the others were running to do likewise.

Ralph caught hold of the front of the third car and in so doing was thrown under the wheels.

The car was crowded, and in order to get seats on the train the boys left River Park and walked to the Elm Park landing.

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### LABOR MEN MEET.

The only change in the strike situation is the fact that two of the city laborers went to work yesterday for Director Cushing. They are members of the labor union, and that body will deal with them at its next meeting. What wages Mr. Cushing is paying these men the Sun was unable to learn. These are the only two members who have broken faith with the union since the strike commenced.

### THE LABOR UNIONS PROPOSE TO CHANGE THE PERSONNEL OF THE CITY COUNCIL AT THE NEXT CIVIC ELECTION.

The labor unions propose to change the personnel of the city council at the next civic election. They will make every effort to have at least one labor representative at the council board. The present aldermen, with but one or two exceptions, are not favorites with the members of the different labor unions, and the council's attitude toward the city laborers has engendered hard feelings among the union men.

### THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MET LAST EVENING IN BERRYMAN'S HALL, AND PASSED THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT RESOLUTION:

"That the delegates from the different unions who are members of this council, place before their several bodies, that it is requisite that labor men be placed in nomination at the next civic election, and that the unions select men who are qualified to run for the office."

### THEN AGAIN THE MEMBERS OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL ARE DETERMINED TO SEE THAT THE CITY SPENDS THE AMOUNT VOTED FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, JUDICIALLY.

Then again the members of the Trades and Labor Council are determined to see that the city spends the amount voted for the entertainment of the delegates from the Imperial Chamber of Commerce, judiciously.

### THEY WANT TO KNOW WHY THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE CITY LABORERS' STRIKE, AND THIS FEELING INSPIRED THEM TO PASS THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

"That in the opinion of this Trades and Labor Council, it would be in the best interests of the citizens of St. John for the council to give an itemized account of the expenditure incurred in entertaining the visiting delegates from the Imperial Chamber of Commerce."

### MESSRS. STANLEY AND DALY WERE APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO INTERVIEW ALDERMAN CHRISTIE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF WORKS, AND ENDEAVOR TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT OF THE CITY LABORERS' STRIKE. THIS INTERVIEW WILL PROBABLY TAKE PLACE TODAY.

Messrs. Stanley and Daly were appointed a committee to interview Alderman Christie, chairman of the board of works, and endeavor to effect a settlement of the city laborers' strike. This interview will probably take place today.

### THE COUNCIL ALSO DECIDED TO HOLD A SPECIAL MEETING NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, AND MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY. DELEGATES FROM THE BAKERS, BOLLMAKERS, CITY EMPLOYEES, AND PAINTERS' UNIONS WERE OBLIGED AS MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The council also decided to hold a special meeting next Friday evening, and make preparations for the celebration of Labor day. Delegates from the bakers, bollmakers, city employees, and painters' unions were obliged as members of the council.

### A FULL MEETING OF THE CITY LABORERS' UNION IS CALLED FOR TONIGHT. ALL MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO BE PRESENT.

A full meeting of the City Laborers' Union is called for tonight. All members are requested to be present.

### NOW THAT MR. CUSHING HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY THE COUNCIL TO HIRE MEN AT WHATEVER FIGURE HE CAN GET THEM, IN ORDER TO COMPLETE THE WORK ON GERMAIN STREET, BURPESE AVENUE AND OTHER PORTIONS OF THE CITY, THE LABORERS' FEEL CONFIDENT OF BEING ABLE TO GET THE WAGES THEY ASK FOR. THEY SAY MR. CUSHING WILL FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE OTHER MEN AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Now that Mr. Cushing has been instructed by the council to hire men at whatever figure he can get them, in order to complete the work on Germain street, Burpese avenue and other portions of the city, the laborers' feel confident of being able to get the wages they ask for. They say Mr. Cushing will find it impossible to secure other men at the present time.

### THE FOLLOWING IS THE TRADE REPORT FROM THE DIFFERENT UNIONS: SHIP LABORERS, CARPENTERS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, PAINTERS, SHINGLE BUNCHERS, MOLDERS, HOD MEN, CARPENTERS, MEN, TRACKMEN, ELECTRICAL WORKERS, SHOE MEN, WORKERS, STATIONARY FIREMEN, BAKERS AND BOLLMAKERS, ALL REPORTED TRADE CONDITIONS GOOD; CLERK MAKERS, FAIR; CITY EMPLOYEES, DULL (VERY D







## REV. D. A. McMURRAY ON A CERTAIN CENTURION.

"A certain Centurion" was the subject of the sermon Sunday morning by the Rev. David A. McMurray in the Lenox Road Baptist Church, corner of Nostrand Avenue. The sermon was based on Luke vii. Among other things Mr. McMurray said:

Only a centurion, a subordinate official in the army of the forty Herod Antipas, having charge of from fifty to a hundred men, a sort of captain in our army, and yet it is reported that "Jesus marveled at him." Something remarkable there surely was in him when he surprised Jesus, for the whole of Jesus' ministry we read of Him being surprised only once again, and that was at the unbelief of his townsmen.

It seems that this centurion of Capernaum had a sick servant, or slave, who was dear unto him and at the point of death. His regard for his servant made him anxious for his recovery. The only source from which hope could be expected was Jesus, and that was at the unbelief of his townsmen.

Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore, every workman in the forest, every boatman at the oar, Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and clearing sod—All the dusty ranks of labor in the March together toward His Temple, do the task His hands prepare. Honest toil is holy service, faithful work is praise and prayer.

The second lesson for our times is suggested by this centurion's relations to a people of another race, a Gentile, highly commended by the religious leaders of the Jews. "He is worthy for whom thou shouldst do this—for himself hath built us our synagogue—his loveth our nation." There are no racial die wall or partition is down. The centurion's patriotism and religion were cosmopolitan. He recognized in the religion of his people their high conception of righteousness attained through loyalty to one God. What are the conditions of our age? We have white man and Jew, and Gentile. We have in this great town all the races of man represented. Shall our motto be "My country, may be right or wrong, but right or wrong, my country?" Shall we encourage among us the agitation which would discriminate between men and women because of their color or because of their religion? Shall we lift our voice to widen the gulf that separates the classes among us? If we do, we are not followers of Jesus, who invited all to come unto Him and find rest. If we do, we shall not have the spirit of Paul, who "knew no man after the flesh" and who preached that Christ was making of all races and nations one, so that the time would come when there would be "neither Jew nor Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free—but all one in Christ." The church's mission is to bring that about. The church must present an example of that society to the world. A brotherhood of man because God is Father of all men and has been eternally their Father.

"The final lesson which our subjects suggests to us is the one brought out by the centurion's faith in the word of Jesus and the reverence which he felt toward Jesus. 'I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word and my servant shall be healed.' He recognized in Jesus a person of superior character and power. He argued in this manner: 'If I, by virtue of the power invested in me, can send one of my soldiers, 'Go, and he instantly obeys—if there is such power in my word of authority—how much more true it is that in Thee resides the power whose word is obeyed, whose will is done whenever Thou wiltst command the elements over which Thou art supreme.' It was a faith in the power of Jesus that surpassed any that Jesus had seen even in Israel. It needed no laying on of hands to stir in the mind of the centurion the recognition of a fact. It was a deduction from experience. The mind had had a vision of the divine in Jesus. That vision aroused faith and led to worship. A great many people are in the habit of standing in the presence of Jesus. Let thought work. Let imagination, also, work. And it will be seen that here is all of God man needs and, indeed, all of God that any one will be able to discover—no matter what source they may seek.

So we have caught glimpses of lovely things in this Centurion of Capernaum. We have had a vision of social sympathy that o'er leaps all bounds; a vision of cosmopolitanism which causes all the race lines to vanish; a vision of great faith because of its elements of humility and simple confidence in the authoritative word of Jesus. Channing, in a letter to a friend says: "Once again I sought comfort with the saints and sages of the Orient—from the ancient Avesta, radiant Plato and heroic Epicurus—but they brought me up to the Christian temple and whispered, 'Here is your real home.' And so, my brother, once again, but with a purer, profounder and tenderer love than ever, like a little child I kissed the blood-stained feet and hands and side of the Hero of Calvary and was uplifted by the embracing arms of the Elder Brother and in the kiss of mingled pity and pardon found the peace I sought and became a Christian in experience." Go thou, O soul, and do likewise.

For twenty-two years the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, son of the missionary Adoniram Judson, has conducted the church of the Judson Memorial, an institutional church with a property value of over \$500,000, located on Washington Square, South Manhattan. During the absence of Dr. Judson in Europe for a year's rest and study, the Rev. David A. McMurray and the Rev. Mr. Sears, assistant pastors, will have direction of the work at the Judson Memorial. Mr. McMurray is also doing a useful work at the Lenox Road Baptist church, with a small membership, but in a beautiful and growing part of the city, which will soon be fully settled with families, occupying, on the whole, their own detached homes, with lawns and shade. Mr. McMurray was graduated from Colgate University in 1880, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1883. He is a post-graduate student at the New York University.

"To think more clearly feel more deeply and act more wisely. That civilization is no better than barbarism if your idea of civilization be that which increases the wealth per capita of each one, if it causes you to measure your friendships by the wealth or position or reputation of those whom you would call 'my set.' It was Wordsworth who wrote:

Men live by admiration, hope and love,  
And even as these are well and finely fixed  
In dignity of being we ascend.

## LONDON HOUSE

SATURDAY, JULY 11TH.

# Selling Our Fine Wash Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

You will find the finest Muslins, Embroidered Swiss, Spot Organdies and new Wash Crepes, all cut down in many cases to half price to ensure a clearance.

65c. Swiss Organdy at 33c. yd.  
40c. Crepes or Eolines at 20c. "  
50c. Gold Grenadine at 25c. "

## A Great Assortment of New Belts Just In.

A special purchase of belts the best value we have ever shown—all the newest goods—and exceedingly neat designs.

Black Postillion Belts ..... 25c. each.  
Black Tab Front Belts ..... 25c. each.  
Black Corded Belts ..... 25c. each.  
Black Moire Belts ..... 40c. each.  
New Shapes Silk Belts ..... 50c. and 75c.  
White Washing Belts ..... 15c. and 18c. each.

## All Notably Worthy Goods.

Little's Glove Handkerchiefs, embroidered, ..... 18c. and 25c.  
Handsome Paris Neck Ruffs, in cape effects; very full and rich— ..... \$4.75 to \$12.

TENERIFFE DOYLES and centres all of linen. The lowest prices quoted on these goods ..... 15c., 20c. to \$1.00 each.

GIRLS' WHITE APPLIQUE WASHING LACE COLLARS, to wear with Shirt Waist Suits ..... 30c., 35c. and 45c. each.

EMBROIDERY NECK BANDS (Hamburg) to run ribbon through ..... 15c. and 18c. each.

NEW BLACK COMBS (DEEP TURNOVER) that keep the hair perfectly fast ..... 20c. and 25c.

CHAMPAIS WASHING GLOVES ..... 85c. pair.

WHITE WASHING BELTS—Another large lot just in. Gilt or silver buckle ..... 15c. and 18c. each.

LADIES' SILK EMBROIDERED HOSE, five designs ..... 25c. pair.

SUMMER CASHMERE HOSE, ribbed or plain. Special purchase. Worth 40c. pair ..... 25c. pair.

LADIES' COOL FOOT HOSE—Hermesdorf Fast Black—with Balbriggan feet ..... 25c. pair.

LADIES' BLACK MUSLIN DRESSES, frill Cashmere. Very nearly made ..... \$5.45 each.

BARGAINS—WHITE SHIRT WAISTS—White Lawn Waists, reduced, ..... \$1.75 for \$1.25.

White Lawn Waists, reduced, ..... \$1.25 for 75c.

CAMBRIC HOUSE GOWNS—Very neat, fresh looking Cambric Wrappers—best quality. Reduced to ..... \$1.49 each.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN SUN HATS. Pretty little full ruffle, white or colored hats. To clear reduced to HALF PRICE.

LADIES' TAPE GIRDLE—A most comfortable little shirt-waist corset—white. For girlish figures ..... \$1.00 each.

BLACK SILK WAISTS—Made from Japanese Cord Silks, \$2.75 ea.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS—You delight a child's heart when you give her one. Only cost ..... 25c. and 45c.

ELBOW SILK GLOVES, white or black. Extra good value. 50c., 75c. pair.

LACE MITTS, elbow length, in Cream, Black or White—75c. pair.

WHITE LIBLE GLOVES—Good washing make of gloves, 25c. 45c.

LADIES' SUMMER VESTS—A line of well made goods at low price. Two vests for ..... 25c.

LADIES' LACE FRONT VESTS—Very fine—white with lace shield ..... 25c. each.

## F. W. DANIEL & CO.

London House, Charlotte St.

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A Sample of How Speculators Pull the Leg of the Ottawa Government.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

The embryo village of St. Joseph, in the county of Huron, it will be remembered, figured not long ago in the columns of the Toronto News. It was, says the News, then shown as a very interesting example of wild-cat promoting. It consists at the present day of an enormous, but deserted, hotel, a brickyard, the commencement of a wharf in an unsheltered piece of open coast, a pipe organ factory, and some small buildings destined for certain other industries which have never reached a commercial basis. On this place, in the futile attempt to convert it into a lake port, the government of this dominion has already spent over \$10,000. So Mr. McEwen M. P. for South Huron, assures us, and he should know. And the other day the house of commons discussed a further estimate of \$5,000 for the same purpose. The country has seen much jobbery more extensive and more important than this. It is doubtful, however, if there has been a vote of public money more glaringly unreasonable and inexhaustible.

Mr. Tarte was at the head of the department of public works when this effort to improve the face of nature was expected. He was, it is true, in Paris when the bill was introduced, but he returned in time to take the full responsibility. His explanation of the work is naive and interesting. He measured up the distance between Goderich and Sarnia, and found that there were thirty miles of coast without a wharf. With that enthusiasm for the creation of ports which has led to so much expenditure of dominion money he decided, "not to look at small interests."

This possibly accounts for his failure to notice that St. Joseph is situated on an open storm-swept, shallow coast—a pure local objection. In any event he sells us, "I mean up my mind that it would be a good thing to have a wharf between Sarnia and Goderich. So \$5,000 was voted (and \$10,000 on the erection of an impracticable wharf for the benefit of the hypothetical village of St. Joseph, which was to all intents and purposes the property of a company of speculators. Then the minister was aware at the time that the liberal representative of the riding was totally opposed to the work.

Mr. Tarte, to do him credit, assumes all necessary responsibility for the great St. Joseph wharf undertaking. He does not put it off on the employees of his department. Two government ministers reported on the cost of the wharf, but it does not appear that they were asked about its advisability. Why should they be, when the most energetic minister of public works that ever used a private car has not hesitated to make a private speculation, and to make it a government speculation? They were not, presumably, asked to report upon the life of their \$5,000 wharf either, or some comments on its situation would have been made. What there was of it in the water has already once been carried away by the waves, and in view of its situation there is a pleasing prospect of this incident recurring annually.

We do not suppose it mattered very much to the promoters of St. Joseph whether the wharf was in the water or on top of the adjacent hill. They would find sufficient aid toward the disposal of their property in the fact that the government was spending a large sum of money to convert it into a port. But the country does not expect its ministers to use the public money to bolster up a private speculation. Whether they be gold-bricked into the deal or walk into it with their eyes open makes little difference.

## HIT BY DEARER COTTON.

All the big cotton manufacturing houses have been affected by the recent abnormal rise in the value of raw cotton, caused partly by the scarcity of the Egyptian supply and partly by speculators who have succeeded in creating something like a corner in the commodity. Sewing cotton makers have been particularly affected as there has been a rise in the price of most kinds of sewing cotton. For this article of daily use Egyptian raw cotton is almost solely used, American being too coarse for any except some few of the coarser numbers.

Exporters are not of opinion that the housewife who buys a reel of two at a time will have to pay more than the present price. Cotton is not as a rule considered a profit-making article, although there is always a margin between cost and sale prices. This may amount to 4c. to 5c. a reel, but depends on quality and other considerations. The difference in cost will be met by the retail draper, who could not raise the price of a penny reel without inconvenience. This is the view generally taken in trade circles.

On the other hand the increased cost will affect the large army of seamstresses, dressmakers and others who do work that requires a certain use of cotton. Prices are cut so finely for them that any increase in cost whatever is at once noticed.

These girls or women either buy their cotton themselves or take it from those who give out the work. In the latter case they have to pay for it at cost price. They chiefly use the large reels containing a thousand yards which cost them 2d. to 3d. each. On these they will have to pay now at least an extra 2d. a dozen. It will be seen that the loss is one that will bear hardly on those poor workers, who have to think twice before spending even a single penny on a WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Daniel J. Sullivan, who took the cotton market by the throat and squeezed a million or two into his own pockets a few weeks ago, made no error when he told the New York Herald that the cotton industry of this country was imperiled. And when he named the cotton boll weevil as the greatest single menace he simply paralleled the long standing opinion of the scientists of the department of agriculture. A valiant corps of those clever men, under the direction of Dr. L. O. Howard, the government entomologist, is now fighting this deadly insect in Texas. Deadly is a mild term for a pest that robs the cotton growers of millions yearly. If there were a national industrial ledger kept the page for the cotton industry of the state of Texas in 1902 would contain an item like this:—Paid to the cotton boll weevil, \$30,000,000.

## A HEADLESS RATTLE.

Will Always Strike If Its Tail Is Pinched.

"I suppose you know," said a scientist, "that Doctor S. Victor Mitchell, has studied the rattlesnake almost exhaustively. Dr. Mitchell has proved, among other things, that the mechanism that controls the act of striking in the rattlesnake lies in the spinal cord," says the Philadelphia Record.

"Once in Dr. Mitchell's laboratory a snake's head was cut off, and then a little Irishman, the physician's assistant, pinched its tail. Instantly the bloody neck stump darted back like lightning and it struck the Irishman's hand a hard blow. This action has often been attributed to the beheaded rattlesnake, but usually with a skeptical sneer.

"Prof. Brewer, of Yale, claimed that years ago he was in California and had his tripod and other instruments for surveying in the field. Stepping along in the bushes he felt a movement under his feet, and found that he was standing on a four-and-half-foot rattlesnake, a large, vicious and fighting fellow. But the snake was so pinioned that he could not strike the thick boot that held him fast, for the same purpose. The country has seen much jobbery more extensive and more important than this. It is doubtful, however, if there has been a vote of public money more glaringly unreasonable and inexhaustible.

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"Quick as an electric shock," said Prof. Brewer afterward, "that headless snake brought the bloody stump over and struck a hard blow on the back of my hand." He added: "I knew that his head was off and that he could not poison me, but that quick and hard blow of the rattler made my hair stand on end."

"INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION" MAGAZINE.

One of the signs of the times, as is pointed out by correspondents of the London newspaper, is the appearance in Paris of a monthly magazine devoted to the cause of international arbitration. The name of the publication is La Justice Internationale, a "monthly review of the proceedings and decisions of the Permanent Court of Arbitration," and the editor of it is M. Gustave Hubbard, a member of the Paris Bar of the Chamber of Deputies. Its collection of material is so complete and its aim so high that it is destined to make it exceedingly valuable to all students of international history. It is dedicated to the jurists and friends of justice and peace of all nations and declares its purpose to be the development of the new era inaugurated by the formation at The Hague of the "court" of a permanent international tribunal. The Hague court, which it describes as a rudimentary organ, has, it says, come into existence through the operations of the principal political powers of the earth. The atrocity of that organ through want of use must be avoided at all costs. The great problem of international arbitration, it argues, can best be solved by practice. It is by referring all differences to a legal test that a tradition of international justice will be created. The editor adds that it would be foolish to imagine that violence or injustice will speedily come to an end, but he believes that there is a tendency to substitute for the indirect action of diplomacy, an open discussion of the pretensions of big states and their consideration in the light of a new law—namely, the law of nations.

THE ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the London Times has been travelling over the new French railroad from Jibuti to Harar, in Abyssinia—the Imperial Ethiopian railway, of which so much has been said. He does not give a very flourishing account of it, and it is not yet clear where the traffic is to come from. He declares that never in any part of the world has he seen a country so utterly void of inhabitants, vegetation, crops, or culture as the region around Harar. The deserts surrounding Egypt, he remarks, have oases. The South African Karoo is a barren soil, but it has flocks of sheep which browse upon it, has patches of cultivated land, and bears traces of human habitation. But throughout the 308 kilometres which separate Jibuti from Adis Harar, he could see nothing but endless expanses of stones of every form and shape, and color, gorges without water or verdure, vast plains covered with scrub and thorns, but neither trees, nor crops, nor villages, nor signs of animal life, nor, indeed, of permanent insect life except the innumerable ant hills. At long intervals he caught sight of a few camels, a flock of goats, or a stray vulture soaring in mid-air, but never swooping down upon beast, either alive or dead. The insects that he saw were of his journey was the appearance of an enormous flight of locusts, which darkened the sky. They were flying in an opposite direction to that in which the train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and it took a full hour to pass through them. What brought them into that neighborhood he does not know, for there was not even a blade of grass for them to eat.

A SUMMER STEW.

A fat and jocular British man, who always reads his Punch, "Dropped in a Baptist 'social' in New Hampshire for his lunch. He ordered him an oyster stew; they served it in a minute; It was very full of water, but it had no oysters in it. Said he, 'Ha Jove, ha, ha, you know how an oyster stew.' He called an oyster stew unless it has some oysters too? Some oysters to the water you should add to make a stew.' The stew then, making now is for some oysters too. The waitress was a pretty lass. Said she, 'My dear sir, do I understand you're stewing here about your oyster stew? As a general proposition, why, I must admit it true. That a stew to be of oysters must contain of oysters two. And here are your two oysters for to make your oyster stew.' 'Two oysters!' said the British man, 'a most amusing joke! Two oysters for an oyster stew!' and he began to choke. 'Two oysters are some oysters too—to make an oyster stew: I really—never—heard of any—thing so—good—did—you?' They say that subsequent to that he never caught his breath. But laughed and laughed and laughed himself to death.

—New York World.

## THE RIGHT TO LABOR IN JOY.

Out on the roads they have gathered, A hundred thousand men. To ask for a hold on life as sure as the hold of a wolf in his den. Their need lies close to the quick of life, as the earth lies close to the stone; It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but the leave to labor, to toil in the endless night. For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water-tight. They ask but the right to labor, and to live by the strength of their hands. They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy— Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of hell destroy. For it came with the making of man, and was kneaded in his bones. And it will stand as the bast of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

—Edwin Markham.

## AMITION.

I'd like to be a scientist For just a little while; I'd search the world to find the germ That makes a human smile.

And when I found it, I would get A law passed, broad and firm, Whereby the world should be innoctiated with that germ.

And when the world was all a-smile I'd earn uncouped wealth. By finding one more bacillus—The Microbe of Good Health. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## TO BE SURE.

My summer maiden's letter to So sparkling and so bright, So full of bubble, foam and fun, So frothy and so light.

That as I eagerly peruse It o'er and o'er again I feel convinced that she must use A soda-fountain pen.

## WHY THE HORSE LAUGHED.

Fuddy—Miles sold his horse. He said the animal was eating his head off, and he couldn't afford to keep him. Duddy—And the horse laughed, you say?

Fuddy—Yes; Miles bought an automobile with the money. Duddy—Well, an automobile doesn't eat.

Fuddy—That's what made the horse laugh. An automobile has to be repaired. —Boston Evening Transcript.

## WOMAN'S GIFT TO A BANKRUPT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8.—Without leaving any clew to her identity, an aged woman left a package containing \$11,110 at the door of James Mealey, of Schuylerville, last night, with no other explanation save that it was "from a friend."

Mr. Mealey has been in financial difficulties, and recently went through bankruptcy, his store and stock of goods being sold to meet his obligations.

A ring at the doorbell about half-past nine o'clock was answered by his daughter, who found a woman dressed in plain black. Hastily thrusting a package into Miss Mealey's hand, she explained that it was a little present for Mr. Mealey from a friend and went down the steps. On opening the bundle it was found to contain three neatly tied packages of bank bills. Mr. Mealey says that he can give no explanation of the present unless it was a contribution from friends.

## CHARLEY'S MATHEMATICS.

"Like a good many men of genius," said young Mrs. Tokins, complacently, "Charley is very bad at figures."

"I never heard it mentioned before," said the intimate friend. "I never observed it myself until the other evening. But he doesn't know the multiplication table. He advances the theory that three fives amount to more than two tens." —Washington Evening Star.

## OH, THAT BOY!

Clarty—You seem to think quite a lot of Miss Morris; you are with her a good deal.

Ladden—Yes, Miss Morris is an attractive young woman, and yet there is something about her I don't like. Clarty—I know; it's her little brother. When I used to call on her he was a terrible nuisance. —Boston Evening Transcript.

## SUITED.

"Now, Adam," said Eve softly, as she led him under a tree, "you shall have your new spring suit." "My wish!" returned Adam, shivering. "Yes, the leaves are coming out and you shall have your new spring suit." —Yonkers Statesman.

## Notice to Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish changes in their "ad" in Saturday's STAR must send their copy to the office early Friday afternoon as it is impossible to make changes Saturday morning.

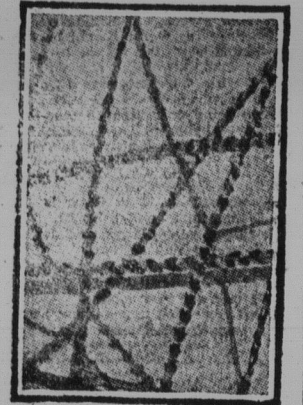


# STRANGE AND CURIOUS THINGS THAT ARE ENCOUNTERED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF WORLD

## Hair On Bat's Wing.

There does not seem to be anything extraordinary about a bat's wing, and yet the smallest section of it when examined through a microscope is of surpassing interest, not only for the naturalist, but also for every one who is not utterly blind to the wonders of nature.

The microscope shows that every hair on the wing, and indeed on any part of the bat's body, is composed of numerous little



funnels, which are clustered together symmetrically, and which look like a collection of tiny bamboo canes. On a single hair as many as 1,000 of these funnels have been found.

This is the first time that a bat has been closely studied under the microscope, and the German naturalists who have been engaged in the work are surprised with the results.

## Queer "Logrolling."

Londoners were initiated into the mysteries of logrolling a few days ago by an expert named Barton, who acquired his skill in Canada. The ordinary log used for upturning down the Mississippi weighs about four hundredweight, but the log used by Barton at Putney, near London, was a log only in shape and consisted of nine tin cans which were soldered together, each being one foot in length.

On this the expert balanced himself as

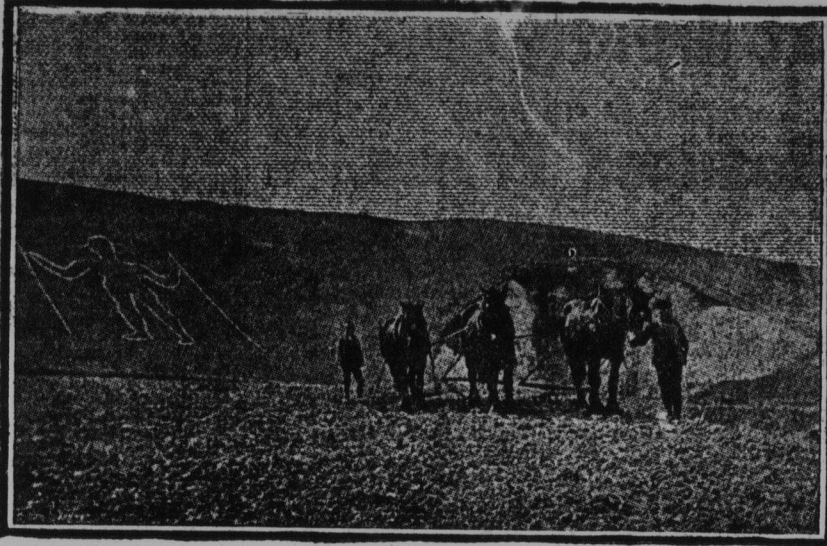


easily as if he was in a boat, occasionally varying the inventory by sitting on a chair with a table in front of him or lying at full length on the log. He says that in Canada, where he has spent five years as a logroller, the logs often weigh as much as five or six tons and that half a dozen lumbermen sometimes bring as many as two or three hundred logs down the stream.

His skilful performance is attracting much attention in England, and there are some who believe that logrolling may yet become a popular sport in this country.

It is usually imagined that the incandescent electric light gives out very little heat. As a matter of fact only six per cent of its energy goes to make light, while ninety-four goes into heat.

## A CURIOUS TURF MEMORIAL.



In Scotland there are a few curious turf memorials, but it is doubtful if any one of them is quite as interesting as the one which is shown in the accompanying picture. It is one of the most conspicuous landmarks in the valley of the Cuck, near the village of Wilmington, which is otherwise notable as the home of the famous Earl Godwin. It is the largest in England and

each hand contains a staff of about the same length. It is said that the giant formerly held a hoe in one hand and a rake in the other.

According to antiquarians, is also probably the oldest. Some years ago it got into a very dilapidated condition, but was recently renovated, and there seems no reason why it should not continue to occupy its present prominent position for several more centuries.

## Odd New Hoop.

In the accompanying picture is shown a toy hoop, which is entirely different from the ordinary hoop. The latter, as every one knows, for there is no toy more familiar as to old-fashioned wedding rings, whereas the latter is curved and bent in a most extraordinary manner.

The flat band or section of a cylinder, of which this new hoop is composed, consists of a series of uniform and gradually curved corrugations, which project to both sides of the general plane of the hoop and are com-



paratively few in number in the direction of the circumference of the hoop. On the other hand, several corrugations project in a lateral direction, and as a result an apparently anomalous or undulatory movement is produced.

Whether children will prefer this new fangled toy to the ordinary one, which gave so much pleasure to former generations, remains to be seen. That this new hoop moves more gracefully than one composed of a plain circle of wood is evident, and, if it is capable of attaining as much speed and is not hampered in any way by its undulatory motion, there is little doubt that many boys and girls of the twentieth century will give it a fair trial.

## A Water Monkey.

How many people know what a water monkey is? It is a small quite commonly used in the tropics, and is nothing more nor less than a jar of very porous clay, with a small mouth, and provided with means for hanging it up. It is always hung in a breezy spot, if one can be found, and the water contained in it becomes comparatively cool—a point of much importance in warm



countries, where a drink of cool water cannot always be easily obtained.

A dance under somewhat novel conditions took place the other day in a mining camp in Washington state. Two new cyanide vats were being put in, and it was decided, in order to celebrate their completion, to hold a dance inside. Four sets of dancers were going simultaneously in each of the big vessels, the couples having to climb down ladders to reach the floor.

## THE KEY WEST SPONGE MARKET.



Everybody knows, of course, that the sponge is an animal that grows in the water. The fisherman spears it, with the help of a "water glass," which is a bracket, with a piece of window glass in place of the bottom. Then he takes it up with a long pole, which has a hook on the end. Next, the sponges,

after being brought ashore, are allowed to rot in the sun, to get rid of the fleshy substance. The sponge of commerce is nothing but the skeleton of the animal. In the accompanying picture men are shown buying sponges at Key West.

## PICTURESQUE CUBAN MILK VENDER.



The milkman in Cuba is decidedly picturesque. Sometimes he drives his cow from door to door in the towns. In the rural districts he rides a donkey, which is further burdened with huge cans. The picture shows a milk vendor, near Santiago, pursuing his

daily route.

The United States has now 20 crematories.

## NO USE FOR HYPHENS.

According to a foreign journal, there is at present a tendency in certain parts of France to write compound words as though they were single. Why any one objects to the harmless little hyphen no one has explained, but presumably, it is ever dis-

carded, the reason will be because people have said to themselves: "We don't need the hyphen, for by omitting it and joining the various parts of compound words we can make them all single."

If France ceases to use the hyphen, other countries may follow her example, and in that case we may expect to see in print such words as railroadtrain, baggage-master, topography, ticketlesswoman, spreadeagle, speaking-trumpet, helter-skelter, worldwide, Spanish-American, English-speaking, tenementhouse, love-dances, subterranean, and self-education.

## HAUNTED CYPRESS OF MONTEREY.

At the south end of Cypress Point, Monterey, Cal., from where the water of the ocean appears in harmony with its name of peace and the view up the coast is irregular and rocky, there rises a tall, slender, and ill-famed cypress tree. It is said by those who know it well to be haunted and a menace to the good fortune of all who pass within its radius. Nor would the lie be given to this strange tale by its

appearance. Gaunt, misshapen and leafless, its lower limbs and branches have also a look as though they were dead, while still they serve to strengthen the superstitious belief of life thrilling through the dense foliage at the tree's summit.

It is not because of some malicious specter that the cypress of the point has been dubbed haunted; more likely its reputation is owing to the uncanny noises, said to be groundings of souls in distress, which sound from its barren limbs in times of high winds. That it leans always toward the ocean and is quite commonly seen with its lower limbs hung with dead serpents and other crawling things that have come up from the water is another fact cited in argument by those who credit the tree with little good.



## FIRE TREE OF THE PHILIPPINES.



The fire tree is in bloom this month. Throughout the warmer parts of Asia and in the Philippine Islands the country is re-livened with scarlet foliage of the intensest description. The blossoms retain their color for about a month, when they fade away, and the fire tree is once more only a green-leaved member of the mimosa family.

All the gold coin at present in use in the world weighs less than 900 tons.

A harvester was used last autumn in Canada with a cutting bar no less than 35 feet in width. It takes a 50 horse power traction engine to pull it.

## COLLECTING CORKS.

The fact that the world's supply of cork is much less than the demand has been working a peaceful revolution in many trades. In the big hotels, restaurants and saloons the cork perquisite is now a moderately valuable privilege. They are no longer cast contemptuously by, but are thrown into a box or cask, where they are kept until the cork picker arrives, who pays a round sum in cash for all offered to him. The average waiter now employs corkcans as a means of saving money, and this is which inflicts minimum damage upon the cork, and in many places where a number of bottles are opened in the course of a day a steel cork extractor is used.

Many large corks can be recut with considerable profit. Others, which have been injured, can be cut so as to discard the less perfect portion and utilize that which is sound. Corks which have been discolored by grease can be cleaned by benzine, ammonia water or lime and water. Those which have been discolored or flavored by medicine can be rendered usable by long soaking in water, and a small amount of chloroform of lime and subsequent drying in a kiln or oven.

The finest quality consists of champagne corks. These always command a good price. It is possible to reuse them, and this is said to be done by many manufacturers both at home and abroad. Others can be recut so as to obliterate the maker's or bottler's name, which is usually branded upon the side or lower surface.

## Journalistic Device.

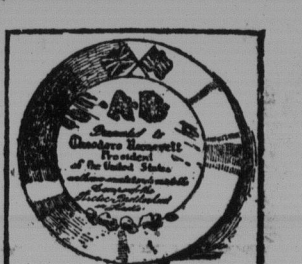
Recently an Australian publisher, finding that the circulation of his paper was steadily decreasing, determined by hook or crook, to regain the lost ground, and consequently as the first step in this direction he wrote and published the following startling notice:

## First Steam Turbine.

Now that all the engineering world is re-sonding with praise of the achievements of the wonderful steam turbine, it is apropos to remark that the idea is not as novel as generally supposed by the admiring lay public. In fact, it dates back considerably more than 250 years, when Branca, the philosopher and one of the most acute scientists of his time, formulated a rudimentary steam turbine. This plan of applying steam directly to the wheel was published by Branca in 1629.

## Gold Pan For President.

One of the unique presents bestowed upon President Roosevelt during his tour of the West was a solid gold miner's pan, from the Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska, members of which organization endured the hardships of the frozen North in Alaska in quest of the yellow metal, and who have contributed to the President's name and title, and who bears an invitation to the Chief Magistrate to visit Alaska.

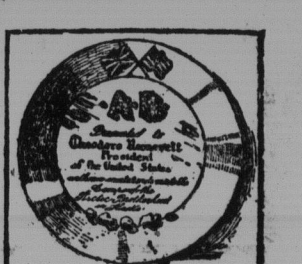


## Hangman's Pay.

In the East a hangman's trade is very profitable. As soon as a person is condemned to be hanged notice is sent to the executioner, who has the privilege of erecting the scaffold wherever he pleases and at the time he next morning he begins his work. Accompanied by his assistants, who guard the condemned man and carry material for the scaffold, he goes to some prominent place in front of a large dwelling, and there proceeds to erect the scaffold.

## Portable Auto House.

A genius of Springfield, Mass., has invented a portable automobile house, which is made in sections, and which can be put up or taken down in a few minutes, as there is not a single nail used in its construction. The house is made of plan, and the roof is covered with chemically prepared duck or pressed steel, in imitation of shingles.



## For The Blind.

In school for the blind founded in Lisbon by Bruno Rodrigues a new-kind of industry has been established, which is proving most remunerative to the inmates. It consists in unraveling or "picking" vegetable fibers, which are used as stuffing material for furniture, beds and other articles. A blind person, working eight hours, can earn from 40 to 60 cents a day, and many orders for work are expected as the founder of the school has written to all the furniture makers in Lisbon and Oporto begging them to give him their custom. The blind, who do this work, receive all the profits, and hence are much interested in the new enterprise.

## A Giant Mushroom.

Little mushrooms, growing in caves, are common and uninteresting, but a mammoth snow mushroom nine feet in diameter, weighing a ton, and peached upon the summit of the Belknap Mountain, is a veritable wonder and extraordinary freak of the elements.

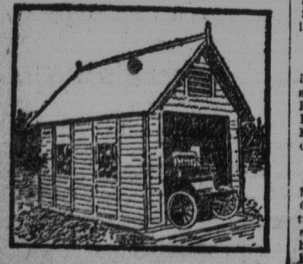
These remarkable snow mushrooms have just been reported by Dr. V. C. Cushman, P.E.G.S., before the Royal Geographical Society, London. They are formed upon the tree stumps near the Glacier House, in the Belknap Mountains, B. C. In falling trees a sharp of several feet in height is always left, and this is the stalk or pedestal of the mushroom. The Belknap started an immense snowfall from the most of the Pacific. The fall of last year was forty-eight feet, and the depth of the snow on the ground was six feet.

The mushrooms are formed of moist snow. When the wind is light—which is always the case in this region—the snow surface remains smooth, presenting many points for attachment. The upper surface of the stalk which is exposed to the air remains moist until another falls upon it, when the surfaces in contact are united by a thin layer of ice, which is then a part of the structure of each mushroom.

As the depth of the snow deposit increases by successive falls of the lower layers. These become more compact and more tenacious as the process proceeds. A stump two feet in diameter had a mushroom nine feet across, the lower part projecting three and a half feet all around the pedestal. A broken tree four feet in diameter had a mushroom twelve feet across. The weight of the mushrooms in most cases is over a ton.

## Portable Auto House.

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Of Germany's 64,250,000 people, just under 53,000,000 speak German only; 3,000,000 speak Polish, 140,000 Danish only; 200,000 French, 100,000 Dutch, 95,000 Czech and Russian. Wendish, Masurian, Kashubian, Moravian and other languages, each, have a considerable number of adherents.

The world's typewriting record is claimed by Miss Mary Pretty, a clerk in the Patent Office at Washington, who has accomplished the remarkable feat of typing twenty thousand four hundred words in six hours. She had only ten minutes' rest, and rechecked her work only once.



# WILCOX BROS.

Men's Canadian  
Tweed Suits, single or  
double breasted, \$6.50

Men's Striped Tweed  
Suits, all desirable  
shades, \$6.50, \$7.50.

Men's English  
Striped Worsted Suits,  
latest styles and best  
make, \$10.50.

Men's Outing Suits,  
two piece, nice striped  
tweeds, \$5.50; regular  
price, \$7.50.

Men's Best English  
Clay Worsted Suits,  
black or blue, double  
or single breasted, only  
\$10.50.

Serge Suits for men,  
\$6.50 to \$10.50.

Men's English Hair-  
line Pants, \$2.50.

Men's Black Clay  
Worsted Pants, \$1.75  
to \$3.00.

Balbriggan Shirts  
and Drawers, 25c.

All-Wool Shirts and  
Drawers, summer  
weight, 50c. each.

3 Pairs Black Cot-  
ton Hose, 25c.

26 Inch Extension  
Cases, \$1.25.

28 Inch Embossed  
Metal Trunks, with hat  
box, \$1.75.

Solid Leather Club  
Bags, \$1.25 to \$5.00.

**MONEY  
BACK  
WHEN  
WANTED.**

**WILCOX Bros.,**  
54 and 56  
DOCK STREET

## THE BIGGEST TIGER IN INDIA.

Brought Down by an American Girl  
—Some stories of Exciting Hunts.

The largest tiger ever killed in India has been brought down by an American girl.

It measured 10 feet 8 inches in length and was killed on a dead run by one shot.

This fearless and sharpshooting huntress is Mrs. Donnet, wife of an English army officer in India, and the daughter of John H. Whitehouse, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

With her husband and a party of friends, Mrs. Donnet spent December and January in the Chanda jungle of northern India, where big game and savage beasts abound.

Here she established a wonderful record. Unaided she killed two tigers, four panthers, four bears, eight boars and several other beasts of less ferocity. Her second tiger was over eight feet long. In a letter dated January 12, Mrs. Donnet graphically describes the circumstances of her record shot.

"I am the proud slayer of the largest tiger ever shot in India," she exclaims with great enthusiasm, "and he fell at my first shot. He measured ten feet eight inches, has a perfect coat and teeth two inches long. It took sixteen men to carry him to camp and I did it all myself and it was such a difficult shot! But I must settle down and tell you all about it. I am sort of a big bug in camp now."

"The natives bow down and kiss the hem of my dress, for I am the first lady who has ever shot in these great jungles. Ah, I am a lucky beggar. So, just listen while I tell you all about it."

"We heard a tiger had killed a lot of deer in a piece of bamboo jungle about six miles off, so Timmins (her husband) and I got forty beaters together and took up our positions near an open space, while the beaters went into the jungle with drums and horns, driving six buffaloes in front of them, and made hideous noises."

"After about an hour, when the beat was nearly up to my tree, I saw what I first took for a deer gliding through the high grass and bamboo, when suddenly an opening revealed a huge tiger to my astonished gaze. He was going full bat, so I saw it was a case of then or never, and although it was a very blind shot, I let blaze at the vanishing stripes as they flashed through the bamboos."

"A roar and a rush told me the monster was hit, but I could see nothing, as the jungle was so dense. When the shikar came up I told him where I had fired and got down, and with loaded rifles we approached the spot where, about ten yards from where I fired, lay the very finest monster I ever saw, and his great striped body did look like a slain king of the forest."

"The shikar and I all but hurred in our excitement, and when the beaters came up our hurrahs and jubilant exclamations brought Timmins tumbling down out of his tree and his joy and pride quite touched me. The monster was indeed glorious with his ten feet eight inches spread out to their full, his gums rolled up, showing his enormous teeth, and his skin in all its prime, and, oh! so beautifully yellow and black."

"I had already shot three bears, two panthers, and a tiger, besides all sorts of deer and other smaller beasts, and when I saw that monster lying there slain by my own hands it was the proudest and happiest moment of my life, and I shall never get over the feeling of exultation."

On the 23rd of January Mrs. Donnet writes of further triumphs. "I shot another tiger and had such an exciting time; but let me tell you all about it in as quiet and collected a way as possible to narrate so thrilling a tale. Well, word was brought in that a tigress had killed a cow and had made an attempt on a man's life, but he had avoided her charge."

"We went to the scene at once and took up our places and the beat had just begun when I heard a roar after roar. I thought it was going to Timmins, and was rejoicing, as the poor old boy has had no luck and mine has been the lucky gun of the camp. Suddenly with no warning out she jumped about ten yards from me, and she did look a picture of grand fury as she stood lashing her tail and snarling."

"It was too easy a shot to be really easy; also, having a huge creature at my feet breathing in my face, seemed to mesmerize me in a way, and I felt myself trembling all over and unable to move my eyes from her hard green ones."

"When I fired she made a grand spring into a clump of bamboos and was lost to sight, and she never uttered a sound. When the coast seemed clear I blew my whistle, the others came up and we found fresh drops of blood. The grasses and bamboos were smeared with blood about a foot from the ground, which showed I had hit her low in the stomach."

"Well, we formed up a line, and inch by inch advanced into the jungle, with a man always ahead. We were just thinking she must be dead, and had gone about 150 yards when a man in a tree yelled, 'Zira gisy,' which means, 'she is charging.' In a moment every one was trying to save himself."

"The tigress gave a roar and charged past and out by our flank and did not hurt anyone. When all was quiet again, we crawled out, but as it was dark we made for camp and left her in the jungle."

"Next day a searching party went out and found her dead about 300 yards off."

## INCUBATOR FOR CROWS.

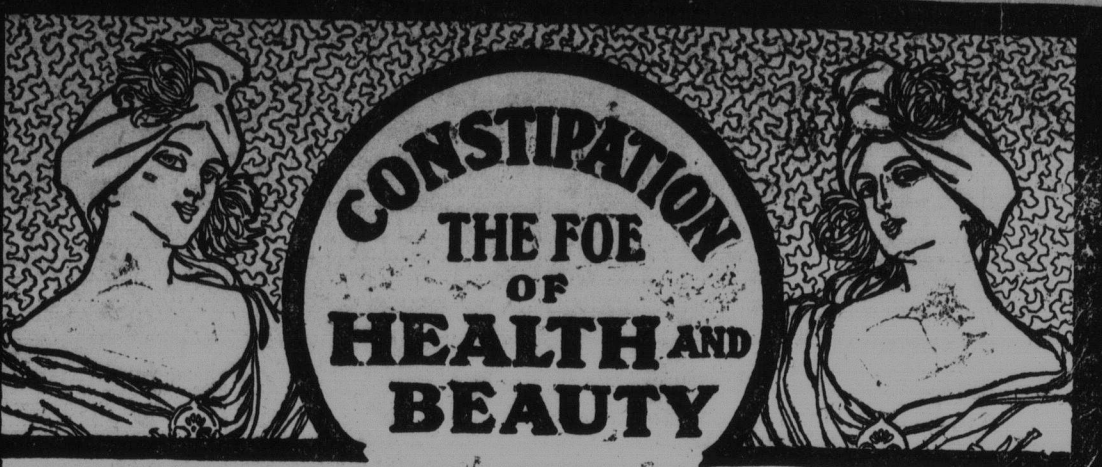
(Susquehanna News.)

Farmer Billings of Brookdale has taken a contract to furnish a Chicago miller with crow heads at 50c. apiece. It costs something to get a dead crow, because it is an elusive bird, and ammunition costs something.

Billings, however, is an enterprising speculator. He has devised a machine by which a maximum number of crow's heads can be obtained at small expense. He has set up a chicken incubator, in which are placed, as fast as laid, the eggs of about 100 hen crows that have been trapped, with perhaps a dozen cock crows.

Within fifteen days the little creatures are hatched, and a fortnight later they are ready to be banded. It is understood that the head of a crow chick is worth just as much as that of the oldest of the same species.

At the uniform rate of four for a dollar dead, they will pay the producer. Farmer Billings has the only crow hatchery in the world, and he is justly proud of it.



## CONSTIPATION THE FOE OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY

It is quite likely you are doctoring for the wrong thing. Or perhaps you are taking medicine for a trouble you really have but which has been brought on by that common ailment—constipation.

Whatever your trouble, do you find it stubborn to treat? Do you wonder why you do not get cured? Are you sometimes almost discouraged?

Try doctoring your bowels. Don't imagine because you seem regular, or maybe once a day for a time, then a day skipped, and so on, that you have healthy bowels. Everybody needs a gentle laxative occasionally. Where you think you may be all right, you may be all wrong. Likely as not it is the cause of something else you are suffering from.

## LAXA-CARA TABLETS

do not purge or strain. One after each meal acts upon the intestinal canal gently but surely, cleaning it out completely. This gives every other bodily function a free and healthy action. It allows Nature to take her course, where she has been obstructed before. Even though you are what you imagine reasonably regular, that is no sign you do not need LAXA-CARA TABLETS.

Try them and know that there is one sensible and effective cure for clogged bowels. The chances are that is the seat of the trouble you are suffering from. They will do you good, anyway, and will probably show you the truth of some things.

YOUR DRUGGISTS SELL LAXA-CARA TABLETS FOR 35 CENTS PER BOX, OR SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

FRANK WHEATON, FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

SOLE AGENT FOR  
CANADA

## The World of Sport

### BASE BALL.

One beauty about base ball is that it is an open game, and the plays are plain to the spectators. Yet there are times when the play is so fast that the spectator must have a quick discerning eye to follow it and tell just what is going on. Moreover, old as the game is and well understood as it is by the general run of patrons, plays frequently arise which are puzzling, and which also go to show that there are players that are not too well acquainted with the rules. Players would do well to get a book of rules and study them thoroughly. Even umpires may go astray, as was shown in the now famous Holliday decision in the matter of a player battering out of turn in the Yale-Princeton game. There was good excuse for Holliday, however, as the play had not come up before. Besides, the rules are not always lucid in their wordings. Such as they are, umpires seem to have studied, and when thought them out much better than some of the players who question their decisions.

A good deal of dispute has arisen regarding the right of a batter to stop between the home plate and first base. In a local amateur game not long ago the batter stopped before he got to first base, and the first baseman in trying to get him held on to the ball long enough to have studied, and when thought them out much better than some of the players who question their decisions.

Here is a play that came up in a big league last year: A was on third base, B on second, and one out. The batter sent a fly to right field, which was caught. A held his base until the ball was caught, and then started for home. B, however, had left second base too soon, thinking the fly would fall safe. The rightfielder threw the ball over to second base and B was caught before he could get back to second, completing a double play. But A, before B was doubled up, crossed the plate. The umpire ruled that A's run counted, since there was no force-out, but his decision was revoked by the head of the organization, who decided that the run did not count. The original decision was right, according to two expert umpires, and the run should have been allowed. Even had A left third base before the ball was caught in right field, with B doubled up on the play the run would have counted; otherwise A would be the fourth man out in the inning were the ball thrown over to third and the out allowed there after the double play. Three put-outs end an inning. The play for the right fielder in such instances would be to throw the ball to third and double up A—that is, if A's run would have amounted to anything in the result.

The following was recently submitted for decision by an umpire: Runners occupied first and second bases, and delivering the ball to the batter the pitcher made a deliberate balk by standing outside his position and then stepping in and throwing the ball. I at once called the balk, but the batter hit the ball to the first baseman and was fielded out. I gave the two base runners a base each on the balk, and holding the balk to have been an illegal delivery of the ball, I sent the batter back and had him bat again. When the batter hit the ball the penalty for the balk was nullified. There is nothing in the rules saying so, but the National League umpires and President Fullam so agreed at their conference at Old Point Comfort. Also, if the batter had struck at the balk delivery, the penalty would have been wiped out. If a home run had been

made it would have been counted, as would a double play. When the batter hit the ball delivery it is all off so far as penalty is concerned. If the batter had not hit at the ball the two base runners could have advanced a base each; otherwise not. Another point: If there is nobody on base there can be no balk; in such cases an illegal delivery becomes a ball.

### THE RING.

#### RYAN TO TRAIN CORBETT.

Without a doubt the most important announcement made in connection with the Jeffries-Corbett heavyweight championship battle, last week, was that Tommy Ryan was to assist the former champion in his final preparations for the big mill. It is the general opinion that Corbett, always acknowledged to be the cleverest manipulator in the prize ring, has made a wise move in securing the clever middle weight champion as sparring partner. Not alone will Ryan be a valuable addition to the Corbett camp as a sparring partner, but also for his knowledge of Jeffries' tactics and training methods. No one knows more about Jeffries than does Ryan, for the latter trained him and assisted him in winning the championship from Bob Fitzsimmons at Coney Island. Not only that, but Ryan took the big boiler maker when he was awkward, and showed him the science of the game, and it is Ryan who is said to be responsible for the champion's peculiar defence—crouching attitude—which has made it a difficult matter for any of his opponents to reach his stomach, which is considered to be his only weak point.

It is said that Jeffries is not at all pleased with the turn of affairs and he believes that Ryan is trying to get square with him for the things he has said. At one time the best of friends, Ryan and Jeffries are now the bitterest of enemies, and nothing would suit Ryan better than to see him defeated by Corbett. Since their falling out, Ryan has claimed all the credit for the champion's early coaching, but Jeffries has belittled his efforts, claiming that Ryan acted only as an assistant.

Ryan, however, as every one knows, is one of the cleverest men in the world, and as a ring general he has no equal unless it is Corbett himself. He has wonderful speed, and his science and clever footwork as well as his great hitting power have won him many important battles.

The fact that Ryan will join Corbett is evidence that the former champion is leaving no stone unturned to enable him to win the coming championship contest, which is scheduled to take place before the Yosemite club in San Francisco on Aug. 14.

Despite rumors to the contrary, Corbett is said to be in good condition, and judging from his own statements he is confident of winning. There is no reason why Corbett should not endeavor to win back the championship, for he has everything to gain by a victory over his conqueror. Corbett has longed to regain his lost laurels, which were won from him at Carson in 1897 by Fitzsimmons.

Besides the mere fact of winning back the championship, a victory would mean great financial return for Corbett. When Corbett went west to complete his training for the mill he took with him manuscripts of two or three plays. While training he occupies his leisure moments by studying, so in case of victory he will at once be prepared to resume the role of actor. His first play will probably be the "Naval Cadet," which vehicle he used after he had defeated Sullivan.

While Corbett is plugging along in the most persistent manner, Jeffries is saying nothing, but "saying word."

Jeffries might be termed the "silent man" of the ring, for the champion has

little to say regarding his plans or of the man he is to meet.

### JEFFRIES REVENGEFUL.

Ordinarily the champion would prefer to talk about some other topic than fighting, but tell him some caustic remark that has been passed by his opponent and he loses no time in expressing his opinion. And it is needless to say that he does not forget it when he enters the ring.

After Fitzsimmons had been hounding him for a return match for many months Jeffries announced that if he ever met the Cornishman in the ring again he would give him more punishment than he ever received in any of his previous ring engagements.

"I will not finish him right off," said the champion. "I will let him stay to take the punishment until he can stand it no longer."

The result of the battle is well known. Jeffries gave Fitzsimmons an awful beating, until finally the latter fell to the floor in a helpless heap.

It is known that Jeffries has no love for Corbett, and is anxious to make short work of him, because Corbett has gained so much credit for staying 23 rounds with him at Coney Island.

Fitzsimmons has reached the Jeffries training camp and has already got the champion in his stride. The Cornishman believes in plenty of road work and while training the champion, he is incidentally getting into fine condition himself, and will be prepared to enter the ring in the near future.

In the training camps it will be a battle between Fitzsimmons and Ryan, themselves two rivals for middleweight honors, in preparing their proteges for the coming battle.

### THE TURF.

By trotting a mile to wagon in 2:04 3/4 at the meeting of the Cleveland Driving Club, on June 29, Lou Dillon has suddenly flashed to the fore as one of the most remarkable harness horses ever foaled and as a prospective holder of the world's record. No other trotter ever developed such extraordinary speed so rapidly as this fair Californian has done, and none—not even Crepuscul, 2:02 1/4—ever turned a mile track at such a clip in the month of June. Sober, experienced horsemen, who have watched the trotters long enough to recognize a champion when they see one are predicting that Lou Dillon will dethrone Crepuscul before the season ends. Be that as it may, she is certainly a wonder, and every move in her future career will be followed with all the interest that surrounds an equine queen.

To every one excepting a few regulars of the trotting turf Lou Dillon was unknown until a few weeks ago, and the general public never heard of her until a few days ago, when the wires flashed from Cleveland the report that she had lowered the world's record for trotters to wagon.

PERFORMANCES NOT RECORDS. Right here it may be said that as yet she has not lowered this record nor any other, for the reason that her performances, brilliant as they have been, and made in the presence of thousands of spectators, with regularly appointed judges and timers in the stand, do not constitute technical records, according to the rules of the National Trotting Association, no money prize having been competed for, no admission fees having been collected at the track and no pool selling or other public betting having been permitted at the meeting where her performances took place. She is still eligible to start in a race for horses of the 3:00 class.

The new star in the harness racing firmament is a dark chestnut mare, scant 15 1/2 hands high, marked with a star and snip and her left hind leg white half way to the hock. She is rather dainty than rugged in conformation, but her lines are so graceful and speedlike as to make her appear more delicate than she really is. Her coat is like satin. Her eyes are as large and expressive as those of a gazelle, and her countenance reveals rare intelligence and docility.

She is a natural trotter if ever there was one, wearing six ounce shoes and

light quarter boots forward, three shoes with felt skin boots behind, and going without check or maffing.

Lou Dillon was foaled in 1898, and was bred at the Santa Rosa Stock Farm by Ira Pierce and his brother, the late Henry Pierce, of San Francisco, who was one of the forty-niners and one of the leading business men of California when he died, last January. The Pierce brothers were the owners also of the sensational trotting mare, Anzella, 2:06 1/4, that nearly swept the board in the Grand Circuit last season.

### MR. BILLINGS OUTRIDS MR. SMATHERS.

When Henry Pierce died, in January, the promising mare was consigned to the Fasig-Tipton auction sale, held at Cleveland in May. C. K. G. Billings, her present owner, bought her there for \$12,500. E. E. Smathers was among the contending bidders, but offered \$11,000, notwithstanding the fact that she had trotted half a mile in 1:50 3/4 on the day before the sale.

The low price for which Lou Dillon was struck off can be attributed to a very general belief among horse men that with all her speed she is not to be relied on for racing. Right or wrong, this opinion was held by many about followers who saw her work last season. (However, she must have brought \$25,000 or more under the hammer.)

Off the track she is a perfect model of deportment. "Tommy" Waugh, her caretaker, rides her everywhere with only a blower to guide her and control her, and Smathers' six-year-old boy often climbs on her back when someone is leading her. Her stable name, Lovely, speaks plainly of the affection which the stable boys have for her, and it suits the bloodlike, beautiful little mare to a nicety.

That the tiger is in her she has shown time and again when aroused. Her spirit is so high and her ambition so great when on the track that it takes patience and skill to control her marvellous speed. How well Mr. Billings gets along with her is evidenced by the fact that she has not yet made a break with him.

In his management of Lou Dillon, her owner has given new proof of the kind of sportsman he is. Like the late Robert Bonner, whose mantle seems to have fallen on his shoulders, Mr. Billings buys fast horses for the pleasure of driving them and never starts them in races for money prizes. When he purchases a horse, this latest and greatest trotter she was eligible to stakes aggregating \$35,000, to be competed for in the Grand Circuit this year. He promptly cancelled her engagements and announced that he intended to drive her at the meetings of the amateur riders in Cleveland, and perhaps point her for an attempt to lower the trotting record if she continued to improve until success seemed probable or possible.

It is said that racing men have lately offered \$25,000 for the mare, with a view to campaigning her, but Mr. Billings is not likely to sell her at any price.

### GETTING THERE.

"So Billings is forging ahead, eh?" "Well, I wouldn't say forging, exactly; casting would be the proper word."

"I don't catch."

"No? Why, he is making a death mask of the late celebrated Professor Foundtha Link."—Baltimore News.

### Millidgeville Ferry

LEAVE MILLIDGEVILLE daily, except Saturday and Sunday at 6:45 and 9:30 a. m., and 2, 4 and 6 p. m.

RETURNING FROM BAYSWATER at 6, 7:30 and 10:15 a. m., and 2:45 and 5:15 p. m.

SATURDAY—6:45 and 9:30 a. m. and 2, 4, 6 and 7 p. m.

RETURNING—5:30, 7:00 and 10:15 a. m. and 3:45, 5:45 and 7:45 p. m.

SUNDAYS—9 and 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 and 5:30 p. m.

RETURNING—9:45 and 11:15 a. m. and 5:45 and 7:00 p. m.

JOHN McGOULDRIE, Agent. Telephone 222a.



## CLOCKS.

Another lot of Clocks just received, and we can give you a Good Clock for House, Office or Factory, in French or American, and from the best Manufacturers.

COME AND SEE THE GREAT VARIETY.

41 King St.

## FERGUSON &amp; PAGE,

## Perforated Seats

Shaped Square. Light, Dark. Chairs Recaned, (L. S. Cano only).

## Hardware,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Varnish, Shellac, Whiting Brushes.

## DUVAL'S

Chair Caning and Umbrella Shop. 17 WATERLOO STREET.

## Crystal and Decorated Glass Flower Vases.

A beautiful variety of styles and colorings at SPECIAL SALE PRICES

## O. H. WARWICK CO.

Limited. 78 and 80 KING STREET.

## Lamb and Green Peas, Henery Eggs, Dairy Butter, Etc.

## S. Z. DICKSON COUNTRY MARKET.

## Our Prices Keep Things Moving.

Wire Screen Cloth, 1c. yd. Green Screen Cloth, 5c. yd. Window Screens, 1c. to 3c. Garden Trowels, 5c. each. 2-Piece Garden Sets—Rake, Hoe and Shovel—10c. set. Sand Shovels, 2c. and 5c. each. Tea Strainers, 2c. and 3c. each. Egg Beaters, 2c., 4c., 6c. and 10c. each. Nutmeg Graters, 2c. each. Large Graters, 5c. each. Strainers, 4c. to 10c. each. Boot Blacking, 2c. 6c. box. Boot Brushes, 10c. each. Machine Oil, 1c. to 2c. a bottle. Also Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear and Glassware. Cheap.

## Arnold's Department Store,

11 and 15 Charlotte St.

## NUT SOFT COAL,

\$2.50 Per Load.

## Hard Wood and Kindling

AT LOWEST PRICES. I close at one o'clock on Saturday.

## J.S. FROST, 51 and 53

Symthe St

## WOOD.

DRY HARD WOOD CUT. DRY HARD WOOD SPLIT. DRY ROCK MAPLE. SOFT WOOD AND KINDLING. MINUDIE COAL.

## LAW &amp; CO., [Phone 1346]

OF FICE and YARDS: Foot Clarence 8

## Special Prices

for prompt orders of American Hard Coal.

## J. S. GIBBON &amp; CO.,

Smythe Street (near North Wharf) and 6 1-2 Charlotte Street.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger of the I. O. F., accompanied by his daughter, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Boston from attending the 20th annual session of the High Court of Foresters in Moncton.

## Ripe Bananas

TODAY. CALIFORNIA FRUIT

from each sale in Montreal.

14 Charlotte Street. Phone 1845.

## F. E. LAW

## LOCAL NEWS.

Special—Soft wood and kindling cut in stove lengths, \$1.15 per big load at Watters', Walker's wharf. Telephone 612.

Great reduction sale tonight at the Walter Scott store, King Square. Lace curtains, men's regatta shirts and ladies' corsets.

Registrar Jones reports that the number of births registered this week is equal to that of the marriages, namely, 23. Of the births, 12 are males.

Special sale of ladies' sunshades will take place at F. A. Dykeman & Co.'s on Monday morning. This is a timely sale and persons requiring sunshades will have an opportunity to make a great saving in the purchase.

## TRAIN TO BE HELD.

On Saturday, July 11th, suburban train between St. John and Wexford, due to leave St. John at 1.10 p. m., will be held until 1.45 p. m.

## THE HOLIDAY.

Early this morning it looked as if the second half holiday of the season was to be a dreary one, and there was a general look of disappointment on the faces of all. The day has been looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, as a number of important events were scheduled. However, as old Sol climbed upwards, the conditions changed and the fog that a few hours before had hung like a mantle about the city slowly disappeared, much to the joy of all.

The principal events of the day are the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas and the three war vessels, the flagship Ariadne and the second-class cruisers Retribution and Tribune; the start of the annual cruise of the Royal Kennebec Yacht Club; the inspection of the 52nd Fusiliers and the base ball game between the Roses and Alerts on the Shamrock grounds; the City Cornet Band excursion to Watters' Landing and the other excursion and picnic parties.

For kindling, broiling or roasting try charcoal.

## TODAY'S EVENTS.

This Afternoon. Baseball—Alerts vs. Roses on the Shamrock grounds. Inspection of 52nd Fusiliers at four o'clock. Spoon match between members of the St. John Rifle Club at the Rifle Range. Concert at the Chateau.

This Evening. May Nannary at the Opera House. Baseball—Franklin vs. Portlands on the Shamrock grounds.

Meeting of Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union in Berryman's hall.

Meeting of Independent Bathing Club.

Lieut.-Gov. Snowball's dinner at the Union Club to the officers of the visiting warships.

## BADLY INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon Benjamin Chapman, of White street, who is employed in James Ward's blacksmith shop on the corner of Union and Carmarthen streets, was very severely injured by a horse.

Mr. Chapman was engaged in shoeing the animal and after the manner of blacksmiths was holding a hind foot between his knees. The horse suddenly jerked the foot and Mr. Chapman was pulled backwards. He fell under the horse and the animal stepped on his face, cutting him very badly. While trying to get out of the way of the horse, Mr. Chapman was walked on in several places by the horse and among other injuries received his left ankle was broken. He was removed to his home where Drs. Baxter and Berryman attended him.

On Friday, July 3rd, Mr. Chapman was kicked by a horse of John Weatherhead's and was injured in such a manner that he was confined to his home until Thursday last. He was only working one day when the second accident occurred.

## PERSONALS.

David B. Brown, who has been traveling for Baird & Peters, has severed his connection with them and will take charge of a store in the west.

Lady Borden arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on the steamer Yarmouth from Digby and went west by the Pacific express.

John Murphy, a former resident of St. John, an ex-member of the City Cornet band, returned to Lynn, Mass., yesterday afternoon.

W. J. Fraser and his daughter, Miss Belle R. Fraser, left on last evening's train for Boston, Salamanca and New York, and will be away about two weeks.

Mrs. John H. Dorman and Miss Rosa Dorman, formerly of this city, and now of Brooklyn, are visiting Mr. Dorman's parents, David and Mrs. Christopher, Sydney street.

Mrs. M. B. Jones and children, of Moncton, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Alex. MacMurray, Spruce street.

Rev. J. A. Morrison, Ph. D., of St. David's Presbyterian church, arrived yesterday, having spent a pleasant month's vacation in Upper Canada.

## WHY CANADA NEVER FIGURES.

Does Not Ask Tenders in England Owning to Slow Delivery.

LONDON, July 9.—Lord Strathcona's attention has been called by the editor of the Commercial Intelligence, to the fact that the name "Canada" never figures in that journal's periodical lists of contracts open at home and abroad. With the exception of Canada all the British colonies are frequently invited British manufacturers to tender for their requirements. The only explanation Lord Strathcona suggests in his reply is that there is a question of saving time in the delivery of goods. That explanation would apply to some extent to the Australian colonies, yet they are frequently in English markets, with more or less valuable contracts.

Persons who believe in home industry must remember that all of the blending, packing, labelling, printing, boxing, etc. of Tiger Tea is done here in St. John. When you buy Tiger Tea in its blue and white label packet, you encourage Canadian printers, carpenters, laborers and packers.

## SATURDAY SERMONETTE.

"Let us be like a bird, one instant lighted Upon a branch that swings. He feels it yield, but sings on, unafraid, Knowing he hath his wings."

No one ever heard of a sensible bird being afraid to trust himself on the slightest, most swaying branch of a tree. He may feel it rock and bend beneath his weight in what may seem almost a perilous degree, but what matter if it does? He knows that he is safe, even though it should break, for to him leaving his seat on a swinging branch is no more than for us leaving a chair would be. He is independent and by virtue of his wings, is not by any means confined to one unalterable position. His heart is not troubled with worry and forebodings, as he rocks lightly back and forth on the tree top, because he is well aware that if his present means of support should fail him he is by no means helpless.

This feeling of independence is to be admired, whether in man or bird, but whereas in the bird it is a natural heritage and instinct, in man it is rather acquired by experience and comes from existing circumstances. The one who, even in a position of uncertainty, is not troubled, because there is a way out of his difficulty, has this feeling, not with the same happy-go-luckiness that his little feathered brother of the air may possess. Relying upon only one branch, so to speak, of business, of training, of anything whatsoever, leaving all other avenues to success closely shut, does not tend to the cultivation of that independence of action which is so desirable. On the other hand, the knowledge that, no matter if one prop is taken away, there is still left sufficient support of one kind or another, has this gratifying result, a spirit of independence and self reliance.

It is right and prudent always to be able to use one's wings if the bough should break, or, in other words, to have more than one open road to success, to be able to do well more than one thing, and, even if a specialist in one certain line, to not entirely neglect others which may in time prove useful if not absolutely necessary.

## MR. McKELVEY NOT PLEASSED.

The result of the recent investigation into the charges against Chief Clerk has by no means satisfied Mr. McKelvey who laid the complaint. He says that he has been unfairly treated and can't possibly see how Mr. Tweedie could get over the evidence which was brought forward to support the charges. "I am surprised," said he, "that Mr. Tweedie instead of investigating things to the bottom as he promised, should pass by the other charges embraced. I feel that there should have been a disinterested person as commissioner, I did not have any prepared evidence but I know that there were others who could substantiate what I said. The whole investigation was merely a farce, and if the rest of the charges, such as the bridge charges, etc., have been carried on in this way I don't see how Mr. Hazen can make much headway in the interests of the people."

Being asked if he was a supporter of the local government he replied that he was, but was independent of that now, as he owed them nothing. "One thing you may rest assured of," said Mr. McKelvey, "while much has been said in regard to me seeking the office, it is too absurd and ridiculous to be referred to—as I wouldn't take it at any salary."

## C. OF E. SYNOD.

At yesterday morning's session of the synod the bishop made reference to the death of Rev. W. H. Street, which took place very suddenly shortly after the opening of the synod.

A resolution was then moved by Judge Hanington to support King's college and make it a success. This was seconded by Archbishop Forsythe, and called forth considerable discussion, in which quite a number spoke in favor of the proposed step. The motion carried.

Some routine business was then transacted after which a resolution of condolence was passed concerning the death of Rev. W. Henry Street.

Resolutions were passed increasing the salaries of the treasurer and secretary, and a resolution of thanks to the rector, choir, wardens and vestry and to the people of Woodstock for their hospitality. The synod adjourned sine die.

The Sunday school at South Bay expect to hold their annual picnic on Miss Lowrie's grounds next Wednesday, the 15th inst.

## F. R. PATTERSON &amp; CO.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

## Store Open Tonight Till 10 O'clock

Cor. Duke and Charlotte Sts.

Store Open Every Evening.

## CITY TEACHERS.

The Salaries They Receive as Shown By the Last Report.

The last annual report of the public schools, recently issued, shows that the salaries paid to teachers during the year were as below. This is exclusive of the government grant, which is, 1st class, male, \$135; 2nd class, male, \$108; 3rd class, male, \$81; 1st class, female, \$100; 2nd class, female, \$81; 3rd class, female, \$63.

## SANDY POINT ROAD.

Eva Keegan, principal, \$225

## MILLIDGEVILLE.

J. Vernon Kierstead, principal, \$300

## ALEXANDRIA.

Hedley V. Hayes, principal, \$500

Jean Scott, \$275

Grace Cowan, \$300

Grace Murphy, \$300

Ella McAlary, \$250

Bertha Forbes, \$300

Emma Colwell, \$300

Bessie I. Stephenson, \$300

## NEWMAN STREET.

Malcolm D. Brown, principal, \$700

Pauline W. Livingstone, \$300

Edna S. Powers, \$300

Jean H. Mowry, \$300

## DOUGLAS AVENUE.

George W. Dill, principal, \$750

Alice Gale, \$200

Louise C. Brown, \$200

Helen M. Dale, \$300

Ella J. Connell, \$300

## ELM STREET.

Kate A. Kerr, principal, \$400

Mary Evans, \$250

Sarah Gray, \$300

Margaret J. Strang, \$300

Mary I. Morrow, \$250

Isabel Donaldson, \$200

Joseph Alward, \$200

Isabel Donaldson, \$200

Jenny Munro, \$200

## ST. PETERS' BOYS.

Joseph Harrington, principal, \$400

Michael D. Sweeney, \$250

Margie L. McMillan, \$300

Annie H. McInnis, \$300

Kate S. Bockley, \$300

Alma McCarroll, \$300

E. J. Swim, \$250

## ST. PETERS' GIRLS.

Joanna Carney, principal, \$400

Margaret McCluskey, \$340

Kate Haggerty, 1st term, \$300

Margaret J. Gray, \$300

Sarah Smith, 1st term, \$300

Marguerite Kelly, \$300

Ellen Marry, \$300

M. R. Corkery, \$300

Annie Cassidy, 2nd term, \$225

Martina Quinn, 2nd term, \$300

## WINTER STREET.

Thomas Stohart, principal, \$300

Amy M. Iddles, \$340

Jessie K. Sutherland, \$300

Alberta A. McLeod, \$340

Sarah Taylor, \$300

Lillian H. Simpson, \$300

Margaret R. Gray, \$300

Etta Barlow, \$300

Maud Gibson, \$250

Gertrude Webb, \$250

Jenny Drake, \$225

Margaret R. Graham, \$150

ABERDEEN.

Wm. McLean, principal, \$300

Elizabeth G. Corbett, \$300

Annie B. Honeywill, \$300

Jessie Caird, \$300

Mrs. V. Lawrence, \$300

Mary Anderson, \$250

M. S. Fowler, \$275

CENTENNIAL.

Henry Town, principal, \$300

Jean M. Rowan, \$300

Annie M. Hea, \$300

Margaret J. Campbell, \$300

Jessie Milligan, \$300

Elizabeth K. McKay, \$300

Isabel Estabrooks, \$300

Annie B. Allen, \$300

Edith McBeath, \$250

Mary Evans, \$300

ST. VINCENT'S.

Mary McDonald, principal, \$400

Helen M. Kirk, \$300

Rosa B. Gallagher, \$300

Bridget Cosgrove, \$300

Mary Legere, \$275

Mary E. Carey, \$300

Josephine Cormier, \$200

HIGH SCHOOL.

Henry S. Bridges, M. A., Ph. D., principal, \$2400

Maud M. Narraway, \$500

Wesley J. Myles, B. A., \$500

Kate R. Bartlett, \$450

Elizabeth K. McKay, \$450

Thomas E. Powers, B. A., \$600

Phoebe K. Vanwart, \$400

Elizabeth McNaughton, \$300

May H. Ward, \$400

Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, \$350

Alice K. Lingey, \$300

F. Iva Thorne, \$300

Bessie H. Wilson, \$350

Jessie L. Lawson, \$350

LEINSTER STREET.

John McKinnon, principal, \$700

Mrs. F. E. Denalde, \$340

E. K. Turner, \$300

Edna Gilmore, \$225

Maud Kavanagh, \$225

ST. MALACHI'S.

James Barry, principal, \$350

Minnie B. Carlyn, \$300

Mary R. Coughlan, \$300

Mary R. Gallivan, \$300

Florence McManus, \$300

Agnes R. Harrington, \$300

John R. Sugrue, \$500

Kate A. Cotter, \$300

Catherine M. Hogan, \$300

Kate E. Lawlor, \$300

E. F. McInerney, \$225

ST. JOSEPH'S.

Sarah Burchill, principal, \$340

Francoise Bourgeois, \$300