LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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LONDON RIDER, LONDON HORSE WON WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Great Feat Accomplished at London, England, Horse Show by Lieutenant Wood Leonard With the Famous "Sir Edward" —Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck Returned Today.

Lieut. Wood Leonard rode the champion hunter of the world at the International Horse Show, winning the Toronto cup, the championship, with Sir Edward.

That information was given to The Advertiser today by Hon. Adam Beck, who has just returned from attending the show in London, Eng.

In addition the Londoners won other prizes, and were royally entertained while in the old land.

The contest for the coveted prize of the show, the King Edward gold cup, was a keen one, and although the Canadians did not win, the first four place winners were so close that the last received almost as much honor as the winners.

Horses Went Lame.

The Canadians were somewhat handicapped by the fact that two of their horses went lame, and could not compete.

Capt. Young and Lieut. Leonard both rode substitutes in this event, and while they did well, the boys were nervous, and not quite up to their former brilliant form.

All Did Well.

"The boys did well, and had it not been for these circumstances, they would undoubtedly have done better," said Mr. Beck.

"The competition was extremely keen, and to come out of it with a champion is indeed high honor."

"They are all in good health and feeling well. I expect them home some time later."

Show Successful.

"The show itself was the most successful ever held in point of attendance and quality of horses. The gate receipts alone amounted to over $150,000.

"The competition was the keenest in the history of the world. In some of the officers' events there were 200 entries, from the pick of the horsemen of the world.

"In the cup competition, the boys were handicapped by the fact that two of the horses, especially Sir Edward, was lame, and they had to ride substitutes.

"Sir Edward recovered and afterwards won the championship of the world for hunters.

Splendid Horsemanship.

"Lieut. Leonard's fine horsemanship was most favorably commented upon by the English press on more than one occasion.

"It is most gratifying to Londoners especially as the champion is purely Canadian, being raised near London."

"Personally, I am freeling well, and am glad to be back."

About the Wells.

"I have nothing to say on the wells," said Hon. Adam Beck, discussing the water problem. "I have received no word since I have been away, and I presume things have gone on the same as when I left. I do not know what has transpired, and I will not be in a position to say anything definite until such a time as I have looked the situation over. That is all I have to say regarding that."

ADVERTISER LADIES WILL LEAVE ON TRIPS ON DOMINION DAY

Quebec Party Will Go Via the Grand Trunk Railway in the Morning—European Trip Party Via the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Afternoon.

The 1st of July will be a red letter day in the lives of a number of London ladies, and will be a time to look back upon with unalloyed pleasure for a long time to come.

Many homes will be filled with excitement on Thursday, when The Advertiser's party of ten young ladies for Quebec and eight for Europe, will leave the city.

The Quebec party will leave London by special Pullman on the Grand Trunk at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will proceed to Toronto, where after lunch they will board the palatial R. and O. steamer City of Kingston and sail at 3 o'clock for the delightful trip down the lake and through the historic scenes of old Lower Canada.

The European Party.

The European party will leave the same day at 12:45 noon, from the C. P. R. station, where a special Pullman will be attached for their benefit to the new C. P. R. train, which leaves at that hour. This party will go straight through to Quebec where they will embark on the great C. P. R. steamer "Empress of Ireland," and sail from that port on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

All the plans and particulars that will add to the comfort of the Advertiser's guests, in both the Quebec and European trips have been carefully considered, and nothing has been left undone. And now everything is completed, and nothing remains but to wait for the day of departure to dawn.

Souvenir Booklet.

In connection with the European trip The Advertiser is issuing a handsome souvenir booklet descriptive of the trip, which will be ready by Monday, and will be given to the candidates for distribution among their friends.

A great number of friends and relatives have signified their intention of being at the different stations to see the departure of both parties on the trip that will be one of the memorable events of their lives. There will be undoubtedly a very large number present to wish them bon voyage and the very pleasantest of times while on the way.

MAYOR'S SALARY WOULD BE CUT

If the Local Real Estate Association Had Its Way in Matter.

ROAST FOR CITY MEN

Who It Is Charged Should Pay for Their Own Guarantee Bonds—A Whole Load of Planks.

The municipal platform which the Real Estate Owners' Association have been working on for some time was completed at last night's meeting, and the keynote of the series of planks in it is reduction of the tax rate, and if possible a 20-mill rate for 1910.

Some of the changes suggested are decidedly radical and whether or not they would be practicable in the working out of municipal affairs would have to be seen. The idea of the Real Estaters, however, is pretty well summed up in a statement made by one of the members to The Advertiser:

A Better London.

"We want to make a bigger and better London, and the way to do it is to encourage factories to come here. No manufacturer is going to pick out a city with a high tax rate as long as he can go other places and secure similar advantages to London's, and a much lower tax rate. Cities all over Ontario are getting factories steadily that London ought to get and would get, we believe, if things were managed as economically as they could be. What is needed is to put London's business on a business basis."

Committee's Report.

A committee appointed to draft a platform have brought in the following report:

To the Members of the R. E. O. A.:

Gentlemen,—We your committee, appointed to draft a platform for a municipal reform in the city of London, realize the difficulty of the task and how hard it is, either to lay down hard and fast rules or to enforce them when laid down.

The cost of running our city has to be met by the ratepayers, consequently a strong effort should be made to have large owners of property elected as members of the municipal council and other spending boards: men, who as a rule are not parsimonious in their own business, are willing to spend liberally when there is a good prospect of increased returns, but who will insist

Continued on Page Twelve.

COMMISSIONERS PUT QUESTIONS TO THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS

Want to Know in Black and White What Reductions Will Be Made if the City of London Installs the Artesian Well Plant With Additional Pressure and Water Mains.

A special meeting of the water commissioners was held at 11 o'clock today to formulate a request to the underwriters to give an opinion as to what the city might expect if the artesian well water scheme was passed.

The request was in two parts. The first asked what the key rate would be, provided the scheme with 18-inch mains distributed to carry the additional water, were passed by the city.

The second part was a request to the underwriters to state what would be the key rate, provided the artesian plan, as outlined in the bylaw, were carried, and also the second bylaw for the laying of $95,000 additional mains throughout the city.

Fishing for Statement.

"We simply want to bring this matter to their attention in the regular way, so that we will have in writing their opinion on the scheme," said Commissioner Darch. "This merely asks them to state what they will do for the city if the scheme was passed."

Blue prints of the intended main extension were also forwarded.

Chairman Jones declared that an extra pumping engine would be required at Springbank if the Beck proposition passed.

"There are at the present time," he stated, "steam engines of sufficient capacity to pump 6,000,000 gallons of water, and hydraulic engines of the capacity of 5,000,000—11,000,000 in all.

Not Enough Water.

"There is not enough water in the river to keep the hydraulic pumps going at full capacity now," said Mr. Jones. "If anything happened our steam plant it would be impossible to pump more than 2,000,000 gallons of water a day. We should have another steam plant in reserve to protect us. The Beck scheme will give us water enough to keep the city safe in case of breakdown. The engine would cost about $35,000."

Engineer's Report.

Nothing was done regarding the suggestion.

Engineer Moore reported that the temporary pumping plant was in order, and that a pumping test would be made on Monday.

"We are ready, and the wells are being connected so that we should be in a position to pump the water by July 1," said Mr. Moore.

Those present were Chairman Jones, Commissioner Darch, Mayor Stevely, Engineer Moore and Secretary Ellwood.

WRIT ISSUED AGAINST THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Peculiar Accident in Which the Injured Party Seeks Damages.

A writ has been issued by Mr. J. F. Faulds on behalf of Joseph H. Wadham, of Bridgeburg, against the Michigan Central Railway.

Wadham was riding on the pilot of an engine of the defendant's company when a push pole that was lying across the pilot caught on another car and struck Wadham in the back, throwing him from the pilot and causing very serious injuries. Wadham has taken action through Mr. Faulds to recover damages.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD GETS HER SEPARATION

Vindicated of the Intoxication Charges and Will Have $36,000 Per Year Alimony.

New York, June 25.—Supreme Court Justice Dowling today granted to Katherine Clemons Gould a separation from Howard Gould. The court awarded $36,000 a year alimony, and $2,000 extra allowance for counsel fees for Clarence J. Shearn. She thus has been cleared of charges of intoxication and misconduct with actor Dustin Farnum.

The decision was announced from the bench immediately after both sides had rested, about an hour after the afternoon session had opened. Previous to that time the incidents of the day had been the merciless, cross-examination of Mrs. Gould by Delancey Nicoll, in which he made every effort to discredit her repeated statements that the majority of the nineteen times she met Dusin Farnum was for the purpose of talking over the theatrical business with him. Mrs. Gould insisted that she had no affection for Farnum, but admired him as a "manly man."

Although Delancey Nicoll obtained a thirty days' stay of the judgment, and three days in which to prefect an appeal, it was learned tonight that there is little likelihood that Mr. Gould will appeal. Neither will Mrs. Gould appeal for an increase in the amount of alimony.

Immediately after the decision had been announced Mrs. Gould declared that her reputation was worth more to her than money, and said:

"I guess I'll be able to worry along on $100 a day."

Previous to the trial of the case, counsel for Howard Gould offered Mrs. Gould $50,000 a year to drop the proceedings. She declined to accept the money, declaring that she wanted the issues of the case tried in open court, even if it meant a financial loss to her.

It was said tonight that within a short time Mrs. Gould will go down to her farm in Virginia, and spend her time developing the 1,400 acres there into one of the finest estates in Virginia.

LOOKS LIKE SUICIDE.

Toronto, June 25.—Donald McDonald, a middle-aged man, supposed to have arrived in the city from Vancouver two days ago, was found dead in his room at 53 Duke street this morning with the gas in the room turned on. The police believe death was intentional.

BAND OF TERRORISTS IN CITY OF MONTREAL

Seven Desperate Russian "Reds" According to New York Report.

Montreal, Que., June 26. — Russian officials in Canada and Russians in Montreal generally are alarmed over the report from New York that Montreal is the home of a band of anarchists, and that a member of the secret police of the Russian Government has been sent here to watch the band's movements. Nothing can be learned here either of the alleged band or of of the agent, but according to official information from the Russian minister of police the Montreal terrorists number seven, all of whom are experienced in organizing, and were members of the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin, who in 1903 mutinied, killed its officers, and hoisted the red flag of anarchy on the high seas.

TWO MOTIONS BEFORE WEEKLY HIGH COURT

Which Was Presided Over Today by Chief Justice Meredith.

There was a session of the weekly court this morning, with Chief Justice Sir William Meredith presiding. There were only two cases up for hearing and both were enlarged.

Re D. J. Cuthbertson, assignee for the creditor of the Reid Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, and the Royal Bank of Canada. An application on behalf of George W. Crooker & Son, claimants, for liberty to bring an action in their own name or an order to compel the assignee to bring an action to set aside a certain mortgage made to the defendants, it being void against the creditors, on behalf of the assignee. It is contended that the estate is being properly wound up, and that the assignee as yet has not refused to bring an action, and that a meeting of the creditors is shortly to be called at which the question will be determined, and negotiations are pending for a compromise. The application stands till after the long vacation, the assignee to proceed properly with the meeting of the creditors. The applicants may apply for an action to bring an order earlier if so desired.

J. M. McEvoy for the motion, and J. McMillan, of Woodstock, for the assignee.

Re the McRae estate. An application to obtain a direction to the trustees for payment of the moneys to the parties interested.

As the matter came up the first time before Chief Justice Falconbridge, the application was enlarged that it might be heard before bim again.

The lawyers in the case were Messrs F. P. Betts, J. B. McKillop, W. R. Meredith and J. C. Judd.

Late John Stark.

The funeral of John Stark took place from his son's residence, 360 Ridout street, Saturday morning to C. P. R. station. Interment at Milton, Ont. The late Mr. Stark was born in the county of Dalton, township of Esquesonn, in 1833. He left there when quite young, and settled in Huron, where he lived until nine years ago, when he came to live with his son in this city. He leaves to mourn his loss one son and one daughter, James, of 360 Ridout street, city Isabell, of Bremerston, Washington; also two brothers and one sister, Abram and Robert, of Halton County; Mrs. Robt. Nixon, of Malomcon. Rev. Dean Davis conducted the services at the house Friday evening.

HAMILTON WILL FIX OWN RATES

Or It Will Not Play in the Niagara Power Yard.

PAPERS ARE PEEVISH

Appear Perturbed Because London Will Not Submit to Preferential Treatment for Hamilton.

The Hamilton papers are discussing at length a statement which appeared in The Advertiser to the effect that this city will fight any attempt on the part of the Niagara power commission to give Hamilton preferential treatment in the purchase of Niagara power.

It looks as though Hamilton will play the spoiled child and overreach itself, for the Times states that it should be allowed to fix its own rates to customers as it sees fit, whereas the other cities in the union are compelled to submit to the ruling of the commission in the matter.

The Times says:

The power question will probably be fought out in the courts at once. If the special committee decides to recommend the council to take 1,000-horsepower from the hydro-electric commission it is believed that the Cataract will apply for an injunction restraining the city from taking any power from the commission until it receives some guarantee that the city intends carrying into effect the power contract entered into with the local company last year. A number of aldermen frankly admit that it is foolish to talk of taking power from both sources and attempting to use it at the beach or other points. It would mean that year after year the city would be plunged into a constantly increasing expenditure, for which it could receive no benefit. A proposition of this sort will meet with strong opposition in the council.

Of Course, It's Unfair.

Already the other municipalities are beginning to howl over what they term the unfair discrimination in favor of Hamilton. The first wail comes from London. The Advertiser, of that city, has interviewed a number of the aldermen, who say they are at a loss to understand where Solicitor Lobb got his authority to say that a number of the chief municipalities will not oppose the monopoly clause being waived in Hamilton's favor. They understood from the agreement that all the municipalities which are parties to the contract had to be consulted before any such pledges as these were given. Hamilton, however, will not be satisfied with this concession. It will insist on another

(Continued on Page Ten.)

SUMMER TRAFFIC IS PICKING UP DAILY

Grand Trunk Railway Officials Report That Business Is Brisk.

Grand Trunk officials report that the summer traffic, both freight and passenger, is picking up daily. There is a great deal of through passenger traffic, and great numbers of tourists are continually going through to various summer resorts.

"At the present time we are running 60 trains a day each way through London," said an official this morning. "Freight traffic is unusually good. The splendid pasture is causing large shipments of dairy products to be hurried through in the special refrigerator cars. In addition stock shipments seem unusually heavy, and we are rushing thousands of cattle through every day. Ever since last week a fruit special has been running out of Niagara district, and extra messengers have been placed on various express cars to handle the fruit trade. Shipments of ore and wheat are also good."

Both Discharged.

Meyer and Morris Gootson, the two brothers from Glencoe, accused of committing an assault with intent to do actual bodily harm on Samuel Ketry, also of Glencoe, appeared before Squire Chittick yesterday afternoon to answer to the charges. A number of witnesses were called, all of whom swore that the Gootson brothers had not assaulted Ketry, and the two accused were discharged.

WAGON OVERTURNED WHEELS SLEWED

Charles Baker, Nurseyman, Had a Narrow Escape From Death.

SMALL BLOCK SAVED HIM

Kept Side of Wagon From Coming on His Neck—A Bad Roadway.

Mr. Charles Baker, the South London nurseryman, had a narrow escape from death or serious injury, when he was thrown beneath his heavily-loaded wagon when the vehicle was overturned at the corner of Wortley road and Beaconsfield avenue, shortly before 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Baker states that had it not been for a block of wood which was lying at the side of the car tracks, and which held the wagon box off his neck, he would have been killed. As it was he escaped with a bruising and a sprained back.

Wheels Slewed.

Mr. Baker was driving into the city with a couple of boxes of butter, some trees, and a stove, and had reached the corner of Beaconsfield avenue where the cars turn onto the Wortley road, when the wheels slewed in the rut at the side of the tracks.

On the next rail there was a drop of about a foot, and before he could save himlsef he was pitched beneath the wagon, which was turned completely over.

A Close Call.

His neck was directly beneath the edge of the wagon box, but as the horses ran it struck a block of wood and raised up a couple of inches. He clung to the reins pluckily, and with the aid of a couple of men, succeeded in stopping the horses before they had gone far.

Mr. Baker drove to the office of the city engineer where he reported the accident, and threatened to bring action for damages against the city. He was informed, however, that the street railway company is liable for anything causing trouble within eighteen inches of the tracks.

MINOR CHANGES IN G. T. R. TIME-TABLE

Which Will Go Into Effect on Monday Next.

At 12:01 on Sunday morning a new time-table goes into effect on the Grand Trunk.

"There are a number of minor changes," an official told The Advertiser this afternoon, "but the only one that people are likely to get confused about is the accommodation train to Detroit. Instead of leaving at 2:20 in the afternoon as formerly, it will leave at 2:05. No doubt a number of people will miss this train for a day or two, as it is largely used by travellers. We want to draw special attention to this change, as it is the only one of importance."

Contrary to expectations there will be no change in the time of the Ontario Limited, which will leave at 9 o'clock in the morning. No. 4, the early morning express for New York will leave at 3:43 instead of at 3:40; No. 6 at 11:40, instead of 11:38, and No. 7 at 3:45 in the morning, instead of 3:40. There will be no changes in the Huron and Bruce or St. Marys lines.

Cigarmakers' Off For Detroit.

Nearly 300 people went to Detroit this morning on the Grand Trunk with the annual excursion of the local cigarmakers. The train was in charge of Engineer Pryor and Conductor Jones.

Death of J. K. Mackinson.

James King Mackinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mackinson, of Severn Bridge, died at his home, 456 Horton street, this morning, after a brief illness with appendicitis. Mr. Mackinson was bookkeeper in the C. P. R. offices at Fort William, and owing to illness, was compelled to return home about a month ago. He was 22 years old, and is survived by three brothers, Charles, of Severn Bridge; William and Alexander, of this city, and four sisters, Mrs. D. A. Dillworth, of Orillia; Mrs. H. May, of Foxmead; Mrs. J. McLean, of Severn Bridge, and Miss Bella Mackinson, of this city. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon to Woodland Cemetery.

COUNCIL WILL HELP LANGARTH ST. PEOPLE

Who Have Been Asked to Desist Using a Storm Sewer for Closets, Etc.

There is trouble brewing over the sewer on Langarth street, and the board of health and the board of works may come together over the proposition.

It seems that when South London was a separate corporation a sewer was laid along that street for the purpose of carrying off the storm water.

Some time ago, it is charged, several houses were erected on that street, and the sewage was thrown into this sewer.

As it runs into an open drain further west, and then passes into a tile sewer, connected eventually with the city system, complaints were many. The board of health ordered the people to cease using the sewer for such purposes, but it is claimed that such has not been done.

The complaints have been increasing in number, and the board of works will take a hand, and will initiate a sewer on Langarth street, so that the alleged nuisance will be abated, and further difficulty in the matter avoided.

It is more than probable that the sewer will be laid by a two-thirds vote of the council.

JUMPS OVERBOARD.

New York, June 26.—Karolus Somudy, a second cabin passenger on the steamer Kaiserin August Victoria, which arrived today from German and French ports, jumped overboard in mid-ocean and was lost. He was seen to make the plunge from the centre rail, and a life buoy immediately was thrown, followed by the launching of a life-boat, which continued its search nearly an hour, without once getting a sight of him. Somudy was a native of Australia, and is believed from his actions previously to have been insane.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FINE.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, June 26—8 a.m.

Moderate northerly to easterly winds: fine and slightly cooler today and on Sunday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Today, 8 a.m.	Yesterday, Low.	Yesterday, High.
London	65	64	83
Calgary	40	44	60
Winnipeg	52	46	64
Port Arthur	58	54	72
Parry Sound	60	60	76
Toronto	70	66	84
Ottawa	64	64	78
Montreal	70	68	82
Quebec	60	54	82
Father Point	56	..	..
Dawson	..	38	74
Atlin	..	36	60
Victoria	..	47	70
Vancouver	..	42	69
Kamloops	..	48	82
Edmonton	..	48	60
Prince Albert	..	44	64
Moosejaw	..	32	66
Qu'Appelle	..	32	62
St. John	..	50	72

WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday morning rain has fallen over the Western Provinces, attended by continued cool conditions.

Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been generally fine and decidly warm, although thunderstorms have occurred locally, a very heavy storm being experienced in Southwestern Ontario during last night.

ASPHALT CONTRACTS TO BARBER COMPANY

City Council Met Today and Let Jobs for Pavements on Ridout and Carling Streets

At the special meeting of the city council held at noon today, the tenders for pavements on Carling and Ridout streets were opened and in each case the contracts were awarded to the Barber Asphalt Company. Only one tender was received.

The cost of paving Ridout street in front of the court house will be $2,413.

Carling street will cost $4,864 to pave, a total of $7,277 for the two jobs.

There was no other business. Those present were Mayor Stevely, Ald. Garratt, Gerry, Cooper, Ferguson, Saunders, Rose, Fitzgerald, Stewart, and City Clerk Baker.

BERESFORD FAVORS A FIVE-FLEET NAVY

Wants Each of the Colonies to Furnish a Battle Squadron.

London, June 26.—Admiral Lord Beresford was the principal speaker at the closing meeting this morning of the Imperial Press Conference, and gave his statement on the question of empire and the navy. The speaker's general plan for an empire navy, as outlined in his speech contemplates distinct fleets for each of the five nations of the empire, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In the event of war all the fleets of the empire would have to act under a central strategical bureau which would have to be established by the admiralty.

OFF FOR STOCKHOLM

Emperor Nick Starts on One of His Foreign Tours.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—Emperor Nicholas left Russian waters on the imperial yacht Standart today for Stockholm, on the first of three foreign visits he will pay this summer.

The yacht, escorted by a squadron of torpedo boats, sailed early this morning from Pitkipas Bay, and is due to arrive at Stockholm at midday of June 28. Foreign Minister Iswolsky and the members of his majesty's suite are going along on board the Polar Star. This trip to Sweden is a return of the visit of King Gustave to St. Petersburg at the time of the marriage of Prince Wilhelm of Sweden.

No high politics will be discussed at Stockholm.

DEAD IN FIELD.

Walkerton, June 26.—Harry Brillinger, aged 22 years, son of J. M. Brillinger, of Brant, was found dead in a field in which he had been working. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of death.

UMPIRE DISMISSED.

New York, June 26. — John Heydler, acting president of the National League, today announced the dismissal of Umpire Cusack, whose work has been unsatisfactory. For the present, the National League will go along with seven umpires, Johnstone working alone.

Physicians Still Hopeful.

The condition of George Moore, who was injured by falling from the new building of the Murray Shoe Company, shows little change. He is still suffering a great deal. The physicians in attendance, however, hold out hopes for his recovery.

An Indian Lister.

Henry Hart, a youth who gave his age as 18, and who enjoys the double distinction of being the youngest member of the Indian list brigade and the only one who has appeared before Magistrate Love this morning on a charge of drunkenness, and was let go on promising to take the pledge.

Sidney George, a young man who was drinking with Hart, was fined $5, and told that he ought to be ashamed of himself for encouraging a boy to drink.

FREQUENT RAINS SAVE STREET WATERING

As a Consequence the City Will Be Much in Pocket This Year.

The wet weather of the spring is not without its good side, and the members of No. 3 committee are not worrying over the fact that the showers have been heavy and frequent.

As a result their funds are in good shape, and they will finish the season with a surplus.

Owing to the heavy rains the sum of $1,100 was saved in April on street watering, and every month since has added something, so that today the committee is about $2,000 ahead of their appropriation.

An ordinarily dry summer from this time on will not leave them with an overdraft.

MAY MANUFACTURE ST. WASHING MACHINES

London Men Make Proposition to Man Who Controls Patents.

A proposition was made by the London Foundry Company to Mr. Louis Kindling, of Milwaukee, to manufacture the Kindling street washing machine for Canada.

A conference was held yesterday afternoon between the parties interested, and a definite offer will be considered by both parties. Definite action is anticipated in a very short time.

Mr. Louis Kindling controls the patent rights for the United States and Canada, the patents being held in Germany.

The machine tested yesterday is the first sold in this country, and if it proves the success expected, a Canadian branch of the American company will be established to handle Canadian goods.

"I have taken the matter up with the London Foundry Company," said Mr. Kindling yesterday. "I am open for a proposition and I think we can come together. There should be a big field for operations here, and I do not see why it could not be made a success."

A further conference will take place in August.

ASSAULT PROVED RATHER COSTLY

Magistrate Chittick Gave Judgment in the Rollins Case Today.

The decision in the case of George Rollins, of London Township, accused and found guilty some days ago of assaulting Percy Routledge, a Pottersburg boy, was given out this morning by Squire Chittick.

Rollins was fined $2 on the charge of assault, with costs, $1 on the malicious damage charge, with costs.

Other damages were awarded to the extent of $10, or failing payment, two months in jail. Rollins has till Monday to make his payments.

SWINDLER SENTENCED.

London, June 26.—Robert Isaac, who under the name of D. S. Windell, last September victimized the London and Southwestern Bank of $11,600, was sentenced at the Old Bailey today to eighteen months in prison. F. R. King, a clerk in the bank at the time of the swindle, was given seven years' penal servitude.

STOLE FURS.

Toronto, June 26.—Herbert Rolf was sentenced at the police court this morning to one year in the Central Prison for the theft of jewelry and furs from his father-in-law, Robert Cullen, of Toronto. The thefts occurred some time ago, and Rolf thereafter fled to Buffalo, being arrested there and extradicted this week. He is two years out from England.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

$1.00 PORT STANLEY TO CLEVELAND, OHIO AND RETURN

2ND ANNUAL DOMINION DAY EXCURSION ON THE FINE STEEL PASSENGER STEAMER HURON, JUNE 30

Leave Port Stanley 9 p.m. Arrive Cleveland July 1, 5 a.m. Returning, leave Cleveland 9 p.m., arrive Port Stanley 6 a.m., July 2. Thursday, Dominion Day, in Cleveland to visit the Parks, Theatres and many places of amusement. DO NOT MISS THIS TRIP. ALL DAY FOR SIGHT SEEING AND NO LOST TIME FROM BUSINESS.

For tickets and stateroom reservation, see

F. B. Clarke, Agent, 416 Richmond St

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION LONDON, Thursday, JULY 1, Dundas street snow grounds. Frenzleo, Daring, Diving Dervish, Plunges From a Tall Mast.

OCCIDENT AND ORIENT UNITE

In Realistic Tableaux and Gorgeous Pageantry

IN AN EXHIBITION LED BY

COL. WM. F. CODY The Only and ORIGINAL BUFFALO BILL

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST PAWNEE BILL'S FAR EAST COMBINED EXHIBITIONS

WILD WEST Features, Historic Pictures and Thrilling Battle Scenes.
ROUGHRIDERS Assembled from All Nations.
INDIANS The Real Red Man of the Plains in War Paint.
COWBOYS Brought direct from Ranch and Prairie Ranges.
ARABS Swarthy Bedouin Athletes and Desert-born Acrobats.
SOLDIERS Military Men in Warlike Scenes and Incidents.
COSSACKS Reckless Riders from Far-off Russian Steppes.
MEXICANS Real Roughriders from the Land of Montezuma.
WILD WEST GIRLS Dashing Queens of the Saddles.
PLAINSMEN Makers of History "Way Out West."
LANCERS Graceful Cavalrymen in Difficult Tournament Tilts.
ARTILLERY Drills and Exhibits of Old-time Tactics.
VAQUEROS True Types of the Mexican Cowboy.
JAPANESE "The Little Brown Men" from the Far East.
MARKSMEN Led by the Wizard-Wonder "Crack Shot" Johnnie Baker
RURALIES Typical Members of Mexico's Mounted Police.
ZOUAVES Perfection in Rapid Drills and Manual of Arms.
CAVALRY "Uncle Sam's" Horsemen. The Pride of the Army.
DRAGOONS Representing "The King's Own Defenders."

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—Rain or Shine

Admission (including seat), 50 cents. Children under 10 years, half price. All Seats Protected from Sun and Rain by Immense Waterproof Canvas Canopy. Grand Stand Chairs (including admission) $1.00 on sale days of exhibitions.

McCALLUM'S DRUG STORE. b

LONDON RACES

JULY 6, 7, 8 and 9

Exciting races. Fast time assured. Admission—Men 50c, Ladies 25c. Reserved seats 25c extra. Band in attendance.

A. H. BRENER, Secretary.

b

R. & O. NAV. CO.

St. Lawrence River route, Toronto to Montreal, through all the rapids, steamers "Toronto," "Kingston" and "Belleville."

OCEAN TICKETS

via all lines from Montreal or New York.

W. FULTON, C. P. R., corner Dundas and Richmond. ywt

ST. LUKE'S GARDEN PARTY, grounds of Mr. C. Stockwell, Broughdale, Tuesday, June 29, afternoon and evening. Varied programme. St. John's Athletic Club Orchestra. Sale of work, refreshments. Admission 10c. 3u

OCEAN TICKETS

F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce, gives his whole attention to boats to and from the Old Country and summer tours up the lakes and down the St. Lawrence. Ships everywhere, and via railroads in connection with ships. 1

GARDEN PARTY — CHILDREN'S AID Society, Tuesday, June 29, afternoon and evening, on the grounds of the Shelter Home, Wharncliffe road. Admission, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. 1k-

RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY

Running the Rapids and through the Thousand Islands in daylight to Montreal. Tourist rates to Ottawa, New York, Boston, Portland (Maine), St. John (N.B.), Halifax. F. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 2

HURON

Is the name of the big boat selling tickets for

$1.00

PT. STANLEY TO CLEVELAND AND RETURN

Go to Cleveland now. This is the only trip this big boat will go this summer.

NOW

Is the chance. Cleveland is a beautiful city of 400,000 population. Leave, via Traction, latest, 7 p.m.; Pere Marquette, 8:15 p.m. Boat waits Wednesday night. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce, is the only agent selling these tickets. b

SPECIAL ORCHESTRA FOR SUMMER dancing parties, picnics, etc. Private dancing lessons any hour during summer months. Terms reasonable. Phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

HEAR MISS JESSIE IRVING

Hamilton's Popular Elocutionist,

Auditorium, Monday Evening Next.

Annual recital, pupils of Mr. J. Parnell Morris. Reserved seats, 10c. b

GARDEN PARTY ON THE GROUNDS of A. J. Morgan, 1000 Wellington street, Monday evening, June 28, for the organ fund of Maitland Street Baptist Church. Music, strawberries, ice cream, etc. Admission, 10c. Come. b

WAIT FOR THE ODDFELLOWS' EXCURSION to Detroit, via Grand Trunk, on Saturday, July 3 (good till the 5th), and enjoy the bright light of the full moon on the Detroit River and at Belle Isle Park. All attractions will then be in full swing, with extra ones for July 4. b

$2 25, LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Dominion Day, going June 30, July 1, return not later July 2, via St. Clair River, White Star Line. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. 3

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTESE, ORIGINAL LONDON Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.

MALE HELP WANTED.

STOUT BOY WANTED. APPLY AT Parisian Steam Laundry. 3u

WANTED—BRIGHT BOY TO LEARN the wholesale drygoods. Apply Box 87, this office. 3c

TWO CARPENTERS, FIRST-CLASS mechanics. Wm. Magee & Sons, 528 Dundas street. 3c

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AT wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, etc. Experienced. Box 85. 3c

TWO FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS wanted for pattern work. Apply at once, Dennis Wire and Iron Works, Dundas street. 3c

TRAVELLING SALESMEN EARN $2,000 to $10,000 yearly. Write for free book, "How Salesmen Succeed," and secure position as travelling salesman with reliable firm. Bradstreet System, Dept. 299, Rochester, N. Y. 85tf-tx

I HAVE A GOOD PROPOSITION FOR a few good canvassers with small capital. Apply 27 King 3u

BOY WANTED FOR THE PACKING room. London Soap Company.

LONDON COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 355 Richmond street—Summer term commences Tuesday, July 6. Thorough, complete, practical instruction in all departments. Special attention to review classes in commercial, shorthand and academic studies. Private, individual instruction to beginners. Short course, moderate charges, guaranteed satisfaction. Call at college or write for particulars. W. N. Yerex, principal. 99n-ywt

ENTERPRISING BOY WANTED AS apprentice to learn the business. The Frank Cooper Studio. 1c

BOYS WANTED. LONDON BOX COMPANY. 1c

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 530 Talbot street. 1c

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO LEARN cutting. Apply Hek .a Costume Company. 1c

ORGANIZERS WANTED. APPLY TO Alfred Tyler, 255 Clarence street.

BARBERS WANTED—MORE CALLS for barbers than we can fill; learn the barber trade now; special inducements; tools free; constant practice; graduates earn from $12 to $18 weekly; few weeks completes course. Write now for free book. The original and only successful barber college in America. The Moler Barber College, Queen and Spadina, Toronto. 40tf

MEN. NOTICE!

My shop is new and modernly fitted up. My prices are reasonable for first-class work. Hair Cut, 15c; Shave, 10c.

WM. PUTMAN,
Over Gillean's Jewelry Store,
RICHMOND ST., NEAR DUNDAS ST.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS

FOR THE BISCUIT DEPARTMENT. GOOD WAGES. APPLY McCORMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT AT ONCE —Family of three. Apply 606 Waterloo street. b

GIRL WANTED FOR PLAIN HOUSEWORK. Apply 538 English street. b

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 3tf

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, ALSO girls to learn the trade. Apply W. A. Butler, Sainsbury & Co., 101 King street. 2c

WANTED BY JUNE 28—AN EXPERIENCED cook; wages, $22 a month. Box 83, Advertiser. 2c

SALESLADY WANTED—STATE EXPERIENCE (if any) and salary expected. R. S. Morrison. 2c

WANTED — MAID FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Mrs. John Purdom, 429 King street. 2c

WANTED—GENERAL MAID; REFERences required. Apply Mrs. George H. Belton, 284 Central avenue. 1c

WANTED—EDUCATED WOMAN FOR business firm; one accustomed to meeting the public preferred. Box 82, Advertiser. 1c

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 530 Talbot street. 1c

HAND IRONER WANTED. APPLY TO Head Laundress, Victoria Hospital. 100tf

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL. APPLY Alexandra Cafe. 100k

WANTED — OPERATORS AND APPRENTICES. Apply Helena Costume Company. 100n

COMPETENT NURSE FOR INFANT child. Apply 513 Queen's avenue. 99tf

AN EXPERIENCE PARLORMAID wanted, where housemaid is kept. Apply Miss Labatt, 572 Queen's avenue.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—In Portobello, Scotland, on June 10, 1909, at the residence of her son, Frederick Campbell, M.D., Mary, relict of the late Duncan Campbell, aged 95.

LEE—In this city, on June 25, 1909, Mary, relict of the late James Lee, aged 73 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Rockwood, 586 King street, on Monday, June 28, at 8:30, to St. Mary's Church; requiem high mass at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MACKISON—In this city, on June 26, 1909, James King, son of James and Jennie Mackison, of Severn Bridge, Ont., aged 22 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 456 Horton street, on Monday, June 28, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

Orillia papers please copy.

ADAMS—In this city, on June 25, 1909, George Henry Adams, aged 56 years.

Funeral private, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. Davis, 521 Pall Mall street, on Saturday, June 29, at 4 o'clock; service at 3:30 p.m. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

PRICE—In this city, on Friday, June 25, 1909, Elizabeth Price, aged 78, beloved wife of John Price, 184 Wellington.

Funeral from family residence, 184 Wellington, on Sunday, June 27, 1909. Services at 2:30. Funeral 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MEETINGS.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM—INTERESTING discussion, St. George's Hall, Richmond street, Sunday evening, 7:15. Subject, "How Shall We Care for the Unemployed?" Everybody invited. b

LODGE BRITISH OAK, S. O. E., WILL meet Wednesday night, June 30, instead of Thursday, July 1. b

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Charity Organization and Humane Society, called for Friday afternoon, has been postponed until Monday, June 28, at 3 p.m., in the City Hall. Friendly visitors requested to attend. Public invited. 2c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

$50, MOTOR CYCLE, READY FOR ASSEMBLING; new Peerless bicycles, $10 cash and $1 a week; large stock of good second-hand wheels at very low prices; roller skates, 50c a pair. Cunningham's, East London.

BARGAIN—FAMOUS ACTIVE RANGE, No. 9, in perfect condition, $12. Box 89, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE—GOOD WOODEN PUMP, cheap. Apply 130 Chesley avenue, city. b

PHAETON, IN GOOD ORDER. APPLY 308 Cromwell street, or phone 1739. b

FOR SALE — PERSIAN KITTENS, thoroughbred, pedigreed, prize stock. 278 Ridout street. b

TWO PARLOR STOVES AND GAS fixtures for sale. 20 Prospect avenue. 3n

HIGH-GRADE GOURLAY PIANO FOR sale. Call, 473 Adelaide street. 3n

TWO LARGE SILENT SALESMEN showcases. At a bargain, at 384 Richmond. 2c

PRIVATE SALE, CONSISTING OF ONE oak bedroom set, one cherry diningtable, two oak rockers, one walnut bureau, one walnut hallrack, pictures and other household goods. Call between 6 and 8 in evening. 346 Piccadilly. 1c

ONE E. & D. BICYCLE, DUNLOP tires, in good condition, $15. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

D. TRIPP, 96 KING STREET—FULL stock of boots and shoes. Repairing of all kinds.

MOTOR CYCLE, IN GOOD CONDITION, cheap; large assortment of cheap second-hand wheels, on very easy terms. Cunningham's, East London.

READ THIS NEWS FROM PARSONS' FAIR AND HARDWARE

The Parsons' Fair Syndicate has closed a deal that for the future we can make the following reductions in prices of Paints, Oils, etc.:

15c tins of House Paint for 10c
20c tins of Varnish Stain for 10c
25c tins of Household Enamel for 10c
20c tins of Aluminum Paint for .. 10c
20c tins of Coach Varnish for 10c
15c tins of Furniture Varnish for 10c

In fact, all the above line cut to 10c. ywt

PLEASE READ THIS—FOR GOOD hardwood, maple and beech, 12 or 16 inches, in blocks or split, go to Green's, 495 York street. Good dry mixed wood at $1 75 per load. All kinds of coal at the lowest cash price. Telephone 1391.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND organs during this month. Pianos at $50, $85, $100, $125, $150, payable 50c a week and up. Organs, $5, $10, $15 to $30, payable $1 month and up. Each fully guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street, London.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD HIGH RUBBER-TIRED trap. Gould & Mohan, 253½ Dundas, in rear.

FOR SALE

A few magazines, etc., left for binding, and uncalled for. Selling for price of binding, or less.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY
91 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 370. tx

SUNGLEE, THE WONDERFUL HAIR grower and dandruff exterminator. Try it. James Gleeson, 482 York. Phone 2223.

TENT AND HIGH WALNUT GLASS cupboard, at F. Keene's, 15 Masonic Temple, Market Square.

THE OLD UMBRELLA MENDER

has the material, facilities and experience to repair your umbrella with neatness, cheapness and dispatch. A trial order solicited. Keys fitted. Locks repaired. Work called for and delivered.

PERRY DAVID
251 Dundas Street. Phone 2956 ywt

TWO SECOND-HAND FURNACES—"Boynton-Climax, No. 40," and "Gurney-Tilden New Idea, No. 522." Apply C. A. Ross, manager the Dominion Bank. 85tf

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

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODAS AND choice confectionery at Goodge's, corned Bruce and Wortley. ywt

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Kodaks and Supplies
Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.
W. A. McKenzie
OVER STAR THEATRE.
Phone 346. Opposite City Hall. tx

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

CEMENT—We carry only the Best Brands. Get our prices.
HARD WALL PLASTER—We have Anchor Brand—the plaster that sticks. Try it.
WM. COPP
93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044. ywt

THREE DELIVERY WAGONS, BUGGIES and a first-class organ, cheap. Scott, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. ywt

You have tried all the rest, now try the best
KING SHOE POLISH
Makes a shine in half the time.
PRICE 10 CENTS WORTH $10.00 ywt

PAROID ROOFING.
Makes a fine roof for sheds, warehouses, barns or houses. Ready to lay. Easily applied. Low in cost. Call and see it.
GEORGE H. BELTON,
RECTORY ST., North of Grand Trunk. xt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

CEMENT BLOCKS FOR SALE
ALL SIZES
R. H. SMITH
15 BRIGHTON STREET. ywt

FOR AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES, they all say Mitchell's Garage, London. A few good second-hand cars left. Get our prices. 23tf-t

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT GOLDBERG'S—$25 worth of furniture and household goods, $1 a week. Also complete line of ladies' and men's clothing. Goldberg's, 251 Wellington street. 58tf

GUESSING CONTEST

A $15.00 ENSIGN CAMERA FREE to the person guessing nearest to number of BEANS IN THE JAR IN OUR WINDOW.

STEVENSON'S PHARMACY
RICHMOND ST., Next Opera House. ywt

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

MISS STRACHAN'S LAUNDRY, REMOVED to 475 King, corner Maitland. Family washings solicited.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. Ona, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT reasonable prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 384 Hamilton road.

FOR CARRIAGE AND WAGON REPAIRING, painting and rubber-tiring, go to Smith's, Maple street.

PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS and Chamberlain's weather strip, sold by C. McDonald, 43 Byron avenue. Phone 2356. wty

SHINGLES—BRITISH COLUMBIA AND white cedar. McCann's Mills, Dorchester. ywt

FOR SALE—A FIVE-HORSEPOWER electric motor, 250 volts, in good order; cheap. Apply at Job Department, Advertiser office. 71tf

HOLLAND BULBS

To get good Bulbs, to get clean Bulbs, and to get them cheap, import direct from Holland. Get our import list of Bulbs and Perennial Plants at once. You must order now. Phone, call or write. MORGAN'S SUPPLY HOUSE, 113 Dundas ywt

New work a specialty. Furniture and Pianos cleaned and refinished.
JOHN WILSON
HARDWOOD FINISHER.
Hardwood Floors. Estimates given. Iron Beds and Rattan Furniture enamelled, etc.
176 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT. t

Iron Stable Fittings

Oat Mangers, Hay Racks, Stall Guards, Drainage System, Harness Hooks.

DENNIS WIRE AND IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED. ywt

GOOD WOOD, $2 PER LOAD, PROMPTLY attended to; well satisfied. Dominion Coal and Wood Company. Phone 1788.

ELEVATORS

We make them and know all about them. Workmanship, material and prices right.

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY, Ltd
York St., Opp. G. T. R. Freight Sheds. ywt

FOR SALE—17-HORSEPOWER TRACTION Engine and new challenge White Separator. No reasonable offer refused. Apply A. R. W. Burrows, Middlemiss, Ontario. 97n-t

STANDARD

We Please Our Customers Always.
STANDARD HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY.
656 Dundas Street. We Trust You.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

SPEED LATHE FOR SALE, WITH foot power, chuck and attachments. Apply Canadian Electrical Heater Company, 94 Carling street. 61tf

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR UNION School, No. 9, Lobo, and No. 13, London; duties to commence Aug. 16, 1909. Apply stating salary and experience, J. G. Edward, secretary, Komoka, Ont. 3c-tyw

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER for S. S. No. 2, Lobo; duties to commence after vacation. Apply, stating experience and salary (personal application preferred), Malcolm Gray, Komoka, Ont. 99n

WANTED—A TEACHER HOLDING A Normal certificate, for S. S. No. 3, Metcalfe; school situated in the Village of Napier; duties to commence Aug. 17. Applications received until June 26. H. Bowie, secretary of S. S. No. 3, Metcalfe, Napier, Ont. 99n

SATURDAY, PROBS: FINE AND WARM.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

WE CLOSE AT SIX TODAY

More New Arrivals in Wash Goods

White Pique, 20c to 45c a Yard

These are very popular, particularly in the very fine cords, which we are now showing for ladies' coat suits and odd skirts. Full range, 27-inch, at, per yard ..... **20¢, 25¢** and **45¢**

Scotch Ginghams, 15c to 25c Yd

New and captivating styles, in stripes and checks, for ladies' and children's cool tub dresses for summer wear, 27-inch, fast-washing colors at, per yard ..... **15¢, 20¢** and **25¢**

New Shipment of Motor Cloths

These Motor Stripe Suitings are very popular, and stylish, too, for coat suits; colors are fast-washing. The following are recent arrivals: Black and-white, even stripes; also two-tone stripes, in blue, brown, tan and greys; reversible; 34-inch, per yard, **20¢**

SECOND FLOOR.

Auto Veils and Veilings

AUTO VEILS—2½ yards long, ⅞ wide, with woven striped border and hemstitched ends. These are used for travelling, motoring and boating, in black, navy, brown, grey, khaki, champagne and ivory; each **$1.50**

AUTO VEILS—2½ yards long and 21 inches wide; woven striped border, nice quality chiffon, in navy, black, brown, champagne, ivory, pink, mauve, emerald, canard, porcelaine, grey and cerise. Special value, each ..... **75¢**

CHIFFON VEILING—Beautiful soft finish, 23 inches wide, in tan, brown, porcelaine, navy, ivory, black and champagne. Only, per yard ..... **50¢**

CHIFFON SCARFING—Heavy quality, all-silk, 22 inches wide, in sky, pink, ivory, mauve, maize, tan, navy, peacock, new blue, old rose, and black. Special, per yard ..... **50¢**

EAST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR.

'Kneipp' Linen Mesh Underwear

Now is the time to commence with the summer-weight, Linen Mesh Underwear.

Ladies' Combinations, per suit .... **$3.00** and **$3.25**
Ladies' Separate Garments, each .. **$1.75** and **$2.00**
Men's Combination Suits **$3.50**
Men's Separate Garments, each .... **$1.75** and **$2.00**

REAR WEST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR.

Enticing Summer Merchandise

Where the bees are heard to hum there's honey to be found. This will be demonstrated on all floors today, and next week. The last days of June should establish new records at this store. If you want to hear the hum, visit these points today.

FIRST FLOOR.

Parasols

Manufacturer's stock, $1.25 to $2.50 Sun Shades, being sold for each ..... **89¢** and **$1.39**

Gloves

50 dozen pairs, pure silk, 75c and 85c Gloves; pair ..... **49¢**

Hosiery

Great assortment of Ladies' Lisle Thread, in plain and fancy, selling at, pair ..... **25¢**

Dress Goods

Fine assortment of Colored Voiles, 85c to $1.50, for, per yard ..... **49¢** and **59¢**

Ribbons

Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbons, 4¼ and 5¼ inch widths, selling at yard ..... **12½¢** and **15¢**

SECOND FLOOR.

Millinery

We cannot too strongly emphasize the clearings that are being made here. Never have they been more sweeping. $7.00 to $17.00 Hats for, each **$1.75, $3.50** to **$8.50**

THIRD FLOOR.

White Blouses

Today should clear the 25 dozen lot we advertised in Friday's paper at, each ..... **79¢**

Many other lines specially priced will be found in our ready-to-wear section — Wash Suits, Whitewear, etc.

TAKE ELEVATOR.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields will preach. Morning text, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Eskelon." Evening text, "Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love." Baptism at evening service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clarke, M.A., rector. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Services as usual.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON. "Class welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Holy Communion, 8 a.m., 11 a.m.; Mr. Morris will preach. 7 p.m., the Rev. Cecil C. Owen, a former rector, now of Christ Church, Vancouver, will be the preacher.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. Matins, 11; preacher, Rev. C. C. Owen, M.A. Evensong, 7; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. 11 a.m., "Burden-Bearing"; reception service for new members; 7 p.m., Rev. Frank Burgess.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Morning and evening, Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Service for young, 3 p.m.; Mr. E. R. Wilson.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—PROGRESSIVE Sunday School, open meeting, 11 a.m. Public cordially welcomed.

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

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Flower Sunday services. Special sermons morning and evening. Good music. The Sunbeam Choir will assist. Applying soloist will be heard.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. 11 a.m., floral and children's service; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning theme, "Christ's Manifestations"; evening, "Men of Conviction."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Morning, "Deeper Yet"; evening, "Hidden Things Revealed." Strangers and visitors made welcome.

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT, "Holiness, and How to Obtain It," memorial late Mrs. Mann, Sunday night, York Street Mission. Morning, workers. Open-air service, 8:30. Sunday School, 2:45.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 10:30 a.m. Subject, "Christian Science." Sunday School, 11:40. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week-day from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Under Sealed Orders"; 7 p.m., "A Closing Word."

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday School meets at 10 a.m. sharp during the summer months.

FIRST CHRISTIAN WORKERS' Church, King street—Rev. G. A. Mackenzie, pastor. Services as usual.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Services as usual.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. J. W. Baird, pastor. Services as usual.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Morning, Rev. Mr. Ballantyne; evening, the pastor; subject "A Too Cautious Man." Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS—SERVICES AS usual. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Elder Howlett speaks at 7.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor. Services as usual.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at morning service.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning subject, "Faithfulness"; evening subject, "Coming Conflicts." Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services, 11 and 7. Rector, Very Rev. E. Davis, D.D.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Rev. Professor Jordan, D.D., of Queen's University, author of "Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought," will preach in the morning and Dr. Ross will preach in the evening.

SPECIAL MEETING, SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 81 Oak street, 2 o'clock. Joseph William, of Toronto, and L. H. Johnston, of Boston. Seekers and lovers of truth invited. b

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE Evangelist—Preacher at both services, Rev. Dr. Macklem, provost of Trinity College, Toronto.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. Reinhard Wobus, 104 High street. Sunday School, 10 a.m. German service, 11 a.m.; English service, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "A Good Man in a Bad Place"; evening subject, "The Death of Paul." Baptism at the close of service. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. 10 a.m., regular classes; 11 a.m., Miss Bessie M. Scott, field secretary of the Deaconesses' work of the Methodist Church, will address the congregation; 2:45 p.m., Sabbath School; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED PANT, KNICKER and overall makers; highest wages paid, constant employment. Taylor-Anderson-Southgate, Limited, Seaforth, Ont. 3-tf

EXPERIENCED CAP OPERATORS and girls experienced on power machines, also cutter and blocker wanted. Apply Tip Top Cap Company, Talbot street. 3u

"REBECCA OF SUNNY BROOK FARM."
By Kate Douglas Wiggins.
"EMMY LOU," by G. M. Martin.
"WHEN PATTY WENT TO COLLEGE."
By Jean Webster.

Are three ideal books for girls. We have these now fully illustrated at 59 cents.

THE MALLAGH BOOKSHOP
183 Dundas St., London. Phone 366

WANTED.

WANTED TO LOAN—$900, ON CITY property. Box 88, Advertiser. b

ROOM WANTED—TRAVELLER DESIRES nicely-furnished room, with modern conveniences; private family preferred. Apply Box 86, Advertiser. b

WOULD PURCHASE MEDIUM-SIZED modern house, central location preferred. Give particulars and lowest cash price. Box 84, Advertiser. 3c

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING good business for sale; not particular about character, size or location; prefer to deal with owner; give price and full description. Address L. D., Box 984 H, Rochester, N. Y. 37bc-t

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellar, garden or farm can be made to yield $15 to $25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 2n

WANTED BY LADY, WITH A1 references, good country board and large, airy room, on Traction line, for summer months. Apply Postoffice Box 288, London. 1c

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PAIR OF EYEGLASSES, GOLD frame, fine gold chain attached. Reward on return to this office. b

LOST, BETWEEN ADELAIDE VILLAGE and London—Two numbers, 5148 and 8822, off automobile. Reward on return to Ford Garage, 74 Fullarton street. 2u

LOST, ON JUNE 24—GOLD WATCH, chain and locket, near corner of York and Talbot streets. Reward at London House. 3u

LOST, THURSDAY, BETWEEN ELMWOOD avenue and Bruce street—Sum of money. Finder suitably rewarded on returning to 143 Elmwood avenue. b

LOST, IN NORTH PART OF CITY—Brooch, mounted with hair and pearls. Liberal reward at 710 Waterloo street. 3c

LOST, FRIDAY MORNING, ON WORTLEY road south—Parcel of dressgoods. Finder kindly phone Millson & Trebilcock's grocery. b

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Bath, hard and soft water, centrally located. 27 King. tx

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

EASY TERMS. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES THAT WE CAN SELL WITH ONLY $25 AND $50 DOWN. CALL AND SEE US.

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12.00 PER FOOT.

HYMAN STREET—SEVERAL MODERN RESIDENCES SPLENDIDLY SITUATED. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS; FROM $3,300 TO $8,000.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—2-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, fruit. Lot 40x259 feet, verandah. Call for particulars.

HYMAN STREET—2-story semi-detached brick veneer, 6 rooms, gas and fixtures, water and sink in house, good cellar. Lot 40x63 feet. Price, $2,500.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, cellar full size, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah. Lot 33 1-3 by 150 feet. Price $2,800.

VICTORIA STREET—1½-story frame, 6 rooms, cellar, cement floors. Lot 42x276 feet. Price $1,600.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1¾-story brick veneer, 8 rooms, gas, separate bath and closet, full-sized cellar, first-class furnace, solid oak open stair. Lot 32x139½. Must be sold immediately, owner leaving city. Call for particulars.

GRAND AVENUE—Brick cottage, 8 rooms, good cellar, gas and fixtures, sink and soft water in house, good brick barn, 3 chicken coops; lot 94 feet frontage. Price $2,500. Apply Knott & Sangster, Masonic Temple.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, 9 rooms, pantry, water in house. Good barn. Lot 132x247 feet. Call for particulars.

EMERY STREET—2-story frame, brick foundation. Lot 120x200 feet. Price $2,000.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—2-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 14 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 132x113.2 feet. A fine home. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, heated by hot water, cellar full size with laundry. Lot 42x144 feet. Price $2,300.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, barn; lot 44x247 feet. Price, $1,500

TALBOT STREET — 2-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences. Price, $3,200.

WILLIAM STREET—1½-story brick, cement foundation, 8 rooms, piped for furnace, gas and fixtures, cellar. Lot 33x150. Price $2,500.

YORK STREET—Brick-veneer 1½-story, 8 rooms, water and w.c. in house, cellar full size. Price, $1,500.

NORTHWEST CORNER MAITLAND and Victoria streets—Unfinished house; lot 25x100 feet. Price, $350.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame story and half, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, small barn; lot 88x266 feet; fruit trees. $3,000.

WOLFE STREET—Two-story and attic semi-detached brick, slate roof, 12 rooms, good cellar, verandah. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 8 rooms, cellar, gas for cooking, corner porch. Call for particulars.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences, 3 mantels and grates, verandah; lot 85x230 feet. Price, $4,200.

REGENT STREET—Splendid lots, 33x165 feet. Only $200 each.

HURON STREET—Splendid lots, 33x168 feet. $150 each.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story red brick, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 34x129 feet. Price, $2,850.

CHOICE LOT, about 40x198 feet, near Wellington street, on Simcoe street. Must sell. Call.

KING STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah; brick barn, drive shed; lot 40x150 feet to a lane. Call for particulars.

SMITH STREET — 1½-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, hard and soft water, piped for gas, cellar under all; lot 32 feet frontage. Price, $1,850. Will sell on easy payments.

WILSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, concrete block foundation, 6 rooms, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 45x115 feet. Price, $2,100.

MARY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, cellar; lot 33x160 feet. Price, $950.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick cottage, with attic, 8 rooms, gas and fixtures, bathroom complete, water and sink in house; lot 33x165 feet. Price, $2,700.

WELLINGTON ROAD—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas, good cellar; lot 33x100 feet. Price, $1,400.

BRICK-VENEER COTTAGE, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-hall, kitchen, good cellar, shed; lot 50x121 feet; cherries, raspberries, asparagus, etc.; large chicken house. $100 cash, balance on time. A snap to insure immediate sale. $1,150. Possession given at once.

TO LET—791 Richmond street, 10 rooms, all in first-class order; choice. Rent, $30.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 5½ PER CENT.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, barn; lot 44x247 feet. Price $1,500.

GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good cellar, gas and fixtures, woodshed; lot 50x180 feet. Call for particulars.

EMERY STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, workshop, city water, fruit trees and shade trees; lot 40 feet frontage. Price, $1,300.

PORT STANLEY—A 1½-story frame, 7 rooms, pantry; lot 25x150 feet. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—1½-story frame, 6 rooms; lot 30x81 feet. Price, $1,200. Will sell on easy terms.

PORT STANLEY—Frame cottage, 8 rooms and furniture. Call for particulars.

CARFRAE CRESCENT — 1½ - story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms; lot 33x81 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 6 rooms, pantry, cellar. Price $1,350.

To Let—846 Colborne street—$18. Newly papered.

WELLINGTON STREET—2-story brick veneer, stone foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate, veranda. Lot 40x100 feet. Price $3,200.

SURREY AVENUE—Red pressed brick cottage, 7 rooms, sink and water in the house, wired for electric light, good cellar; lot 34x105 feet. Call for price.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, water heated from furnace, gas and fixtures, furnace, cellar full size, cement floors, veranda with cement posts, cement walks; lot 40x160 feet. Call for price.

LOTS ON QUEEN'S AVENUE, 45x112 feet. $50 per foot.

RENWICK AVENUE—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 7 rooms, bath and w.c., wired, cellar, veranda, cement walks. Lot 33.3x151 feet. Price $1,650.

PRINCESS AVENUE — Just east of Quebec street. New story and half brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 37.6x127 feet. Will sell very cheap. Call and get particulars at once if you want a bargain.

COLBORNE STREET — Two - story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 35x144 feet. $2,700.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, laundry; choice residence. Lot, 40x144 feet. Call.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES, $5,500 to $14,000.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage; lot 133x135.

RICHMOND STREET—Two vacant lots near Oxford street, and one near College avenue. The best vacant lots in the north end. Call for particulars.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

COLBORNE STREET—Splendid lots $10 to $14 per foot.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD, WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE CALL AND SEE US.

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide. A money-maker.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22 Phone 2322
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

40 acres not far from London market, with a good 7-room cottage upon it, also a good cellar under all, stone foundation, a good barn on a stone wall with stabling fitted in cement for cattle and horses, good orchard and small fruits, about 5 acres of good maple timber. One of the best bargains we have.

We want a 50-acre farm not more than 20 miles from London. Owner to accept a new modern house worth $1,400 on same, balance cash. This house is in a good location and well built and cheap at the price. What have you to offer?

25 acres, 3½ miles to London market. On it is a 2-story brick dwelling in A1 condition, 2 barns (one of these is the most modern barn in the country), fine orchard of fruit. The land is a nice clay soil. A very desirable home.

50 acres Lobo Township. One of the best farms in Lobo, good buildings, well drained, half mile to school, 5 miles to Komoka.

5 acres on Mount Pleasant avenue, owned by Mrs. Meyers. On it is a beautiful residence, one of the best built houses in the city of London, being built for the late Judge Fitzgerald. A large drive barn could be made into a dwelling-house, also a cottage. All kinds of fruits, lawn and ornamental trees and balance in pasture with running water. Make us an offer for it.

100 acres Lobo Township, 80 acres cleared, 20 acres good bush, soil clay loam land, well drained, 1½-story house, barn, windmill, close to church and school, 7 miles to Ailsa Craig.

50 acres London Township, brick house, bank barn, small orchard, well, soil a clay loam, all well under-drained, 2 miles to church and postoffice, 2 miles to first-class village, a first-class farm. Price $4,000.

We want 50 acres good land and good buildings near Denfield. It must be a first-class farm in every respect, for spot cash.

100 acres London Township, bank barn 40x60, on stone foundation, good frame house 20x38, soil a clay loam, 2 acres good orchard, 2 spring wells, 15 acres timber, well fenced, 11 miles to London. Price $5,500.

50 acres with crop, near Thorndale. Proposed electric road will pass this farm now on county road. Must be sold at once.

100 acres—50 acres cleared, 5 acres timber, maple, land all level, well under-drained with tile, good spring water, 1 acre of orchard, apples, pears, plums, 2-story house, new frame kitchen, furnace in house, 3 cellars, phone in house. On main gravel road, 1 mile to school, 6 miles to Ailsa Craig. Soil clay loam, no better land anywhere. Price $5,500. A bargain.

100 acres—95 acres cleared, 5 acres timber, soil clay loam and level, well under-drained, 2 acres of orchard, 1½-story brick house, bank barn 35x55, stone foundation, drive barn 25x55, and silo, one-quarter of a mile to school, three-quarters of a mile to church, 3 miles to railroad station. Price $6,300.

43 acres, close to first-class village. Price $2,600.

50 acres—30 acres cleared, 15 acres of maple, beech, oak and elm, 20 acres of pasture, soil a black clay loam and level, well under-drained, good spring water, 1 acre of orchard, new frame cottage, 18x22, barn 28x36, granary, hen house, drive house, best of land, no waste land. This farm can be bought for $2,600. A great bargain.

We have many, many farms listed with us lately for sale and for exchange, and any party or parties wishing to buy a farm will do well to consult us now, and have your choice. Now is the time to buy when you can see for yourself the state the farm is in. Call or write for list of farms.

See Free Press for a partial list of city property and businesses for sale.

J. G. ANDERSON, Money to Loan.

G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE EFFECTED.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SIX-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, EGERTON street; $100 cash, balance monthly payments. Colby, 117 Masonic Temple. 95n-wty

"MONTROSE," LOT 14, CON. B, NORTH Dorchester—Upwards of 200 acres; good soil, fine buildings, practically all new; perfect water supply, a lot of valuable timber; young orchard in bearing, and small fruits; on Hamilton road, London eleven miles, Ingersoll nine, Dorchester 1½ miles, where there is every convenience; school, half-mile. Can be bought right. Come and see it, quick. T. N. Way, Dorchester P. O., Middlesex County. 85g-t

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED-ACRE farm, well timbered, McGillivray Township, for sale or exchange for city property. 344 Piccadilly street. 1c-wty

THAT BEAUTIFUL NINE-ROOMED home, high, dry, healthy and pleasant, modern conveniences. 863 Wellington street. Terms to suit. 40tf

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE, six rooms, good cellar; cheap, on easy monthly payments. Apply 133 Langarth street. Phone 2197. 70tf-xtz

TWO-STORY RED BRICK HOUSE, modern, Duchess avenue, facing Normal School. Apply 31 Beaconsfield avenue. 71tf

KNOLLWOOD PARK, MODERN eight-room house, $1,000, or moderate rent. Scott, Oxford street. 3bu-ywt

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

EASY TERMS—TWO-STORY BRICK, 428 Dufferin. See this for bargain. Apply on premises. 93bu-ywt

HOTEL CARDS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARD. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

DUKE OF YORK HOTEL
DUNDAS STREET EAST.
RATES, $1.25 AND UPWARD
J. M. YOUNG - Proprietor.

HOTEL HARRISON — GOOD MEALS and good rooms. Rates reasonable. King and Talbot. t

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London — Rates, $1 to $1 25. Charles James.

KING EDWARD HOTEL (LATE BRITANNIA House), corner Wellington and York. Remodelled. J. H. Cook, proprietor.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

WE HAVE THE BEST LOTS, THE highest lots and the cheapest lots, on Ridout street, South London. Brick houses are to be built on the lots we have sold. Sewer, sidewalks, etc. When you get our figures you will buy a lot. All streets full width.

BRIDPORT STREET—This survey is becoming the most popular for fashionable houses in the north end. We have one ready for inspection. A red pressed brick, two story and attic, hot water heating, ten rooms finished in style. Call at once and get our price.

RIDOUT STREET—Very central, two-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern appointments. Price $3,500.

DREANEY AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, good lot, price reasonable.

If you are looking for an up-to-date residence we have several of this class, very central. Get our figures.

We have the best lots in the north end. Look at those lots on the corner of Waterloo and Cheapside streets, also on Wellington and Victoria streets. Four lots on Cheapside and Maitland streets. Get our figures.

BRUCE STREET—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, three clothes closets, two cellars, furnace, gas, etc. Corner lot. It will pay you to inspect this splendid home.

HAMILTON ROAD (Cronyn Park) — A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, clothes closets, lot 115x130 feet, at a bargain.

WILLIAM STREET (near St. James street)—A new brick cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large cellar. Good lot. Price reasonable.

WYATT STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, 3 bedrooms; lot 45x132 feet. Price, $2,050. Cheap.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—1½-story brick, 9 rooms, finished in style, hot water heating; good lot. $3,000.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, corner lot; would make a good grocery stand. Price reasonable.

HILL STREET—A large frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms, good lot, sewer connection. Price, $1,500.

HOPE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 bedrooms, in good order; frame barn; good lot. At a bargain.

FLORENCE STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms lot 42x165 feet. Price reasonable.

CENTRAL AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house; double parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, etc.; lot 38x189 feet. Price, $3,000.

WATERLOO STREET—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, furnace, frame barn; lot 40x129 feet. Price, $3,300.

A NICE LOT on Piccadilly street. Call for price.

ST. GEORGE STREET — 1½-story frame house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, in good order; lot 32x117 feet. Price, $1,550.

A NEW 1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; frame barn, with acre of rich land; suitable for a retired gentleman; just outside city limits; nice surroundings.

ADELAIDE STREET—New 1½-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, modern improvements. On easy terms.

STORE AND DWELLING for sale in South London. A good stand for a business man.

ALEXANDER STREET—New 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, finished in Georgia pine. Price $1,600.

WREAY STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms, good deep lot. Price, $1,200. On easy terms.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—2-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order. Frame barn, lot 38x268 feet. Price $2,400.

IF YOU WANT A GROCERY STAND in the city call and see us.

WORTLEY ROAD—A new two-story red pressed brick house, reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, clothes closet, bathroom, furnace, large verandah, electric light and gas. Lot 37.6x160 feet. Price, $3,800.

OXFORD STREET—A new red pressed brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms and attic, oak floors, hot water heating, verandah. Call for price.

WILLIAM STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, corner lot. Price $2,500.

OUR BEST LOTS in West London are on Wharncliffe road and Macdonald avenue, north of Oxford street.

PICCADILLY STREET—New two-story brick house, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, full size lot. Call for price.

VAN STREET—New 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,800.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, furnace; nice lot. At a low figure.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace. A complete home for $2,800.

RICHMOND STREET—A handsome red pressed brick, stone foundation, hot water heating, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x160 feet. Call for particulars.

HYMAN STREET — Two new 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas. At a moderate figure to close bargain.

WATERLOO STREET—A splendid 1¾-story frame on brick foundation, 8 rooms, stable with one acre.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, frame stable; lot 74 feet 5 inches by 330 feet. Price, $1,350. Cheap property.

PRINCESS AVENUE near Waterloo street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, verandah; lot 33x210 feet. Price, $4,300.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, CENTRAL—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern improvements. Price, $3,000. Inspect at once.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

We have a large list of other properties Call and see us.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

House, brick on Colborne, large lot, 3 bedrooms, $2,800. All kinds of vegetables.

Two houses and lots on Dufferin; rent for $7.50 each house. Price for both, $1,700. This is certainly a snap.

Solid brick on Wellington, $1,550; 3 bedrooms, good repair.

House on Wharncliffe road, South London. Lot 50x200. Price $1,850. This is a snap. See it.

Red-pressed brick, west of Richmond north, fully modern, $5,300. Worth the money. Slate roof.

Red-pressed brick on Hellmuth avenue, fully modern, $4,600; or would exchange for building lot north.

New brick house on Wharncliffe road. Electric light, furnace, modern, large lot, $2,350.

Cottage on Colborne, $2,300.

House and one acre of ground, St. James street, $1,600.

Brick on Princess avenue, $2,250.

We have frame house and stable, large lot in good locality. Price $1,000. This is a bargain for somebody.

Brick and large lot on Grey, at a bargain.

This is only a few of the properties we have for sale. List your properties with us for quick sale.

For list of farms see Free Press of this date.

THE LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

414 TALBOT ST. PHONE 1895K.

BROKERS.

WANTED — HIGHEST PRICE PAID for city loan companies' shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London. Phone 663.

ONTARIO FARMING

Farming in Ontario is one of the surest and most profitable of occupations. The crops are never destroyed by hail or frost. Fruit of all kinds is grown in abundance and at great profit. Farmers are close to neighbors, schools, churches and markets. We have farms for sale in every county west of Toronto. They are owned by men who are selling in order to buy more or less land, or by men who have made enough to keep them the rest of their lives, and who wish to retire from active work.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 6056—100 acres in the township of South Dorchester, in the county of Elgin, soil clay loam, 80 acres cleared, about 150 maple sugar trees, land is slightly rolling, about 50 acres drained by tile, 1½-story frame house. Situated 1½ miles to school, 2¼ miles to church, 3¼ miles to Aylmer market, half a mile to M. C. R. station, 2¼ miles to Solingden postoffice. This farm is situated close to two cheese factories and convenient to a condensed milk factory. One of the best situations to be had. Write for fuller particulars.

No. 6053—50 acres in the township of Harwich in the county of Kent, soil black clay loam, drained by open drains, 1 acre of orchard, 1-story frame house 18x24, cellar 8x12, new barn 34x56, good windmill, other outbuildings all in good repair. Situated half a mile to gravel road, 2 miles to M. C. R. station, and 2 miles to Mull postoffice.

No. 6048—102 acres in the township of Binbrook, in the county of Wentworth, soil clay loam, 100 acres cleared and under good state of cultivation, 12 acres in wheat, drained by open drains, 1 acre of apples and cherries, fences rail and wire, 1½-story frame house with good cellar, barn, ridge roof on stone foundation 30x75, another barn 32x54, other outbuildings. Situated 17 miles to Hamilton, 7 miles to Glanford, 1½ miles to school and 2 miles to church. A snap.

No. 5925—60 acres in the township of London, in the county of Middlesex, all cleared, 1 acre of orchard, drained by tile, land level and in good state of cultivation, watered by 2 wells, 1-story frame house, frame barn 70x34, stabling under barn. Situated one-quarter of a mile to public school, 1½ miles to churches, 4 miles to Granton, 1½ miles to cheese factory

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

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd

78 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON, ONT.

Telephone 696.

Buyers and sellers of all classes of real estate will find it to their advantage to call and see us. Our twenty years' experience on the local real estate market is at the service of our clients.

A few properties now exposed for sale are given below.

LOTS.

A few choice building lots on Lovett, Roberts and Kitchener avenues, high and dry. Anyone buying a lot can get sufficient money advanced to build a dwelling thereon.

DWELLINGS.

Stanley Street—2½-story brick, 10 rooms, modern; lot 66x220; stable. Price, $7,000.

Dundas Street—Two-story brick, 10 rooms. Price, $4,200. Suitable for physician.

King Street East—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern plumbing, electric light; nice garden, fruits, etc. Price, $2,900.

Lorne Avenue—1¾-story brick-veneer, 7 rooms, gas, barn. Price, $2,000.

Dundas Street—Two-story brick, slate roof, 10 rooms, modern plumbing; lot 44x210. Price, $5,000.

Princess Avenue—1½-story brick-veneer, 7 rooms, modern plumbing, gas and electric light, McClary furnace; built 1908. Price, $2,300. Be sure and see this property.

The above is only a list of a few of the properties we have for sale, but if you are interested you are invited to call. No trouble to give information or show properties.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Manager.
8Stf-t

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas street.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, ALBION BUILDING. JOHN M. MOORE. FRED. HENRY. J. VICAR MUNRO.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot.

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor), Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.

R. C. BARKLIE, PHYSICAL CULTURIST—Specialty, body-building. Phone 2285. Corner Maple and Talbot.

DERMATOLOGY.

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple. tzx

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. SAGE, GRADUATE AMERICAN School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. 254 Queen's avenue. Phone 989.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Association. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 212 Dundas street.

GARMENT CUTTING.

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London Advertiser.

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WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

THE DECAY OF THE HOME.

Among the subjects discussed at some of the synods and conferences held this month were the defects in the training of children; the worldly life led by many people in society, whose time was largely devoted to frivolous amusements, and the necessity for a more extended study of the Bible in the public schools. These subjects were not always discussed in connection with each other. But it seems evident that in the minds of many of the speakers they were to some extent co-related. And it was an easy inference, though not always directly expressed, that the evils complained of might be remedied if our educational system paid more attention to moral and religious instruction.

That there is a laxity in the home training of children, a loosening of domestic discipline, an independence akin to license, and an indifference to the serious things of life, may be admitted. Conditions have changed, customs have altered, habits have been modified. And the effects are seen in the character and conduct of the rising generation. We are not of those who believe that society is degenerating and the world getting worse. Taking all classes together, the average is better than in the past. The fact that the facilities for the observation of events and the transmission of news have so improved that we see and hear more of evil than our ancestors did, is no proof that more evil exists. But there certainly are virtues that are becoming obsolete, and when we are told that there is less attention paid to the moral and religious training of the young than formerly, that the graces of courtesy and respectful consideration for others' feelings is becoming conspicuous by its absence, we are not prepared to make denial.

But is the remedy found in enlarging the school curriculum by devoting more time to biblical study and moral science? We are doubtful. It may as well be accepted that the public school is for secular instruction. Other subjects may be added—all good in themselves—but those that pertain to practical life will claim the chief attention, and will receive it. Teachers with especial aptitude for any one of the virtues or graces of life will impress their ideas upon their scholars. But the average teaching will expend its force on the "three Rs" and kindred subjects.

Is not this demand for additional subjects affecting the moral and esthetic side of the child's nature only an indication that the influence of the home is not exerted for good as it used to be? If parents used the Bible freely at home, there would be no necessity to teach it in the schools. If in their conduct and conversation at home they upheld for themselves a high standard of honesty and of honor, their children would show the effect of the influence exerted over them. If in the home courtesy in word and act was the rule practiced and enforced by the parents, the association of the children with the rude and boorish at school would be neutralized.

It may as well be admitted that it is the home which needs improvement more than the school. The demands of business and pleasure have interfered with the parent's duties as guardian and guide. It is not right to expect that the school shall take the place of the home, nor the teacher assume the duties of the parent. There are some things that cannot be delegated to another. The parent's work and influence cannot be handed over to a teacher. The latter cannot take the place of the former; he cannot, even if he would.

It is not difficult to point out evils that are self-apparent; it is comparatively easy sometimes to indicate the remedy. But when the application of the remedy involves a change in the habits and customs of people, the results are not satisfactory. Other times bring other manners, and you cannot change the manners by simply preaching against them, unless there can be effected a change in the conditions of life on which those manners depend.

CHILD LABOR AND TRUANCY IN ONTARIO.

Considerable space is devoted in the annual reports of the provincial inspectors of factories, just issued, to the question of child labor. According to the chief inspector, "the law is fully enforced, and we are not aware that any child under this age (14 years) is employed in this Province, notwithstanding statements imprudently made to the contrary." The inspector for London, however, reports having found 22 children (presumably under age), employed in factories, and that of these there were only two cases where the child's wages were a necessity to the parents.

The comments of some of the inspectors are interesting. One expresses the opinion that the act should be amended so as to make it compulsory to furnish a certificate of age before starting to work. "The onus of proof," he says, "should be on the employer, and if the child was compelled to provide its school certificate, giving age, date and place of birth, it would go a long way toward simplifying matters, as during school attendance they have no temptation to give anything but the rightful age." Another inspector considers that the minimum age should be taken advantage of only in case of actual necessity, and that the employment of such children should be discouraged as much as possible by the employers and the inspectors.

That the law against truancy is a huge farce, except in large centres of population, is evidently the belief of Inspector Hungerford. If the act were generally observed, he says, there would be found few, if any, children in industrial positions, and the illiteracy which now to some extent exists would be entirely eliminated. The inspector finds that the enforcement of the truancy law and the appointment of truancy officers, resting with municipal authorities, are in many cases entirely neglected, owing to their unwillingness or inability to pay officers for doing the work. In some localities the duties are intrusted to an official of all work; in others, where there has been any attempt to enforce the law, it seems to have been the rule to deal only with children, marked as absentees from school, and not with those who have never attended school in the municipality. Were he to properly discharge his duty, the truant officer, this inspector believes, would be more useful than the factory inspector, inasmuch as the latter's authority extends only to keeping children out of factories, and the child who is chased out of one factory often turns up in another. The truant officer, on the other hand, if he does his duties well, not only does a great deal to prevent child labor, but aids in at least laying the foundation for an education.

The Toronto News has a long article on appointments to the judiciary. It does not mention any names of appointees against whom there is cause for complaint, but thinks there has been loss of power and dignity on the bench of late years. Wonder if the reading of the report of Judge Langtry's commission on the New Brunswick Central Railway has led to this pessimistic view?

LORD AND LADY ROBERTS.

[London Chronicle.]

In all the trials and dangers of his life, Lady Roberts has been her husband's unflinching companion, and the spirit in which she entered into his career is shown by an incident which his lordship has recorded in the book of his life, "Forty-one Years in India." He had hoped to be sent to China in 1860, when the British and French were fighting the Chinese, but Lord Clyde thought it would be somewhat cruel to send a newly-married young officer on a dangerous expedition on which his bride could not accompany him.

At a dinner Lord Clyde remarked to Mrs. Roberts that he thought he had earned her gratitude by not sending her husband with the China expedition, "for, I suppose," he said, "you would rather not be left in a foreign country a few months after your marriage," and he added: "If Roberts had not been a newly-married man I would have sent him."

To this the lady made the spirited reply: "I am afraid I cannot be very grateful to you for making my husband feel that I am ruining his career by standing in the way of his being sent on service."

"Well," replied the astonished Lord Clyde, "I'm hanged if I can understand you women. I have done the very thing I thought you would like and have only succeeded in making you angry."

LEST WE FORGET.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

As a people we glory in the fact that our acreage under crop is increasing yearly, and revel in the grand totals of each year's proceeds, figuring up the millions of dollars which will flow into the country as the grain flows out, and we overlook the far more significant fact that, in spite of the addition of nearly half a million acres of virgin prairie to the crop area annually, the yield per acre is no more than holding its own. With the endowment, knowledge and example that are ours, figures showing stationary yields with an annual addition of virgin acreage, do not indicate an economic condition of which the west can be justly proud.

OF BRITISH ORIGIN.

[New York Tribune.]

The reorganization of the British fleets for this year's mimic warfare into the historic Red, White and Blue, is a reminder of the origin of that color phrase and of its appropriate application. Our flag displays these colors, as do the flags of France and Russia, and many other lands, and it has occasionally been called by their names, but the "Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue!" must be conceded to be of purely English origin.

ONE REASONABLE VOICE.

[Hamilton Times.]

While the Toronto Mail and Empire and a few more of the journalistic Bourbons of the Tory party continue to make war upon the National Transcontinental Railway and to invent slanderous stories intended to destroy confidence in the great enterprise, the Victoria Colonist (Conservative) confesses frankly that the work is one to stir Canadian national pride, and to inspire hope in the future of our country. "Frequently," it says, "men see with a prophetic vision, and inspired by a faith for which they would find it difficult to give a substantial reason, embark upon enterprises of vast importance. This was the case with the Canadian Pacific enterprise; it was also the case with the Transcontinental Railway, the Union Pacific and its complement, the Central Pacific. The promoters of these projects were inspired to action by what we have called a prophetic vision, and we have no hesitation in saying that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's conception of a national transcontinental railway was a magnificent one, for which in the years to come he will receive honor that today the strife of political warfare prevents him from receiving."

That shows a better spirit than is shown by the organs who are willing to resort to detraction and falsehood, and, for the sake of inflicting party damage upon their opponents, do not hesitate to defame their country and place obstacles in the path of her progress. Time will justify the Colonist, however, just as surely as it will bring disappointment and public condemnation upon the unpatriotic organs which place an apparent immediate party interest before the interests of our common country.

PROMOTION EXAMS. IN LONDON TOWNSHIP

Results in School Section No. 23 of Which Mark Garrett is Principal.

The following is the report of the promotion examination of S. S. No. 23, township of London, of which Mr. Mark Garrett, is principal:

Grade VI. to VII.—Margaret Moule, Vera Dear, James Grieve, May Powell, Jennie Paterson, Verne Hall, Albert Smith, Percy Bodaly, Pearl White, Tommy Lashbrook, Willie Bennett.

Grade V. to VI. — Knox Garrett, Emma Thompson, Wilfred Neely, Willie England, Tommy Thompson, Jack Denely, Laura Kingsborough, Ernest Percival, Harold Rutledge, May McGregor, Marion Morrison.

Grade IV. to Grade V.—Norman Orr, Lottie Garrett, Winnifred Whetter, Eva Clark, Laurence Dunston, Annie Dart, Eva May Grieve, Stewart Whitehall, Edna Williams, Alexius Olsen, Ethel White, Beatrice Lane.

Grade III. to IV.—Lottie Thornton, Christella Routledge, Alfred Denley, Annie Thornton, Tovel Jensen, Hazel Duffin, Stella Cake.

Grade II. to Grade III.—Annie Moss, David Girvin, Harold Reavely, George Neil, Clifton Nelles, Norman Evans, Roy Bennett, Leonard Dear, Charles Duffin, Beatrice Thornton.

Junior Grade II. to Senior Grade II.—Adelene England, Sadie Mead, Harvey White, Frank Moore, Velma Nelson, Norman Thornton, John Quinnell, Aleck Wells.

Grade I. to Grade II.—Maudie Johnson, Marguerite Richardson, Wilfred Lane, Violet Cake, Thelma Oettinger, Erwin Rutledge, Willie Powell, Ruth Dunston, Walter Wells, Olive Clark, Wesley Taylor, Lillian Kingsboro, Ethel Mead.

Class III., Grade I.—Arthur Bennett, Edna Neely, Bruce Wells, Lloyd White, Ella White, Leta Williams, Nora Norris, Lorne Girvin, Myrtle Deer, Myrtle Johnston, Ethel Evans, Willie White, Edna Paterson.

Class II., Grade I.—Herman Hodgins, Walter Mead, Velma Percival, Lillian Heatherly, Leonard Heatherly.

Class I., Grade I.—Norman Fitzsimons, Annie Moore, Alice Moore, Hilda Nuttall, Gladys Morrison.

PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

Following is the result of the promotion examinations of school section No. 13, London Township. Maximum mark 550, Pass 275:

Class III. to IV.—Ora Alder, 381; Gladys McIntyre, 371; Lawrence Vanstone, 335; Jim Arrand, 302; Edna Gray, 281; Frank Landsborough, 279.

Class II. to III.—Gertie Sells, 384; Gordon Gray, 282. Teacher, L. K. McKellar.

TAFT SUBMITS HIS INCOME TAX

Two Per Cent on Net Earnings of All Corporations.

IN A MENDMENT PROOF

Severe Penalties for False Returns and Divulging of Information by Government Employees.

Washington, June 25. — President Taft's much heralded corporation tax plan was presented to the United State Senate today by Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, and was ordered printed as a committee amendment to the tarfff bill. In general form the corporation tax measure follows the outline given by the Associated Press after the conference at the White House on Tuesday night, when the subject was considered by the President, lawyers of his cabinet and senate and house Republican leaders. As drafted by Attorney-General Wickersham and Senator Root, the measure is believed to be amendment proof, and an effort will be made to put it through Congress unchanged. It will be designated as "The Taft Plan," the weight of the President's name being depended upon largely to compass its enactment.

Briefly stated, the plan imposes a tax of 2 per cent upon the net earnings of every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company organized under the laws of the United States or of any state, territory, or districts, or organized under the laws of any foreign country and engaged in business within the United States.

Every latitude is given to concerns subject to the tax for the exemption of expenses, cost of maintenance, depreciation of property, debts and the interest thereon, other forms of taxation and all expenditures usually taken from net earnings and accounts. Every corporation is also given an exemption of $5,000 of earnings before the tax shall apply.

Returns are to be retained by the commissioner, who will assess the tax. In the event of any return being made with false or fraudulent intent, the commissioner is required to add 100 per cent of such tax, and in cases of neglect or refusal to make return or to verify it, the commissioner is to add 50 per cent to the tax. Assessment made by the commissioner must be paid by the corporations before June 30 of each year.

After assessments have been made the returns of corporations must be filed in the office of the commissioner of international revenue, and they will constitute public records, and a search will be opened for inspection. For the protection of a corporation against the wrongful use of information it is provided: That any collector or other employee of the United States who divulges in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person any information obtained by him in the discharge of his official duty, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

If any corporation subject to the tax refuses or neglects to make a return in the manner required, or makes a false or fraudulent return, it is liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000, and not exceeding $10,000. When any person authorized by law to make or verify a return makes a false or fraudulent statement for the purpose of evading the assessment, he is liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to a prison sentence of not more than one year, or both.

MUST PAY WIFE BROTHER'S BOARD

Detroit, June 26.—A unique case came up at Thursday's session of the division court. Nellie Lockwood, proprietor of a boardinghouse at 40 Goyeau street, applying for a garnishee against her husband, Louis Lockwood, a contractor.

From evidence introduced in the hearing Morwood Lockwood, a brother of Louis, had been getting his meals at the boardinghouse and merely coughed when the proprietress mentioned the amount of the bill. Finally driven to desperation Mrs. Lockwood hit upon the expedient of getting the money through her husband. Mrs. Lockwood asked for $35, and Judge Smith said she could have it.

KINGSMILL'S
SALE BULLETIN

Blouses

SAMPLE SILK BLOUSES—Colors white, black, green, navy, brown and cardinal. Regular prices $3.50, $4 and $5; selling on Saturday, **$1.98**

SAMPLE BLOUSES, in Persian lawn, mulls and muslins, trimmed with the finest of embroideries and laces, selling on Saturday at ... HALF-PRICE

Underskirts

Special lines in Silk Moires, Heatherbloom, Regal Taffeta (the nearest imitation of taffeta silk), moreens and sateens; colors, black, brown, navy, cardinal, grey and plaids.

Kimonas

In Flowered and Spotted Muslins; very dainty for summer use. Special, **$1.00**

Gloves

Three-quarter length Lisle Gloves, in white, tan and black ..... **25¢**

Three-Quarter length Lace Lisle Gloves, in white and black ..... **25¢**

Three-Quarter length Mousquetaire Lisle Gloves, in tan, white, black, **35¢**

Elbow-length Silk Gloves, in white and black; were $1.00, for ..... **50¢**

Three-quarter length SILK NET Gloves, in white and black; were 50c, for ..... **25¢**

Two-Clasp Lisle Gloves, in white, grey and black ..... **25¢**

Two-Clasp Lisle Gloves, in tan, white, navy and black ..... **40¢**

Collars and Belts

Ladies' Embroidered Gollars, each ..... **15¢, 20¢, 25¢**

Fancy Baby Irish Lace, yoke with collar to match, in cream and white; each **$2.00, $1.75, $1.50**

Just in, new Neck Frillings, wide and narrow widths, in net and chiffon; at, per yard ..... **20¢, 25¢**

VEILINGS, 27 inches wide, in all the newest shades; blue, brown, navy, pinks and greys; in plain and fancy designs; at, per yard, **40¢, 60¢, 75¢**

Ladies' Black Elastic Belts, with large square gilt buckle ..... **25¢**

Silk Elastic Belts, in black and colors, with gilt and oxydized buckle; each ..... **50¢** to **$1.00**

Embroidered Linen Wash Belts, with gilt and pearl buckle, **15¢, 20¢, 25¢**

Black Silk Belts, in girdle and plaited styles ..... **25¢** and **50¢**

The Nu-Method Hose Supporter, made especially for the summer wear, light in weight, yet strong; guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price, per pair ..... **35¢**

Corsets

Medium Bust Habit Hip Corset, in white and drab; steel-filled, lace-trimmed; sizes 19 to 30 ..... **59¢**

NEW LONG CORSET, high bust, extra long hip; made of extra quality jean; four hose supporters; all sizes ..... **75¢**

DIRECTOIRE CORSETS, in white only, with real long back and hip, medium or high bust; four strong hose supporters .... **$1.00** and **$1.25**

Hosiery

Ladies' White and Cream Lace Hose, per pair ..... **50¢**

Ladies' Cotton Hose with cashmere feet; per pair ..... **25¢**

Ladies' Cotton Hose with balbriggan feet; per pair ..... **25¢**

Ladies' Black and Tan Silkoline Hose; per pair ..... **25¢**

Ladies' Black and Tan Cotton Hose; silk finish; per pair ..... **25¢**

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose; per pair ..... **18¢** and **20¢**

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, in all colors; per pair ..... **25¢**

Ladies' Tan Lace Hose, three pairs for ..... **50¢**

Summer Underwear

Ladies' Bleached Balbriggan Vests and Drawers ..... **50¢**

Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests, short or no sleeves ..... **40¢, 50¢, 75¢**

Ladies' Summer Vests, long, short or strap sleeves, **10¢, 15¢**, or **2** for **25¢**

Special line of Ladies' Vests, over size, long, short or no sleeves ..... **25¢**

Children's Summer Vests, long, short or no sleeves, from ..... **10¢** to **20¢**

Children's Knitted Drawers, in black and white; all sizes ..... **25¢**

Boys' Lightweight Wool Shirts and Drawers to match ..... **50¢**

Boys' Balbriggan Shirts, also knee or ankle-length Drawers; all sizes ..... **25¢** to **35¢**

Men's Furnishings

Men's Nobby Boat Shirts for summer wear, in all the new fancy stripes and pleated fronts; only **$1.00**

Men's Soft-Front Shirts, with or without collar. Regular 75c and $1.00, now ..... **40¢** and **50¢**

Men's Fine Double-Thread Balbriggan Underwear. Regular $1.00 per suit, now ..... **75¢**

Travellers' samples of Fine Summer Underwear. Regular 75c quality, now ..... **50¢**

Fine quality Double-Thread French Balbriggan Underwear, short sleeves, solid comfort in hot weather, today only ..... **50¢**

Men's Silk Ties. Regular 25c. Today, two for ..... **25¢**

Men's Socks, special line of regular 25c Cashmere Socks, today, ..2 pairs **25¢**

Sweeping Values in Millinery

Every Hat trimmed or untrimmed must be cleared out regardless of cost. These are all new, clean, up-to-date in style and quality. If you want a street or picnic Hat, come and see what we sell.

AT

KINGSMILL'S

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY. VISIT OUR WAREHOUSE

London Life

Save Four Payments.
Our 16-20 Reserve Dividend Endowment has larger guarantees than the ordinary 20-year Endowment. Yet last four payments remain in your pocket and your policy still shares in surplus earnings.
Write for Booklet 16-20 vs 20-20.

POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

Geo. McBroom, Inspector.
J. F. Maine, Supt. Industrial Branch.
GEO. F. EMERSON, District Agent.

Marine

Anemone's Boiler Caved In.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 25.—The Government lighthouse tender Anemone, of Detroit, laid up here today with one boiler caved in. The accident occurred on Wednesday, when the steamer was off Eagle Harbor. Repairs are now under way, and it is expected that the steamer will leave on Sunday afternoon.

Vessel Passages.

Detroit, June 25.—Up: Butler, Empire City, Malta, 9:15 Thursday night; Cuddy, Kaministiquia, 10:30; Andaste, 12; Laughlin, 2:20 Friday; Berry, Truesdale, 3:15; Saxona, 4; Masaba, Oliver, 5:30; Wilpen, 6, Mary Elphicke, 6:40; North King, 8; MacIntosh, 8:40; Lewis Woodruff, Ellwood, 10:15; Lutz and barge, Ketcham, 10:30; Angeline, 11:40; Mullen, 12:15 p.m.; Nelson, Tempest and barge, 12:40; Syracuse, 3:20; Curry, 4:15; Rochester, 5:15; Leonard Hanna, Ericsson, Thomas, 6; America, Wilkesbarre, 7:30; Carrigan, 8:30.

Down: Sam Morse, 9:15 Thursday night; Corey, 9:20; J. Morse, 10; J. Gilchrist, Robert Mills, 10:15; Nettleton, 12; Hebard, 1:15 Friday; Arabian, 1:30; Wells, Haskell, 5:30; Parent, Superior, 7; Norwalk, 7:15; John Barium, 7:30; Sam Mitchell, Chickamauga, 8:15; Clarion, 8:30; Dirkey, 9:30; Milwaukee, Dunn, 10:40; W. G. Mather, 2 p.m.; North Wind, 2:15; Amazon, 3:15; Wyandotte, 3:40; Hinton, 4:20; Van Hise, Bell, 5:15; Holmes, Sierra, Brazil, 7:40; Presque Isle, 8.

Mackinaw City, Mich., June 25.—Up: Iron King and consort, 9:30 Thursday night; Bunsen, 9:40; Kensington, 11; Bermuda, Ball, 12:30 Friday morning; Binghamton, 3; Owego, Black Rock, Frick, 6:40; Manchester, 8:20; Yonkers, 10:15.

Down: Berlin and consort, 7:30 Thursday night; Sullivan, Morgan, 8:10; Castle Rhodes, 12:20 Friday morning; Cowle, 12:40; Yale, 3:30; Omaha, 5:30; Nyanza, 7. Wind southwest, light; clear.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 25.—American passages—Up: Sir Henry Bessemer, Maida, 7:40 Thursday night; Pentland, 8; O. M. Poe, 8:35; Felix, James B. Wood, 11:05; Roman, 11:20; Malietoa, 12:35 p.m.; W. LeB., Jenny 12:30; E. D. Carter, 1:15; Jay Gould, 2:30; K. Brainard, Choctaw, 3:45.

Down: Lyman C. Smith, 6:20 Thursday night; Minnie M., 7:40; A. L. Hopkins, 10:35; Mary T. Bourke, Shawnee, 11 Sylvania, 11:30; Geo. Burnham, 11:40; Henry Phipps, 1:50 Friday morning; R. E. Schuck, 6:30; C. O. Jenkins, 9:15; George Emerson, 9:55; W. H. Gilbert, 11:55; D. G. Kerr, 1:50 p.m.; Normania, 2:55; Maricopa, 3:45; J. A. Roebling, 3:50; James J. Hill, James Nasmyth, 5:10; Robert Fulton, 6:20; Magna, 8:40.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 25.—Canadian passages — Up: Rosemount, 7:05 Thursday night; Prince Rupert, 8:40; Gates, 10:15; Iroquois, 11:20 Turret Crown, 4:30 Friday morning; Canadian, 6:20.

Down: Stormount, 6:25 Thursday night; Algonquin, 7:30; Ames, 8:40; Frick, 9:45; Wallace, 5:15 Friday morning; Caribou, 6:45; Ward Ames, 7:30; Osler, 10:30; Plummer, 1:50.

TO TOUR CANADA.

London, June 25.—A. Henderson, the Labor M. P., has decided to tour Canada.

Among the Canadians summoned to his majesty's court are Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver and their two daughters.

WOMEN ALL WORE WINGS

Paris, June 25. — The bachelors in society recognized their hostesses' hospitality during the last season by giving a ball last night, at which the ladies appeared as birds and insects and the men wore colored dress suits.

The Duchess d'Uzes, Princess Isenberg-Hirstein and Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of George Gould, appeared as butterflies. The Baroness Henri de Rothschild represented a magpie, Mme. Maurice Ephrussi an eagle, Mrs. Hugh Tevis and her sister, Miss Baxter, bees, and Mrs. Bache, an American, a chanticleer, with a headdress of thatched straw surmounted by a defiant rooster.

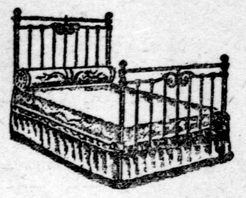
Crows, dragonflies and scarabs were also represented. Among the presenters of cotillon favors were the Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Moore and a dozen countesses and baronesses.

CAUGHT IN SHAFTING.

Huntsville, June 25.—"My God, Ted, I'm done for this time," murmured George Todd, as his terrible mangled body was picked up by a friend. Todd worked in the Highland Lumber Company mills, and got caught in the shafting. He died a few hours later.

LAST WEEK of Our Great JUNE SALE

All departments offer great chances for money saving on Saturday and Monday and the balance of this month. Our goods are all generously reduced, and you can buy for either cash or credit.



Marvellous values in

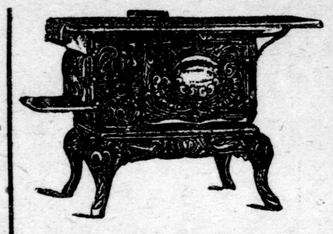
Metal, Brass and Iron Beds

Greatly reduced in price. Regular $4.00 Enamelled Iron Bed, large size, for **$2.25**

50c down and 50c per week.

All Brass Rail Bed with white chills, handsome designs; exactly like illustration. Regular $6.50, for **$3.95**

Only a few left. 50c down and 50c per week during this June sale.



Cook Stoves

Coal or Wood Cook Stoves; four lids; and one of the most up-to-date and reliable Stoves in the city for the money. Regular $15.00, for

$11.50

$1 down and $1 per week.

Wonderful Bargains in Couches

Large, Comfortable Couch, of good value. Regular $6.50, for **$4.95**

Only 50c down and 50c per week.

Large Couch, regular $10.50, during this Great June Sale for **$7.95**

$1.00 down and 50c per week.

We are away from the high-rent district, and can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in the city. Prices were never as low, and not likely to be again for many a day. **Everything in the store reduced from 10 to 50 per cent.**

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENTS Open till 9 p.m. WE TRUST THE PEOPLE.

Watch for our opening later, when the Harpers will play, and every lady will get a grand souvenir. Remember the name and place—644 Dundas Street.

GLOBE FURNISHING CO.

PHONE No 2988K.

S. F. ELGAR

644 DUNDAS St. EAST.



COME AGAIN!

Rattan and Verandah Chairs

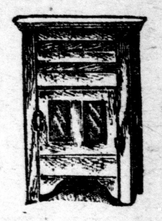
Come quickly if you want one. Regular $4.00 Rattan for

$2.37

Only 50c down, 50c per week.

Secure one—Regular $2.85 Verandah Chairs, green or red, for

$2.00



Refrigerators Oil and Gas Stoves

And in fact everything for the kitchen. Reduced in price from 10 to 50 per cent during this great June sale.

Refrigerators, regular $11.00, for

$7.75

$1 down and 50c per week. Who would be without one?

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea"

Do You Use It?

A Prince of Sinners

By Phillips Oppenheim.

Author of "A Lost Leader," "The Malefactor," "A Maker of History," etc.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Marquis Mephistopheles.

"I am sorry," she said, softly, "our last evening is spoilt."

He shook his head with an effort at gaiety.

"Let us conspire," he said. "You and I at least will make a struggle."

"I am afraid," she said, "that it would be hopeless. Mother is an absolute wreck, and I saw Lord Arranmore go into the library just now with that terrible white look under his eyes. I saw it once before. Ugh!"

"After all," he said, "it only means that we shall be honest. Cheerfulness tonight could only be forced."

"She laughed softly into his eyes.

"How correct!" she murmured. "You are improving fast."

He turned and looked at her, slim and graceful in her white muslin gown, her hair brushed back from her forehead with a slight wave, but drooping low over her ears, a delicate setting for her piquant face. The dark brown eyes, narrowing a little towards the lids, met his with frank kindliness, her mouth quivered a little as though with the desire to break away into a laugh. The slight duskiness of her cheeks—she had lived for three years in Italy and never worn a veil—pleased him better than the insipidity of pink and white, and the absence of jewelry—she wore neither bracelet or rings—gave her an added touch of distinction, which restless youth finds something so much harder to wear than sedate middle age. The admiration grew in his eyes. She was charming.

The lips broke away at last.

"After all," she murmured. "I think that I shall enjoy myself this evening. You are looking all sorts of nice things at me."

"My eyes," he answered, "are more daring than my lips."

"And you call yourself a lawyer?"

"Is that a challenge? Well, I was thinking that you looked charming."

"Is that all? I have a looking-glass, you know."

"And I shall miss you—very much."

"Ah!"

She suddenly avoided his eyes, but it was for a second only. Yet Brooks was himself conscious of the significance of that second. He set his teeth hard.

"The days here," he said, slowly, "have been very pleasant. It has all been—such a different life for me. A few months ago I knew no one except a few of the Medchester people, and was working hard to make a modest living. Sometimes I feel here as though I were a modern Aladdin. There is a sense of unreality about Lord Arranmore's extraordinary kindness to me. Tonight, more than ever, I cannot help feeling that it is something like a dream which may pass away at any moment."

She looked at him thoughtfully.

"Lord Arranmore is not an impulsive person," she said. "He must have had some reason for being so decent to you."

"Yes, as regards the management of his affairs perhaps," Brooks answered. "But why he should ask me here, and treat me as though I were his social equal and all that sort of thing—well, you know that is a puzzle, isn't it?"

"Well, I don't know," she answered. "Lord Arranmore is not exactly the man to be a slave to, or even to respect, the conventional, and your being—what you are, naturally makes you a pleasant companion to him—and his guests. No, I don't think that it is strange."

"You are very flattering," he said, smiling.

"Not in the least," she assured him. "Nowadays birth seems to be rather a handicap than otherwise to the making of the right sort of people. I am sure there are more impossibilities in the peerage than in the nouveaux riches. I know heaps of peope who because their names are in Debrett seem to think that manners are unnecessary, and that they have a sort of God-sent title to gentility."

Brooks laughed.

"Why," he said, "you are more than half a radical."

"It is your influence," she said, demurely.

"It will soon pass away," he sighed. "Tomorrow you will be back again amongst your friends."

She sighed.

"Why do one's friends bore one so much more than other people's?" she exclaimed.

"When one thinks of it," he remarked, "you must have been very bored here. Why, for the last fortnight there have been no other visitors in the house."

"There have been compensations," she said.

"Tell me about them!" he begged.

She laughed up at him.

"If I were to say the occasional visits of Mr. Kingston Brooks, would you be conceited?"

"It would be like putting my vanity in a hothouse," he answered, "but I would try and bear it."

"Well, I will say it, then!"

He turned and looked at her with a sudden seriousness. Some consciousness of the change in his mood seemed to be at once communicated to her. Her eyes no longer met his. She moved a little on one side and took up an ornament from an ormolu table.

"I wish that you meant it," he murmured.

"I do!" she whispered, almost under her breath.

Brooks suddenly forgot many things, but Nemesis intervened. There was the sound of much rustling of silken skirts, and Lady Caroom's poodle, followed by herself, came round the angle of the drawing-room.

"My dear Sybil," she exclaimed, "do come and tie Balfour's ribbon for me. Marie has no idea of making a bow spread itself out, and pink is so becoming to him. Thanks, dear. Where is our host? I thought that I was late."

Lord Arranmore entered as she spoke. His evening dress, as usual, was of the most severely simple type. Tonight its sombreness was impressive. With such a background his pallor seemed waxen-like. He offered his arm to Lady Caroom.

"I was not sure," he said, with a lightness which seemed natural enough, "whether tonight I might not have to dine alone whilst you poor people sat and played havoc with the shreds of my reputation. Groves, the cabinet Johannesburg and the '84 Heidsieck—though I am afraid," he added, looking down at his companion, "that not all the wine in my cellar could make this feast of farewells a cheerful one."

"Farewell celebrations of all sorts are such a mistake," Lady Caroom murmured. "We have been so happy here, too."

"You brought the happiness with you," Lord Arranmore said, "and you take it away with you. Enton will be a dull place when you are gone."

"Your own stay here is nearly up, is it not?" Lady Caroom asked.

"Very nearly. I expect to go to Paris next week—at the latest the week after, in time at any rate for Bernhardt's new play. So I suppose we shall soon all be scattered over the face of the earth."

"Except me," Brooks interposed, ruefully. "I shall be the one who will do the vegetating."

Lady Caroom laughed softly.

"Foolish person! You will be within two hours of London. You none have the slightest idea of the place we are going to. We are a day's journey from anywhere. The morning papers are twenty-four hours late. The men drink port wine, and the women sit round the fire in the drawing-room after dinner and wait—and wait—and wait. Oh, that awful waiting. I know it so well. And it isn't much better when the men do come. They play whist instead of bridge, and a woman in the billiard-room is a lost soul. Our hostess always hides my cue directly I arrive, and pretends that it has been lost. By the bye, what a dear little room this is, Arranmore. We haven't dined here before, have we?"

Lord Arranmore shook his head. He held up his wineglass thoughtfully as though criticizing the clearness of the amber fluid.

"No!" he said. "I ordered dinner to be served in here because over our dessert I propose to offer you a novel form of entertainment."

"How wonderful," Sybil said. "Will it be very engrossing? Will it help us to forget?"

He looked at her with a smile.

"That depends," he said, "how anxious you are to forget."

She looked hastily away. For a moment Brooks met her eyes, and his heart gave an unusual leap. Lady Caroom watched them both thoughtfully, and then turned to their host.

"You have excited our curiosity," Arranmore. You surely don't propose to keep us on tenterhooks all through dinner?"

"It will give a filip to your appetite.

"My appetite needs no fillip. It is disgraceful to try and make me eat more than I do already. I am getting hideously stout. I found my maid in tears tonight because I positively could not get into my most becoming bodice."

"If you possess a more becoming one than this," Lord Arranmore said, with a bow, "it is well for our peace of mind that you cannot wear it."

"That is a very pretty subterfuge, but a subterfuge it remains," Lady Caroom answered. "Now be candid. I love candor. What are you going to do to amuse us?"

He shook his head.

"Do not spoil the effect. The slightest hint would make everything seem tame. Brooks, I insist upon it that you try my Johannesburg. It was given to my grandfather by the Grand Duke of Shleisteln, Groves!"

Brooks submitted willingly enough, for the wine was wonderful. Sybil leaned over so that their heads almost touched.

"Look at our host," she whispered. "What does he remind you of?"

Brooks glanced across the table, brilliant with its burden of old silver, of cut-glass and hothouse flowers. Lord Arranmore's face, notwithstanding his ready flow of conversation, seemed unusually still and white—the skin drawn across the bones, even the lips pallid. The sombreness of his costume, the gitter in his eyes, the icy coldness of his lack of coloring, though time after time he set down his wineglass empty, were curiously impressive. Brooks looked back into her face, his eyes full of question.

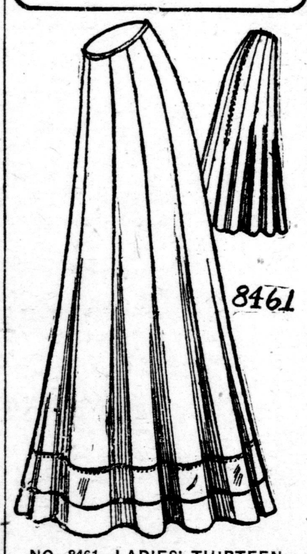
"Mephistopheles," she whispered. "He is absolutely weird tonight. If he sat and looked at me and we were alone I should shriek."

Lord Arranmore lifted a glass of champagne to the level of his head and looked thoughtfully around the tabe.

[To Be Continued.]

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



NO. 8461—LADIES' THIRTEEN-GORE SKIRT.

No matter how simple or elaborate one's wardrobe may be, the practical skirt for street wear is always necessary. The model here shown is sheath fitting, and may be made with or without the band fold. Among the materials suited to its development are smooth-faced cloths, panama, voile, linen, veilings, and supple satins. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches, waist measure.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address.....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

CITY AND COUNTY COME TO TERMS

Regarding the Educating of the County Pupils at the Collegiate.

At a conference between representatives from the county council and No. 1 committee of the board of education held yesterday afternoon, relative to the cost of maintaining county students at the Collegiate Institute, a compromise was reached, and the difficulty settled.

New Agreement.

Last year it will be remembered that the city and county got together to draw up a new agreement for the maintenance of county pupils. The county agreed to pay 65 per cent of the cost of each pupil figured on the cost of the year previous. The Government grants made up the difference. When the agreement was sent to City Solicitor Meredith, he informed the board that they could not make any such agreement, as the question was covered by the school act, and by that law the county must pay 80 per cent.

Bill Presented.

The county council was informed of the arrangement. The bill for the county was presented at the recent June session, covering the last four months of 1908, September, October, November and December. and in accordance with the instructions of the city solicitor it was made out on the basis of 80 per cent.

The county objected to that, and yesterday's conference was the result.

The Compromise.

After considerable discussion the county members stated they would pay 80 per cent after Jan. 1, but in the light of the agreement entered into in good faith by the county, they did not think they should be charged more than 65 per cent for the last four months of 1908.

The board of education agreed to that yesterday, and the question was settled. The bill amounted to about $1,200.

Those present were Trustee Weekes, chairman, Trustee Westervelt, Teasdall, Hamilton, and Secretary McElheran, representing the city, and County Councillors Morris, Ulens, Jackson and Hodgins, and County Auditor Stanley, representing the county.

LAID A CORNER-STONE.

Montreal, Que., June 25. — The laying of the corner-stone of the statue to the memory of Sir Louis H. Lafontaine in the park bearing his name, took place this morning. The principal address was delivered by Senator Dandurand, who reviewed the life of the statesman, and what he accomplished, in the struggle in the early days of representative government in Canada, for responsible government. Sir C. A. Pelletier, the lieutenant-governor, and a notable party participated in the event.

MARCONI MAKES SPLENDID OFFER

Will Send Wireless Cables for Two Pence a Word.

REDUCTION IN RATES

The Pacific Board Announces Tariff to Antipodes Cut in Half.

London, June 25.—The Imperial Press Conference met today to consider the report of the committee on cable rates, Hon. H. L. W. Lawson presiding. The chairman submitted the committee's recommendations, which urged the Governments of the Empire to increase the means and reduce the cost of imperial electric communications, and asking Premier Asquith to receive a deputation; it also emphasized the necessity of linking up the different parts of the empire with wireless services.

One positive result, said Mr. Lawson, had been reached, Mr. Baxendale, on behalf of the Pacific Cable Board, had stated that the board would unconditionally reduce their rates on press messages by half. The New Zealand Government would do the same regarding terminal charges. It is believed the Australian Government will do the same. Mr. Lawson added that it is the general opinion that nothing would meet the necessities of the case except a general reduction of press rates.

Marconi's Splendid Offer.

Signor Marconi thought it would be injudicious for governments to enter into a scheme for state-owned cables without first investigating the merits of wireless communication. The cost of equipping two stations for communication over a distance already tested of 3,000 miles, would be £100,000. The speed transmission at present is 25 words a minute, but by duplexing he hoped to make it fifty (applause) if service increased. His company would be prepared to reduce the cost of press messages to twopence a word (applause).

Messrs. Kiffin, Thomas, and Cunningham opposed the resolution, and Mr. Fink supported it, pointing out the danger of cable companies also gaining a monopoly of wireless.

Intolerable Discrimination.

Mr. J. S. Brierly, of Montreal, said this was very largely a Canadian question. The reduction announced by the Pacific board was the strongest argument in favor of Ross' resolution. They could not look for a reduction across the Atlantic under present circumstances. They should not pay exaggerated respect to the question of competition with companies. (Hear! hear!) How long would it be tolerated for Canadians to pay five pence across the Atlantic, while Australians are paying twopence across the Pacific.

Mr. Dafoe said that what they wanted was a rate of five cents a word, if by wireless well and good, if not, then by cable, (applause.) The shortest road to get that rate was by state-owned cable. (Hear! hear!) This was an imperial question in the widest aspect and significance. While being tender for vested interests let them not forget the rights of the public. (Applause.)

All Supported Motion.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, remarked that he had no fear of socialism and no sensitiveness for the companies either here or in Canada. The papers in Canada paid for all they got and sometimes for things they didn't get. (Laughter.) He was prepared to vote for the resolution, knowing that the system of Marconi would be probably in the fullest working order long before the governments did anything. It certainly would be longer than August before they got on the work. (Laughter.) He agreed with Mr. Dafoe that this was an imperial question, and remarked that every Canadian paper not entangled in some telegraphic company was in favor of the resolution. (Applause.) Mr. Dafoe seconded the resolution (Mr. Temperley withdrawing) at the request of the chairman. Thirty-six persons voted for the resolution and none against.

Maitland Park proposed a resolution in favor of state-owned electric communication with South Africa, and said the union government would certainly give a subsidy for the purpose. This also carried.

Mr. Nelson then pointed out that Mr. Baxendale's offer depended upon the reduction of terminal rates by the New Zealand and Australian Governments, and moved that a resolution urging upon those governments the desirability of co-operation. This carried unanimously.

Wisely Direct Emigration.

Sir Hugh Graham moved a resolution concerning emigration. He said there was not a question of greater importance than the maintenance of British sentiment in Canada, which was the keystone of an imperial arch. The majority of the population in Canada was now overwhelmingly British. The French - Canadians were contentedly British, but foreign emigration was seriously threatening that majority. Canada wanted good people from all lands, but the Dominion wanted more from Britain. He announced that a serious effort would be made in Canada to commemorate the conference by organizing an association of leading journalists and public-spirited citizens to strengthen and stimulate existing organizations in order that desirable emigrants may receive the utmost encouragement. He moved a resolution to the effect that the press should cooperate in the wise direction of emigration. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman and Mr. Macdonald (of Toronto) gave the proposition the heartiest sympathy. Mr. Nicholls, of Winnipeg, declared that the foreign emigrants in Western Canada as citizens were absolutely all right. (Hear, hear.) The resolution carried unanimously.

CRAZED WITH DRINK MAN KILLS BROTHER

Dreadful Deed of a Farmer in Presence of His Family.

Norwich, N. Y., June 25.—Crazed by drinking and jealousy, George White, a young farmer, living in the town of Pharsalia, 14 miles north of this village, slashed his brother, Walter White, across the abdomen with a large jackknife, about 10 o'clock last night, inflicting a wound that proved fatal early today. George White had been cultivating potatoes yesterday and indulged freely in hard cider. In the evening there was a family gathering at his house to celebrate Mr. White's birthday, and more hard cider was partaken of. The guests included Walter White, a young brother of George.

During the evening George White quarrelled with his mother and attacked her. Walter interfered and after quiet was restored lay down on a couch. George was sitting in the door whittling a stick, when he suddenly wheeled around and struck his brother in the abdomen with the knife.

George, after committing the crime, disappeared, but walked to the house of a neighbor today, and was arrested by Coroner Crumb, of South Otselic, and was lodged in jail.

The accused man is married and has several children, who were witnesses of the crime.

TO COST TEN MILLIONS

Hearsts May Even Spend Fifteen on Mills in Newfoundland.

Ottawa, June 25.—Mr. Ray, Canadian commercial agent in Newfoundland, reports that the pulp mills to be erected by the Hearst interests will cost from ten to fifteen million dollars. The scheme embraces the exploitation of one of the most valuable timber areas in Newfoundland. Recently a Syracuse syndicate has purchased another Newfoundland timber area of 250,000 and will erect mills at a cost of three million dollars.

Mr. Ray reports that Canadians are losing their boot and shoe trade in Newfoundland to Americans owing to their failure to advertise.

CANADIAN CASES BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

London, June 25. — The following cases have been set down for hearing by the privy council:

James Bay Railway vs. Armstrong.

St. John pilot commissioners and the Attorney-General of the Dominion vs. the Cumberland Railway Coal Company.

Sprague vs. Booth.

Fulford vs. Hardy.

C. P. R. vs. R. H. Bryce, deceased, now represented by his executor, W. H. Johnson.

Dominion Natural Gas Company vs. Collins.

Dominion Natural Gas Company vs. Perkins.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, owners of the steamer Prescott, vs. G. B. Taylor, owner of the steamer Havana.

DEPORTED.

Quebec, Que., June 25. — Seventeen ofreign immogrant, Russians and Gallcians, who have been inmates of the immigrant hospital for some time past, were put on board the steaer Willehad last evening for deportation as being undesirables.

THE NEW HAVEN CASE.

Washington, June 25. — By a resolution introduced today by Mr. Culberson and passed by the Senate, the Attorney-General is instructed to inform the Senate whether legal proceedings against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the Boston and Maine allroad Companies, for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, have been admissed, and also whether any statement has been given out by him on that subject to the effect that he had sent a statement of the proceeding to the Senate.

The official announcement of the Attorney-General's direction to dismiss the suit was made yesterday to the department of justice.

The Government of Austria makes special inducements to farmers who will reclaim waste lands and make use of them.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

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BOX SCORES OF ALL GAMES IN BIG LEAGUES

BROWNS LOSE ANOTHER CONTEST TO THE TIGERS BY 4 TO 1 SCORE

McAleer's Men Had Many Chances But Didn't Take Them.

SUMMERS AND GRAHAM TWIRL

The Former Is Touched Up for Seven Hits and Latter for Eight.

Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	39	19	.672
Boston	33	25	.569
Philadelphia	31	24	.564
Cleveland	30	25	.545
New York	26	28	.481
Chicago	24	29	.453
Washington	20	35	.364
St. Louis	19	37	.339

Today's Games.

St. Louis at Detroit.
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia
Chicago at Cleveland.

Yesterday's Results.

Detroit 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 12, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 2, Boston 1 (first game).
Boston 3, Washington 2 (second game).

Detroit, June 26.—Once more have the Browns succumbed to hard luck and the Tigers. Playing the same snappy article of ball that has characterized their previous struggles with Detroit, McAleer's men went down to defeat before the Champions yesterday for the seventh successive time, the score in the latest Tiger triumph being 4 to 1.

There seems to be but one accounting for the septette of losses that has sent the St. Louis team squirming to the bottom of the percentage column. Errors have not been frequent in the games played at Bennett Park. Not one of the contests that was forfeited to the Tigers came as the result of errors.

Couldn't Hit the Ball.

It is not inability to hit the ball that might be assigned as a reason for the failure of the Browns to take at least one of the games. The team has batted nearly as well as the Tigers in all of the games. But fortune is not smiling benignantly on the men from Missouri, and that is the reason they cannot win.

In yesterday's game Summers and Graham were the opposing pitchers. Summers, after being touched up pretty lively at first, steadied down The Browns got six hits off his delivery in the first four rounds. During the remainder of the game they were able to negotiate but one bingle.

Graham Pitches Well.

Graham, barring one bad round, when the Champions got to him for three hits, and just one less that number of runs, twirled a good game for St. Louis. There were eight hits collected by the Champions during the eight innings. The Tigers' total contains but one more hit than does that of St. Louis. Furthermore, two of the Browns' swats were for more than one sack, while all of the Tigers' hits were for one base only.

Yet the Tigers got four scores, while the visitors were able to land but one.

With but ordinary fortune, St. Louis might have easily copped yesterday's game. There were numerous chances for them to tie the score, but they slipped away from the Browns as elusively as they had appeared.

The score:

Detroit.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McIntyre, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Bush, s.s.	3	2	1	4	6	1
Crawford, c.f.	2	2	1	1	0	0
Cobb, r.f.	2	0	1	3	0	0
Rossman, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1	0
O'Leary, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Schaefer, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	0
Stanage, c.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Summers, p.	3	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	28	4	8	27	17	1

St. Louis.	A.B	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hartzell, r.f.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Hoffman, c.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Griggs, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	0
McAleese, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0	0
Ferris, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Wallace, s.s.	3	0	1	2	2	1
Criger, c.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Graham, p.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	32	1	7	24	10	1

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 *—4
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Griggs, Ferris. Sacrifice hit—Cobb. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Stolen bases—Bush 2, O'Leary, Hoffman. Bases on balls—Off Summers 2, off Graham 3. Left on bases—Detroit 5, St. Louis 6. Struck out—By Summers 1, by Graham 2. Double plays—Bush, Schaefer and Rossman; Summers, Bush and Rossman; Jones, unassisted. Time, 1:40. Umpires, Egan and Evans. Attendance, 5,961.

WALKERTON WON.

Harriston, June 25.—The Walkerton-Harriston game of the Big Three baseball League took place here last evening, and resulted in a score of 7 to 3 in favor of Walkerton. The game was fast and well played. Batteries—Fisher and McQuibban, for Harriston; Huck and Reid, for Walkerton. Umpire Green, of Teeswater.

SENATORS BREAK EVEN WITH THE RED SOX

Washington Took the First Game Yesterday by 2 to 1 and Boston the Second by 3 to 2.

Washington, June 25.—The locals broke even with Boston here today, the locals winning the first, 2 to 1, and the visitors the second, 3 to 2. Johnson was a puzzle in the initial struggle, while Arrelanes was almost as good in the second. Groom was driven from the rubber in the second contest and Gray was also hit hard.

Scores:

First Game.

Washington.	A.B.	R.	H	O.	A.	E.
Milan, c. f.	4	1	2	5	0	0
Conroy, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	0
Unglaub, r. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Delehanty, 2b	3	0	2	2	3	0
Donohue, 1b	2	0	0	11	1	0
McBride, s.s.	3	0	1	3	5	0
Lelivelt, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Street, c.	2	0	1	3	2	0
Johnson, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	26	2	9	27	14	0

Boston.	A.B.	R.	H	O.	A.	E.
McConnell, 2b	4	0	0	4	0	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	0
Hooper, l. f.	4	0	0	2	1	1
Gessler, r. f.	2	0	2	2	0	0
Stahl, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Wagner, s. s.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Niles, c. f.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Carrigan, c.	3	0	1	1	2	0
†Thoney	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spencer, c.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolter, p.	2	0	1	0	5	0
Arrelanes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	4	24	12	1

†Ran for Carrigan in eighth.

Washington .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—2
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—Carrigan. Three-base hit—Wolter. Hits—Off Wolter, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Arrelanes, 1 in 2-3. Sacrifice hits—Donohue 2, Wolter. Stolen bases—Conroy 2, McBride. Double plays—Wolter, Wagner and Stahl; Street and McBride. Left on bases—Washington 6, Boston 4. First on balls—Off Johnson 2, off Wolter 4. Struck out—By Johnson 2, by Wolter 1. Time—1:45. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Perrine.

Second Game.

Washington.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Milan, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	3	1	0	1	2	0
Unglaub, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Delehanty, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Donohue, 1b.	3	0	2	12	0	2
McBride, s.s.	3	0	0	4	7	0
Lelivelt, l.f.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Street, c.	3	0	0	5	3	0
Groom, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Gray, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Browne	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	7	27	19	2

Boston.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McConnell, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Lord, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Hooper, l.f., c.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gessler, r.f.	3	2	2	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	1	13	1	0
Wagner, s.s.	3	0	2	1	5	0
Niles, c.f.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Thoney, l.f.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Spencer, c.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Arrelanes, p.	4	0	0	1	2	1
†Carrigan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	9	27	13	1

*Batted for McBride in ninth.
†Batted for Niles in sixth.

Washington ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Unglaub, Delehanty. Hits—Off Groom, 5 in 5 1-3 innings; off Gray, 4 in 3 2-3. Sacrifice hits—Donohue, Lord, Stahl. Stolen base—Lelivelt. Double plays—Delehanty, McBride and Donohue; Wagner, McConell and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington 4, Boston 9. First on balls—Off Groom 4, off Gray 1, off Arrelanes 2. First on errors—Washington 1, Boston 2. Hit by pitcher—By Groom 1. Struck out—By Groom 1, by Gray 3, by Arrelanes 3. Time, 1:45. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Perrine.

NEW YORK OUTPLAYED AND BEAT ATHLETICS

Highlanders Took Yesterday's Match by 12 to 2 Score—Philadelphia Used Fourteen Men.

Philadelphia, June 25.—New York outplayed Philadelphia at all points today and won by 12 to 2. Dygert was batted off the rubber in five innings and Vickers' curves were also hammered hard.

Score:

Philadelphia.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Oldring, l. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Ganley, c. f.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Heitmuler, c. f.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	1
Murphy, r. f.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Davis, 1b	3	0	0	8	0	0
Barr, 1b	1	0	0	2	0	0
Baker, 3b	3	1	0	2	2	0
Barry, s. s.	3	0	1	0	2	1
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	4	1	0
Livingston, c.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Dygert, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Vickers, p.	1	0	1	0	0	0
xHartsel	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	6	27	12	2

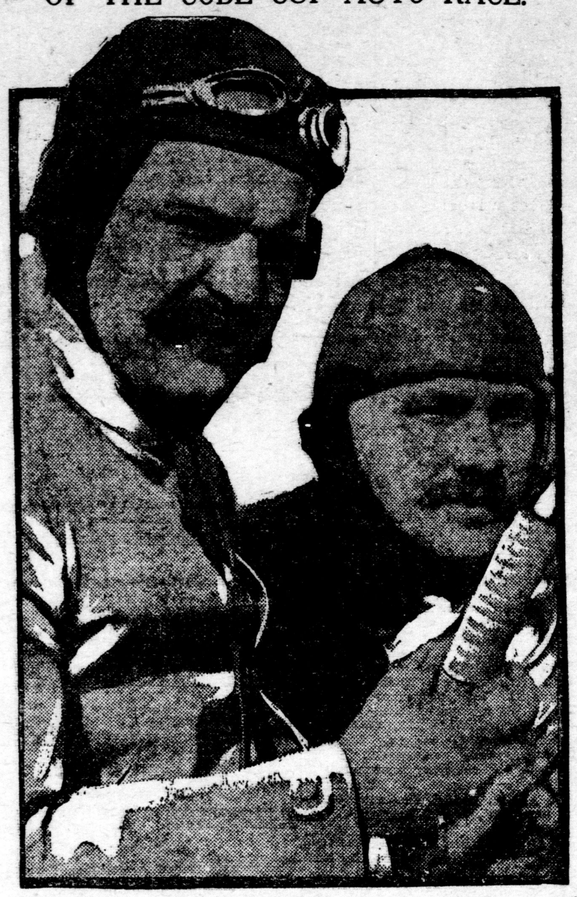
New York.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cree, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Elberfeld, s. s.	5	3	3	2	4	1
Chase, 1b	5	2	4	10	0	1
Engle, c. f.	3	3	1	5	0	0
Demmitt, r. f.	2	2	1	1	2	0
Knight, 2b	5	1	1	4	6	0
Austin, 3b	5	0	4	1	0	0
Blair, c.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Warhop, p.	5	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	38	12	15	27	15	2

xBatted for Dygert in fifth.

Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
New York ..... 0 0 0 2 5 1 0 3 1—12

Two-base hits, Oldring, Chase, Engle, Barry; three-base hits, Demmitt, Austin, Warhop; hits, off Dygert, 8 in 5 innings, off Vickers, 7 in 4; sacrifice hits, Ganley, Blair; sacrifice flies, Demmitt, Cree; Knight, Chase; double plays, Demmitt and Blair; Elberfeld, Knight and Chase; Knight, Elberfeld and Chase; left on bases, Philadelphia 3, New York 9; first on balls, off Dygert, 4, off Vickers 2; first on errors, Philadelphia 2, New York 2; stolen bases, Elberfeld (2), Austin (2), hit by pitcher, by Dygert 1 (Blair); by Warhop 1 (Baker); struck out, by Dygert 2, by Warhop 1; wild pitch, Vickers; time, 1:45; umpires, Kerin and Sheridan.

L. CHEVROLET AND J. NELSON, WINNERS OF THE COBE CUP AUTO RACE.



Chevrolet, in a Buick, won the Cobe cup over the Crown Point, Ind., course, June 19, driving the 395 miles in 8:01:39, an average of 49.26 miles an hour. The racers covered the course seventeen times. Chevrolet's success was due to his mechanician's skill and speed in refilling the tanks and oil cups, as much as to his own ability as a driver.

FOREST CITY HOMERS RACE FROM LANSING

Birds Belonging to Local Breeders Liberated in Miching This Morning.

The Forest City Homing Club sent a number of birds to Lansing, Mich., for the schedule race last night, and the pigeons were liberated there at 7:46 this morning.

It is thought that the birds will be here today, as under ordinary circumstances they can do the distance of 174 miles in four hours.

The old-bird series close next Saturday, when a race will be held from Battle Creek, Mich., to this city.

Between fifty and seventy-five birds are expected to take part in the opening event of the young-bird series from Strathroy here.

The final race will be about 155 miles.

A race was held from Flint, Mich., a distance of 127 miles, last Saturday, birds from the lofts of Mr. W. H. Skinner winning in 3 hours and 5 minutes. T. Roberts was second, but no birds home the same day.

430 SHOOT IN THE GRAND AMERICAN

Premier Event of Target Meet To Be Completed at Chicago Today.

Chicago, June 25. — The grand American handicap, the premier event of the target meet at the Chicago Gun Club range, may be completed today. More than 430 contestants have entered the handicap and 20 of the 100 targets in the event have ben shot. Delay due to imperfect apparatus and the great number of contestants has marked the big meet since the opening day, and the programme may be dragged over into next week. The officials in charge look for high scores in the big handicap, as a number of the shooters yesterday had perfect scores on the first 20 targets.

CROSS AND HYLAND FIGHT AT 'FRISCO

Weighed in at 133 Pounds at Coffroth's Arena for 45-Round Battle Today.

San Francisco, June 26.—Leach Cross, of New York, and "Fighting Dick" Hyland, of this city, weighed in at 133 pounds at 10 a.m., and waited the gong at Coffroth's arena for a 45-round battle, both in good condition, and each declaring his confidence of victory.

Betting had been unusually heavy. New York money poured in on Cross a few days ago and continued in a steady stream, making the eastern man favorite for a time, but Hyland's friends rallied and placed the odds at even money.

Cross announced that he was out to win as quickly as possible, as he did not wish to take any chances of losing an opportunity to meet Battling Nelson, and capture the lightweight title. He declared he would do it in 23 rounds.

The Californian was equally confident that he would whip his opponent in less than 35 rounds.

NEGRO BOXING CLUB.

Memphis, Tenn., June 25. — Local negroes have incorporated a strictly negro boxing club. It is said to be the only one of its kind in the world, and negroes only will be matched to appear in battle. Steps will be taken to sign Johnson and Langford. Bouts will be limited to eight rounds, under the Tennessee statutes.

FLANAGAN CALLS SHRUBB

Tom Flanagan calls Shrubb to beat Longboat in their 20-mile duel at Toronto tonight. He says that while Mintz, conscientious man as he is, thinks the Indian is in the best shape he ever was in his life, he does not figure that he can hold Alf. The only chance the Indian has is in Shrubb's leg going bad.

COVERPOINT JOLTS

The London races will commence on July 6, and judging from the fine entry list, they should be the best ever held in the city. Some track records should be broken and the competition should be very keen. Everybody is going to get busy on the meet.

* * *

The Tigers are certainly fattening up at the expense of the poor Browns, having won seven in a row from them. It has given the Detroit team an awful start, and makes it well-nigh impossible for the other teams to quite catch up. If they only keep up their good work when the Clevelands come, and the Athletics, there will be nothing to it but a walkaway.

* * *

Mooney Gibson is still doing all the work for the Pirates, and his brilliant batting and fielding has considerable to do with the good position of the Pirates. He has caught 52 games this season, missing but one, and that was when he and Manager Chance, of the Cubs, collided. He looks as if he will figure in a world's championship game, after all.

* * *

Women are now breaking saucers in a manner somewhat different from tossing them at faithful but soused hubbies, and that is by shooting at them. It is called a regular sport, too.

* * *

Johnny Dyment paid $5,000 for the fine two-year-old Star Wave, and has added him to his string. If this colt trains as a three-year-old, Dyment will have a strong hand in the stakes.

* * *

Tom Flanagan picks Shrubb to beat Tom Longboat this evening. It looks as if the dope is right, as no person who has seen the Indian work lately can say that he is right on edge. He has to be to beat the Englishman.

* * *

Sam Hildreth has won the Metropolitan handicap, the Brooklyn handicap and the Suburban, all in one year, a record never before equalled. It will probably last for some time, too.

* * *

Jack Johnson can sidestep contracts faster than he can do the real thing in the squared circle, and has now wiggled out of the Kaufmann match. However, Ketchell has him tied fast to his contract, and may get a swat at him this autumn. Here's hoping.

TORONTO BLANKED ROYALS BY 2 TO 0

Maple Leafs Have Started Out to Play Real Baseball.

PFEFFER PITCHED THE REAL THING

Allowed Montreal But Four Hits in Yesterday's Contest—Fanned Four.

Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	32	20	.615
Newark	28	24	.538
Buffalo	29	26	.527
Baltimore	28	27	.509
Toronto	27	28	.491
Jersey City	23	27	.460
Providence	21	29	.420
Montreal	22	31	.415

Yesterday's Results.

Toronto 2, Montreal 0.
Jersey City 10, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 12, Rochester 2.
Providence 4, Newark 2. Called 4th. rain.

Today's Games.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Philadelphia at Newark (two games).
Rochester at Buffalo.
Montreal at Toronto.

Toronto, June 25.—Toronto won today's game from the Royals 2 to 0, blanking the visitors for the second time in succession. Pfeffer pitched gilt-edged ball, allowing Montreal but four hits. Score:

Montreal.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, l. f.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Casey, 3b	4	0	1	0	1	1
Corcoran, 2b	4	0	1	4	5	1
O'Neill, r. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, c. f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Starnagle, 1b	3	0	0	12	1	0
Colvin, s. s.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Krichell, c.	2	0	0	3	0	1
Savidge, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	30	0	4	24	13	4

Toronto.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Mullen, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Kelley, 4. f.	3	1	1	7	0	0
Rudolph, c. f.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Houser, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	0
Grimshaw, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Mitchell, c.	2	0	1	5	0	0
Mahling, s. s.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Fallon, c. f., l. f.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Weidy, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	30	2	6	27	15	0

Toronto ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 x—2 6 0
Montreal ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 4

Two-base hits, Savidge, Kelly; stolen bases, Fallon, Mullen; sacrifice hits, Mitchell, Jones, Weidy; struck out, by Savidge 1, by Pfeffer 4; double play, Corcoran to Starnagle; left on bases, Toronto 7, Montreal 5; time, 1:45; umpire, Stafford. Attendance, 1,600.

TOO MUCH SITTON FOR BALTIMORE BIRDS

Jersey City Twirler Had It on the Orioles Yesterday From Start to Finish—Score 10 to 2.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—It was a case of too much Sitton for the Orioles today as the visitor's twirler had the Indian sign on the locals from start to finish. The visitors hit Dessau much harder than the score indicates. Score:

Baltimore.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Slagle, c. f.	2	1	0	0	0	0
Poland, r. f.	4	0	2	0	1	1
Jackson, l. f.	4	1	2	1	0	1
Hall, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	2
Cassidy, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Lewis, s. s.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Dunn, 2b	3	0	1	2	4	0
Byers, c.	3	0	0	6	3	2
Dessau, p.	3	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	31	2	6	27	14	6

Jersey City.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Eley, r. f	6	0	2	1	0	0
Moeller, c. f.	4	2	1	4	1	0
Hannifan, 2b	5	0	2	3	1	1
Foster, s. s.	3	2	2	0	3	0
Hanford, l. f.	2	2	2	1	0	0
Calhoun, 1b	4	1	2	7	3	1
Esmond, 3b	4	1	2	3	0	0
Knotts, c.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Sitton, p.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Spahr, c.	2	2	1	4	0	0
Totals	37	10	13	27	8	2

Baltimore ...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 6
Jersey City ..0 1 1 0 0 1 1 3 3—10 13 2

Two-base hits, Jackson, Dessau; three-base hit, Hannifan; sacrifice hits, Hanford, Slagle, Calhoun; stolen bases, Esmond, Hannifan, Hanford, Eley 2; double play, Calhoun to Esmond; bases on balls, by Dessau 5, by Sitton 1; struck out, by Dessau 6, by Sitton 6; left on bases, Baltimore 5, Jersey City 10; first on errors, Baltimore 2, Jersey City 2; time, 2:20; umpire, Finneran.

HYMANS DEFEATED THE HARDWARE MEN

Tanners Got One More Run Than Cowans in Fast Game in Commercial League.

Hymans 6, Cowans 5.

The tanners took the long end of the score again in the Commercial League at Tecumseh Park last evening, when they pulled away from the hardware men by one run. Hodgins was somewhat wild in the second inning, and four tallies were hung up by the winners.

Land, who twirled for the winners, and Nichols, in Cowan's left garden, played great games.

The score:

Cowans.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Tucker, 2b	3	1	1	2	2	0
Walsh, s. s.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Dewar, 2b	3	1	0	1	0	0
Hodgins, p.	2	1	1	0	1	0
Crummer, c. f.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Pearse, 1b.	3	1	1	2	0	1
Eyre, r. f.	3	0	2	0	0	0
Nichol, l. f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Moore, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	23	5	9	12	3	1

Hymans.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gibson, 3b	2	3	1	2	0	1
Stephenson, 2b	3	1	1	1	3	0
Flannigan, c.	2	0	1	3	2	1
Wilson, 1b	3	0	1	7	1	0
Puncher, s. s.	2	0	0	1	3	1
Land, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Brockell, c. f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Boyd, r. f.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Osborne, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	18	6	6	15	10	3

Cowans ..... 1 1 3 0 0—5 9 1
Hymans ..... 1 4 0 1 0—6 6 3

Summary—Left on bases, Cowans 6, Hymans 5; stolen bases, Cowans 4, Hymans 3; two-base hits, Gibson and Wilson; double plays, Puncher to Wilson to Gibson, Tucker unassisted; struck out, by Land 2, by Hodgins 1; base on balls, off Land 1, off Hodgins 3; umpire, W. Clark; scorer, W. Heslop.

BISONS BEAT UP THE LEAGUE LEADERS

Buffalo Men Are Real Broncho Busters—Handed Out a 12 to 2 Defeat to Rochester.

Buffalo, June 25.—The Bisons showed no mercy to Rochester today, defeating the leaders 12 to 2. The home team's batting was something terrific, neither Chappelle nor Beecher being able to stop the bombardment. Taylor held the hustlers well in hand, getting out of two bad spots with little damage. Allison was put in the pitcher's box merely for practice. Schirm and Brain mussed up the ball in great style. The score:

Buffalo.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Schirm, c. f.	5	2	3	3	0	0
White, l. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Clancy, 1b	5	1	2	9	1	0
Brain, 3b	4	3	3	1	4	0
Collins, r. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	1	3	1	0
Woods, s.s.	3	2	1	1	2	0
Ryan, c	5	2	2	8	2	0
Taylor, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Alison, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	12	15	27	12	0

Rochester.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Anderson, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Holly, s.s.	5	0	0	2	2	1
Pattee, 2b	3	0	1	0	3	0
Maloney, c. f	3	1	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	4	1	3	10	1	1
Batch, r.f.	4	0	2	3	0	0
McDonald, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2
Butler, c	4	0	1	7	2	0
Chappelle, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Beecher, p	0	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	34	2	9	24	14	5

Buffalo ..... 1 0 0 0 3 2 0 5 1—12 15 0
Rochester ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 2 9 5

Summary: Earned runs, Buffalo 9, Rochester 1; base on balls, off Taylor 3, off Allison 0, off Chappelle 1; off Beecher 2; struck out, by Taylor 6, by Beecher 1, by Chappelle 3, by Allison 1; three-base hits, Brain, White; two-base hits, Butler, Schirm 2, Woods; sacrifice hits, Taylor, Smith, Collins; first on errors, by Buffalo 2, by Rochester 0; stolen bases, White, Maloney, Clancy, Brain 2, Collins, Schirm, Smith, Anderson 2; left on bases, Buffalo 8, Rochester 9; double play, Taylor to Ryan to Clancy; hit by pitcher, by Allison 1; wild pitch, Chappelle 1; umpire, Murray; time, 2:00; attendance, 3,832.

MITCHELL WON

Beat Seaforth by 35 to 33 in Match for the Faill Trophy.

Seaforth, June 25. — Mitchell today played the second challenge game of the season for the Faill trophy with Seaforth, and in a splendid game was successful in winning by two shots. The score.

Mitchell.	Seaforth.
F. C. Hord,	K. McLean,
G. E. Sawyer,	J. Shine,
Dr. Burritt,	J. C. Greig,
D. McKeand,	J. M. Best,
skip.....16	skip 17
James Jones,	James Scott,
J. L. Downey,	A. McDougall,
W. R. Cole,	W. D. Bright,
W. B. Barley,	R. S. Hays,
skip.....19	skip 16
Total.....35	Total 33

Mitchell up two shots.

GREEN SEAL WINS GRIMSBY HANDICAP

Speedy One From St. James Stable Takes Feature at Hamilton Track.

WEATHER THREATENING

Favorites Fared Badly at Fourth Day of H. J. C. Spring Meeting.

Hamilton, Ont., June 25.—Weather hot, and threatening, but track fast were the conditions for the fourth day of the Hamilton Jockey Club's spring meeting today. Favorites fared badly. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs—Plaudmore 115 (Musgrave), 3 to 1, 1; Patriot, 115 (Howard), 8 to 1, 2; Joe Gaitens, 115 (Goldstein), 9 to 5, 3. Time, 1:14. Colored Lady, Personal, Grania, Ceremonious, Brown Tony, Dorothy Webb and Mexican Girl also ran.

Second race, 11-16 miles — Moonraker, 110 (Musgrave), 6 to 1, 1; Glimmer, 122 (Herbert), 3 to 5, 2; Cannie Maid, 104 (Goldstein), 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:48 2-5. Capetown, Shore Lark, Caper Sauce, The Globe and Bilberry also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Chief Kee, 115 (Goldstein), 7 to 2, 1; Detroit, 115 (Hammond), 12 to 1, 2; Broadsword, 107 (J. Reid), 50 to 1, 3. Time, 1:02. McLeod F., Woolvine, Senator Brackett, Dolly Lee, Charmion, Hickory Stick, Beau Nash, Clem Peachy and Starover also ran.

The Walker Cup.

Fourth race, Walker cup; steeplechase; about 2 miles—Steve Lane, 159 (Simpson), 3 to 5, 1; Andrew Summers, 130 (McAfee), 13 to 5, 2; Time, 4:08. Al Powell finished third, but not in time limit. Bannell also ran.

Fifth race, Grimsby handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Green Seal, 106 (Howard), 3 to 1, 1; Cave Adsum, 115 (Musgrave), 6 to 5, 2; Siskin, 102 (J. Reid), 7 to 2, 3. Time, 1:47. Stromeland and Darknight also ran.

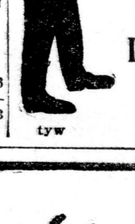
Sixth race, 1 1-2 miles on turf—Juggler, 117 (Musgrave), 3 to 5, 1; Woolwinder, 103 (Gans), 3 to 1, 2; Ellicott, 110 (Howard), 2 to 1, 3. Time 1:53 1-5. Only three starters.

FOR THE "LITTLE FISH."

Paducah, Ky., June 25.—With moderate purses to induce horsemen who have raced at the smaller tracks in Texas, the west and south, the Paducah Fair Association announces a 20-day meet, beginning July 8.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Memphis 5, Montgomery 3.
Nashville 6, Mobile 2.
Atlanta 4, New Orleans 2.
Little Rock 3, Birmingham 2 (thirteen innings).



BOWL

At the IDEAL ALLEYS. Seven alleys kept in good condition. Open daily from 8 a. m. till 11 p.m.

Teams can arrange games for any hours.

IDEAL BOWLING ALLEYS
195 KING STREET.

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I must have 'em done with Day & Martin's

Preserves & makes the leather Waterproof giving a polish SECOND TO NONE



WON'T SOIL HANDS OR CLOTHES

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

NEW YORK STILL TAKES THEM TWO AT A TIME FROM BROOKLYN

Third Successive Double-Header Won by Giants.

TROLLEY DODGERS IN HARD LUCK

Were Defeated Yesterday by 4 to 2 and 9 to 1—Out-Played in the Second.

Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	40	13	.755
Chicago	36	19	.665
New York	30	22	.577
Cincinnati	29	27	.518
Philadelphia	25	28	.472
St. Louis	23	32	.418
Brooklyn	20	35	.364
Boston	13	40	.245

Yesterday's Results.

New York 4-9, Brooklyn 2-1. Attendance 8,000.

Philadelphia 6, Boston 0. Attendance 196.

Chicago 7, Cincinnati 0. Attendance 4,500.

Today's Games.

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

New York, June 25.—New York today won its third successive double-header, Brooklyn being defeated by scores of 4 to 2 and 9 to 1.

In the first inning of the first game three home runs were made. In the second game the Brooklyns were outplayed at every point. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brooklyn.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Burch, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Clement, l.f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Hummell, 1b.	4	1	2	8	1	0
Alperman, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1	1
Lennox, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Lumley, r.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
McMillan, s.s.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Bergen, c.	3	0	0	3	1	0
†Kustus	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pastorius, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
McIlveen	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	2	5	24	11	1

New York.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Tenney, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	2	5	1
McCormick, l.f.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Murray, r.f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
O'Hara, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Herzog, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridwell, s.s.	3	0	0	1	5	0
Schlei, c.	1	1	0	5	0	0
Wiltse, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	25	4	4	27	13	1

*Batted for Bergen in the ninth.
†Batted for Pastorius in the eighth.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*	—4

Two-base hits — Alperman, O'Hara. Home runs—Hummell, Doyle, McCormick. Sacrifice flies—Tenney, Doyle. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, New York 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn 1, New York 1. Struck out—By Pastorius 1, by Wiltse 2. First base on balls—Off Pastorius 7, off Wiltse 2. Wild pitches—Pastorius 1, Wilhelm 1. Hits—Off Pastorius, 3 in 7 innings; off Wilhelm, 1 in 1 inning. Time, 1:37. Umpires, Klem and Kane.

SECOND GAME.

Brooklyn.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Burch, c.f.	4	1	1	3	0	2
Clement, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Hummell, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0	0
Alperman, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Lennox, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Lumley, r.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
McMillan, s.s.	3	0	2	2	3	0
Dunn, c.	3	0	0	2	0	1
McIntyre, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	30	1	7	24	8	4

New York.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Tenney, 1b.	5	1	2	13	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3	0
McCormick, l.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Seymour, l.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, r.f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
O'Hara, c.f.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2	0
Bridwell, s.s.	3	2	2	2	5	0
Schlei, c.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Mathewson, p.	1	0	0	2	2	0
Crandall, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	9	11	27	15	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	*	—9

Two-base hits—Hummell, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Lumley. Sacrifice flies—Mathewson, Alperman. Stolen bases—Murray 2, Herzog 2, McCormick. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, New York 5. Double plays—Doyle, Bridwell and Tenney; McIntyre and Hummell; Doyle and Tenney. First base on errors—New York 1. Struck out—By McIntyre 2, by Crandall 1. First base on balls—Off McIntyre 3, off Mathewson 1. Pased ball—Dunn. Hits—Off Mathewson, 3 in 5 innings; off Crandall, 4 in 4 innings. Umpires, Klem and Kane. Time, 1:30.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	11	10	1
Louisville	0	9	4

Batteries—Swan and Sullivan; Packard, Hickman and Peitz.

Indianapolis	4	7	0
Milwaukee	5	7	1

Batteries—Slagle, Jones and Howley; Dougherty and Hostetter.

Toledo	1	6	2
Minneapolis	2	6	1

Batteries—Owen and Land; Young and Block.

Columbus	4	11	1
St. Paul	5	14	2

Thirteen innings. Batteries—Geyer and Shreck; Karger and Karisch.

CINCINNATI BLANKED BY PERFECT PLAYING

Chicago Cubs Pulled Off a Fine Game Yesterday, Defeating the Reds by 7 to 0.

Chicago, June 25.—Cincinnati was blanked today by Chicago's perfect fielding, sacrifice hitting and bunched hits with men on bases. Cincinnati's safeties were mostly made after two outs, and but three of Griffith's men reached third. Score:

Chicago.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2	0
Sheckard, l. f.	2	1	2	2	0	0
Hoffman, m.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	3	3	2	0	2	0
Howard, 1b.	3	1	0	13	0	0
Schulte, r. f.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Tinker, s.s.	4	1	0	1	6	0
Archer, c.	4	1	2	3	2	0
Brown, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	0	2	27	15	0

Cincinnati.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bescher, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Oakes, m.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	3	1	3	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Mitchell, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Downey, s.s.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Roth, c.	4	0	0	3	1	0
Mowry, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Dubuc, p.	3	0	1	0	6	1
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	3	24	12	2

*Batted for Dubuc in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	*	—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Summary—Two-base hits, Sheckard, Steinfeldt 2; sacrifice hits, Howard, Hofman, Brown; stolen base, Steinfeldt; left on bases, Chicago 7, Cincinati 10; bases on balls, off Brown 3, off Dubuc 6; first base on errors, Chicago 2; hit by pitcher, Oakes; struck out, by Brown 2, by Dubuc 1; wid pitch, Dubuc; time, 1:45; umpires, Emslie and O'Day.

PHILLIES WON EASILY FROM BOSTON 6 TO 0

Only Three Doves Reached Second Base, and One Got as Far as the Third Corner.

Boston, June 25.—McQuillen's fine pitching enabled Philadelphia to score an easy victory over Boston today, 6 to 0. Only three of the locals reached secnd base, and one third base. Roy Thomas, former Philadelphia and Pittsburg outfielder, has been signed by Boston. Score:

Philadelphia.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Knabe, 2b.	4	1	3	3	5	0
Grant, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2	1
Magee, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Titus, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bransfield, 1b.	5	0	1	12	0	0
Deininger, c.f.	3	1	1	5	1	0
Doolin, s.s.	4	1	1	2	4	1
Jacklitsch, c.	3	3	3	5	0	0
McQuillen, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	32	6	11	27	14	2

Boston.	A..B	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Becker, r.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Starr, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Bates, l.f.	4	0	2	1	1	0
Beaumont, c.f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Sweeney, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2	2
Autrey, 1b.	2	0	0	11	0	0
Coffey, s.s.	3	0	0	4	4	1
Graham, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Ferguson, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Lindaman, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	4	27	16	3

Philadelphia	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Bates, Knabe. Hits—Off Ferguson, 9 in 6 innings; off Lindaman, 2 in 3 innings. Sacrifice fly—Knabe. Stolen bases—Knabe, Jacklitsch. Double play—Graham, Starr and Graham. Left on bases—Philadelphia 8, Boston 6. First base on balls—Off Ferguson 2, off McQuillen 2, off Lindaman 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia 2, Boston 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Lindaman: Grant. Struck out—By Ferguson 1, by McQuillen 3, by Lindaman 1. Wild pitch—McQuillen. Time, 1:48. Umpires, Rigley and Truby.

POSTPONE ROCHESTER RACE

Shrubb Will Run Nebrich and Sherring on July 10.

Rochester, June 25.—The 15-mile footrace between Shrubb, Sherring and Nebrich, which was to be brought off at Crittenden Park on the opening day of the mid-summer carnival, July 3, has been postponed to Saturday, July 10.

The change in date was made at the urgent request of Shrubb. The world's champion also wanted to have the event in the evening, on the plea that he did not want to run in the sun, but the festival management would not agree and it will be started at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A WASTE BALL



LATONIA MEET WILL CONTINUE

Officials of Jockey Club Decide to Lengthen Meet to July 5.

OFFICIALS MET FRIDAY

Purses Will Be Cut $700 Daily—Four Favorites Win on an Ordinary Card.

Cincinnati, O., June 25.—At a meeting of the officials of the Latonia Jockey Club today it was decided to continue the present meeting until July 1. It was announced that the purses will be cut $700 daily, beginning next Tuesday. The card today was only ordinary. Four favorites won. Summaries:

First race—Busy Man 7 to 10, Tannie, 7 to 1, Ornament 15 to 1.

Second race—Whim 6 to 1, Olevia Mickle 9 to 5, Bettie Lester 4 to 1.

Third race—Belleview even, Stone Street 10 to 1, Bryce 50 to 1.

Fourth race—Alice Bard 11 to 10, Gerrymander 16 to 5, Frank Stagg 25 to 1.

Fifth race—Al Muller 11 to 20, Orlandot 3 to 1, Sorrel Top 13 to 1.

Sixth race—Grenade 6 to 1, Sorrowful even, Punk Wings 12 to 1.

ESCAPES PUNISHMENT

Pirate Explains He Meant No Offense in Criticizing National League Officers.

New York, June 25.—Manager Fred Clarke of the Pittsburg Club will escape punishment by the board of directors of the National League for the criticism he recently made of league officers for ordering the protested Pittsburg-Cincinnati game of April 23 played over. The incident is considered closed in view of Clarke's explanation. He admitted that in the heat of danger he did make some uncomplimentary remarks, but he said he did not question the honesty of the board of directors or any member of it.

BASEBALL NOTES

A manager was telling the other day how his team set four traps for Ty Cobb, that Ty blundered into every one of them, but scored a run each time. Some method in Ty's madness in running the bases, apparently.

For the 'steenth time this year, Pitcher Fred Glade was late to school on June 10. He was to have reported to New York on that date from Grand Island, Neb., but didn't. Fred may come over for the world's series—if there is one for the Yanks.

Five big ex-leaguers are in the daily line-up of the Rochester team—Pattee, Holly, Maloney, Ganzel and Batch—which may account for that team's position in the Eastern League.

John B. Nash, who was actively connected with the Rochester club from 1895 to 1905—during which time the club won its only pennants, in 1889 and 1909, under Manager Al Buckenberger—died suddenly at Rochester recently.

On account of the injury to Long John Anderson in the morning game on Decoration Day, Arndt has been playing first for Providence, with Rock on the second sack. Shaw is still doing brilliant work on third, a position in which he has gained increased favor from the Providence patrons of the game.

While Joe McGinnity is the principal stockowner in the Newark club, he takes his orders from Manager Wolverton, and has to toe the mark the same as the other players. When the "iron man" gets in the ruts while working Wolverton benches him in quick order, and the best of feeling prevails between them.

The Buffalo Times the other day printed a special from New York to the effect that "P. T. Powers' days as president of the league are numbered; that all of the clubs except Montreal and Jersey City are dissatisfied with his administration; that he will forestall his enemies by announcing his retirement at the end of the season; and that Ned Hanlon will be the next president of the Eastern League." Mr. Powers has met and overcome this kind of opposition more than once.

Infielder Gus Dundon has jumped the New Orleans Club and returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He wants to be traded north, but Manager Frank is trying to get him back south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Outfielder Davis, last year with Topeka in the Western Association, has at last joined the Little Rock team. He has been holding out for salary. He batted .287 last year, and was one of the leading extra-base hitters.

Bernie McCay has been secured by Mobile from Oakland, Cal. McCay was manager of Mobile when that city was in the Cotton States League and won two pennants for their team. He will be played at third base, taking Benson's place.

William Cranston, the Memphis second baseman, who is leading the Southern League in hitting at present, quit the Memphis team and announced his intention of joining independent baseball circles unless given his release. Dissatisfaction arising from being connected with a tail-end team in the pennant race is believed to be responsible for Cranston's action.

Toney, the Winchester pitching "phenom," is only 19. He stands 6 feet 1 inch and weighs 206 pounds.

THESE TWO RIVALS TO GET TOGETHER



KETCHELL AND PAPKE.

Here are two real scrappers who have so thoroughly purified the middelweight division of punch distributers that no one remains save themselves in their class.

Papke has beaten Ketchell, but the latter has returned the compliment with interest, having more decisions over his opponent than said opponent has over him.

Not to let the fight fans forget the presence of these huskies on the fighting map, Jim Coffroth is trying to sign them for a go at his club in July.

LARGE CROWD OUT TO TILBURY MEETING

Weather Was Clear and Track Fast for Yesterday's Events—The Results.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Tilbury, June 26.—The Tilbury harness meeting opened today, over 600 people attending. The weather was clear and the track fast, and two great races were put on. The third number on the card, the free-for-all, did not materialize, and the officials put I. X. L. on for a mile. The big fellow did the mile in 2:15 flat.

The summary:

2:25 trot or pace—

Major McGregor, ch.h., Wm. Merrifield, Tilbury	4	1	1	1
Daisy Wilkes, b.m., Henry Trudell, Tilbury	1	2	3	2
Pickpocket, br.m., Bragg Bros., Chatham	2	3	4	3
Flora Belle, b.h., Thomas Jones, Thamesville	3	4	2	4

Time—2:29¼, 2:26¼, 2:27½, 2:26.

2:50 class—

Long Green, b.h., John Glassford, Chatham	1	1	2	5
Charlie Crow, br. h., Chas. Crowe, Raleigh	3	2	1	2
Jessie Dillard, b.m., Chas. Palmer, Comber	4	4	3	1
Erie Mack, b.h., Henry Trudell, Tilbury	2	3	4	3
Quaker Buck, ch.h., Alex. Trudell, Tilbury	5	5	4	5

Starter—John Glassford, Chatham.

Judges—J. S. McLister, Bothwell, E. Leverton, Chatham; Chas. Clark, Tilbury.

MORE TROUBLE FOR PIRATES

St. Louis Protests Game in Which Umpire Johnstone Reversed Ruling.

St. Louis, Mo., June 25.—The game between Pittsburg and St. Louis yesterday was protested tonight by Owner Robison of the local team. The protest is based on a play at third base, which Umpire Cusack, who was watching the bases, overlooked. Johnstone, umpire of balls and strikes, waved out Miller, of Pittsburg, and then reversed himself and declared Miller safe. Miller later scored the winning run.

JOHN DOVEY CHOSEN

Late Magnate's Brother To Guide Red Sox.

Boston, June 25. — John Dovey was elected president of the Boston National League baseball team today, succeeding his brother, the late George Dovey.

John Dovey had been secretary and a director of the club for the past three years.

THE GERMANIA WON.

Kiel, June 26.—At the continuation yesterday of the races in the Kiel regatta, the weather conditions were unfavorable to the sport, and the wind at times died down to almost a dead calm.

In the race for A1 yachts, only three boats were entered, the Meteor IV., with Emperor William at the wheel, the Hamburg, which was sailed by T. W. Tietgens, and the Germania, which had as its skipper Lieut. Von Krupp, Von Bohlen and Halbach, the husband of Bertha Krupp. The contest was for the Frau Krupp prize, and it was won by the Germania, with the Hamburg second, and the Meteor third.

APPROVES TRANSACTIONS.

New York, June 25. — John A. Heydler, acting president of the National League, announced the approval of the following contracts and releases today:

Contracts—With Boston, W. A. Autry (assigned by Cincinnati); with Cincinnati, Frank J. Egan and W. T. Mills. Releases—By Boston to Memphis, Southern League, J. Chandler Ball; by Pittsburg (unconditionally), Roy A. Thomas. Player claimed — By Boston, Roy A. Thomas.

HEAVY ENDS OF THE LACROSSE TEAMS

Weights of Players on Teams in Game at New Westminster Are Interesting.

New Westminster, June 25.—A comparison ofthe actual weights of the players of the Tecumsehs and New Westminsters, challengers and defenders of the Minto cup, is valuable information. The official figures show the heaviest ends of the teams to be checking each other. The players, with their weights, are given below in the order in which they will play on the field:

Tecumsehs.		Westminsters.	
Goal.		Inside home.	
Kinsman	130	Bryson	168
Point.		Outside.	
Griffith	196	L. Turnbull	148
Cover.		First home.	
Graydon	185	A. Turnbull	169
First defense.		Second home.	
Ions	165	Wintermute	147
Second defense.		Third home.	
Pickering	170	W. Turnbull	170
Third defense.		Centre.	
Rowntree	165	C. Spring	161
Centre.		Third defense.	
Felker	155	T. Rennie.	
Third home.		Second defense.	
Green	155	G. Rennie	156
Second home.		First defense.	
Querrie	138	J. Gifford	146
First home.		Cover.	
Gilbert	140	T. Gifford	185
Outside.		Point.	
Durkin	143	Galbraith	168
Iinside home.		Goal.	
Adamson	118	Gray	144

ROOSEVELT GIVEN PIE IN AFRICAN WILDS

American Missionary Writes Relatives of Entertaining Former President.

London, June 25—The account of the gusto with which Colonel Roosevelt ate a piece of real American apple pie in the heart of Africa is given in a letter received yesterday by William C. Parsons, of 6020 Washington boulevard, Oak Park. The leter was written by a niece, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, who, with her husband, an American missionary living at Machakos, East Africa, entertained the ex-president at luncheon early in May.

Mrs. Johnston's letter has the following to say of Mr. Roosevelt as a guest:

"And now I must tell you one great piece of news. Last week we had the pleasure of entertaining Roosevelt at lunch. After landing at Mombasa he and his party came up the country to Sir Alfred Peare's place, which is only eight miles from us. One day we received a note saying they would like to call on us, and needless to say we were delighted.

"He is just the pleasantest, jolliest man to entertain you ever saw, and we enjoyed every moment of his stay. Already he has shot on the plain in front of us seven lions, two giraffes, one rhino and a number of antelope.

"We sent to a fruit farm and bought some apples so as to make him some real American apple pie, for we knew he might not get any at any English house. The moment it was set before him he turned to Sir Alfred and said: 'I want you to know this is good, old-fashioned, American apple pie.'

"Yesterday the party left for 'Ju Ju,' the farm of the McMillans, the American millionaire. . . . At first Mr. Roosevelt said we were the first American ladies he had met—Miss Waechter and I—but later he remembered having met Mrs. McMillian.

"Next day in one sewing class it was amusing to hear the boys' remarks. One said that it must be nice to be the big man of the country, for all one would have to do would be to sleep. This, I think, would have amused our strenuous ex-president. They have all seen a picture of King Edward in his coronation robes, and I really believe they expected to see Roosevelt come up the path wearing a crown and red robe."

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have lived at their present frontier post for something over a year.

CASH FOR CHARITY

Hearts Touched by Appeal to Help London's Poor Little Ones.

London, June 25—Pearson's fresh air fund and the pathetic evidence in support of that admirable object to be seen every day in London streets have touched the hearts of American visitors in London, and when that has been said you can guess a lot what it means.

It means that the fund is being swelled to an extent unknown since the scheme was first conceived in the tender heart of Arthur Pearson, and this year thousands more poor children than usual will be taken for a holiday in the country they have never seen before and which to them is a dream of paradise.

It was Bert Levy, whose humorous caricatures are now one of the features of the programme of the Palace Theatre, who conceived the idea of adding tourist days to the fresh air fund, and he took on himself to organize a band of collectors to get from sympathizers a large sum of money for the purpose. To help the fund he painted a picture, "His Dream," which shows a little bootblack asleep in Trafalgar Square, listless and tired with the heat of the city, and he dreams just what every other London child dreams of, the green country and the grateful shade of the trees, the running music of the river, and of him and his playmates rollicking in the joys of the countryside.

The fresh air fund is reproducing Mr. Levy's picture in colors as a picture postcard, and these will be sold at 9d each, for 9d means one day's happiness to one child. The original of the picture is on view at Palace Theatre, and this it is proposed to sell by auction to the highest bidder, the proceeds to go to the tourists' days.

Mr. Levy's idea is to give the children of the London slums a real American day of joy and laughter.

"Every prominent American in London," he said, "is going to help me, and I shall have the aid of my stage colleagues, of whom there is also a colony in London.

"At present I need only to mention Walter C. Kelly, Rose Stahl and company and Clarice Vance among those who are eager to help. Some of us will accompany the children on their outing and entertain them with songs and recitations, and all of us are taking real heart interest in the project.

"There is no doubt about the American days going strong and that they will make a record in the history of the fresh air fund."

FAITH HEALER WINS

Court Says Jacob, Zouave, May Continue His "Cures."

Paris, June 25—You have already been informed of the prosecution of Jacob the Zouave, by the faculty of medicine in Paris on a charge of illegally practicing medicine. By a recent decision of the courts the octogenarian may continue to exercise his alleged powers of faith healing as long as he lives.

Jacob the Zouave is 81 years old, and exercised faith healing long before the war of 1870. One of his boasts is that he once cured the prince imperial, and he has a long list of celebrated persons who profess to have been benefited by his treatment. Jacob is a veteran of the Crimean war and several subsequent campaigns, and besides faith healing is also distinguished as a trombone player. The long struggle between him and the faculty of medicine culminated in another complaint lodged against him recently by the Association of Physicians of the department of the Seine.

The court decided in favor of Jacob. In its judgment, it says, that the fact of his wearing a long white gown, invoking some spirits or superior powers, with whom he claims to be in communication, and shaking hands with his patients, cannot be considered as the practice of medicine. The complaint of the physicians was, therefore, dismissed, and they are to pay the costs.

CRUEL TO CHILDREN COUPLE PUNISHED

Adopted Little Ones Not Cared For, Poorly Fed and Beaten.

Paris, June 25—Mr. and Mrs. J. Sargent were brought up before the police correctional court on a charge of having ill-treated certain children whom they had adopted. They were both found guilty and were sentenced, Mrs. Sargent to 13 months' imprisonment and $20 fine and Mr. Sargent to two years' imprisonment and the same fine.

Evidence was brought that the children had often been ill-treated, being struck with a stick or a leather strap with unnecessary violence. According to one of the witnesses, a woman who had been a nurse in the house, Mr. Sargent one day threw a fork at one of the girls and transfixed her lip.

In the course of his examination Sargent admitted that he had occasionally struck the children, especially when he was under the influence of liquor, a condition in which, according to the evidence, he found himself frequently. A number of witnesses, nearly all of them former servants, declared that the children were badly fed.

On the other hand, witnesses called for the defence declared the children were thoroughly looked after and always well fed. Sargent, it was testified, always brought them home sweetmeats and toys.

One of the witnesses, Mme. Marechal, testified that she and her husband had allowed the Sargents five years ago to adopt one of her children, a little girl. Mme. Marechal gave her evidence without any sign of excitement, and when it was finished, turned round, flew at the female prisoner, and tried to scratch her face.

Sargent came to his wife's assistance by picking up the walking stick of the interpreter employed in the case and striking her with it. The ushers and guards on duty finally put an end to the scene.

NOT MANY IDLE HANDS IN THE MAPLE CITY

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Chatham, June 25.—The Ladies' Guild, of Christ Church, gave a highly successful garden party on Mrs. Rispin's lawn, King street west. The grounds were beautifully illuminated and the Kent Mills Band rendered a fine programme.

F. G. Taylor, formerly employed at Gray's factory, and now of Cobalt, is spending a few days with friends in the city.

Two small fires broke out today almost simultaneously at different ends of the city. The fire department did some quick moving from Selkirk street, over to the wheel works, where a hot box was giving some trouble. Very little damage is reported.

Miss Pearl Mabbs' recital tonight was a huge success and the Holy Trinity schoolroom was well filled. The audience enjoyed a programme that contained much of the best talent in the city.

A great many auto parties are passing through Chatham just now from the States, en route for Niagara and eastern points.

The labor conditions are excellent in Chatham at the present time. There are not many idle hands in the city, and those that are idle, are that way for choice. Business is very brisk among the merchants generally, and the extremely hot weather seems to have caused no falling off in trade.

The Sons of Scotland held another meeting tonight to settle the final details of their picnic on July 1. The Kent Mills Band are to be in attendance.

The death occurred today of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gillies' 10-year-old daughter, who had been ailing for some time.

W. B. Wells leaves for England on Tuesday for a holiday.

The sand flies are holding a business convention in Chatham. Myriads of them can be seen congregated wherever there is a light.

FORD Model "T"

Wins the Coast to Coast Race

A real touring contest from New York to Seattle. The 20-horsepower Ford, weight 1,200 pounds, beat out the Acme, Italia and Shawmut cars of 40 to 50-horsepower, and weighing from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds.

Horsepower has no significance except as to the load it carries. A mule hauling a light delivery is stronger than a dozen teams trying to pull a freight train. Just so a 30-horsepower engine in a 2,500-pound car has less actual power than a Model "T" Ford. There is more horsepower per unit of weight in the Ford than in any 30-horsepower car on the market. The 1,200-pound Vanadium Steel Ford is actually superior in strength to its 2,500-pound rival and will travel more miles, use less gasoline, and have less mechanical and tire trouble under the same conditions.

$1000

Recent deliveries of Model "T" Fords have been made to Mr. Geo. T. Brown, insurance agent; C. H. Ward, jeweller; C. E. Burdick, Helena Costume Company; B. V. Hole, contractor; J. R. Shuttleworth, hat and cap manufacturer.

Ask them if the Ford isn't a little better than the best.

Ask me to give you a demonstration in this silent, easy-riding, comfortable and smooth-running car.

C. E. Bernard Garage 74 Fullarton Street. Phone 2431.

REV. MR. LANCELEY WARMLY WELCOMED

Congregation at Hamilton Recieved Him and Farewelled Predecessor Same Night.

Hamilton, June 25.—It is not often that the congregation of a church is called on to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest in the same evening, but this was done last evening at First Methodist Church. It was decided that the farewell to Rev. R. J. Treleaven, who has concluded his four years' pastorate, and the receptionto to Rev. E. B. Lanceley, the new pastor, should be made a joint affair.

Rev. Mr. Lanceley was called to the platform by Dr. Day Smith, who gave him hearty greeting to the church, and promised him its loyal support.

Mr. Lanceley said he was delighted with the kind expression that had been bestowed on Mr. Treleaven, because he knew he deserved every word that had been said. With regard to himself he felt regret at leaving London after fourteen years, but had a joy in coming to his old home city, and particularly in coming to the church in which he worshipped as a boy. He thanked the congregation for its kind reception, and promised that he would give them the best he was capable of.

PRIVATE HITS COLONEL AT NIAGARA CAMP

Col. Rennie, Assaulted and Knocked Down, and Courtmartial Follows.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 25. — A courtmartial is on at the old camp grounds this afternoon. Pte. Anderson, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, is in serious trouble.

After the blazing heat and hard work of the sham battle, Lieut.-Col. Dr. George S. Rennie, of the Hamilton Army Medical Corps, was enjoying the cool of the night in company with fellow officers, who were sitting in his tent about midnight. Col. Rennie heard a peculiar noise, and on going out to investigate, he found two men at his automobile. He laid his hand upon one and spoke to him, whereupon the man suddenly straightened up and dealt him a blow that knocked him down. Then the two ran. The C. O. of the A. M. C. called for help and immediately gave chase. The two men had a long start, but one of them fell and was captured. He turned out to be Pte. Anderson. The other got away.

Anderson was given a summary trial this morning, and was remanded for courtmartial this afternoon.

Lieut. Dr. Greenway, Lieut. Dr. D. Kappele, Capt. Munro and Lieut. Farmer, were witnesses this morning.

What the men were doing about the auto is a mystery.

MRS. C. B. JENKINS' FUNERAL

Final Tributes of Esteem for Worthy Woman—Large Attendance.

Hubrey, June 25. — The funeral of the late Catherine Bell Jenkins took place on Thursday from the family residence to Pond Mills Cemetery, and was largely attended. Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. McCrae, of Wilton Grove, who paid a high tribute to the memory of the departed. The singing of suitable hymns by the great assemblage on the lawn was very impressive. Many floral emblems of beautiful design were received. The chief mourners were: Charles Jenkins, husband; Mr. and Mrs. McLachlin, father and mother; Messrs. Daniel and James McLachlin, brothers; Misses Mary and Annie McLachlin, sisters; Mrs. Stuart, of London, aunt; Mrs. Milton, Dutton, aunt; Duncan McLachlin, Ingersoll, uncle; Archibald McLachlin, uncle, Ridgetown. Friends from a distance were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart, Miss Isabella Elliott, Mrs. McLachlin, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Swazie; Mrs. Pauls, of London; Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith and H. W. Yorke, of Harrietsville. The casket was borne by Messrs. Daniel and James McLachlin, B. Jenkins, Dr. Reid, John and Richard Buchanan.

OPPOSED TO $40,000 BYLAW

Meeting of Ratepayers of St. Marys—C. I. Teachers Reappointed.

[Advertiser's Regular Correspondence.]

St. Marys, June 26.—The public meeting held on Friday night to discuss the $40,000 public school building bylaw was very poorly attended, less than two dozen ratepayers being present. The general trend of the speakers' addresses was that the town's finances were not in a condition for such an undertaking at present, bridges, roads and sidewalks, needing the expenditure of considerable money to make them fairly passable.

At a meeting of the Collegiate Institute board on Friday evening plans and specifications were presented to build a wing addition to the present building to cost about $5,000. The staff of teachers were reappointed, except Mr. N. MacEachren, who sent in his resignation. Mr. J. W. Forrester was appointed in his place as science master. The salaries of Misses O'Donohue and Jickling were increased $50 each, and B. E. Thackeray increased $100.

Mr. Gordon Coupland, a teamster with Mr. D. Baird, was injured by some lumber at the C. P. R. freight yards falling on him Friday afternoon while he was unloading it from a car.

FRANK SURRENDERS.

Hamilton, June 25. — Louis Frank, for whose arrest a warrant was issued yesterday on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, by making false returns on the weight of scrapiron sold to the company, gave himself up to the police this morning. His trial was fixed for next Friday and bail was fixed in the sum of $2,000.

DEPARMENTAL EXAMS. OPEN ON MONDAY

Large Number of Students Will Try for Certificates at Collegiate.

On Monday morning the departmental examinations open at the Collegiate Institute. There will be quite a number of students trying for junior leaving and matriculation certificates. There are also about twenty pupils writing on the honor matriculation and a number also trying the Normal School entrance.

This year the pupils will not be compelled to write on holidays or Saturdays, which will give them some time to recuperate after the first burst of examinations. The matriculation timetable is as follows:

June 28—Morning, algebra; afternoon, composition.

June 29—Morning, geometry; afternoon, literature.

June 30—Morning, chemistry and physics, afternoon, history.

July 2—Morning, arithmetic; afternoon, grammar.

July 5—Morning, Latin authors; afternoon, Latin composition.

July 6—Morning, French authors; afternoon, French composition.

July 7—Morning, German authors; afternoon, German composition.

July 8—Morning, Greek authors; afternoon, Greek composition.

The junior leaving examinations will be held at the same time as those for matriculation and the time-table for them is as follows:

June 28—Morning, algebra; afternoon, composition.

June 29—Morning, geometry; afternoon, literature.

June 30.—Morning, physics; afternoon, history.

July 2—Morning, trigonometry; afternoon, history (modern).

July 5—Morning, Latin authors; afternoon, Latin composition.

July 6—Morning, French authors; afternoon, French authors.

July 7—Morning, German authors; afternoon, German composition.

July 8—Morning, Grek authors; afternoon, Greek composition.

July 9—Morning, zoology; afternoon, botany.

July 12—Morning, chemistry; afternoon, mineralogy.

GROVE EPWORTH LEAGUERS

Enjoy Annual Strawberry Festival in Spite of Bad Weather.

The Grove Epworth League held their annual strawberry festival on Thursday evening at Mr. C. Wakeling's "Evergreen Lawn." Although the weather proved unfavorable, the crowd exceded all expectations, for they felt they could not miss hearing the famous Hewer Concert Company and Millar's Orchestra of London, who certainly did excel themselves. The male quartette won the favor of the audience at the very first by singing "I don't Like Your Family." Miss Vera B. Hewer was compelled to respond to each number, and Masters Wheeler and Adair took the audience with their numbers, "Stop Your Ticklin', Jock," and "Hoo Oo." Mr. Ernie Saunders won favor with his comic songs and impersonations, Millar's Orchestra, besides furnishing music while supper was being served, gave many bright and catchy selections. Miss Hazel Hewer sang in her sweet voice, "Always Me."

LAUDS JAP PROTECTORATE

Tokio, June 26.—Before leaving Seoul for the northern part of Korea today, former vice-president of the United States Charles Warren Fairbanks, prepared a statement giving his expressions of the Japanese rule in Korea. He said: "The political, social and industrial condition of Korea is steadily improving, and this improvement commenced with the establishment of the Japanese protectorate. Much of this progress was made under the far-sighted statesmanship of Prince Ito. The regeneration of this country has been well started and everywhere there is evidence of the purpose of Japan toward Korea and the Koreans.

"The Japanese are devoting their energies to the development of the natural resources of Korea, and it is surprising to learn that 75 per cent. of the mineral products are controlled by Americans. In conclusion, education and honesty are the prime essentials to success for the complete regeneration of Korea and both of these are being used by the Japanese protectorate."

INSPECT G. T. PACIFIC

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber Leaving for the West.

Ottawa, June 26.—Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief Government consulting engineer, leaves for the west next week on an inspection trip to the G. T. P. to Prince Rupert. He reports construction work on the new transcontinental line proceeding satisfactorily in all districts, save in British Columba, where on the section under contract east from Prince Rupert labor difficulties are being experienced. Foley, Stewart & Walsh, contractors, have now over 2,000 men employed, but more are needed. Men are getting from $2 75 to $3 00 per day, and threaten to strike for an increase of 50 cents.

Mr. Schreiber says that grading on the National Transcontinental is now practically completed from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, and the rails will be laid for the whole distance by the end of August.

TURNS KING'S EVIDENCE TELLS OF DYNAMITING

Ottawa, June 25.—In the county police court today, George Deltour and Victor Lacasier were committed for trial on a charge of unlawfully and with intent to murder, damaging a house with dynamite.

Victor Deltour, who had been arrested on the same charge, turned King's evidence, and was a star witness. He said Victor Lacasier had admitted to him that he had committed the dynamiting.

It was told that the affair arose out of a police raid at the house of Lacasier's father, wherein the victim of the dynamite outrage resided.

New York crowds cheered the driver, who, with his face lathered, drove a fire engine. An alarm had interrupted his shaving.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF BRADSTREET'S

The Trade Situation in All the Chief Centres of the Dominion.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say business there continues to show steady if somewhat modest improvement. Wholesalers generally report an increase in the volume of orders and some improvement in collections. Warm weather during the past week has much helped the drygoods trade. Sorting orders have been more liberal, covering a wider range of lines and fall orders are now good. Shipments are going forward and in a short while the volume will be heavy. Values hold firm. Further advances may be looked for in cottons and linens. Cothing men report a fairly good volume of trade and they are busy on orders for fall. The hardware business reports a fairly good movement of general lines and the trade in staple groceries is satisfactory. Country trade is rather more active and although remittances are still on the slow side, they show some improvement over last week. Reports regarding the crops are cheerful and this is having a good effect upon general business. The make of cheese is fairly large owing to the high prices ruling, and the excellence of pasturage. The export demand is heavy. Butter is firm. Hogs and their products continue firm on a good demand and lard prices have advanced. Hides are firm and there is now a good demand for leather.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say: The warm weather of the past week has given a decided stimulus to general trade, and there are authorities here who state that the business revival which the general outlook has seemed to foreshadow is now at hand. Exceedingly favorable crop weather is reported from all parts of the country and indications for fall trade are generally most encouraging. The drygoods trade has been exceedingly busy. Sorting orders are large and cover an excellent range of lines and travellers are sending in large orders for heavy lines for fall and winter trade. Prices on most lines continue to show an upward tendency. Staple lines of groceries are in good demand. General hardware is now moving well, with particular activity noted in building materials and metals. Shipments of agricultural machinery continue heavy and it is likely the volume of general merchandise sent to the west will be phenomenally large. Collections are generally satisfactory. Country trade has improved. Provisions are coming forward freely and prices are generally steady to firm. Supplies of butter and cheese are large, but prices hold firm on a good demand. Leather is steady to firm with a fairly active demand. Hides are firm. Dressed hogs continue scarce and prices for products are firm.

Winnipeg reports say business continues to show a steady increase in volume. The exceedingly satisfactory outlook for the crops is having due effect and good orders for fall are coming in freely. The sorting trade, too, has been excellent as the weather has favored a large movement of seasonable lines. Merchants generally are placing fall orders early in order to insure receipt of shipments. Values of commodities are generally steady to firm. Money is easy and is being freely used in industrial expansion.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a good brisk trade is moving in wholesale and retail lines all along the coast. The sorting trade is active and fall orders being placed reflect the optimism of business men generally. Collections are generally good. The shipping trade is active and it is expected the movement of wheat through these ports will this year be heavy.

Quebec—From reports gathered amongst the wholesale trade, business appears to be on the quiet side, although indications point to improvement. Country remittances are much about the same as preceding week. City trade in some quarters shows up better, which is due to the demand for light wear. While considerable building is going on the structures are more on the flat basis and are cheaply constructed. Local industries continue to hold their own.

Hamilton reports say there is an excellent tone to all lines of trade here. The sorting up trade has increased appreciably during the week, and fall orders are coming in very satisfactorily. Values of commodities are tending upwards, and the general indication is that fall business will be heavy. Crop prospects in the surrounding district are good. Collections are improving.

THE RAILROAD INTO GOWGANDA

The Canadian Northern Will Have a Good Deal Done Before Winter.

Toronto, June 24.—The greatest need of the north country is a railroad. The Government has had its surveyors on the road from the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario via Elk Lake to Gowganda, and estimates that the cost will be in the vicinity of $40,000 per mile. This would mean that the complete road would cost somewhere in the vicinity of $2,000,000, but the commissioner states that his official report will not be ready to hand in until the middle of August.

As against this we quote the following from the Gowganda Tribune:

"Angus Sinclair is the contractor of the Port Arthur extension of the Canadian Northern Railway. His main camp is at Sellwood Junction. Almost any day new steel laying will be well on the way. At any rate, it will be so far advanced northwesterly that the winter road into Gowganda from the end of the steel will be so short as compared with last winter, that the most faint-hearted will be tempted to make the journey. Gowganda ore bagged during the summer will probably be shipped over the above route, as there is no indication of the Government road being gone ahead with."

Many mines are busy bagging ore at Gowganda, and this proposed winter road of the Canadian Northern, without doubt, will be utilized by the Mann mine, Silvers' Limited, the Boyd-Gordon, and the Bartlett, who have already considerable ore sacked, and are bagging large quantities each day as development on their properties proceeds.

There are 374 glass works in operation in Germany, with 62,000 employees.

A Sectionman Drowned at Strathroy

Strathroy, June 25. — John Kerr, a sectionhand, was drowned in the river near the railroad bridge today.

The accident happened a few rods from the bridge, where Kerr, with the rest of his fellow-employees, were working.

After eating his dinner at 12 o'clock, Kerr, with another sectionhand, and a boy by the name of Brown, went in to bathe, Kerr going in on the west side alone.

Neither Richardson nor the Brown boy could swim, and were fully 40 feet from Kerr at the time.

Charley Canning succeeded in finding the body and brought it to the surface. Kerr had then been in the water for about 48 minutes.

The coroner, after hearing the facts, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

The late John Kerr was the adopted son of Elizabeth Kerr, who resides on English street, and was about 26 years of age.

He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 537, Strathroy.

Besides his mother he is survived by a married sister in Port Huron.

Two of Asquith's Cabinet Quit

London, June 25.—The resignation of two members of the Government were announced tonight. Ostensibly they were handed in on account of ill-health, but it is believed they were due partly to the disapproval of the budget.

Lord Fitzmaurice, as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is succeeded by Herbert Louis Samuel, under secretary for home affairs, who thus is promoted to cabinet rank. Thomas R. Buchanan, parliamentary secretary to the India office, also resigns, but his successor is not named.

Lord Fitzmaurice has been in the cabinet but a short time, having succeeded Sir H. Fowler. The salary is $10,000 per year.

Mr. Buchanan is one of the oldest men in the cabinet. He is 62, but never held a cabinet position before. The salary attached to the office he resigns is $7,500 per year.

Straits Problem To Go To Hague

Ottawa, June 25.—It can be stated with confidence that the Canadian Government will advise the British Government that the question of jurisdiction over Hecate Straits, off the coast of British Columbia, be referred to The Hague tribunal.

Canada puts forward the contention that under the Alaskan award she has territorial jurisdiction south of Dixon entrance, and moreover, that when the United States wanted to lay a cable to Alaska it asked for permission from this Government, admitting that the waters in question were within Canadian jurisdiction.

It is probable that pending the decision of the arbitrators a modus vivendi will be arrived at which will continue the existing arrangement for a period of say three years.

Roughmond Pays Penalty Monday

Stratford, June 25.—Frank Roughmond, the negro, sentenced to hang for the murder last winter of Mrs. Peake, will be executed Monday.

The murder was a most brutal one. The negro had just been released from the Stratford jail, where he had served a term for vagrancy. Going westward from the city he entered the house of a farmer, and, no one being at home, he strangled the farmer's wife, Mrs. Peake. Then he calmly lay down and went to sleep, in which condition he was found by the owner of the farm and his sons.

Roughmond was given a speedy trial, and sentenced to hang.

A SPLENDID CONCERT IN HILL STREET CHURCH

The Large Audience Immensely Pleased With Programme Carried Out Last Night.

An unusually interesting and attractive entertainment was given at the Hill Street Methodist Church last night under the auspices of the Young Ladies' League of whom Miss S. Piercey is the leader. The programme was arranged and carried out wholly by the ladies, who acted as door-keepers and ushers as well as giving the programme, and the unqualified enthusiasm with which the entertainment was met by the large number of people who had gathered to listen, gave very abundant evidence of its excellent character.

The chair was occupied by Mrs. R. Winnett, and Mrs. Harry Lewis was the accompanist of the evening, and also was largely instrumental in making the programme move without a single hitch.

Beautiful Decorating.

The church was beautifully decorated with palms, while at one end there was arranged a scene representing in a very realistic manner a roadway shaded with trees. Besides the more or less conventional solos and readings of the first part of the programme, which were so greatly appreciated, there was a dialogue representing a business meeting of the Rosedale Ladies' Aid, which was portrayed in an exceedingly clever manner. The second part of the programme was a cantata on the Festival Flowers, in which a number of young ladies representing different flowers took part. During this part of the programme colored lights were thrown on the platform, which added greatly to the beauty of the scene.

The concert was such a success that it will likely be repeated sometime in the future. There were requests also from the representatives of several other churches that the programme might be repeated in their churches.

The proceeds of the concert are to go towards the re-decorating of the church.

The Programme.

The programme was as follows:

Instrumental, Miss A. Miller; solo, Miss Ruse; reading, Miss Farnsworth; dialogue, "The Business Meeting." Characters were: Mrs. Smith (president), B. Brown; Miss Selina Gray (secretary), L. Porter; Mrs. Lowel (hostess), K. Hodgson; Miss Sharp, V. Sanborn; Mrs. Hoyt, M. Dennison; Miss Keene, A. Porter; Mrs. Henderson, L. Figg; Mrs. Crowler, F. Sanborn; Miss White, S. Piercey (members of Rosedale Ladies' Aid). Reading, Miss Farnsworth.

Cantata—Introduction, Chorus—"Come to Us, Breathe on Us. Solo—"Little Songsters Floating O'er Us"—Rose. Solo—"Wherever There Is Warmth and Light"—Chrysanthemum. Chorus—"In Summer When the Days Were Fair." Semi-Chorus—"We Love Mother Earth"—Violets. Solo—"In Olden Times"—Hollyhock. Trio—"In Palaces Grand"—Lily, Violet, Chrysanthemum. Solo—"When We Were Young"—Rose. Chorus—"The Flower Cups Are Swinging." Duet—"O, Stop, Soft Breezes"—Violet and Chrysanthemum. Chorus—"Here They Come Rollicking." Trio—"Just a Little Flower"—Small Garden Flowers. Solo—"There's a Still, Sweet Voice"—Lily. Chorus—"Now With Hearts Full of Joy"—Obligato, Rose. Transformation Scene. Crowning the Rose, Queen of Flowers.

The Festival of Flowers.

Characters—Rose, Miss V. Sanborn and Miss A. Collins.

Hollyhock—Miss M. Dobinson, Miss L. Porter, Miss S. Piercey.

Mignonette—Miss F. Sanborn and Miss K. Hodgson.

Lily—Miss D. King and Miss B. Brown.

Chrysanthemum—Mrs. Bonnell and Miss L. Figg.

Buttercup—Miss A. Darby, Miss Q. Ryckman.

Violet—Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Porter, Miss M. Dennison.

Small Garden Flowers—Myrtle Corbin, Lorna Lewis, Gladys Wonderly, Edith King, May Jolliffe, Verna Powie, Myrtle Lambert, Ella Dockstater.

THE FALL ORDERS ARE OF GOOD SIZE

London reports to Bradstreet's say the volume of business moving is generally satisfactory and prospects for the future are exceedingly bright. A good sorting trade is moving and fall orders already to hand are of fairly good size. Boot and shoe manufacturers report conditions much better than at this time last year.

NO GRAVEYARD FOR MURDERER-SUICIDE

The Body of "Lame Bob" Eastman To Be Buried on His Own Farm.

St. Michaels, Md., June 26.—Without ceremony, and in the quietest and most unostentatious manner possible, the body of Robert E. Eastman (Lame Bob), the New York stock broker, and the man who murdered pretty May Edith Thompson Woodill, and then committed suicide, will be buried this afternoon at the expense of the county.

No church here will permit the body of the suicide to be buried within its graveyard, and the authorities are seeking a resting place for it on the farm of the man himself.

Already the bungalow and farm are being shunned, and people dread even to drive by it, and no one is willing to visit the place alone.

That the dead man, who so sensationally took his own life, was really "Lame Bob" Eastman, the fugitive New York broker, is now established beyond all question of a doubt, for the body was positively identified this morning.

The identification was made by Louis B. Pedler, a member of the art department of one of the Washington newspapers, who came down here to develop the story.

He is a cousin of the actress, Vinnie Bradcombe, who it turns out, is the wife of Eastman, to whom he addressed the letter in which he charged that a woman had killed Mrs. Woodill. Pedler had known Eastman well in New York, and there was no hesitancy in his identification.

Even before this, however, States Attorney Turner and the local authorities felt pretty certain of the identity of the dead man, for Mrs. Eastman, or Miss Bradcombe, had practically admitted in New York, that from descriptions printed the man was her fugitive husband.

She was asked by wire to come here, but said she was unable to do so. States Attorney Turner has offered to pay her expenses, and she is expected, as are also two or three of Eastman's New York friends, to arrive this afternoon.

The authorities here are working on the case in a desultory way.

CLOSE TO EDMONTON

G. T. Pacific Tracks Will Be Laid Into City by July 7.

Winnipeg, June 25.—Word was received here today from the end of the steel on the G. T. P. that the track will be laid into Edmonton by July 7. Gangs are now 48 miles from that city, but the strength will be doubled, and they will now be able to lay from four to six miles per day. Ballasting gangs are well up with the work, and the entire line will be ready for traffic when the crop begins to move. The line will be 794 miles between this city and Edmonton.

The Dominion Government will establish two experimental farms in the country tributary to the G. T. P., one in Northern Saskatchewan, and the other in Alberta. They now have an official out there inspecting the lands available.

SHAW PLAY BANNED.

London, June 26.—Another of George Bernard Shaw's plays, "Press Cuttings," has been forbidden production by the censor. Mr. Shaw, in announcing this fact in a humorous letter to the Times, characterizes the censor's act as revenge, because King Edward, in his birthday honors, made Beerbohm Tree, who was to have produced Mr. Shaw's censored play, "Showing Up of Blanco Postnet," a knight, and he adds: "It only remains for the King to make me a duke in order to complete the situation."

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During this visit he will be showing the latest Parisian and New York styles. You are particularly invited to call, inspect and try on any of these creations.

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For Gentlemen who are bald, is a head covering, far superior in both style and durability to any other manufactured. At the present day over 90,000 of these are in use throughout Canada and the United States. Call and have free demonstration.

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STOLE MONEY FROM THE BOARDING LADY

Lad Was Given a Chance by Police Magistrate Love—Other Cases in Court.

Oscar Hull, an 18-year-old youth, employed at a local biscuit works, appeared before Magistrate Love this morning on a charge of stealing an order for $3 that had been intrusted to him by Mrs. Sines, with whom he boards, and pleaded guilty, and was remanded for a week for sentence.

"I took my girl for a drive with the money," Hull told the court.

"I don't think the girl would have had much use for the individual with whom she went for the drive had she known that he stole the money from a "poor boardinghouse lady," said the magistrate.

Kept the Money.

It seems that the order was given to Mrs. Sines by another boarder who worked at the same shop with Hull, and he was asked to collect it for her. He did so but kept the money and used it and his own wages in entertaining a girl.

"I don't want to brand you as a thief," said the court, "but you must make good that money, and I will remand you for a week to see if your parents will come to your rescue."

Some Drunks.

Whitney Buller appeared for being drunk.

"I thought you promised me that you would never come back here again if I let you go?" said the court.

"I guess I must have made a mistake then," said Buller, amid much amusement.

"Well, I'm going to give you another chance, anyway," said the magistrate.

Fred Riddle, charged with being drunk and a vagrant, said he might be a vag, but was not drunk. He was remanded for a week until the matter is taken up with his relatives.

Too Fast for Stephen.

Stephen Walsh, who said he came from St. Thomas, imbibed too freely.

"I have no doubt you are pleased to come to London," said the magistrate, "but really, Mr. Walsh, you mustn't show it in that way. You can go, but don't come back again."

Nelson Fisher, a young man, who was drunk and used profane language on the market, was fined $1 and $2 costs.

There is a growing desire on the part of the young of both sexes in China to choose their own mates. Fathers and mothers are therefore called upon by the Chinese to uphold the old rules.

HONORED IN BERLIN

Hon. MacKenzie King Banqueted by the Laurier Club.

Berlin, June 25.—The Laurier Club tendered Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King a complimentary banquet this evening in honor of his elevation to the cabinet. Over one hundred prominent Liberals were present. President E. Stueving acted as toastmaster. Mr. Mackenzie King spoke on the principles of Liberalism, and gave an interesting account of his trip to the Orient. Other speakers were: Mr. J. C. Haight, of Waterloo, Dr. Honsberger, Messrs. R. F. Gofton, L. J. Breithaupt and Rev. E. Daniels, all of Berlin.

WHISKEY TRADER DROWNED

Charged With Keeping Blind Pig at Superior Junction.

Port Arthur, June 25.—Death by drowning overtook Mat. Neilson, a whiskey trader, who has been operating in the N. T. camps near Superior Junction. He had been associated in the illicit trade with a former railroader named J. Spence. It was Spence who purchased the liquor with which they started business. He secured a five-gallon keg, and two cases of whiskey at Kenora, and brought them all the way to Superior Junction by canoe, surmounting great difficulties in doing so. At the Junction Neilson joined him, and they opened up a blind pig on the outskirts of the town. Business was brisk indeed, for a time, and they readily disposed of half of their supply before a Dominion constable interrupted their operations by a visit to the district. They heard of his coming, and decided to leave for a new field. The remainder of the whiskey was placed in the canoe, and they started down the river, but shortly afterwards the canoe capsized, and Neilson went down to rise no more in 135 feet of water. Spence saved himself by clinging to the canoe, but afterwards he was arrested by the constable on the charge of illicit trading in liquor, and brought in here. All the proceeds of their business had gone down with Neilson, who was the treasurer of the partnership, but when Spence was arraigned before Commissioner Quibell he was fined $100, with the option of six months in jail. He paid the fine.

The United States department of agriculture estimates that the ravages of field mice and rats cause a loss of $2,000,000 annually.

EIGHTY DOLLARS FOR TUBERCULOSIS FUND

Amount Raised by a Social Under Auspices of Girls of St. Paul's Friendly Society.

As a result of a most delightful lawn social held on the lawn at St. Paul's rectory last night by the girls of St. Paul's Friendly Society, more than $80 was collected, and will be devoted to the work of caring for those suffering from tuberculosis in the city. This is the second social the young ladies have undertaken in aid of tubercular patients, and both have been most successful. The entertainment last night was even more successful than that held last year on the lawn at Bishopstowe. The rectory grounds were most attractively decorated with Chinese lanterns and colored lights, and during the evening a programme, consisting of solos by Miss Lena Labatt and Miss Simcox, with Mr. Bleuthner as accompanist, and a number of selections by Dayton & McCormick's orchestra, was rendered and was greatly enjoyed.

The Booths.

The booths were splendidly handled and did a big business throughout the evening. They were in charge of the following ladies:

Refreshment — Misses Manigault, Greer, Wright, Knott, Hiscox, Parsons, and Cole.

Gypsy Fortune-Telling Booth—Miss Duffin.

Indian Booth—Miss Woolverton.

Candy Booth—Misses Underwood, Whittaker and Simcox.

Egyptian Fortune-Telling Booth—Miss Munnoch.

Gatekeepers—Miss Gilbert and Messrs. H. Dann and G. Scandrett.

The arrangements for the social were in charge of Mrs. E. B. Smith, and Misses Graham and Fawkes.

WILL NOT PARADE

The Wild West and Far East Will Give No Street Pageant, But Will Afford a Strange Street Scene.

One of the strangest sights that our streets have ever presented will be seen on the morning that the Buffalo Bill Wild West and Pawnee Bill Far East appears in our city. The engine and cars which will be used in "The Great Train Hold-Up by Indians," will be taken through the streets from the railroad cars to the exhibtion grounds under the engine's own electric power. In planning for the "Great Train Hold-Up by Indians," the management experienced great difficulty in providing for an engine, as it would be quite impossible to transport a real locomotive from town to town and use it in the exhibition. It is a peculiar fact that in presenting a scene typical of the primitive west that the latest invention of modern science was called upon to solve a difficult problem. An electrical dray, used originally in transporting merchandise through the city streets, was called into requisition as the basis for a mimic locomotive. The wheels of the truck, reconstructed to suit the purpose, form what are the driving wheels of the real locomotive. Upon this basis a superstructure was erected in imitation of a practical locomotive. The inventive ingenuity of the Yankee has provided the engine with an appliance that makes it emit black smoke, with a loud puffing noise; there is a whistle, bell and an electric headlight of great power. The engineer, seated in the cab, operates the engine and all of its appliances in the same manner that the railroad engineer controls his iron horse. While there will be no street parade of the conventional sort with the Wild West and Far East, the transfer of this unique engine, with its train of cars, from the railroad to the show grounds, accompanied by Indians in their picturesque garb, the musical elephants and camels, used in the Far East scene, will constitute a sight more interesting and far more picturesque than the street parade of the ordinary tented exhibition. When the paraphernalia arrives at the show grounds, with its hundreds of horses, the public will be able to witness an equally picturesque scene and unusual sight in the erection of the Indian tepees by the band of a hundred real redmen and their squaws who accompany the exhibition. The show grounds will be on Dundas street east, with two performances at 2 and 8 p.m., rain or shine. Reserved seats will be on sale morning of exhibition at McCallum's drug store.

A BOULEVARD FOR CHEAPSIDE STREET

Place Is Just Suited for It — Name May Be Changed.

An attempt will be made by the residents of Cheapside street to have a boulevard between Richmond and St. George streets.

At the next meeting of the board of works, a petition from P. W. D. Brodrick, Frank Lawson, F. B. Ware and others will be taken up by the committee, and it is more than likely that something will be done.

The idea is to run a boulevard 20 feet wide through the centre of the street. In it will be planted trees and flowers, and it will be made as attractive as some of the boulevards in certain streets in the United States.

The street is very wide, and there is sufficient room to make the boulevard. At the same time No. 1 committee will consider an application to change the name of the street from Cheapside to The Boulevard.

Both requests will probably be granted, as the members of the council are in favor of making any improvements that will add to the beauty of the city.

Carrie Nation has purchased an extensive tract of land in Boone County, Ark., on which she expects to spend the remainder of her days.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Precautions Would Make Canada the Sanest Country in the World.

Toronto, June 25. — That Canada must be up and doing in regard to the care of the feeble-minded was the statement today of Mrs. Edwin Gray, of York, England, addressing the joint session of the sections of education, philanthropy and social and moral reform of the International Council of Women.

She pointed out that an acknowledged expert had stated that the ratio of feeble-minded to the population was the same the world over, while at the same time by keeping proper precautions Canada could be made the sanest country in the world. Mrs. Gray also congratulated the Dominion Government on their policy to exclude all but the best immigrants.

Two Ontario delegates, Dr. Helen McMurchy and Mrs. Evans, Hamilton, supported Mrs. Gray's opinions by figures from Ontario, while Miss Derrick, of Montreal, said that in Quebec 150 feeble-minded women had been reported without taking into consideration the French-Canadian population at all.

The discussion arose in connection with the reading of papers showing what is being done in the old world. Miss Van Ewijck told how in Holland municipal and national schools for the feeble-minded hand been established, Epileptics, however, are not admitted, nor are these for whose condition immorality has been the cause.

Miss Mary Denby, the founder of the Lancashire and Cheshire school for the permanent cure of the feeble-minded, read a most interesting paper on the subject, and particularly described the work being done in the special schools of Manchester city.

"There are three feeble-minded men to every two girls in the world," said Miss Denby in reply to Mrs. Edwin Gray, who urged that more attention should be paid to the male sex; but Dr. Helen McMurchy contended that the children should have the first claim, because then they would begin at the root of the matter, for it was hard to realize how quickly those same children came to maturity.

RETALIATION THREAT FROM WASHINGTON

Tariff Framers Will Mulct Their Own If Canada Put Export Duty on Pulp.

Washington, June 25.—The retaliatory provisions of the wood pulp and print paper paragraphs of the tariff bill being referred to by Senator Clapp today, Mr. Aldrich indicated that the finance committee still had that matter under consideration and hoped to report a substitute that would prove satisfactory to all interests concerned.

This statement was in response to the claims of the Minnesota senator that by the proposed retaliation against Canada, in the case that country should provide an export tax, the United States would punish its own people by adding a still greater duty.

Senator Brown, who led the recent fight in the Senate for free wood pulp and print paper, today offered two amendments, which have the effect of eliminating the automatic retaliatory features of the committee on amendments and making retaliation depend upon an order of the President, allowing the rates of duty to remain as the committee substitute.

Mr. Aldrich finally agreed to take up these substitutes for final action tomorrow.

House Rates Increased.

Beginning the day's session with an increase of the five per cent over the House rate of 35 per cent ad valorem on harness, the Senate marched steadily through the nine hours of its sitting. Among the changes were: An increase of the duty on scrap iron from 50 cents to $2 50 per ton, thus placing it on the same level as pigiron; an increase of quarter of a cent per pound over the House rates on wire nails; an increase of from 4 to 6 cents per pound on monazite and thorite and other articles used in the manufacture of gas mantles, and the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates on files, rasps, etc.

Toward the close of the day Senator Penrose, of the finance committee, but not specifically for the committee, presented an amendment fixing a duty of half a cent per gallon on crude oil, and after considerable debate it was disagreed to. During the day the linoleum and oilcloth schedule was recast so as to apparently meet the demands of the insurgents and was adopted with the understanding that it should not be satisfactory upon inspection in the record the schedule could be reopened tomorrow.

The principal debate of the day was iron provisions. Speaking of the provision for a higher rate of duty on scrapiron. Mr. Crawford declared that it was "protection gone mad." The provision was also criticised by Senators Cummins and Beveridge. It, however, found defenders in Senators Oliver, Dick and Aldrich. There were many efforts to amend the scrapiron and pigiron provision, but it was adopted without change. Senator Penrose spoke at length in support of his oil amendment, declaring that it met the approval of the independent producers and refiners. The oil fields of Mexico figured extensively in this discussion. Senator Gore declared that they were a myth.

On the eve of adjournment for the day Senator Aldrich presented the corporation tax amendment, approved by President Taft, stating that he hoped that the Senate would be in a position to take it up for consideration on Monday.

ENEMIES OF THE BIRDS

Result of Training Robins—Domestic Cats and Nestlings.

In the northern states and Canada many of the protected birds are induced to build their nests in or near buildings, and they are fed and sometimes partially tamed. This is commendable, of course, but robins, for example, are included in the list of game birds in some of the southern states, and efforts made to tame them here may result in their destruction on their southward flight in the autumn. Accustomed to frequent the homes of their northern friends, if they evince similar habits in the south they are often killed for the pot.

In the course of time the southern states will protect these birds, but until this is done it would be well to remember the result of feeding birds near our homes. Of course, the mere fact that they are not molested while in the north causes many birds to nest round about houses, but if they must be fed, this should not be done near dwellings.

There are few women who view with calmness the killing of harmless birds by cats. On the other hand, there are few owners of cats who take any steps to prevent these depredations. The taming of birds in places where cats are permitted to roam at will, means certain death to a large majority of such birds, and so far as we know there is only one preventive, and that is to remove the cat from its field of activity

The theory that cats keep the country home free from rats and mice is pretty—or was before Puss, pampered and overfed, became more fond of the heat of the kitchen range or the sun than of her traditional hunting fields. Now that the birds are encouraged to nest nearby, almost within her reach, with a minimum of effort she varies her diet now and then with a nestling, and is content.

To prevent hounds from hunting foxes we confine them until ready to accompany them, but we encourage song birds to nest near dwellings, and at the same time permit one of their worst enemies to harry them daily.—Forest and Stream.

POND MILLS SCHOOL

June Report of Pupils' Standing at the Last Examination.

Following is the report of Pond Mills school, S. S. No. 7, Westminster. The pupils' names are arranged in order of merit:

Junior IV. to Senior IV. — Jessie Elliott 455, Frank Murray 429, Robert Collier 413, Adelena Marr 402, Harold Murray 360.

Senior III. to Junior IV.—Bessie Elliot 449, Ethel Jackson 354, Gladys Beattie 352, Norval Yake 339, Ernest Beattie 263.

Junior III. to Senior III.—George Hill.

Senior II. to Junior III.—Russell Yake 360, Clara Beattie 301.

Junior II. to Senior II.—John Elliott 146.

Part II. to Junior II.—Clarence Murray, Walter Beattie, Florence McDonald, Edward Sumner, Cameron Jackson, Andy Beattie, Frances Elliott.

Part I. to Part II. — Leona Hodgins, Gladys Jackson, Wilhelmina Lind, Helen Murray, Myrtle Hood, Jack Lukings, Doris Yeoman.

Irene E. Walker, teacher.

WASHING MACHINE APPEARS A SUCCESS

A Big Addition to the City's Street Laundry Plant.

The new street washing machine recently ordered by the board of works was given a thorough trial yesterday morning on several of the city streets, and was completely successful.

It is especially effective on sheet asphalt pavements, and will be a decided addition to the city's street cleaning department.

The machine sprinkles and washes the street at the same time.

"It is a good machine," said Mr. Graydon. "It will prevent the pavements being swept when dry, raising dust, and causing numerous complaints. I am pleased with it."

The test was watched by Mayor Stevely, Ald. Gerry, Cooper, Rose, Saunders, Garratt, Parsons and the city officials. It was superintended by Mr. Louis Kindling, of Milwaukee, who holds the patent rights.

FELL FROM TOP OF TRAIN

Two Lads Seriously Injured at Courtright.

St. Thomas, June 24.—Clarence Maurlex and Blake Hunt, two boys, aged 10 and 12 years, Courtright, were running along on the top of a M. C. R. freight train which was standing on the track. They came to where the cars had been uncoupled, and both lads fell with terrific force on their heads on the hard ground. Young Hunt's recovery is doubtful, as he is suffering from a fractured skull.

AFTER ABDUL'S HOARD.

Constantinople, June 25.—It is understood that the Government has been trying to secure the cash deposits of Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, in the Imperial Bank of Germany, amounting to 5,000,000 Turkish pounds, approximately $21,500,000. How to obtain possession of ths sum is exercising the minds of the Turkish authorities.

THE NEWSTAND.

Sandown Park, England, June 25.—The Newstand handicap of 400 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds and upward, distance five furlongs, was run here today, and won by Lydbrook. The Tower was second and Little Flummer third. Among the ten starters were H. P. Whtney's Sixty-two and J. R. Keene's Helmet II.

AFTER GYPSY KING.

Windsor, Ont., June 25. — Proceedings for the extradition of Joe Adams, the gypsy king, now in St. Joseph, Mo., who is wanted here on a charge of fraud, have been postponed until July 7. The indictment of Adams by the grand jury at the last Sandwich assizes habeas corpus proceedings in Kansas City.

DOCKER CRUSHED.

Windsor, Ont., June 25. — While unloading heavy rails from a freighter at the C. P. R. dock, Arthur Tracy, aged 35 years, colored, was crushed against the side of the boat. His right leg was so badly injured it was found necessary to amputate it above the knee. Tracy has a wife and family.

BELL BOUT OFF.

Toronto, Ont., June 25. — Billy Bell, the featherweight champion of Boston and Ireland, was to have met Artie Fare, the featherweight champion of Hamilton, tonight, but the bout has been called off on account of Bell having sustained a broken thumb. Bell has received a challenge from Billy Allen, the Canadian champion, and he will likely accept it, the fight taking place in Montreal on Aug. 3 or 4.

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RED TAG SALE

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A Limited Number of Wicker Verandah Rockers at **$1.99**

Canvas Stretchers With Pillows, $1.75 Value, for..... **99c**
Very suitable for camps and summer cottages.

A FEW OTHER VALUES

Quartered-Oak Extension Table, early English.... **$12.50**
Baby Carriages, $21.00 value for **$15.50**
Quartered-Oak Hall Rack, $20.00 value for..... **$15.00**
Quartered-Oak Extension Table, large and massive, **$17.60**
Iron Beds, $8.00 value for **$6.00**
Bedroom Dressers, special values at **$12.90** and **$7.95**
Three-Piece Parlor Suite, $32.00 value for **$24.00**
Five-Piece Parlor Suite, at **$19.85**
Handsome Buffet, $24.00 value for **$18.00**

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95-97 King St: Between Talbot and Ridout Sts:
REPAIRING, REFINISHING AND UPHOLSTERING A SPECIALTY.

Open Saturday nights. We are out of the high-rent district.

FALLIERES IN GLASS

Portrait of the French President That Arouses Criticism.

Paris, June 24.—Charlemagne once visited the city of Le Mans and was so delighted with it that he nominated himself honorary canon of the cathedral, an appointment which Pope Clement VII. in 1383 conferred on his successors forever.

A Le Mans artist, Mr. Echivard, a designer of stained glass windows, was reminded of this fact one day by reading an account of a stained-glass window in the Church of St. John at Lunebourg in which the Kaiser is depicted. He decided that the French president should no longer lack an honor that had been paid to the German Emperor, and set to work on a design showing M. Fallieres, the President of the Republic, and therefore, according to the artist's belief, successor to the kings as honorary canon, clothed in a canon's cope and kneeling on a devotional chair.

The modern and the archaic are allied in the design. The cope is thrown back sufficiently to show that M. Fallieres is wearing evening dress and the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. The arms of the cathedral chapter, three fleurs-de-lis and three keys, are balanced by an escutcheon ornamented with the Legion of Honor and the Gallic cock.

Below is the inscription in Gothic characters: "According to tradition, Messire Armand Fallieres, eighth president of the French Republic, takes in his quality of chief of state the title of canon of Saint-Julien of Le Mans."

Long months of work went into making the glass after the design and now that it is finished it has met with only a cold welcome. The spectacle of the President, during whose term of office church and state were definitely separated, figuring as a canon seems to give pleasure to no party or section. A local art society even refused to admit the window to its exhibition, although the skill of its execution is generally admitted.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MORAY

Miss Peace, of Strathroy, and Miss J. Walker, of London, the Stars.

Those who witnessed the proceedings at Moray on Monday agree that they spent one of the most pleasant evenings of the season. After having done justice to the physical side of nature while listening to the excellent music of the Parkhill Junior Orchestra, all repaired to the specially arranged seats to enjoy the mental treat which followed.

Rev. Mr. Godwin, of Parkhill, ably filled the position of chairman. Miss B. Peace, of Strathroy, who appeared here for the first time won from the audience the highest appreciation by her mastery of music. Miss J. Walker of London, as she led her audience through the adventures and misadventures of everyday experience, held their closest attention. Miss Peace and Miss Walker are certainly clever entertainers. Rev. Mr. Schmidt, of Parkhill, sang a couple of solos which were very much appreciated. Excellent speeches were also given by Rev. Mr. Carriere, of Grand Bend, and Rev. Mr. Schmidt. The Junior Orchestra acquitted themselves with great credit throughout the programme.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:
Gentlemen,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family, and also in my stables, for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.
Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Pacific Coast Excursions.

Via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, daily, until Sept. 30. Very low rates from all points in Canada to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, and return. Choice of routes going and returning; favorable stop-over arrangements. For rates, routes, and handsome illustrated folder of Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King Street, Toronto.

31 26 J. 3 17 31 A. 7

Important To Ladies.

It is not often an opportunity occurs at your door to see the latest Parisian and New York styles in Hair Goods, yet such is the case, as Professor Dorenwend, of Toronto, is visiting this town, and invites your inspection of these goods at his private apartments reserved at the City Hotel.

These Hair Goods styles, when properly adjusted protect and ornament the head, soften and beautify the expression of the face, and consequently tone up an aged appearance. Be sure and see them at the City Hotel, London, on Tuesday, July 6.

3itxwtz-70u

It is estimated that it will require about 75,000 men to take the census in the United States next year.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

REMOVAL NOTICE
During alterations to the company's offices, will remove to temporary offices (about the first week in July), at No. 434 Richmond St.
The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co
A. M. SMART Mgr.
DUNDAS ST. MARKET LANE
3n-tyw

White Star-Dominion
Royal Mail Steamships
MONTREAL-QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.
R. M. S. "MEGANTIC"
Twin Screw, 14,878 tons.
SATURDAY, JULY 3.
R. M. S. "LAURENTIC"
Triple Screw, 14,892 tons.
SATURDAY, JULY 24.
Largest and Most Modern Steamers on the St. Lawrence Route.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $80 and upwards; Second Class, $48 75 and upwards; Third Class, $28 75 to principal British ports.
Full information furnished by local agents, or at company's offices. H. G. THORLEY, passenger agent for Ontario, 41 King street east, Toronto. ywt-2

YOU CAN'T BEAT THIS
$1 50 THE NEW WAY. THE RIGHT WAY $1 60
ALL THE WAY FROM
LONDON TO CLEVELAND AND RETURN FOR $1.50
The 26TH REGIMENT BAND
The full moon and the ride between London and the boat on the Traction cars will combine, with the splendid qualities and accommodation of the speedy and magnificent all-steel steamer Lakeside, to make this the most enjoyable trip ever given out of London.
The BOAT LEAVES PORT STANLEY AT 7 P.M. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30
Arriving at Cleveland at 12. All Dominion Day in Cleveland (17 hours.) Leave Cleveland returning July 1 at 5 p.m. Cleveland time.
Catch Traction cars leaving London at 4, 4:45, 5 or 5:45. Cars will be at the dock waiting for the boat when she returns.
SPECIAL HOTEL RATE at "The American" have been arranged for this excursion—$1.75, including lodging and three meals. Passengers personally conducted from boat to hotel.
Buy your tickets early from the Traction offices, Horton street station or up-town ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas. W. Buchanan, agent. GO WITH THE BAND TO EUCLID BEACH.
100c-xty

TRIPS To ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND AND THE CONTINENT
Direct Services Provided By Allan Line Steamers
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, HAVRE and LONDON.
NEW STEAMERS. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.
MODERATE RATES—For full particulars of rates and sailings apply to local steamship agents or "THE ALLAN LINE," General Agency for Ontario, 77 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. ywt

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS
RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE.
Between all stations in Canada. Good going June 30 and July 1. Return limit July 2, 1909.
ALASKA---YUKON---PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SEATTLE
Very low rates via attractive routes. Daily until Sept. 30, 1909. Return limit Oct. 31, 1909.
For tickets and full information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

DOMINION DAY
RETURN TICKETS
Between all stations in Canada, east of Port Arthur, at
SINGLE FARE
GOOD GOING
Wednesday June 30 Thursday July 1
Return Limit, Friday, July 2.
NEW FAST TRAIN leaves London 12:45 a.m., arrives Toronto 3:50 p.m. Call for copy of new time card; it will interest you.
W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., corner Dundas and Richmond; J. SHAW, depot agent.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Michigan Central
"The Niagara Falls Route"
WILL HAVE ON SALE
RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE FOR DOMINION DAY
Between all stations in Canada, Detroit and Buffalo. Good going June 30 and July 1. Return limit July 2, 1909.
ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SEATTLE
Best of service with liberal choice of routes at lowest rates.
Full information gladly furnished at city office, 405 Richmond street, phone 205.
Thomas Evans, C.P.A., S. H. Palmer, D.P.A., St. Thomas; O. W. RUGGLES, C.P.A., Chicago.

PERE MARQUETTE
DOMINION DAY
RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE
Good going June 30 and July 1, return limit July 2, 1909.
New Train Between Blenheim and London
Commencing Monday, June 28. New fast train will leave Blenheim at 6:50 a.m., stopping at all stations to London, returning leave London 6:50 p.m. This train will make direct connections at London to and from points east.
H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.
J. W. KEARNS, T. P. A., London, Ont. 100g

R & O Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.
STEAMER 'BELLEVILLE'
Leaves
HAMILTON, 12:00 NOON
TORONTO, 7:30 P.M.
EVERY TUESDAY,
for Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports. Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston," commencing June 1, leave Toronto 3 p.m. daily, except Sunday, after July 1 daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence Rapids, Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay. For tickets and berth reservations, apply to local agents or write H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, A.G.P.A., Toronto.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Arrive from the east—*3:48 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.
LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m.
STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:43 p.m., 4:55 p.m.
LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:25 a.m., †6:30 p.m., †7:02 p.m., *10:52 p.m. Arrive from the west—*4:45 a.m., †12:36 p.m., *5:35 p.m. Depart for the east—*4:55 a.m., †7:45 a.m., †12:45 p.m., *5:42 p.m. Depart for the west—*11:33 a.m., †7:10 p.m., *11 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *2:40 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.
* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

TRACTION CO.
REDUCED RATES.
50c PT. STANLEY AND RETURN
CHILDREN 30c DAILY
50c St. Thomas and Return every Wednesday and Saturday.
CARS LEAVE EVERY HOUR.
C. P. R. Atlantic Lines to Europe. F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of Commerce, agant. ywt

C. P. R. Royal Mail "Empresses"

C. P. R. STEAMERS
From Montreal and Quebec. From Liverpool.
June 26.....Lake Manitoba.....
July 2.....Empress of Ireland.....June 18
July 10.....Lake Champlain.....June 23
July 16.....Empress of Britain.....July 2
July 24.....Lake Erie.....July 7
All steamers fitted with wireless, and all conveniences for safety and comfort of passengers. Our one class cabin steamers carry the popular trade between Canada and the Old Land.
Prices and particulars from the nearest C. P. R. agent, or to S. J. SHARP, western passenger agent, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston-Liverpool Direct, sailing Wed'days
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

WABASH
Special Low-Rate Excursions to Pacific Coast Points
Tickets on sale daily until Sept. 30, good to return any time until Oct. 31, 1909. Tickets are good going and returning via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges.
The "ST. LOUIS-COLORADO LIMITED" is the finest and most up-to-date train in America; nothing finer on wheels. Every day at 2:30 p.m. this famous train starts on its flight from St. Louis across the continent, carrying through equipment to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and other western points.
Get your tickets and reserve berths now, before the rush.
J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto.

The ONTARIO LOAN and DEBENTURE CO

DIVIDEND NO. 91.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½ per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this company has been declared for the current half-year ending the 30th inst., and will be payable at the company's office on and after the 2nd July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive. A. M. SMART, Manager.

London, Ont., June 7, 1909. 91c-t

PEOPLES BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

London, Ont.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the current half year ending June 30, 1909, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT

Per annum on the permanent stock has been declared, and that the same will be payable after July 1, 1909.

Transfer books will be closed from June 24 to 30, both days inclusive. By order of the board.

WM. SPITTAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

London, Ont., June 14, 1909.

3c-tzt

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

of the estate of Mary Elena Moore, late of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, widow, who died on the fifth day of April, 1909: Pursuant to "The Trustee Act," all persons claiming against the said estate are required to send or deliver their claims in writing on or before the fifth day of July, 1909, to the undersigned solicitors for the administratrix. After the said fifth day of July the administratrix will distribute the said estate amongst the parties entitled, having regard to the claims of which she shall then have notice. Dated at London, this twelfth day of June, 1909. TENNENT & CAMPBELL, 73 Dundas street, London, Ont. 91c-t

Executor's Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Alexander A. Johnston, late of the City of London, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of May, A. D. 1909, at the City of London, are required to send to the undersigned solicitor for David Johnston, the executor of his will, full particulars of their claims. After the 12th day of July next the said David Johnston will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. M. P. McDONAGH, 418 Talbot street, London, solicitor for the executor. 3c-t

Executor's Notice to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Sarah Johnston, late of the City of London, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 6th day of June, A. D. 1909, at the City of London, are required to send to the undersigned executor of her will, full particulars of their claims. After the 12th day of July next, the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. Dated at London, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1909. M. P. McDONAGH, 418 Talbot street, London, executor. 3c-t

Assignee's Notice to Creditors

In the matter of Norman Willard Smith, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, jeweler, insolvent:

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Norman Willard Smith has made an assignment to The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, under R. S. O. 1897, Chapter 147, of all his estate, credits and effects, for the general benefit of his creditors

A meeting of the creditors will be held at the offices of The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, at London, Ontario, on Tuesday, 29th June, A. D. 1909, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of his affairs, to appoint inspectors and fix their remuneration, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

All persons claiming to rank upon the estate of the said insolvent are requested to file their claims with the assignees, with the particulars and proofs thereof, on or before the day of such meeting, and after the 12th day of July, A. D. 1909, the assignees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which the said assignees shall then have had notice.

Dated at London, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1909. M. P. McDONAGH, 418 Talbot street, London, solicitor for the assignees. 3c-t

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP to July 10 for painting the interior of school, Section No. 6, London Township. Apply to A. GRANT, secretary, Bryanston, Ont. b

Miss I. Quinn
274 DUNDAS STREET.
represents Toronto's renowned corsetiers. WOOLNOUGH'S CORSETS supreme in style and quality. Prices from $2 50 to $25. ywt

PLAYING WITH RIFLE BOY KILLS HIMSELF

Owen Sound, June 25.—While handling a small rifle in the back yard of his home on Murdock street about 10 o'clock this morning Franklin Packham, aged 15, the only child of Mr. James H. Packham, B.A., commercial master at the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute, shot himself through the head and died shortly after.

Drs. Middleboro and Dow were called, but the wound was fatal and nothing could be done.

CONSIDINE DEAD

Was Widely Known as a Sporting and Theatrical Man.

New York, June 26.—John R. Considine, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, and widely known among sporting and theatrical men, died of pleural-pneumonia in his home in this city today.

LEWISOHN ALIVE.

New York, June 25.—A cable message from Oscar Lewisohn, the husband of Edna May, reported last night to have been killed in an automobile accident on the European continent, was received today by Martin Vogel, attorney for the Lewisohn family here. The cablegram read:

"Ascot, England.

"No foundation in report. Both well. OSCAR."

Mr. Vogel stated that efforts are being made to locate Jesse Lewisohn, brother of Oscar, who is known on the continent. He was thought to be in Southern France, Mr. Vogel said, and from reports that have been received it was not believed that he could have been in the vicinity of the casualty.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAILS.

New York, June 26.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the ex-President, sailed for Europe today on the steamer Cretic with her daughter Ethel and her two sons, Quentin and Archie. Mrs. Roosevelt plans to return to the United States with the three children in November and spend the winter on the Sagamore Hill property in Oyster Bay.

Executor's Sale of Three Acres of Pasture Lands

ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. O'NEIL.

There will be offered for sale by public auction on the premises, lot 18, con. A, being the residence of the late William H. O'Neil, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1909, at 1 o'clock p.m., the following lands: Three acres of pasture lands, more or less, being part of lot 18, con. A, in the Township of North Dorchester (south of the River Thames), in the County of Middlesex.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors, London, or to PETER McCALLUM, auctioneer, Mossley P. O. ROBT. SUTHERLAND, MARY O'NEIL, executors, Dorchester, Ont.

Also on the same day, at the same place, immediately after the above sale, will be offered for sale the farm belonging to Mrs. Mary O'Neil, separately, being part of lot 18, con. A, North Dorchester, 41½ acres, more or less, as described in her deed, together with the growing crops thereon.

This farm is beautifully situated in the Village of Dorchester; is in all respects a first-class farm.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply personally or by letter to PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors, London, or to PETER McCALLUM, auctioneer, Mossley P. O. MRS. MARY O'NEIL, Dorchester P. O. 99c-ytz

ADMINISTRATORS' AUCTION SALE

of house and lot, 22 Thornton avenue, London, on Wednesday, June 30, at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to

M. P. McDONAGH, 418 Talbot street, London, solicitor for The London and Western Trusts Company, administrators b

AUCTION SALE Fancy Goods

George A. Hatch, auctioneer, will sell at 436 Richmond street, on Wednesday, 30th June, at 2 p.m., stock consisting of all kinds of brushes, combs and brush sets, travelling companions, leather goods, plated ware, pens, pencils, books and a general assortment of fancy goods; will inventory at about $1,400. Will be sold en bloc, at rate on dollar. Terms, one-quarter down, balance in 3 and 6 months, on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Stock and stock lists at 436 Richmond street, or list at GEO. A. HATCH'S office, Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 100k-xwty

AUCTION SALE AT THE QUEEN'S Hotel, Strathroy, on Thursday, July 1, at the hour of 1 o'clock, of blacksmith shop 24x26, two-story woodwork shop 14x24, paint shop 24x40, comfortable dwelling house, 5 rooms, kitchen and woodshed, good well of spring watr. The property is situated in the thriving village of Adelaide. No opposition. Seven miles from Strathroy, six miles from Kerwood. The property will positively be sold, owing to proprietor's ill-health. Terms made known on day of sale. John Stevenson, proprietor; Richard Brock, auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE

FANCY GOODS.—Geo. A. Hatch, auctioneer, will sell at 436 Richmond street, on Wednesday, June 30, at 2 p.m., stock consisting of all kinds of brushes, combs and brush sets, travelling companions, leather goods, plated ware, pens, pencils, books and a general assortment of fancy goods, will inventory at about $1,400. Will be sold en bloc, at rate on dollar. Terms one-quarter down, balance in 3 and 6 months, on approved notes, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Stock and stock lists at 436 Richmond street, or list at Geo. A. Hatch's office, Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers. b

Auction Sale

OF NEW RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Geo. A. Hatch will sell by auction on Monday, July 5, at 3 p.m., on the premises No. 151 Ridout street, a 2-story and attic red pressed brick dwelling, large verandah, vestibule, hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, basement under all, 4 bedrooms and closets, front and back stairs, lavatory and bath room, all modern, electric light and gas, large lot, on easy terms No reserve. Owner leaving city. Apply to Geo. A. Hatch, auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE—Piano and household furniture, contents of cottage, sewing machine, cook stove, baseburner, dining table, dressers and mirrors, tables, ringer, gas plate, chairs, curtains, tools. No reserve. No. 928 Dufferin avenue, Monday, June 28. Sale 1:30. Geo. A. Hatch, auctioneer. b

GEORGE A HATCH, AUCTIONEER

Furniture, stocks, farm and all kinds of sales conducted. Office—Room 22, Bank of Toronto Chambers. b

AUCTIONEERS.

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER — FARM stock and implements a specialty. Fraser House, Saturdays. Hubrey Postoffice. 1tf-t

HEAT WAVE AT NEW YORK

Many Prostrations Are Being Recorded Today.

New York, June 26. — New York and its vicinity sweltered again today under the rays of a burning sun, which were nearly as effective in raising the mercury as those which yesterday caused the tube to register record figures for the year. There was less suffering, though, than on previous days during the prolonged torrid spell, the electric storm of the early night having clarified the atmosphere appreciably. Nevertheless, numerous heat prostration cases began calling for attention at the hospitals.

The heat is believed to have been responsible for the suicide of one man, and another attempt on his own life during the morning.

MILLIONAIRE DROWNS

Chicago Capitalist Loses His Life in Michigan Lake.

Detroit, June 26. — A special from Muskegon, Mich., says:

Alex. Bromberg, a missionaire of Chicago, was drowned in White Lake, near here, this afternoon, under circumstances which for the present are shrouded in mystery.

A companion who was in the boat with Bromber, claims the unfortunate man missed an oar stroke, and losing his balance fel loverboard. It is known, however, that Bromberg was a godo swimmer and the police scout the idea of an accident explained in this way. The boat was less than fifty yards from shore when Bromberg went overboard, disappearing in twenty feet of water.

The body has not yet been found, although a flotilla of launches is dragging for it. Bromberg was fifty years of age, and owner of the Chicago Heights baseball club grounds. He was a millionaire many times over.

Mr. Robert Maxwell, Star-Cole Line passenger agent, wires F. B. Clarke: "Inform London people we are making special arrangements for their comfort on the Huron for Cleveland excursion next Wednesday night."

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

Five-room house at Wonderland. Beautiful location for summer home. Rent reasonable. For particulars inquire on premises or at The Advertiser office. 3tf

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

COTTAGE, CENTRALLY LOCATED; rent moderate. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 418½ Talbot street. ywt

SIX-ROOMED BRICK HOUSE, GAS, water, cellar, on Hyman street; rent moderate. Apply 76 Cartwright. 3c

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET —Modern; with or without board. 645 Richmond. b

TO LET, BY JULY 10—HOUSE, WITH all modern conveniences. Apply 168 Dundas street. b

TO LET—SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, 124 Colborne street. Apply 239 Grey street. 3c

TO LET—507 DUNDAS STREET—MODERN and up-to-date. Next door for key, or 306 Simcoe. Phone 602. b

COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND GOOD board, gas, bath, phone, 131 Maple street. 3c

BRICK HOUSE, MODERN, 549 COLBORNE street; rent, $15; also unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; central. Apply 420 Oxford. 99c-ywt

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH VAULT, IN Carling block. Apply to T. H. Carling, or F. J. Hammond. 47tf-ywt

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished. Apply at 475 King street. 1c-wty

FOR RENT—THE PREMISES OCCUPIED by the Murray Shoe Company, 197 King street, 30x140; possession on the 1st August. Apply to John Garvey. 100n-xt

SUMMER COTTAGE, "ALEXANDRIA," facing lake, Erie Beach (west), Port Stanley; furnished; splendid, airy, almost new cottage. Robert Spittal. Phone 1477. 2c

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 867½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 54tf-xty

FURNISHED HOUSE — MODERATE rent. 443 Central avenue. 2u

SIXTEEN-ROOMED HOUSE, ALL modern conveniences, Queen's avenue, central. Apply 248 Queen's avenue. 1c

SUMMER COTTAGE, IPPERWASH Beach, Lake Huron. Apply Henry Boughton, Forest. 1n

FINE MODERN HOUSE, 27 CRAIG, five bedrooms; eight minutes' walk to Grand Trunk depot; best $25 value in London. Apply afternoons, or telephone 884. 1k

FRONT PARLOR AND OTHER SLEEPING rooms, furnished or unfurnished; housekeeping privileges; gas, electric light, use of phone; rent reasonable. 388 King street. 97tf

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE of the late Nicholas Wilson, No. 273 Maitland street. Apply E. S. Winnett, William street north. 96bu

TO LET—HOUSE AND BARN, 890 Waterloo street. Apply on premises, or 221 Dundas street. 90tf

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

THE DOMINION BANK WILL HAVE available for rental three flats over their proposed new premises at the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. These flats will be entirely renovated, and new plumbing, drainage, wiring and hot water heating installed. Early applicants will have their wants attended to in the specifications now being submitted. 85tf

TO LET—NOS. 705 AND 709 LORNE avenue; modern conveniences. Apply 487 English street. 70tf

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS —Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs). Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones: 1163; residence, 1444.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I SOLD $50,000 WORTH OF STOCK IN my company in six months; if you are seeking capital, write for my free book, which explains my plan. Darbyshire, Box 1810 H, Rochester, N. Y. 85n-t

FOR SALE TO THOSE MAKING THE best offer—The Antiquarian Book Store, 338 Richmond street; business going seventeen years. 99c-ywt

WANTED BY YOUNG MAN (PROSPECTIVE buyer)—Position in general or drygoods store. Box 32, Advertiser. 82h-xt

APPOINTED TO SENATE

Hon. Arthur Boyer, of Montreal, Succeeds Late Senator Thibaudeau.

Ottawa, June 25. — Hon. Arthur Boyer, of Montreal, formerly member of the Quebec Government without portfolio, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Thibaudeau. The appointment was made at today's meeting of the cabinet, and the honor was entirely unsolicited. In fact, no application for the vacant senatorship were received from anyone by the Government.

A $6,000 FIRE.

Ottawa, June 26.—Ottawa had a $6,000 fire this morning. At 9 o'clock fire broke out in the building of J. Stanley on Bank street in a portion occupied by McIntosh and Watts, crockery. The interior of the building was pretty well gutted out.

KING OPENS MUSEUM.

London, June 26.—The new galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1899 by the late Queen Victoria, were formally opened by King Edward today with much pomp and full state ceremony.

When finally completed the new galleries will have the greatest museum of applied arts in existence and taken as a whole will be one of the largest in the world.

WRECKED BY TORNADO.

Burwell, Neb., June 26.—Woodruff, Kansas, is reported partly wrecked by a tornado yesterday. There were no fatalities or serious injuries. Half a dozen houses and barns in the path of the storm were demolished, but the inmates escaped by taking refuge in cellars.

THE ARLINGTON.

Sandown, June 26. — The Arlington 2-year-old selling plate of 200 sovereigns, distance five furlongs, was run here today and won by Sundrop. Pine Knot was second and Marquetta third. Among the fifteen starters was August Belmont's Burman.

HERMITS HELD PICNIC AT SPRINGBANK PARK

Enjoyable Time Was Spent by Members on Friday Afternoon.

Last evening, about 40 Hermits emerged from the recesses of their solemn abode, shook the dust of solitude from their weary feet, and boarded a car for Springbank, where they held one of the most successful picnics of the year.

The evening's amusement commenced with an exciting baseball game between the presidents and vice-presidents of the club. The latter were victorious by a score of 14 to 8. The features of the game were the base stealing of Andy Jones, who worked like a Ty Cobb all the time, and the exceptionally fine fielding of Thompson, who was on the job at all times, and never lost a chance. The score.

	R.	H.	E.
President	8	4	13
Vice-Presidents	14	8	11

Umpire—Jimmie McMartin.

A Presentation.

After luncheon the boys gathered around one of their departing members, one Alex. McKenzie, by name, who is leaving shortly for St. John, N. B., where he has been transferred by the McClary Manufacturing Company, and made him the recipient of a handsome gold-headed umbrella, presented by President Allan Towe. The address, which was read by Vice-President Wilfred Stephenson, on behalf of the club, was very eulogistic, and marked the popularity and esteem in which Mr. McKenzie was held by every member of the club.

At the conclusion of the presentation a good programme was furnished from the ranks of the members, after which they departed for home.

HAMILTON WILL FIX OWN RATES

Continued From Page One.

one, if it makes a contract. It is that the city have the power to fix its own rates. There is a clause in the contract which says that the rates must be fixed by the commission. Of what use would hydro power be in competition, the aldermen ask, if the city cannot fix its own rates?

No Word as Yet.

The Spectator says:

The mayor has not yet received word from Solicitor Lobb, of the hydro electric commission, with reference to the power matter. If the letter is not received before tomorrow afternoon the committee will meet and adjourn. The mayor, however, thinks that Mr. Lobb's letter will be here tomorrow morning at the latest. What that letter will contain is being awaited with interest. At the meeting the other night, Mr. Lobb made the statement that he had communicated with representatives of the municipalities interested and they had given the assurance that there would be no opposition to Hamilton getting power on terms satisfactory to Hamilton, the understanding being that the chief objection by this city was to the clause compelling an exclusive contract with the commission.

No One Consulted.

Mr. Waddell, the city solicitor, was shown a newspaper clipping this morning which set forth that the London authorities had not been consulted and knew nothing of the promise made by Mr. Lobb. It has been matter of frequent comment as to how Mr. Lobb could get the information without appealing direct to the councils interested, and the newspaper report from London would indicate that as far as that city was concerned the authorities had given no promise. Mr. Waddell, who has read the agreement between the commission and municipalities very thoroughly, points out that there is nothing in the wording which gives the municipalities any right to dictate terms. The whole matter rests entirely with the commission. The clause which refers to it is as follows, and it will be seen that the commission simply "notifies" the municipalities:

The Clause.

If at any time, any other municipal corporation, or pursuant to said act, any railway or distributing company or any other corporation or person, applies to the commission for a supply of power, the commission shall notify the applicant and the corporations, parties hereto, in writing, of a time and place and hear all representations that may be made as to the terms and conditions for such supply.

Without discrimination in favor of the applicants as to the price to be paid, for equal quantities of power, the commission may supply power upon such terms and conditions as to having regard to the risk and expense incurred, and paid, and to be paid by the corporations, parties hereto, appear equitable to the commission, and are approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

If that is the true interpretation of the clause then it would appear as if the matter was entirely in the hands of the commission to make whatever bargain it sees fit with Hamilton. If the other municipalities object to Hamilton getting better terms than they, then it remains to be seen how the commission will arrange matters with the kickers.

Mayor Speaks.

The Herald says:

Today at noon Mayor McLaren stated that he had not received the letter Solicitor Lobb, of the hydro-electric power commission, promised containing official assurance that Hamilton would be taken into the project without being bound to take power exclusively from the commission. The Cataract people are making much of the statement that none of the London aldermen interviewed by a reporter would say that London had consented to Hamilton joining the project on favored terms.

KILLED BY ENGINE.

New York, June 26.—Believed to have been struck and killed by a train on the New York Central Railroad, two men were found lying dead in the excavation alongside the tracks of that road near High Bridge in the Bronx today. One of the bodies was identified as H. E. Varcen, 46 years old, a New York Central engineer of Bronx borough. The other man is believed to be Oliver E. Churchman, also a Bronx resident. The indications were that the men while walking on the tracks had been hit by an electric engine and hurled, dead or dying, into the ditch, where their bodies were discovered.

Good Drugs and a Good Drug Store

Our Chief Aim

It is our chief aim to satisfy our customers. Everything we purchase is bought to please those whom we hope to serve, and we buy as low as we can, that our patrons may have not only the advantage of quality, but quality, at lowest prices.

We would like to serve you.

Strong's Drug Store
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Graduate pharmacists only fill prescriptions.

JUNE WEDDINGS

POUNDS—BROWN.

A very pretty June wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, June 23, at 7:30 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, "Pine Grove Farm," North Oxford, when their daughter Margaret J., was united in marriage to Mr. John Scotta Pounds, a prosperous young farmer of Thamesford. Rev. T. A. Watson, B.A., of Thamesford, officiated. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white silk mull, with Valenciennes trimmings, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and smilax. She was attended by her sister Myrtle, who was daintily gowned in white Swiss muslin, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Edward, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, took her place under an arch of evergreens and roses upon the lawn, to the strains of the wedding march, played by her sister Jessie. After congratulations the guests to the number of 60, sat down to a sumptuous repast. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain; to the bridesmaid and organist a pearl crescent; to the groomsman a pearl tie pin. The young couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful present, among which were several substantial checks, indicating the high esteem in which they are held. Guests were present from Detroit, Port Burwell, London, Tillsonburg, Dorchester, Salford, Embro, Westminster and Nilestown. The bride's going-away gown was blue silk sublime. Mr. and Mrs. Pounds left 'mid showers of rice and confetti for a wedding trip to points east. Their large circle of friends wish them a long and prosperous wedded life.

HOPKINS—GEIGER.

A largely-attended wedding took place June 22, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Geiger, Dashwood, Ont., when his eldest daughter, Viola F. Geiger, was married to John E. Hopkins, M. C. R. brakeman of St. Thomas, by Rev. C. C. J. Maass, of Zurich. The wedding march was played by Miss Viola M. Hopkins, sister of the groom. The bride's sister, Miss Flossie M. Geiger, was bridesmaid, and Harry McNames, St. Thomas, was groomsman. The bride wore cream silk charmeuse, and carried a bouquet of white bridal roses. Guests to the number of 125 were present from St. Thomas, London, Zurich and Bad Axe, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins will reside in St. Thomas.

NETHERCOTT—OKE.

On Thursday evening at the First Methodist parsonage, St. Thomas, Mr. George E. Nethercott, Wabash brakeman, and Miss Adelaide Oke were married by Rev. Alfred Brown. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ed. Ferguson, Hughes street, where a dainty repast was served. The bride was charming in a blue silk princess gown, while her travelling suit was of grey, with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Nethercott will live at 62 Barwick street, St. Thomas. The groom is popular in baseball circles, and is at present manager of the Wabash team in St. Thomas.

DROPPED DEAD CARRYING TRUNK

St. Catharines, Ont., June 25.—Charles Lockhart, aged about 55 years, dropped dead while assisting the Transfer Company to carry into the Grand Opera House at 11 o'clock today the property of Lew Dockstader's minstrels. Deceased had been in his usual health up to the last, and had just carried in a heavy trunk, when one of the minstrels saw him fall over. Examination proved that he had expired. Coroner Jory was notified and ordered the body removed to Grobb Bros.' undertaking establishment.

CONDUCTOR LOWELL DEAD

One of the Best Known Railwaymen in Western Ontario.

Windsor, June 26.—Joseph M. Lowell, 63 years of age, a veteran railway conductor, is dead at his home here from an illness supposed to have been contracted while he was fighting in the northern ranks during the American civil war. Mr. Lovell's railway service on the Canadian side began about 30 years ago, when he came to Windsor to enter the employ of the Great Western. He continued in the employ of the Grand Trunk when the Great Western was taken over, running at different times as a passenger conductor out of Windsor and Niagara Falls. In recent years he has been a passenger conductor on the Wabash between Windsor and Buffalo.

THE HULL INSURANCE.

Detroit, Mich., June 26.—Everything now indicates that the fleets composing the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines, which includes the lines of the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence and Hudson Rivers, will be active participants in the proposed plan in the carrying the hull insurance by the lines themselves. The report of the special committee, having the plan under consideration, was adopted at the meeting here, and the committee was instructed to present a further report at the winter meeting in Washington. A. A. Schantz, of Detroit, is chairman of the committee, and with him has been associated A. W. Goodrich, of Chicago, of the Goodrich Line; T. F. Newman, of Cleveland, and C. J. Smith, of Montreal, president of the Dominion Marine Association.

YOUR SAVINGS ACCOUNT

MAY BE SMALL at first, but the noticeable feature of Bank of Toronto Savings Accounts is that they grow.

We are constantly opening accounts for small sums, but these usually increase to amounts that are very satisfactory to both Depositor and Banker.

The first deposit acts as a magnet for the odd amounts that are so apt to be wasted.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
THREE OFFICES IN LONDON.



Let the Children Kodak

Your boys or girls can make good pictures with a BROWNIE. There's nothing that will give them greater delight. Simple, instructive and inexpensive Brownies.. .... $1 00 to $12 00

J. H. BACK & CO.
4 MASONIC TEMPLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO.'S

SCRANTON COAL

For furnace, stove or range. The very best hard coal.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN
PHONE 348. 19 YORK ST.
Delivery to any part of city. ywt

Presents for June Brides

CARPET SWEEPERS,
CARVERS, in Pairs and Cases.
DESSERT AND TABLE KNIVES, Celluloid and Ivory Handles.
QUADRUPLE PLATE SILVER TEA, DESSERT AND TABLE SPOONS AND FORKS.
1847 SILVER KNIVES AND FORKS.
QUADRUPLE PLATE HOLLOW-WARE, in new designs.

COWAN'S Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

Tabloid Tea—just the "business" part of the leaf pressed into tablets. One makes a cup of tea—100 costs you a quarter

No waste—no trouble—finest ever for picnics.

Ask me for a sample.

OMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE.
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1420.

EAST LONDON

A DOG SUGGESTION

Summon the Owner If the Dog Is Not Tagged.

A Campbell street man is out with a suggestion for the proposed dog by-law, if there must be one. He believes that there are many "tramp" dogs about the city which are not looked after by their owners, and which never get anything but abuse. He does not think that it would be right to have all dogs tied up and kept upon leash, and suggests that the owner be made to suffer if he allows his dog to run at large without his name and address stamped upon the collar on which the tag is attached.

If the dog is worth paying a dollar tax on he should be allowed to have his freedom, but if the dog catcher picks up any animal without the tag the owner should be summoned if located and fined. The idea of making the dog suffer by keeping him on leash continually is not looked on with favor by the majority of citizens.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

Successful Affair Held Last Night at Hospital for Insane.

A very successful strawberry festival was held last evening on the lawn at the home of Mr. J. C. Hazard, the bursar of the Hospital for the Insane, under the auspices of the members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church at Pottersburg. A large crowd attended and a very pleasant evening was spent by all.

A splendid programme was given, in which the following took part: Mr. E. Beech, of the choir of the First Methodist Church; Miss Muriel Sanders and Miss Blanche Richman, while the following delivered addresses: Revs. A. K. Birks, E. B. Lanceley, J. Colter and G. N. Hazen.

An orchestra under the direction of Prof. Plare provided the music.

SISTER OF SISTER EDMUND.

The death occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning of Sister Edmund, who until a short time ago had been one of the teachers in St. Mary's School. Sister Edmund had been at the school for four years, and about the first of March was a candidate at an examination for a complete teacher's certificate. She was taken ill shortly after writing and grew gradually worse. Before entering the convent Sister Edmund was Miss Louise Grocher, of Belle River. She is survived by her mother, a brother and sister in Belle River, and two brothers in Detroit. The remains were taken to Mount St. Joseph last night, and the funeral will be held there on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

EAST END NOTES.

Miss Gertrude S. Fletcher, of Chelsea Green, is visiting her friends in Detroit, Buffalo and New York.

Friends of Mrs. Crocker, sen., of Princess avenue east, will regret to hear that she is quite ill at her home.

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

VON BUELOW SEES KAISER.

Kiel, June, 26.—Chancellor Von Buelow who came down here from Berlin yesterday to confer with Emperor William, boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern early this morning and was cordially greeted by His Majesty at the gangway. The two men were then in conference at one time for three hours, and it is presumed the political situation was discussed. The chancellor has been given cabins on board the Hohenzollern next to those occupied by the Emperor.

MORGAN BACK IN LONDON.

Paris, June 26.—J. Pierpont Morgan returned to London yesterday after having been only twelve hours in Paris. The negotiations to effect the listing of the common shares of the United States corporation on the Paris bourse are continuing, but there is no definite indication today when a final decision will be reached.

DIES OF FALL.

Toronto, June 26.—James Black, who fell from a stable belong to Burns & Sheppard repository last night, and died in St. Michael's Hospital this morning. He leaves a wife and one child.

GRAND OPENING

SALE NOW ON AT OUR NEW STORE

RED STAR NEWS CO.
10 MARKET LANE

Entire line of Manufacturer's Straw Hats and Caps, Babies' Hoods, Belts and Artificial Flowers, worth $1.00 to $4.00 each. Our price

7c, 10c, 15c and 25c

Bring the Babies

Souvenirs Free

Well-Kept Clothes

Well-Kept clothes are the clothes sent occasionally to these works to be dyed or cleaned by our up-to-date methods. We give satisfaction.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners.
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT. xt

MURDERER ESCAPES.

Concord, N. H., June 26.—Joseph Gouin, of Dover, implicated in the sensational Rockingham Junction murder, three years ago, and Wm. Chapman, of Portsmouth, today overpowered a keeper at the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane, where they were under observation, and made their escape.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STRAWBERRIES IN GREAT QUANTITIES

Fruit Sold at From 5 Cents to 7 Cents a Box in London Today.

PEOPLE BOUGHT HEAVILY

Large Offerings of Butter and Eggs—Vegetables Showed But Little Change.

The much-expected deluge of strawberries came at the local market this morning. Strawberries were everywhere, from a few boxes to whole wagons, piled high with crates, and though the demand seemed enormous and constant, there seemed always to be more to take the place of those that were sold. Even private buyers were in many cases purchasing by the crate, evidently believing that it is wise to take them while at their present low figure rather than risk waiting longer. They were beautiful berries, too, almost without exception large and clean, and it is evident that the rains of the past few days have done them a world of godo. The berries sold at from 5 to 7 cents at wholesale and retailed mostly at two for 15 cents. Some very fine Williams and Warfield were selling for 9 cents, and were worth the difference.

The strawberry market seemed to put everything else rather in the shade, yet there was a good market in other respects also, and one of the largest of the season as well.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter was offered in large quantities, and there was a remarkably good sale at 19 cents for rolls and 18 cents for crocks. Eggs, too, were plentiful, and sold readily at 18 cents at wholesale and about 19 cents retail.

The vegetable market showed comparatively little change, save in potatoes; these were a hopeless drug on the market. They were present in great quantities, and were practically unsaleable. One farmer, who had brought a load with him, after waiting half an hour, took them home again. "They're fine for feeding hogs," he said.

Beets made almost their first appearance, at least, in any quantity, this morning, selling for 35 to 40 cents a dozen. Peas, too, were offered, though not in very large quantities, and these brought about 50 cents a peck unshelled. Other vegetables were about the same, but lettuce and green onions were especially in evidence.

In the butchers' meats both beef and veal were considerably easier in price, and the sale was slow. Beef went from $7 up some very choice quality, going as high as $8, while veal ran from $7 to $8.

There was a good supply as usual of potting and nursery plants. Boxed vegetable plants were plentiful, but there was no change in price. They sold at from $1 25 to $1 50 per dozen boxes, or about 15 cents a box retail.

Other prices on this morning's markets were as follows:

Grain.

Wheat, per bu	$1 35	to	$1 40
Oats, per cwt	1 55	to	1 63
Barley, per cwt	1 20	to	1 30
Corn, per cwt	1 35	to	1 40
Peas, per bu	75	to	80
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Beans, per bu	1 15	to	1 60
Rye, per bu	1 05	to	1 10

Hides and Wool.

Wool, washed, per lb	17	to	18
Wool, unwashed, per lb	10	to	11½
Hides, No. 1, per lb	10	to	10
Hides, No. 2, per lb	9	to	9
Hides, No. 3, per lb	7	to	7
Tallow, rendered, lb	5½	to	6
Tallow, rough, lb	2½	to	3
Sheepskins, each	75	to	1 40
Calfskins, No. 1, lb	15	to	15
Calfskins, No. 2, lb	14	to	14

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb	18	to	20
Old fowl, per lb	12	to	14
Spring chickens, per lb	25	to	30

Poultry, Alive

Turkeys, per lb	16	to	18
Old fowl, per lb	8	to	9
Spring chickens, lb	20	to	20

Live Stock.

Select hogs, per cwt	7 75	to	7 75
Fat sows, cwt	5 00	to	5 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	4 50	to	5 00
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	55 00

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag	65	to	75
Sage, per dozen	20	to	20
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	20
Savory, per dozen	20	to	20
Rhubarb, per dozen	25	to	25
Green onions, per dozen	20	to	30
Radishes, per dozen	25	to	25
Cabbage, according to size	40	to	1 25
Spinach, per bu	40	to	40
Cucumbers, per dozen	45	to	75
Asparagus, per dozen	50	to	50
Beets, per dozen	35	to	40
Peas, in pod, per peck	50	to	50

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb	23	to	26
Butter, rolls, lb	19	to	19
Butter, crock, lb	18	to	18
Eggs, crate, per dozen	18	to	20
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	18	to	20
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	15

Berries.

Strawberries, wholesale	5	to	7
Strawberries, retail	7	to	9

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcase	7 00	to	8 00
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	6 50	to	8 50
Mutton, per cwt	6 00	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	7 00	to	8 00
Spring lamb, by the piece	5 50	to	6 50
Dressed hogs, per cwt	10 00	to	10 25

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	10 00	to	11 50
Straw, per load	3 75	to	5 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	7 00

Millfeed.

Shorts, wholesale, ton	23 00	to	23 00
Shorts, retail, ton	25 00	to	25 00
Bran, wholesale, ton	23 00	to	23 00
Bran, retail, ton	25 00	to	25 00

Seeds.

Alsike per bu	10 00	to	10 00

INSURANCE
FIRE—ACCIDENT—LIFE
Phone 343.
380 Richmond Street.
J. A. Nelles & Son

Lucerne or alfalfa, bu	12 00	to	12 00
Clover, per bu	6 50	to	9 00
Timothy, per bu	2 75	to	2 75
Blue grass, per bu	1 50	to	2 00
Millet, per bu	1 25	to	1 75
Japanese millet, per bu	7 50	to	7 50
Oats, per bu	1 10	to	2 50
Peas, per bu	1 40	to	1 75
Beans, per bu	2 00	to	3 00
Spring wheat, per bu	1 65	to	1 75
Buckwheat, per bu	85	to	1 50
Flint corn, per bu	1 50	to	2 00

PRODUCE.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 25.—Farmers' produce prices today: Butter, dairy, choice, lb, 22c to 25c; do, ordinary, 20c to 21c; chickens, dressed, lb, 22c to 23c; fowl, 15c to 16c.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker. Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, June 26, 1909

Wheat, July	1 15⅝	1 16¼	1 15¼	1 16
Sept	1 10¼	1 11⅛	1 10¼	1 11⅛
Dec	1 05⅞	1 09⅝	1 0 ⅜	1 09⅝
Corn, July	70¾	70¾	70⅛	70⅜
Sept	67¾	68⅜	67⅜	68⅛
Dec	58	58¾	57⅞	58⅛
Oats, July	50⅜	50¾	50⅜	50⅝
Sept	43⅛	44⅛	43⅛	44
Dec	44	44⅜	44	44¼
Pork, July	19 97	20 12	19 97	20 12
Sept	20 32	20 37	20 30	20 35
Lard, July	11 70	11 77	11 65	11 65
Sept	11 67	11 77	11 60	11 72
Ribs July	11 07	....	....	....
Sept	11 00	....	....	....

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.—Cotton—Futures closed firm. Closing bids: June, 11.30c; July, 11.22c; August, 11.27c; September, 11.30c; October, 11.30c; November, 11.32c; December, 11.35c; January, 11.32c; March, 11.35c; May, 11.38c.

Spot closed quiet and higher; middling uplands, 11.70c; middling gulf, 11.95c; sales, 412 bales.

SUGAR.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.42c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3.92c; molasses sugar, 3.17c; refined sugar steady. Molasses—Steady.

COFFEE.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 25.—Coffee—Futures opened dull at unchanged prices, in line with the unchanged European markets. No business was reported on call, but later the market was a little more active, and it looked as though trade interests were sellers on developments of rapidly increasing receipts. The close was steady, about 5 points lower. June being the month to show a decline.

Sales were reported of 24,750 bags, including July, $6 20; September, $5 80; December, $5 65 to $5 70; May, $5 80.

Spot quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7¾c; No. 4 Santos, 9c to 9¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 9½c to 12½c.

DAIRY.

IROQUOIS.

Iroquois, June 25.—At the meeting of the cheese board here today 942 colored and 125 white cheese were boarded; 205 sold on the board at 11 5-16c, the rest selling on the street at the same price.

CORNWALL.

Cornwall, June 25.—At the regular meeting of the cheese board today 1,492 boxes were offered and all sold; 774 white at 11⅛c and 718 colored at 11 7-16c.

BRANTFORD.

Brantford, June 25.—Cheese offered, 1,510 boxes; sold, 1,390; 250 at 11 7-16c, 960 at 11½, and 180 at 11 9-16c.

VICTORIAVILLE.

Victoriaville, June 25.—Eighteen factories boarded 2,240 boxes of cheese, all colored; highest bid, 11½c; all sold; buyers, Wilson, Cook, Sexsmith and Sprague

NAPANEE.

Napanee, June 25.—One thousand one hundred white and 1,200 colored cheese boarded; 150 colored sold at 11¾c, 405 white at 11 5-16c, and 120 colored at 11 7-16c; balance refused 11 7-16c for colored and 11 5-16c for white.

PERTH.

Perth, June 25.—There were about 2,700 boxes of cheese boarded here today, 2,200 white and 500 colored; all sold; ruling price was 11¾c.

KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, June 25.—At tonight's meeting of the cheese board there were offered 75 white and 440 colored; all sold at 11¾c per lb.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 25.—At the cheese board today 887 white and 601 colored were boarded; all but a few lots sold at 11¾c to 11¾c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., June 25.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22c to 25c; dairies, 20c to 23½c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 14¼c to 14½c; twins, 14¼c to 14¾c; Young Americans, 14¾c to 15c; longhorns, 14¼c to 14½c.

WOOL.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 25.—Wool — Standard prices in the country: Washed wool, 20c to 22c; unwashed, 12c to 13c; rejects, 16c; some dealers are paying more.

HAY.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 25.—Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy, $12 50 to $13; inferior, $9 to $10, in car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—The range is from $7 50 to $8, according to quality.

TODAY'S STOCKS.

WALL STREET NOTES.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, June 25—Noon.—Arthur P. Heinze found guilty by grand jury. Sentence deferred to next September.

British steamship lines report a heavy decrease in steerage passengers.

Dun's report says reports from the principal industrial and mercantile centres are of an encouraging nature.

Bradstreet's says improvement is more manifest this week, the mainspring being better weather and crop reports.

Lackawanna segregation plan may include a melon cutting.

United States Steel officials report orders received in good volume.

The increse in Canadian wheat acreage is much smaller than expected.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.

New York, June 26.—The past week in Wall street has developed very few changes in either directions as far as the market is concerned. The general tone shows improvement, however, on better conditions somewhat abroad. Some important statements of earnings are to be issued next week, including those of the Harriman roads. The United States Steel Corporation is fast approaching the end of its second quarter, and while figures for that period will not be available for some weeks, it is more than likely from those already shown that its statement for that period will be highly satisfactory. The crop news generally continues excellent. The stock market session today has been decidedly dull which is attributed largely to the light attendance of brokers on the floor.

COBALT.

Noon quotations on Cobalt mining stocks, telegraphed The Advertiser by Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, June 26.—Quotations on the Standard Mining Exchange: Beaver, 29; Green-Meehan, 13½; Rochester, 14; Chambers-Ferland, 59; Kerr Lake, 7.75; Nova Scotia, 35; Crown Reserve, 3.45; La Rose, 9.06; Silver Leaf, 12; Cobalt Lake, 13½; Little Nipissing, 27; Silver Queen, 87; Coniagas, 6.25; Nipissing, 10.50; Temiskaming, 95; Foster, 35; Otisse, 40¼; Trethewey, 1.30; Peterson Lake, 25½. (and the man wthen dow tuheu neueneu

Toronto, June 25.—Mining exchange prices today:

	High.	Close.
Beaver Consolidated	30¼	30⅛
Chambers-Ferland	60	60
City of Cobalt	41¼	40¾
Cobalt Central	38	38
Cobalt Lake	13½	12¾
Gifford	20	20
Green-Meehan	13¼	13¼
La Rose	9.02	8.02
Nipissing	10.50	10.50
Little Nipissing	27	27
Nova Scotia	39	35
Otisse	40½	40½
Peterson Lake	25¾	25¾
Rochester	13¾	13¾
Silver Leaf	11	11
Silver Queen	38½	36½
Temiskaming	95	95
Trethewey	1.29½	1.29½
Watts	23	23

MONTREAL

Montreal June 26, 1909

	Asked.	Bid
Bell Telephone	147½	146
Packers B	95	..
Can. Converters	43	41
Canadian Pacific	..	181
Detroit Electric	61	60
Dominion Coal, com	73	72¾
Dominion Coal, pref	115	112¾
Dominion Iron & Steel	43	42¾
Dominion Iron & Steel, pref	123½	123¾
Duluth, com	..	113¾
Halifax Electric	115	112½
Havana Electric, com	59	58
Havana Electric, pref	90	88
Illinois Traction, pref	94	93
Intercolonial Coal	79	70
Lake of the Woods, com	114	113¾
Laurentide Paper com	..	122
Laurentide Paper pref	..	122
Mackay, com	80¾	80¼
Mackay, pref	73¾	..
Mexican L. & P., com	70	66
Minneapolis & St. Paul	138¼	138
Montreal L. H. & P.	122⅞	122
Montreal Street Railway	217¾	217⅜
Montreal Street Railway, new	149	...
Montreal Telegraph	160	154
Nipissing	11⅛	10⅝
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	47½	..
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, pfd	120	118
Ogilvie Milling, com	125	..
Ogilvie Milling, pref	..	125
R. & O. Navigation	82	81½
Rio de Janerio	85	84⅜
Toronto Railway	124	123¾
Shawinigan	95	..
Penman, com	54	53
Penman, pref	90	85
Merchants Bank	..	102
Molsons Bank	205	..
Bank of Montreal	251	250
Bank of Nova Scotia	284	..
Bank of Ottawa	210	..
Quebec Bank	125	..
Royal Bank	233	..
Bank of Toronto	220	..
Textile, com, xd	73	71
Cement	165	159
Quebec Railway, com	56⅝	55⅜
Montreal Cotton	130	127½
Rubber, com	90	87
Dominion Coal bonds	97½	97¾
Dominion Cotton Bonds	100½	..
Dominion Iron & Steel Bonds	94	93¾
Laurentide Paper Bonds	..	110
Mexican Electric Bonds	86	..
Mexican L. & P. Bonds	..	80
Montreal Street Railway Bonds	100¾	100
Rio Jan Tram	91¾	..
Textile Ser. A	95	..
Textile Ser B	99½	97
Textile ser. C	95½	95
Crown Reserve	343	342

Closing Sales: Power, 100 at 122½; Soo, new, 12 at 131; Quebec Railway, 50 at 56, 2 at 56½, 5 at 56; Illinois, 5 at 94, 25 at 93½; Havana, preferred, 5 at 89¼; do, common, 100 at 59; Iron, common, 835 at 43; Ogilvie, 60 at 125; Scotia, 75 at 67½; Woods, 25 at 113½; Reserve, 500 at 343, 400 at 3.45, 100 at 3.43; Iron, preferred, 100 at 123¾, 30 at 123; Coal, common, 75 at 73; Bank of Montreal, 40 at 250; Steel, bonds, 10,000 at 100; C. P. R., 100 at 181⅝; Iron, bonds, 10,000 at 93½, 15,000 at 93½.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., June 26

	Asked.	Bid
Bell Telephone	149	..
Canadian Pacific Ry	182	..
City Dairy, com	..	72
C. N. W. Land	105	..
Consumers Gas	204¼	203½
Crow's Nest	100	..
Dominion Coal, com	73	..
Dominion Steel com	43¼	43
Dominion Iron and Steel, pfd	123¾	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	106
Duluth, com	..	16
Electric Development	..	55
International Coal	80	..
Illinois Traction, pref	..	93
Lake of the Woods	114	112
Laurentide Paper, com	..	120
Laurentide Paper, pref	..	122
McKay, com	81	80
McKay, pref	74¼	73¾
Mexican L. & P.	..	65
Niagara Navigation	..	127
Northern Navigation	..	110
N. S. Steel, com	68	67¾
Prairie Lands	..	220
Sao Paulo	..	143¾
Ogilvie Milling	125½	124¾
Toronto Railway	..	123¾
Twin City	104¾	104¼
Winnipeg Railway	187¼	184
Penman	..	54
Porto Rico	..	45
Rio de Janeiro	85	84⅜
Reserve	..	340
La Rose	807	805
Nipissing	10.60	10.25
Trethewey	..	130
Bank of Commerce	184	180
Dominion Bank	238	..
Bank of Hamilton	..	204
Imperial Bank	231	228
Merchants Bank	..	160
Bank of Montreal	..	250
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	283¾
Bank of Ottawa	..	209¾
Standard Bank	..	223
Bank of Toronto	..	220
Traders Bank	140	139¾
Rogers, com	..	115
Agricultural Loan	..	120
Canada Landed	..	156
Canada Permanent	162	158
Central Canada	160	..
Colonial Investment	68	..
Dominion Savings	..	70¾
Hamilton Provident	..	195
Huron & Erie	..	192
Imperial Loan	75	..
Landed Banking	..	124
London & Canadian	..	111
National Trust	..	163
Ontario Loan	..	140
Ontario Loan, 20%	..	132
Toronto General Trusts	..	158
Toronto Mortgage	..	121
Commercial Cable bonds	..	90
Dominion Steel Bonds	..	92¾
Electric Development	..	88¾
Rio Janeiro Bonds	..	92
Sao Paulo Bonds	..	93

Closing Sales: General Electric, 45 and 5 at 114; N. S. Steel, 15 and 10 at 67⅝; Rio, 25 and 20 at 85½, 200, 25, 25, 50 and 25 at 85; do, bonds, 5,000 at 95 flat; Ogilvie, 10 at 125¼; Shredded Wheat, xd., 25 and 25 at 31½; La Rose, 15 at 8.00, 5 at 8.00, 200 at 8.35 (60 days), 200 at 8.35 (60 days), 100 at 8.35 (60 days), 100 at 8.06, 200 at 8.07, 100 at 8.07, 200 at 8.35 (60 days), 100 at 8.06, 100 at 8.06, 100 at 8.06, 100 at 8.06, 15 at 8.06, 20 at 8.06, 85 at 8.07, 5 at 8.07; Dominion Steel, 25 at 43¼, 25 at 43⅜, 25 at 43½, 25 at 43⅜, 25 at 43¼, 25 at 43⅜, 50 at 43¼, 10 at 43; do, preferred, 25 at 123¾; Porto Rico, 5 at 46; Sao Paulo, xd., 10 at 143½, 5 at 143½, 1 at 144, 25 at 144; Nipissing, 5 at 10.40; Toronto Railway, 2 at 213⅜; Bank of Commerce, 7 at 183.

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, June 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	81	81½	80⅜	81½
American Sugar	124	..	..	..
American Refining	90¼	90¼	89½	90⅛
Atchison, com	115¼	115¼	115	115
Baltimore & Ohio	117	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	80	80	79½	79⅝
Canadian Pacific	181½	..	..	..
Chicago & G. W.	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞
Chicago & N. W.	182½	..	..	..
Erie, com	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35¼
Erie, pfd	53	53	52⅞	52⅞
G. Northern, pfd	148⅜	148¾	148½	148¾
Inter-Metropolitan	17⅜	17⅝	17	17¼
Inter-Met., pfd	51	51½	50	51½
Kansas & Texas	41	41	40⅝	40¾
Missouri Pacific	73	..	..	..
New York Central	132⅞	133	132¼	132⅜
Northern Pacific	150¾	150¾	150	150⅜
Ontario & Western	52	..	..	..
Pacific Mail	33	33½	33	33¼
Pennsylvania	136¼	..	..	..
Reading	154⅝	155	153⅜	154½
Rock Island	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅝
Southern Railway	31	..	..	..
Southern Ry., pfd	69½	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	130½	130⅝	130	130⅜
St. Paul	152	152½	151	151
Union Pacific	193	193¼	191⅞	192¾
Central Leather	30¾	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	66⅝	66⅝	65¾	66⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd	123¾	..	..	..
Wabash, com	21½	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd	56¼	56¼	55½	56
Western Union Tel	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	72¼

GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 26.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red western winter nominal. Futures steady; July, 9s 2⅝d; September, 8s 7¼d; December, 8s 5⅝d.

Corn—Spot, new American mixed (via Galveston) steady, 6s 5d. Futures quiet; July, 5s 7⅞d; September, 5s 3¾d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 9½d.

Flour—Winter patents strong, 36s.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast steady, £2 5s to £3.

Beef—Extra India mess dull, 93s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess western strong, 95s.

Hams—Short cut strong, 57s.

Bacon—Strong; Cumberland cut, 61s 6d; short ribs, 63s 6d; long clear middles, light, 63s; do, heavy, 62s; short clear backs, 60s; clear bellies, 62s 6d; shoulders, square, 54s.

Lard—Quiet; prime western, in tierces, 58s 6d; American refined, in pails, 59s 6d.

Cheese—Steady; Canadian finest white and colored, new, 58s 6d; Canadian finest white, old, 65s; do, colored, 68s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 28s; Australain (in London) firm, 31s.

Turpentine Spirits—Firm, 33s 6d.

Linseed Oil—Steady, 25s.

Petroleum—Steady, 7¾d.

Rosin—Common firm, 8s 4½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 26.—Local dealers' quotations: Manitoba wheat No. 1 northern $1.38; No. 2 northern, $1.36; No. 3 northern, $1.33; on track, lake ports.

Ontario wheat No. 2 red, white and mixed, $1 28 to $1 40.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 81c to 81½c. Toronto freights Canadian, 76c to 77c, Toronto freights.

Oats No. 2 white, 58c to 59c on track, Toronto; No. 2 white, 54c to 55c; No. 3 white, 53c to 54c, outside; Canada western, No. 2, 60c; No. 1 extra feed, 59¾c; No. 3, 59c.

Barley, No. 2 nominal, 62c to 63c; No. 3 extra, 62c; No. 3, 60c to 61c.

Buckwheat, No. 2, 70c to 75c.

Manitoba flour quotations at Toronto are—First patents, $6.20; second patents, $5.70; strong bakers, $5.50; Ontario flour, 90 per cent; winter wheat patents, at $5.75 to $6.25, in buyers' sacks; on track Toronto, $5.50 to $6, outside.

Mill feed Manitoba bran, $23 to $24 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25 on track, Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 26.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 100; market steady; beeves, $5 10 to $7 35; Texas steers, $4 75 to $6 25; western steers, $4 75 to $6 25; stockers and feeders, $3 60 to $5 50; cows and heifers, $2 50 to $6 50; calves, $5 50 to $7 50.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 6,000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, $7 15 to $7 70; mixed, $7 35 to $8; heavy, $7 45 to $8; rough, $7 45 to $7 65; good to choice heavy, $7 65 to $8; pigs, $6 15 to $7; bulk of sales at $7 55 to $7 90.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1,500; market steady; natives, $3 50 to $5 80.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 26.—Cattle—Steady; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; slow, $6 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600 head; active, 10c to 25c higher; mixed, $8 10 to $8 25; Yorkers, $7 35 to $8 10; pigs, $7 15 to $7 25; roughs, $6 90 to $7 10; stags, $5 50 to $6; dairies, $7 50 to $8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 400 head; slow; lambs 25c lower, sheep steady; lambs, $4 50 to $8 50; yearlings, $6 50 to $6 75; wethers, $5 25 to $5 50; ewes, $4 to $4 50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4 70.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

At Cape Race—Chicago, from Havre.

At Quebec—Empress of Ireland, from Liverpool; Megantic, from Liverpool; Sardinian, from Havre.

At Father Point—Corsican, from Liverpool.

At Philadelphia—Siberian, from Glasgow.

June 25.—At Liverpool—Empress of Britain, from Quebec.

At New York—Lusitania, from Liverpool; Pannonia, from Naples; Themistocles, from Smyrna.

At Plymouth—Blucher, from New York.

At London—Montrose, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Potsdam, from New York.

At Naples—Laura, from New York.

At Southampton—Teutonic, from New York.

East London

(Continued from Page Ten.)

EAST END LADY PASSES AWAY

Death of Mrs. Mary Lee as Result of a Fall.

Mrs. Mary Lee, relict of the late James Lee, died last evening at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jas. Rockwood, 586 King street, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. Lee met with a very painful accident some time ago when she fell downstairs breaking her leg in two places. It is thought that the shock sustained hastened her death.

Mrs. Lee is survived by three sons and three daughters, George, James and Thomas, of this city; Mrs. R. F. Crabb, of Swan River; Mrs. David Jennings, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Jas. Rockwood, of 586 King street.

The funeral will be held from St. Mary's Church Monday morning at 8:30 to St. Peter's Cemetery. Requiem high mass will be solemnized at the church.

ADELAIDE STREET PAVEMENT.

Work was commenced this morning on the Adelaide street pavement, and the roadway north of Dundas street on each side of the street railway company's tracks is being plowed up.

The work will be rushed to completion, and a large gang of men will be put on the foundation work within a short time. The street railway's allowance is now in shape, and the paving company will not be interfered with.

THE LATE MISS LEWIS.

The funeral of Miss Jane Lewis, who died Thursday afternoon, was held this afternoon from the residence of her nephew, Mr. George Lewis, of 525 Quebec street, to St. Johns Cemetery.

The services were conducted at 2:30 by Rev. G. N. Hazen, of Centennial Methodist Church, and Rev. Archdeacon Richardson, of Broughdale, interment being made at 3 o'clock.

PAINFULLY INJURED.

William Oldridge, of Dundas street east, met with a painful accident yesterday afternoon while painting on the lower side of a boiler, when a piece of iron slipped, cutting his head and inflicting a deep gash in his arm. He was attended by Dr. Holmes and removed to his home, where he will be laid up for some time.

BROKE HER ARM.

Little Loretta Wallace, the daughter of Mr. Henry Wallace, of Anderson avenue, fell last evening while playing at her home, breaking her arm. Dr. Spence reduced the fracture, but the little girl will be laid up for some time.

THE WATER PRESSURE.

Water pressure registered at No. 2 fire hall is quite variable these days, all the way from 30 to 60 pounds being shown on the gauge in a few hours.

The lowest pressure this month was shown on the 24th, when 33 pounds was registered, but that evening the highest point was reached, the hand touching the 60-pound mark.

Fifty-five pounds was the highest, and 39 the lowest registered at the hall yesterday.

EAST END NOTES.

Mr. Wm. Hayman met with a painful accident at the Globe casket works on Dundas street east the other day, when he slipped and fell into a deep trench, spraining his leg badly. A physician attended him.

While walking along Dundas street, near the corner of Egerton street, last evening, Mr. Roy Cunningham and his brother were knocked down by a man on a wheel who was riding at a lively pace.

Both were knocked down and cut about the face, while the cyclist was also thrown.

GYPSIES HAVE GONE TOWARDS BROUGHDALE

Were Ordered Out of City by Local Police for Fortune Telling.

The party of gypsies, who were encamped in the southern part of the city, were ordered away by the police, and have now taken up their abode in the vicinity of Broughdale. It is likely that the county police will take steps to move them on, and it is not unlikely that the authorities may take steps to have all deported back to Detroit, where they are supposed to have come from.

As a result of the investigations of Provincial Inspectors Greer and Miller at Peterboro, evidence will be forwarded to Ottawa showing five bands of gypsies that were rounded up came over from the United States in several contingents, and the Dominion Government has been asked to deport them. Particulars as to their thieving and other acts of depredation were also sent. Some of the gypsies wore valuable jewelry.

Local Items

—The first communion service at the Knollwood Park Presbyterian Mission will be conducted tomorrow afternoon at 3:15 by Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church.

—The afternoon services at New St. James' Sunday School tomorrow afternoon will take the form of an open session, and be of a patriotic nature, and the parents are invited as well as the children. Mr. John M. Gunn is to give an address.

—Last evening the following students of Miss Belle Brown gave a recital at Conservatory Hall. Misses Telfer, Graham, Coo, Larsche, Court, Weissman, Calhoun, Johnston, Jones and Mr. E. Atkins. They were very aby assisted by Misses Elsie Hedley and Gladys Croden, pupils of Miss Paterson, and Miss Florence Woodley, pupil of Miss O'Meara.

—Miss Jessie Irving, the popular reader, who will be heard Monday evening at Mr. J. Parnell Morris' pupils' recital in the Auditorium, will give the late Dr. Drummond's "When Albani Sang," "The Old Minstrel" (Brooks), with musical accompaniment and other selections new to Londoners. A feature of the programme will be the singing of several choruses by the pupils en masse.

Preparatory Services.

The preparatory services in New St. James' Presbyterian Church was held last evening, and was well attended. Twenty-seven new members were received by the pastor, Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.A. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Mallott.

Pointer for City.

Mr. Thomas Martindale, of Philadelphia, has sent a most interesting booklet issued by the board of trade of Wildwood, Pa., to advertise that city. "I have not been able to look through it yet," said his worship. "From appearances it seems a very proper sort of advertising."

Run for Firemen.

The fire brigade had a run to the house of Mr. C. Mitchell, 218 Clarence street, shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. A pile of rubbish in the yard had taken fire, and there was some fear of the fire spreading. The brigade, however, quickly disposed of the flames, and no damage occurred.

June Festival.

The June festival of the Y. W. C. A. was repeated last night under more favorable circumstances, and there was a very good attendance. The lawn of the residence on Wellington street, was very prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns, and the tables, which were on the lawn, were brightened with large clusters of daisies. Here ice cream and cake were provided, while home-made candy was sold in the hallway. A very good programme was provided, which was greatly appreciated by those in attendance. And the festival was altogether quite a decided success.

Medal for Bravery.

The Royal Humane Society medal will be presented to Mr. Harold R. Kemp at the city hall at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, for his gallantry in saving the life of D. L. McDougall, of Toronto, who fell out of a canoe on the Thames, near Woodland Cemetery, on the 27th of June last. Mr. Kemp was standing on the shore at the time, and without a moment's hesitation, jumped, in and after a hard struggle succeeded in bringing McDougal to shore.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE of John Weld, corner Becher and The Ridgeway; also adjoining 50-foot lot, with 15 fruit trees. b

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Large and efficient staff of teachers. Certificates and Diplomas granted. F. F. WILLGOOSE, A.R.C.O., Mus. Bac., principal; LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, secretary. zxt

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DOUBLE VISION LENSES HAVING NO VISIBLE LINES OF DIVISION, made in our own factory, at 237 Dundas street, under personal supervision of our specialist W. R. BROWN, Doctor of Optics.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS.

No charge for consultation.

The London Loan and Savings Co

OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the current half-year has been declared, and is payable after June 30, 1909. M. J. KENT, Manager.

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

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Fresh Mined Screened Scranton Coal

Quality the best; quantity, 2,000 pounds to ton; delivery prompt and courteous. Why not let us fill your bin, as winter is sure to come, and you will need good, clean coal?

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Our Bins Are Filled With a Bright, Clean, New Stock of the very best Coal. Now is the very best time to have your bins filled. Call and we will quote you a price.

Good dry mixed slabs, $1.75 per load.

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You'll be surprised at the splendid qualities of our household coal when you hear the prices at which we are offering it. Bargains in coal are decidedly rare, but now is the time to secure one. We have all sizes, but only the best qualities, clean, well-screened and positively free from dirt and rubbish. We are headquarters for slabs, mixed wood and hardwood blocks. D. H. GILLIES & SON. Phone 1312. tyw

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See our handsome Golden Oak Clocks, double pillars, beautiful tone gong. Now selling at $5 to $7.

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PARNELL'S HOME-MADE BREAD

In this warm weather Bread dries out so quickly. Have you ever found it so?

PARNELL'S BREAD is so good that it does not get a chance to dry out. People like it so well that they eat it, and thus it is not allowed to get dry. TRY IT!

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75-77 BRUCE STREET.

ODONTINE

(C & L)

is better than GOLD for the teeth

It prevents decay, hardens the gums, and purifies the breath.

IN 25-CENT BOTTLES.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,

216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

London and District

—York Street Mission will picnic at Springbank July 1.

—Dr. Davis, who is attending Fireman George Taylor, states that there is very little change in his condition.

—Rev. C. Cecil Owen is to be in London for two or three days, and it will doubtless be a great pleasure to his many friends to see and hear him again. He was widely beloved during his ministry at the Memorial Church, and is now still more widely known throughout the far west as the popular rector of Christ Church, Vancouver. During his stay here he will be the guest of Mrs. Orr, on Waterloo street, and will preach at the cathedral in the morning and the Memorial Church in the evening.

Barn Struck.

A large barn on the farm of Robt. Morrow, lot 3, concession 12, of London Township, was struck during the electrical storm Thursday. Fortunately no fire resulted, and comparatively little damage was done.

"An Ill Wind," Etc.

The bare piece of ground that formed such an unsightly spot at the foot of Dundas street has been graded by prison labor and sown with grass seed and planted with elm trees at the expense of some of the court house officials and residents of the neighborhood, and promises soon to give quite a rural aspect to a spot that had been rather conspicuous by its ugliness.

A Bright Child.

Permilla King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. King, of King street, won first prize in a local theatre amateur contest for dancing last night. The child is only two and a half years old, but is a remarkably clever dancer. She also possesses a voice of rare quality, and it is the intention of the parents to begin her vocal education at once.

A Garden Party.

The garden party next Tuesday evening, June 29, in connection with St. Luke's Church, Broughdale, on the spacious lawn of Mr. C. Stockwell, promises to be a grand affair. The St. John's Athletic Club Orchestra will supply the music and programme. A sale of useful and fancy work and refreshments will be offered, and the grounds will be well lighted. There should be a large attendance.

Swimming Baths.

The swimming baths will open for the season on Wednesday next. That will be boys' day, and there is no doubt that hundreds of youngsters will jump in. On Friday the girls will be admitted. Prof. Chris Butterworth will be in charge of the classes, as usual.

Interred in Mount Pleasant.

The funeral of Mrs. Fanny Laut was held this afternoon from the residence of Mr. T. H. Purdom, 383 King street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. J. G. Inkster, of the First Presbyterian Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. Francis Love, R. H. Dignan, John Purdom, Alex. Purdom, James McDougall and John Milne.

Services Appreciated.

An enjoyable time was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Mapletoft, 26 Wellington road, last evening, when the members of the adult Bible class of Chalmers Church were entertained. The pleasing feature of the evening was a reading of two addresses, expressive of the appreciation of the services of Mr. and Mrs. Parkins, in behalf of the class, accompanied by two handsome presents. Short speeches were given by Messrs. J. Dixon, Robert Dixon, B Spindler, E. Ferguson, James Mapletoft, W. Odell and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Moffat. Solos were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Cotter, recently arrived from Glasgow.

Died in Scotland.

Word has been received by friends in London of the death on June 10, at Portobello, Scotland, of Mrs. Mary Campbell, formerly of this city. She resided on Bruce street, South London, and shortly after the death of her husband, the late Duncan Campbell, three years ago, she left for the old country, and lived with her son, Dr. Frederick Campbell, of Portobello, Scotland. The late Mrs. Campbell was a member of Knox Presbyterian Church, and always took an active interest in the mission and other enterprises of her church.

Late Mrs. Rider.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Ann Rider, wife of Detective William Rider, was held yesterday from the family residence, 200 Albert street, to Woodland Cemetery, and was largely attended. Impressive services were conducted at the house by Rev. Canon Dann, of St. Paul's Cathedral, of which Mrs. Rider was a member. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Thomas Nickle, W. Adams, Peter Earl, C. M. R. Graham, William Evans and F. Barnard. The floral offerings were very beautiful, and included wreaths from friends throughout the city.

A Great Work Ahead.

The Bishop of Huron was one of the speakers at the picnic convention of the Anglican Young People's Association which was held Thursday in Dundern Park, Toronto, under the auspices of the Toronto A. Y. P. A. Presidents' Association. Bishop Williams said there was a great work ahead of the Anglican Church in Canada, and the young people should take a prominent part in it. This was a young nation, and its great need was the formation of character in its people. Religion formed character in the young, and not education, and the work this association had to do was therefore great and important.

MAYOR'S SALARY WOULD BE CUT

Continued From Page One.

on receiving full value for every dollar expended.

Care should, however, be taken not to indorse the candidature of any man who is connected with the railway, gas company, electric light company, or any man whose business is such that he would be in a position to make profit out of any work done for the city.

The Assessment.

The city of London is now assessed for over $25,000,000; twice the capital of the Bank of Montreal, and we should not be satisfied with any man in our municipal council who would not be qualified to sit as a director of the largest bank of Canada. The fact that we have not elected the best, but instead, have allowed inferior men, place-hunters and schemers, to thrust themselves into office or be thrust upon us by wire-pullers, who used their tools as cats' paws, is the reason why our municipal debt is now nearly $3,000,000, and our tax rate 23½ mills on the dollar, plus the local improvement rates.

No doubt there have been in the past, and likely there are now in the council some men qualified by honesty and ability to fill the position, but your committee is forced to believe that for many years they have been in the minority, and as time goes on that minority is becoming small by degrees and beautfully less.

The City's Debt.

If a decided majority of the council were able and honest, men who would manage the city's business as they would their own, there would be fewer bills to pay for deputations of aldermen to other cities, ostensibly to get information, but really on junketing trips. During the next four years $370,000 of our debentures ($175,000 of them bearing 5 per cent) mature; instead of borrowing from large capitalists to renew them, would it not be better to issue bonds in denominations of from $50 to $500 each, and offer them first to our own citizens, as there are some millions of our people's money deposited with our banks and loan companies at 3 per cent? There is no doubt that the inducement of 1, 1½, or 2 per cent would be sufficient to take up all the bonds the city could offer. This plan might not be looked upon with favor by the banks or loan companies (for they pay the depositors 3 per cent, and lend it out at 6 per cent), but there would be advantage to the citizens, and no commission paid for putting loans through.

Employees' Guarantee Bonds.

We notice that the city pays the premiums of the Guarantee Company for guaranteeing the honesty of certain officials; it strikes us that any man applying for a position of trust should be the one to provide security to the employer. It may be said that this is a small item, but the question is, what is the right principle?

The committee feels that if London is to be the place to attract population it is absolutely necessary that the rate of taxation must be considerably decreased; 23½ mills, which is altogether too high, should be reduced until it reaches 20 mills or less.

In commercial matters necessity forces reforms, which if applied to civic administration, may to some minds, appear drastic; but we believe the time has arrived that a sharp change is imperative, and therefore suggest that the following constitute a

Platform

for a citizens' reform council for the year 1910:

1. At the inaugural meeting, every person employed by and in the service of this council shall be dismissed; and for one week in both papers there shall appear an advertisement calling for applicants for all the positions at stated salaries; and all persons employed by the council, except the janitor of the city hall and the members of the fire department, shall open office and begin work at 9 a.m., quitting at 5 p.m., except those whose duties may be required at council or council committee meetings:

2. The mayor's salary shall be $100 per month; hours from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3. It is the intention to lessen materially the amount paid out in salaries, place the working hours on a commercial basis, and by so doing lessen the number of employees.

4. All estimates must be in during the month of January, and so framed that the tax rate for 1910 shall not exceed 20 mills on the assessment.

5. Delegations shall be prohibited as far as practical, and the number limited to two persons. Illustration: In the city of London bill before the private bills committee, the city solicitor and one member of the council shall be deemed sufficient. The same principle will apply to practically any other department.

6. Common sense methods of bookkeeping shall be applied to every department, and a copy of the auditors' report shall be delivered to each taxpayer on the tax roll by the assessment commissioner at the time he makes his call for assessment. Thus placing the business of the citizens in their hands similar to the shareholders of a bank as an annual statement.

7. Strict attention as to the carrying out of the law on all civic contract work, so as to eliminate such scandals as recently came to light in the isolation hospital and fire halls.

8. In our opinion all franchises should be public property, and the values accruing therefrom to be administered for the benefit of the citizens as a whole.

9. We can see no necessity for separate engineering departments, and that all the work of engineering should be done under one head. We can well afford to abolish the waterworks engineering section by adding it to the work of the city engineer, who should be held responsible for all specifications, and any defective work, which is now getting too common, and no one responsible.

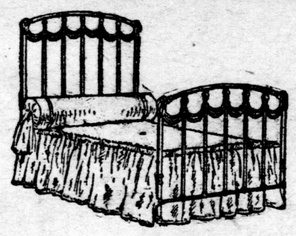
10. Every citizen should become familiar with what becomes of his tax. If we expect London to compete with her rivals in growth of population and manufacturing industries, we must put ourselves in shape to attract.

A high rate of taxation will not attract. Cheap water, low insurance rates, low assessment and low tax rate with our natural advantages make attraction certain.

Good measures, with good men, will insure results.

"Clean-Up" Sale of Furniture

Now that our building is finished and the new stock is pouring in, we find quite a number of odds and ends that should have been sold during the ALTERATION SALE. Some lines are much too large and must be brought down before summer is here. All over the store substantial bargains are to be found. Below we quote but a few:



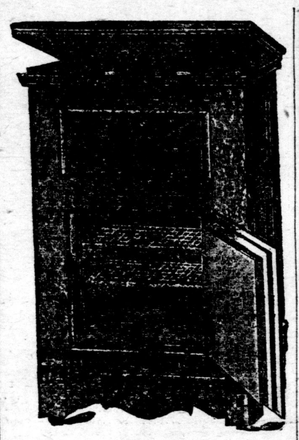
Over 100 different styles in **Brass and Iron Beds** to be sold at from 35 to 50 per cent off. Bed like cut for **$5.75**



Eighty Carriages to clear out at once. All styles. One like cut for **$12.50**



50 **Folding Carts**, one motion. The neatest cart on the market. Regular $10, for **$7.49**



26 Refrigerators to be cleared out at factory prices. One like cut, regular $12.00, for **$7.49**

Mattresses

$6.00 Felt and Fibre Mattress $4.50
$4.00 Wool and Seagrass Mattress $2.50
$3.00 Wire Springs $1.95
$4.00 Wire Springs $2.50

Imitation Leather Couches

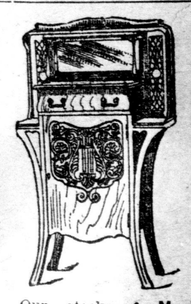
20 big soft Couches, all steel constructed, oak frames. Sell regularly for $22.00. To clear at once, $14.95

Croquet Sets

We have about 20 sets from 75c to $4.00 that will go this week at one-third off.

Parlor Suites

One-third off any Suite for the next two weeks. Over 30 Suites in stock.



Our stock of **Music Cabinets** must be reduced. 1-3 off all cabinets in the store. One like cut for $12 50

PORCH ROCKERS

A big new stock just arrived. It will pay you to see these before buying elsewhere.

THE

Ontario Furniture Co.

LONDON'S LARGEST HOMEFURNISHERS



Our Enamel Fillings

Will take a finish exactly like the surface of the tooth. They can also be inserted with much less pain and discomfort than gold or silver.

Western Dental Office S.-W Cor. RICHMOND & DUNDAS yt



ROSS'

STORE FOR WOMEN

The best styles. The greatest values in

Waists

Cool Lawn Waists for the hot weather.

Large deliveries have arrived in the newest styles. Prices $1.00 to $6.00.

Make it a point to see them. Quality right, prices right.

196 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

KEEPS WARM IN EAST.

Washington, June 25. — No hope of substantial relief of the present heat wave over the eastern part of the country is entertained by officials of the weather bureau here for two or three days yet. A slight moderation is predicted in the east probably about Monday. It was a little cooler in the extreme north and west today. The temperature at the weather bureau here today at 8 o'clock was 87, with indications that it would go to 90 during the day.

Auto for Private Parties.

Mr. T. W. Routledge, of London Junction, has purchased a new Russell automobile, which he is willing to hire to parties for private trips at any time.

Don't worry about losing your hair. "Adonis" Heb-Rub prevents baldness and cures dandruff.

The New Scale Williams factory is the largest, most thoroughly equipped and up-to-date factory in the Dominion of Canada, with an annual output of three thousand pianos.

There are over 220 cups of "Salada" Tea to the pound; consequently at 40 cents per pound, the consumer receives tea at the low cost of one-fifth of a cent a cup. There are few other beverages so economical and as healthful as "Salada" Tea. 78

June Weddings—Stylish. turnouts. Moderate rates.—Hueston's Liveries.

INCLEMENT WEATHER FOR KING'S BIRTHDAY

London, June 25. — The official celebration of the birthday of King Edward, that takes place today, has been robbed of most of its spectacular features by the inclement weather. This morning his majesty ordered the cancellation of the principal features, namely, the trooping of the colors, the parade of the Horse Guards, and the review of the troops at Aldershot. These decisions were made necessary by the heavy rains.

A TRACTION CRASH.

Wilmington, Del., June 25. — While between 30 and 40 persons, all residents of Chester, Pa., were injured in the collision on the Wilmington and Chester Traction Company's trolley line at Hill Crest last night, only one, Miss Louisa Atkins, is thought to be fatally hurt. She has a compound fracture of each leg.

Ten others are still in the local hospitals. The injured persons are members of Trinity Methodist-Episcopal Church of Chester, who were on an excursion to Chelpot Park here. The accident was caused by a car in the lead losing its trolley pole and stopping, with the result that a second car crashed into it.

TOO HILARIOUS.

Kingston, June 25.—Royal military cadets grew hilarious last night and two of them were taken to the police station. The cadets had been to dinner and on the market square one of them remarked he could lick any policeman in the city. He was collared, whereupon his fellows and the police clashed. The cadets were speedily overcome. Bad language, it is said, was indulged in by cadets. Later the two arrested were let go.

R. K. COWAN

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Pianos to Rent.

Pianos to rent from $2 per month upward, six months' rent allowed in case of purchase. Williams' Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas street. tf

MR. HALDANE AND THE LAND FORCES

Impossible for War Office to Control Colonial Forces—Suggestions for Navy.

Mr. Haldane, war secretary, delivered a forcible speech at the third sitting of the imperial press conference, at which Mr. Balfour presided, and Earl Roberts was among those present.

Mr. Haldane said these conferences seemed to show that a new stage in the evolution of the councils of imperial defense was approaching. The overseas dominions were taking counsel here, not merely with the mother country, but with each other. (Cheers.) No one could fail to have been struck with the fact that in the speeches which had been delivered there was a common purpose and anxiety to make that common purpose clear. It was the first occasion on which that had been clearly made plain. (Hear, hear.)

"There is another thing which is interesting," proceeded Mr. Haldane. "Mr. Balfour has made a speech today with every word of which I agree. (Loud cheers.) He has a record in connection with imperial defense, the full significance of which has perhaps even yet hardly been realized; but I realize it because I have daily to do with its results. (Hear, hear.) He founded, at a stage in the history of the empire when the necessity for it had become manifest, a committee of imperial defense, on which not only the representatives of the army and navy at home, but the representatives of the overseas dominions when here sat in council on these imperial problems. We are only at the beginning of these examination and searchings, and of the results which should come from them." (Cheers.)

Mr. Haldane went on to say that if the empire was to become one it would not be by the imposition of any outside will or the will of any one part of the empire. It would be by the evolution of the will of the empire as a whole under constitutions which meant absolute freedom on the part of the constituent parts of the empire.

An Imperial General Staff.

He agreed with Mr. Balfour as to the impossibility of the old war office controlling the forces of the crown over seas. "Of late a beginning, just a beginning—it is too soon to speak of progress—has begun to be made with a conception which I think is more closely akin to the true facts of the case. What is most important is that there should be a clear understanding of the purpose, for which these armies exist and what is their task, and that this purpose should be worked out in detail—a very difficult matter—by an expert staff which should be able to communicate its spirit and its influences to the subordinate staffs of every part of that army. It is impossible to suggest to the overseas' dominions that in organizing their forces they should put them under the control of any staff which was not their own staff, but it is not impossible to say to them—'Organize your own forces with such regard to your own necessities as you find essential, but keep in view right through that these forces may some day have to be used for the great common purpose of defense.' That could only be done through the agency of a general staff, which must be of an imperial character. That staff must be of course subordinate to the power and direction of each government. The colonies could send representatives over to the mother country to study military organization, and she could send her own staff officers over to the dominions to tell them what had been worked out, and to come back with an infinitely better understanding of the situation in Canada, Australia and the Cape than could be possible without that organization. (Applause.)

The Chief Aims.

"I am coming more and more to the opinion, as I study this question, that the next 20 years are the important years to the empire. If we come through these years successfully, then the gathering strength, gathering distribution of opinion through the various dominions which constitute the empire, will constitute an accumulation of resources which will indeed make the empire a formidable power." For the defense of the empire the command of the sea stood before all things as the foundation of military strategy. But no navy, however powerful, was effective without an army of a kind which no other power required or possessed to the same extent as we did. The real purpose of the regular army was to work with the navy, to go across the seas to undertake wars which might last two, five or ten years. That kind of special overseas army was a peculiarity of the military organization of this country. It was maintained not only for the good of this country but for all parts of the King's dominions. Then there were the home defense forces. He hoped that those home defense forces might be worked out so as to give, in Mr. Balfour's words, identity of formation, similarity of weapons, and that resemblance between the different parts of that second line in the different parts of the empire which was essential. He would like, however, to warn them of one thing. Just as they could not draw analogies from the condition of other countries so they must not draw unnecessary analogies between the different parts of the empire. For instance, it might be perfectly right that one part of the empire should raise its forces on the principle of compulsion. In another part of the empire that might be impossible. That, however, did not prevent them from making a resolute attempt to organize all that second line which might well extend throughout the entire empire—upon a pattern which would make it available in the last extreme and by the desire of the peoples in different parts of the world for a common purpose of defense.

A Suggestion for the Navy.

There was another point. A modern army could not strike swiftly and take the defensive quickly unless the problem of mobilization and rapid mobilization had been studied. It was a magnificent achievement to put 250,000 men into the field in South Africa but it took far too long to perform. A properly organized army would have had all the parts ready. The Duke of Connaught used an apt simile when he compared the difficulty with that of a printer who had too few a's, too many b's, and a superfluity of z's. All the elements of an army must be ready in their proper proportion. With staff officers throughout the empire all of the same mind and school of thought that difficulty would rapidly disappear. The conception of an imperial military general staff might lead to an imperial naval general staff, and so solve some of the questions of local fleets of which they were beginning to hear more and more. Unity of purpose might be attained in the one as in the other.

The Empire's Strength.

"Like Mr. Balfour," said Mr. Haldane in conclusion, "I feel the burden of the present time. I see difficulties rising round us, difficulties which are not accidental, which arise from the fact that the world is striving on and other nations are becoming more and more wealthy and powerful. But are we as an empire not developing, not becoming more powerful? I believe the rate of progress in this empire is as great as, if not greater than, the rate of progress of any other race under the sun. And on all of us it rests to see that we bring to bear the science and energy—for both are necessary—which should deliver us from the danger of falling behind."

HERD OF ELKS THAT PLAY BEGGAR

Many Thousands of Noble Creatures Fed by Man During Blizzard.

For three weeks there had been a blinding and continuous snowfall. Then came a thaw, which, followed by a renewal of the storm, served to harden the snow, crusting it even against the sharp stamping of elk hoofs. By Feb. 3 the elk, subdued by hunger, had trooped down from the frozen ranges to their ancient feeding grounds in the low willow lands of Jackson's Hole. The Hole is a mountain valley extending north and south some 70 miles, east and west from five to ten.

Here came elk down the Teton pass, from the Shoshone and the Grosventre mountains, from the Yellowstone Park over 50 miles to the north, from the sources of the Green River—even from distant Montana. Small herds arrived the 8th and 9th; by Feb. 10 they roamed about the settlement of Jackson in thousands. Starving cows and dying calves came first; then lordly bulls, fear gone, hunger triumphant. They ate the willows as their forbears had done; but settlers had grubbed out many of the willow flats, fencing and planting them. Over the fences, through the fences, went the elk herds; they fell upon stacks of hay.

At first the settlers were angered; hay and cattle-raising are two great sources of income in Jackson's Hole. But then the elk were starving! Soon the herds crowded into the streets of Jackson. Cows and calves, starving and dying, lay down before the doorsteps of the citizens. At night men slept in haystacks to keep their antlered friends from devouring and trampling them to pieces. About the 14th the people of Jackson's Hole held a meeting, and agreed to give liberally of their hay to save the elk. They opened their barns and granaries, hauling to the starving animals ricks loaded down with fine alfalfa hay.

The Starving Deer.

News of the starving elk reached Cheyenne on Feb. 12. A week later the governor of Wyoming signed a bill appropriating $5,000 for their support. Meanwhile Hon. D. C. Nowlin, a fine, grizzled veteran, for seven years game warden of Wyoming, had hurried to the Hole. I saw him helping load a wagon with hay for the elk.

"How many are there?" I ventured, pointing down the valley to the great brown herds.

The warden paused a moment.

"Twenty-five hundred in that first band. Five thousand in the one beyond. Twenty thousand within a radius of ten miles of us. Just realize it, sir, there are 35,000 elk in this Jackson Hole region today.

We began to throw out hay.

"Twenty elk can subsist on the feed of one cow," explained the commissioner.

Forming into crescents, the two squadrons swung around in our wake, seizing upon the alfalfa with avidity, their poor shrunken sides swelling out gratefully.

They seemed to have little fear. Only some of the great bulls kept away on the outskirts. But even they followed us longingly. Away to the left two cows reared up on their hind legs, striking downward viciously at each other with their fore legs. Many of the calves, hungry, emaciated children, squealed over the welcome provender.

Out went the balance of the hay.

Regretfully we drew back. Mr. Commissioner drew my attention to the willows. "The elk do love willow bark. It's even more to their taste than hay. It's queer about this hay feed, anyway; as soon as the elk appease their hunger with it they grow timid, returning to the mountains and searching for willows. Indeed, alfalfa does not seem to agree with many of them."—From an article in Harper's Weekly.

SOLID WOOD BLOSSOM.

Through the gift of a friend who visited the remote region where it grows Herman Silver, of Los Angeles, has come into the possession of a specimen of the strangest and rarest flower known to scientists.

It is the "rose of hell," a gigantic blossom of solid wood, which grows only on the edges of a Central American volcano and gets its name from the Indians, who believe the crater is the entrance of hell and the blossom a native of the regions inside.

Mr. Silver's specimen is one of few that have ever been brought to this country, and perhaps the finest. At first appearance it seems to be a tough, gnarled knot of a tree which has been splintered, but closer examination discloses the fact that it has petals of wood and bark and the rough outlines of a flower. The petals, concave in form, are arranged much like the petals of a half-blown rose. Their inside surfaces are covered with fine lines, which have the delicacy of fine hand carving. The stem, which is about a foot long, is of some unusual wood, which is light and strong. It is covered with heavy bark, which seems to have been cracked by heat. Both flower and stem are dark brown—the color of weather-beaten boughs—and dry as tinder. The flower grows on a tree of great size and strength. The blossom measures about twelve inches across.

The trees grow in the crevasses on the sides of Mount Agua, a high peak among the rugged mountains of Central America and near the volcano of Fuego. The Guatemalan Indians have known of it for a long time and have associated it with the fiery vengeance of the subterranean regions.—Los Angeles Times.

Fighting Consumption

Movement in Scotland to Combat the Dread Disease.

The fight with the "great white scourge" — consumption — is being earnestly and steadily carried on in Scotland, and the field of operations is widening, as one local authority after another, encouraged by the example and experience of Edinburgh, which has led the van, is adopting compulsory notification under the infectious diseases notification act, 1889. The Scottish local government board, which helped to give a fillip to the subject in a memorandum on the administrative control of pulmonary phthisis issued so far back as March, 1906, is doing its best to encourage local authorities to action. The latest official return for all Scotland showed that the population of the areas in which compulsory notification is in force, equals 14.4 per cent of the total population, and the population of the areas where voluntary notification is in force equals 26.9 per cent. That is to say, over 41 per cent of the Scottish people were then under a system of notification for pulmonary phthisis. Since then, however, a number of other authorities have moved, and I think probably more than half Scotland is now under notification.

Up till March last the following authorities had adopted compulsory notification: Edinburgh City, Leith, Paisley, Clackmannan County, Kinross County, Fife, Lancashire County (all three wards), West Lothian, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, St. Andrew's, Alloa and about a dozen smaller burghs. Nearly 60 county district local authorities and burghal local authorities have adopted vountary system of notification. In most cases a fee of 2s 6d is paid to the notifying doctor; in some cases 1s, in a few nothing. On the whole experience shows that only when the compulsory system is adopted is notification effective, but there has been going on in the last few years a steady pressure and process of education, and the authorities are gradually getting imbued with the idea that it is their duty to act.

In a few cases spare wards at infectious diseases hospitals are being utilized to isolate bad cases of phthisis and in others small sanatoria are erected in the grounds of such hospitals. In some counties, such as Ayrshire, Argyllshire, Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty, consumptive sanatoria on a considerable scale are being erected by public subscription or private generosity. On the poor law side, too, in a number of cases special wards are provided at Scottish poorhouses for tuberculous disease, and in eight cases open shelters have been erected at poorhouses for the treatment of phthisical patients. In fact, all over Scotland, from the Rhins of Galloway to the far north, something is being done.

Edinburgh Leading.

As already mentioned, Edinburgh has taken the lead among the Scottish cities. Though the medical officers in Glasgow and Dundee are looking forward to and are in favor of compulsory notification, they have not yet been able to secure local conditions that would admit of its adoption, nor has Aberdeen reached yet that point. But both in Glasgow and Dundee much is being done through dispensaries and otherwise to aid sufferers, and the authorities are doing all they can by the dissemination of pamphlets and otherwise to spread a knowledge of the best mode of treating sufferers so as to avoid the risk of spreading the disease. Edinburgh has had compulsory notification at work between two and three years, and so far the authorities are satisfied with the excellent results. Neither in Edinburgh nor elsewhere in Scotland have any of those hardships that were prophesied by some followed compulsory notification. I am assured that this is also the experience of the Scottish local government board, who have had no complaint of cases of hardship. The inference is that the officials are working the new regulations with tact and humanity. It was said that there was a risk of patients under compulsory regulations as to spittoons, etc., becomingly marked men and losing their situations or possibly their lodgings, but nothing of this kind seems to be happening.

The Edinburgh town council has 50 beds for consumptive patients at their infectious diseases hospital, and during the past twelve months these have been all pretty steadily occupied. In fact, usually there are patients waiting for vacant beds. A comparatively small proportion are able to leave so much improved as to go home to pursue the curative treatment in their own homes, so instructed as to avoid the risk of spreading the disease. At times, marvellous cures take place, the wounds healing up and the patient being able to go on for a while. But as the city authorities have no sanatarium and look at the disease primarily from the point of view of public health, in most cases the patients are in an advanced stage before they reach the hospital, and are a positive danger to relatives. Even then, however, if the father or mother is removed from a small house, crowded at night with youthful sleepers, it is evident that a serious danger to the public health is avoided.

Disinfection.

Then, under the effective system at present in force in Edinburgh, when the death or change of residence of a consumptive patient is reported, the sanitary officers at once thoroughly disinfect the room or house where the patient was living, so that there shall be no risk of infection to the next occupant. Edinburgh's medical officer of health, Dr. Maxwell Williamson, is throwing himself into the fight with earnestness and zeal, and he is being backed up by Dr. Cullen, the convener of the public health committee, who for years has done good work in this battle. To give further accommodation for highly infectious patients for whom beds are not immediately available at the hospital the town council has been asked to allow the erection of six additional pavilions, a kind of open-air shelter, in the extensive grounds of the hospital. This would provide accommodation for twelve additional patients, and I have no doubt the proposal will be carried. This, it will be noticed, only deals with patients who are already so far gone as to be a danger to the public. What is needed, and what Edinburgh may get, is some provision for curative treatment at the earlier stages of the disease when there is a prospect of recovery. That may come. Even apart from humanity, it is cheaper to heal the father of a family and let him work for his wife and bairns, rather than let him die and keep him family from the poor rate till they grow up.

Dundee has recently shown that its people are rather dubious about the municipality going too far in this direction. It was proposed to transfer to Dundee town council the Sidlaw Sanatorium, situated on a spur of the Ochils, for treatment of consumptives. Erected by private philantropy at a cost of £26,000, it had 40 beds. It was proposed to extend the institution to 150 beds at a cost of £12,000, and the estimated cost of the upkeep—£7,000 a year—would have involved a rate of about 2d per pound under the public health act. Part of the expense would have been met by contributions—estimated at £1,000 a year—from patients able to pay something. The rest of the sanatorium would have been at the disposal of the Dundee authorities, and it might have well repaid the ratepayers by cures and by the removal of dying patients who were a risk to their friends. So great an opposition was kept up against the extra cost to the rates, however, that the authorities were obliged to drop meantime the promotion of a provisional order for power to sanction the transfer. Those who favored the scheme are not satisfied, and probably the movement for municipalization will yet be heard of.

HE CANNOT ESCAPE HIS OWN SONG

Some Miseries of the Popular Song Writer, When He Makes a Hit.

"There are times when I wouldn't mind being deaf," said Harry Williams, the song writer. "I mean the times when I have to listen to my own songs.

"Not that the songs aren't all right in their way. I'm not knocking them. They're good enough songs of their sort, but other folks can listen to 'em if they must and will I'm sick of them. They give me the tizzy-wizzy.

"Because, you see, these songs are pulled on me everywhere, and all manufacturers of songs have the same miserable experience. Take the folks that I meet socially at their homes, here and in other cities. What is the first thing they do—generous souls!—to compliment me?

"Why, they hustle right over to the piano and begin to whack out my songs and to sing 'em. Of course I ought to be pleased when they do this—I've got to look pleased anyhow. I ought to feel myself complimented, as they intend.

"However, I may look in such circumstances, I certainly don't feel happy. It's up to me to smirk and look amiably self-conscious and flattered and all like that, but when I look that way I'm the most brazen fraud that you ever saw or heard of in all your born days.

"You see the song writer is more or less bound to become weary of his songs long before they are published. He gets tired of them in fact often enough while he's throwing them together.

Can't Lose It.

But the song of which the writer becomes weary while he's putting it together makes a hit after it is published then the song writer is in for it. He'll feel like going to Spitzbergen for a few years to get away from the blamed song that has made the hit.

"If he drops into a vaudeville show he's bound to hear the thing sung or played some time or other during the performance. If he trudges into a music store one or other of the clerks is bound to romp over to a piano and begin to knock the tar out of the air of the song, with the pathetic idea that he's making a hit with the writer of the thing.

"If he shows up at any little social blowout where a bunch of his friends are assembled they simply refuse to do anything else but play and howl that new popular song of his.

"In such cases, of course, the song writer can't come out and beg them to cut it out. That wouldn't look right. So he has to sit and twiddle his thumbs and stand for it. Before the blowout is over they're bound to ask him to play or sing the fool thing himself, and if he tries to wriggle out of doing that, why, they consider him a sulker.

"Then the phonographs, of course, get hold of the song that has achieved a hit, and that makes for more gloom on the part of the song writer, gloom, I mean, of another sort than because he doesn't get a nickel by way of royalties out of the canned music people.

"Everywhere he goes almost, he butts into a phonograph with a horn about the size of a tunnel, and as soon as the phonograph owners see him coming they turn nineteen handsprings to get out the record on which his song hit is canned. Then he has to sit or stand by while the infernal thing is squeaked or rasped at him.

"In the course of time the barrel organs and street pianos get hold of the song, too, and what they do to it is a warning to the wicked. A song writer never knows the depths of real, sure enough suffering until he hears one of his own songs bulleted out of the in'ards of a 20-horsepower street piano. The song itself as it was written would be bad enough shot out of such an instrument of torture, but after the song has been Ginneyized and filled full of those outlandish little pizzicatti curlycues the effect is maddening.

Dresser's Experiences.

"A bunch of funnyists in this town once gave poor Paul Dresser a horrible afternoon. You remember how hackneyed and soul-searing Dresser's songs 'Two Little Girls in Blue,' became? Well, after it reached that fiendishly frazzled stage and Dresser had come to hate and loathe and despise it so venomously that he could hardly be restrained from fighting whenever he heard it, a gang of Dresser's running mates put up the job on him.

"They rounded up down in Mulberry Bend about 40 street piano wops whose machines had the 'Two Little Girls in Blue' thing hidden away inside of 'em. Poor Dresser was laid up at his home with the gout, and when Paul, a man who weighed more than 300 pounds, had the gout, why, he used to sit propped up in an easy chair gnashing his teeth and longing for people to come and visit him so's he could kill 'em.

"Well, the gang herded the 40 and odd street pianos in front of Dresser's house and had 'em all start 'Two Little Girls in Blue' together in about 40 and odd different keys and tempos. The Giuseppes were instructed not to play anything else but to rattle right along till further orders with 'Two Little Girls in Blue.'

"The humorists seated themseves comfortably at the second-story windows of a tidy groggery on the corner across the way from Paul's house, where with liquid refreshments and things they could enjoy the contemplation of how Paul was feeling about it.

"The din was something that never was and never will be equalled on this or any other continent. It was one hideous wail, as of 1,000,000 eternally lost souls.

"Instantly the awful uproar began they saw Dresser, whose chair was by the window of his second story front room, yank up the curtain and glare down upon the street below. He shook his fists and bawled out of the open window, but nix, the Sicilians had their instructions and they went right on with more of 'Two Little Girls in Blue.'

"Then Dresser caught sight of his gang of cronies lurking at the windows over the way, and it was something terrible to listen to the scandalous things that he bellowed at them. After exhausting his voice Dresser began to throw things at the hurdy-gurdybrs. He had his nurse fetch him everything in the room that was loose—canes, shoes, wash pitchers, mantelpiece ornaments and everything that could be pried from whatever fastenings it had, and he chucked the stuff at the street pianists.

"They dodged the missiles, but they went right ahead playing 'Two Little Girls in Blue.' It was a fine young afternon for Dresser, all things considered, and he wouldn't have done anything but murder the people who framed it on him if he could have got hold of them while it was going on.

"As I say, there's no chance for a song writer to get away from the misery of listening to one of his song hits. A few years ago I unreeled a ballad—it had something to do with an apple tree—that, greatly to my astonishment and that of Egbert Van Alystyne, who wrote the music, made a tremendous hit. It was, as we considered, about the most inferior song that we'd ever turned out, but all the same it was a knockout.

"I became so sick of that song within a couple of months after it was published that I actually went to Europe to get away from it, and then I found 'em all singing and chanting and shouting and hollering it in the London 'alls!

"I nudged out of London, and in Paris I found 'em bawling it in all the cafes chantants. Then I went to Berlin, and the first thing I heard when I got there was a military band pomta-ra-ra-ing that infernal song at a park concert. Then I streaked to the Austrian Tyrol, where I got away from the fool song for a litle while at least."

THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA

Lord Curzon, Ex-Viceroy, Opposed to Granting Them Self-Government—Two Important Considerations.

A paper on "Indian Aspirations," read before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute in London recently by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, was discussed at its conclusion by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who presided. Lord Curzon, referring to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's apologia regarding the resignation, said that the sympathetic paper they had just heard afforded a notable commentary on the views of those who represented Sir Bampfyde Fuller as an enemy of the Indian people, and who threw up their caps with delight when he prematurely resigned. It was indisputable that a wave of unrest was passing at the present moment over the eastern world—over Turkey, Persia, India and as far east as China—the common note of which was a desire on the part of the educated section to claim a larger share in the government of the country. It was not confined to countries with alien governments, but was equally found with those that had indigenous institutions. How far would these aspirations have an effect on British rule in India? The vast majority of the people in India, he asserted, had no political aspirations at all. They only desired to be left alone in the enjoyment of their houses, their religion, their domestic schemes and strange social prejudices. He doubted even now whether the British rule was seriously impaired in the country districts. Of the great towns he would not speak with similar confidence. There the people were more easily organized and influenced. There were great classes without any political aspirations. This was shown by their general indifference to the privileges of municipal government conceded to them. But the constant denunciations of the native press must in the end have some result.

Government Posts for Indians.

Political aspirations were the monopoly of the educated classes, the result of ideas of government, political freedom, and the like which we had been steadily instilling into them for the past hundred years. In many cases it took the perfectly natural and pardonable form of desire for employment by the Government, which was the only form of employment that satisfied in India. Referring to his own period in India, Lord Curzon said that the Congress party did its best to represent him as an implacable foe to Indian aspirations. But during his period of administration he had ordained that no native should be deprived of his post to put in an Englishman, and that no Englishman should be put into a post that could better be filled by a native. Some faint memory must remain, if he could judge from the weekly contents of his mailbag, which brought scores of letters from all parts of the country praying that he would continue his sympathy for the country. He wondered if the spokesman of India in the House of Commons received letters containing any such aspirations. Referring to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's suggestion that a fixed proportion of the higher posts in the Indian Government should be reserved for Indians and filled in India, Lord Curzon said he thought the idea was one well worthy of sober consideration. There were, however, two considerations to be raised in this connection. As long as the Government of India remained in British hands, so long must there be a certain minority of highly-placed and carefully-picked men of English birth and training to set the tone. If two standards of efficiency were set up, the one for Indians and the other for Englishmen, then they would impair the moral, diminish the attractions, and impair the efficiency of the service which had hitherto been their pride. Any breach in the walls would go on widening till within the walls of the citadel there would be no room for an Englishman. The second consideration was that the supreme test was the contentment of the governed. The peasants, when they sought justice, preferred to receive it at the hands of an Englishman than from their own people. The Englishman was absolutely impartial, not tied up by domestic or social intrigue; he was intolerant of the crooked, and he had a firce and masterful sense of right and wrong. Any concessions must be guided and qualified by these two considerations.

The Self-Government Idea.

So far he had spoken only of legitimate aspirations. But they must be well aware that India was at present a breeding ground for aspirations, many of which were illegitimate and impracticable. There was open sedition and disloyalty that aimed at getting rid of the English as speedy as possible and that did not shrink from assassination and the manufacture of bombs. He hoped that it would meet with no sympathy, and that when it degenerated into crime it would always be met with unswerving repression. It was not scotched or killed, and they would hear from it again. It depended not upon the Government at home, but upon the Government of India in India itself. If that Government was timid the forces of disorder would raise their heads; if it took a strong line they would lie low and not be heard of for some time to come. Lord Curzon next referred to the school of colonial self-government. Indians who talked about it had never studied the colonies, but their idea was to govern the country with as little England and as much India as possible. They were willing to leave the prestige of the crown and the British army, because contingencies might arise in which the British army would be useful in India, and to leave the British navy, because there was no prospect of their having one of their own, and to have British capital to float them on their way, but everywhere they were to have native governments, administrations and parliaments. But colonial self-government was incompatible with the continuation of British rule in India, and for that reason he objected to it in lots. They could not hang India to the skirts of the British Empire by that fragile thread and expect the connection to stand the strain. There would be internal wars and conflicts, and Great Britain would have to step in, or if she did not some other European power would step in instead. On this question he found he was in accord with the views of the present secretary of state for India. But recent changes must lead to the encouragement of these aspirations. You could not set up a parliament with all the machinery as in this country without immediately increasing the desire for self-government already created. It was futile to say you were not giving self-government, and then to give self-governing institutions. By doing this we were laying up certain trouble for the future. For his own part he preferred to pause and look ahead. Lord Rosebery, in his powerful and historic speech, had said that there was a hush over Europe in which one could almost hear the fall of a leaf. He sometimes thought he could hear such a hush in India. In conclusion, Lord Curzon said that whatever might happen he believed that the people of this country would spend their last shilling and sacrifice their last man sooner than hand over to destruction that imperishable jewel of the British crown.

THE SPY SYSTEM OF ABDUL HAMID

Terrible Espionage That Prevailed Under the Deposed Sultan.

All despotic and barbarian governments have practiced espionage, and Turkey is no exception to the rule. The Turkish spying system has in it something of tragedy and of comedy; it is in turn burlesque and inexpressibly sinister, tragic and grotesque. Abdul Hamid is a spy born. He ascended the throne under particularly tragic circumstances. Once on the throne, he attacked all the popular men, all the men of heart and of noble aspirations, all those that professed, or simply were suspected of, liberalism, and he began with Midhat Pasha, the great liberal prime minister of that time and father of the first constitution of Turkey. Midhat Pasha was captured one night at his mansion by Abdul Hamid's executioners, who took him on board a man-of-war with all his entourage—secretaries, aides-de-camp, chaplains, and servants—but, of course, without his family. His destination was Taifa, a small town of unhealthy climate in a remote province, where they incarcerated him in a fortress. At last the order came from Yildiz palace to get rid of him, for the Turkish people began to feel very angry because that Midhat Pasha was being treated worse than a criminal. Several attempts were made to poison him, but they failed, as the prisoner practically lived on eggs and fruit. Violence, therefore, was the only recourse, and they choked him one night in his own bed. But the sultan could not believe it unless he saw his head. The palace executioners cut off Midhat Pasha's head and placed it in a luxurious casket, upon which they wrote the following address:

"To His Mejesty Abdul Hamid II.,
Yildiz Palacet, Constantinople.
Fragile—with care—ivory teeth."

The Black Cabinet.

It was Yildiz that centralized the denunciations. It was there that secret reports arrived daily by the thousands from all the corners of the empire. There, each courtier directed a special service. First of all, there was the Black Cabinet, of which the chief was named officially Ser-Hafie; that is to say, Spying Chief. But apart from the Black Cabinet there were other Black Cabinets, independent of each other and each subjected to the exclusive authority of the Padishah. The chamberlains that directed these special services maintained each a legion of spies and disposed for that work special funds. Every day these chiefs of service, after each had become familiar with the reports of his agents, would make a selection and submit to the sovereign those of the denunciations that appeared to be the most serious or the most apt to frighten the suspicious monarch.

Two years ago the sultan, after receiving a very sensational report from one of his favorites, prevented the publication of the words "stars," or the form of a star from being reproduced. The report denounced to him the labels of the bottles of the Cognac Martel, the biscuit boxes, and the spools of threads on which were stamped some stars, which represented the trademarks. It is important to explain that the sultan's palace is called "Yildiz," which means "Star," named after one of his Circassian favorites. Therefore: Stars on the cognac bottles! What a profanation for the Commander of the Faithful! An imperial order was promulgated interdicting the importation of products with such trademarks.

The reader might recall that in October, 1905, an attempt with dynamite was made against the sultan—which the spies had not foreseen—during the ceremony of the selamlik. Following that attempt, Abdul Hamid received thousands upon thousands of reports, among which one explained that the explosive matter, being chemical products, it was necessary to forbid the study of chemistry. Immediately his majesty ordered the directors of all Turkish schools to suppress the teaching of chemistry.

There is a proverb: "That in Constantinople one cannot make a step without either falling on a dog, in a hole in the street or on a spy."—From an article in Collier's Weekly.

Centenary of Chopin An Unrivalled Musician

Learned to Love Songs and Dances of Peasants While Seeking Health in Country Places.

One hundred years ago on March 1 last, to Poland was given "yet one glory more" (as Liszt expresses it) in the birth of Frederic Francois Chopin at Zelazowa-Wola, near Warsaw.

Although this date has been much disputed, it is the one given Karasowski by Chopin's sister and so published in his biography. Liszt, Szulc, Nieçks and Huneker agree upon it, and it is carved upon the memorial in the church at Warsaw which holds the heart of Chopin.

Frederic was well-born and carefully reared. His father was the traditional Frenchman of that time — well-bred and cultivated. He emigrated to Warsaw in 1787, taking the position of tutor to Frederic, the son of the Countess Skarbek, who afterward was godmother for his own little Frederic. Later he became a professor in the Warsaw Lyceum.

The mother of Chopin was an ideal mother and was declared "his only love."

Frederic was not an infant prodigy, though at an early age he developed talent, and his parents had the great good sense to engage for him a teacher of piano, Zwyny, a Bohemian. At the age of twelve he was so well advanced that he was left to himself, which he afterward bitterly regretted.

Once, when asked why he did not create a new school of technique, he replied: 'Because I do not know any old one."

His musical precocity was not as marked as Mozart's or Mendelssohn's, but he played in public as the age of nine. On this occasion he was more pleased with his new collar than with the impression he made upon his audience, for he ran to his mother to tell her "Everybody was looking at my collar."

In 1827 he left his academic studies at the Lyceum, where his father was teaching, to devote his time exclusively to music. He studied composition with Elsner. Frederic was always a frail, delicate lad, with the sharply contrasted moods of the typical genius. His talent for mimicry was the sport and terror of his associates. No one could be so gay and no one so sad as Chopin.

On account of his health he spent much time in the country. It was there he learned to love the songs and dances of the peasants, which he afterwards immortalized in his Polonaises and Mazurkas, and which made him the master composer and exponent of Slavonic, and more especially Polish, national music.

Liszt in his "Life of Chopin" gives wonderful word pictures of these Polish dances: the nation of which it has been said, "Its very dances are sadness intensified." The Polonaise is more a martial and courtly pageant than a dance. It is without rapid movement or "steps" of any kind, and rather an expression of the noblest traditional feelings and manners of ancient Poland. Liszt says:

"The dress of the men rivaled that of the women in richness. Those who have never seen the kontusz worn (it is the robe of the Orientals, fur-trimmed), can scarcely imagine the bearing and grace with which the flowing sleeve is thrown backward, the finesse of the pantomime, as they defiled in a Polonaise, not suffering their fingers to remain idle, but sometimes occupying them in playing with the jeweled handle of the sword, or doffed their caps of velvet and plumes."

The master of the house in which the ball was given led the "dance" with the most distinguished lady present. Next came the guests of the greatest consideration, youth and beauty bringing up the rear. The leader conducted the procession through long suites of apartments lined with guests, who later fell in line. Windings, unexpected turns and openings had been arranged, and even out through gardens and shrubbery wound this many-hued human ribbon. After the host had duly led off in the promenade, any guest could claim his place with the "leading lady," after bowing low before her and begging her to accept the change. The released host would ask the same of the next lady in line, a general change of partners thus taking place every once in a while.

Each cavalier taking the lead of the column would endeavor to surpass his predecessor in skillful windings, figures and coils. "Men grown grey in camps, or in strife of courtly eloquence, high prelates of the church, dignitaries of state, aged senators were the partners welcomed, disputed and sought by the youngest, gayest, most brilliant women present. Honor and glory rendered ages equal; nay, more, they gave an advantage even over love."

In 1829, at the age of twenty, Chopin made his Vienna debut, playing his own compositions. His reception was enthusiastic, his improvizations on Polish themes being especially well received. The one criticism possible was that his playing was too light in weight, and the ladies thought his appearance "insignificant." Vienna then admired explosive accent and thunderous pianoforte fortissimos. The kind of playing that Aunt Hettie Tarbox said "was mighty popular with the deef."

Unrivalled as Player.

The lightness and exquisite delicacy of touch of this artiste of the elastic hand was made no end of sport of by his fellow-musicians and rivals. After attending one of his concerts Thalberg shouted to his companions all the way home, giving for reason that he had heard nothing but pianissimo all evening.

When Rubinstein, Liszt, Tausig and Thalberg played his compositions the public stood aghast. This was a new Chopin, a Chopin transposed to the key of manliness. But it was the real Chopin, for those who knew him knew that within the frail body was the soul of a lion.

At the age of 22 Chopin went to Paris to live. Paris! That mecca—or maelstrom, as you will — of all artists, and just then especially rich in rare souls. There was Heinrich, "the saddest of humorists," greatly beloved of Chopin. "At a glance, a word, a tone, Chopin and Heine understood each other," says Liszt. There was the great Liszt himself, and Berlitz, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Hiller, and later the struggling Wagner, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, De Musset, Balzac, Dumas, Delacroix, Guizot, Thiers and Mme. Sand! And these were his familiar spirits, who quickly divined the spark in common which made him one of them.

But the public also recognized his genius, Society lionized him, and after playing at a Rothschild soiree he was besieged with high paying pupils.

Died of Broken Heart.

His pupils, who adored him, say that an affair of the heart killed their beloved master. Animals die of broken hearts, why not this emotional son of unhappy Poland, deprived of home, affection and woman's tender care? Might not the sundering of so strong a tie break all the cords which bound him to life? Chopin gave his last concert in Paris in 1848. He played exquisitely and then fainted in the dressing room.

His deceptive disease granted a respite from suffering in April and he set out for England. His warm reception in London enabled him to shake off his melancholy to some extent. He was presented to the Queen and feted in society, but he was too ill to care. He met Jenny Lind, who, woman like, took his part against his former sweetheart.

In August he went to Scotland. He visited a former pupil, Miss Stirling, to whom he had dedicated two nocturnes and who was much in love with him. The climate caused him to become much worse. He returned to Paris and soon to Pere la Chaise. Tourgeney says:

"Half a hundred countesses claimed to have held the dying Chopin in their arms." It was really Gertmann, a pupil, who had that distinction. He requested the Countess Delphine Potocka, one of his pupils, to sing to him a few hours before he died. She sang the famous "Canticle to the Virgin," which is said to have saved the life of Stradella. The "Requiem" of Mozart (by his own request) and the BB flat minor "Funeral March" (Chopin) were played at his funeral, which took place from the Madeleine Oct. 30, 1849.

Chopin, the musician, was eminently the man of one instrument—the pianoforte.

Rubinstein says: "The piano bard, the piano rhapsodist, the piano soul is Chopin."

And Huneker: "Chopin, young, slight of form, furiously playing out upon the keyboard his soul, the soul of his nation, is the most individual composer that has ever set humming the looms of our dreams."

Few men have unlocked their hearts in their chosen medium as did Chopin. But a fantastic and tortured soul, too great for its frail prison, was voicing the revolt and sorrow of a dying race and incidentally of a dying poet.

HOW BRITAIN WAS FROZEN OUT

Not very long ago M. Tarde propounded a theory that Europe would be frozen out, and that only a race of the elite would survive. Among the elite in the Frenchman's programme, the artist's model took a very prominent place. In Mr. L. P. Gratacap's "The Evacuation of England" (New York: Brentano's) no serious attempt is made in this country to evolve any new civilization whatever. In a lecture delivered by Mr. Binn in the presence of the re-elected President Roosevelt the warning is sounded very distinctly. The Panama Canal is a danger to the equilibrium of the world, insomuch as it is itself ephemeral, and will not bear up against the earth strains to which it will be subjected. "Again," said the lecturer, prophetically, "the waters of the two oceans will unite, and the impetuous violence of the rushing oceanic river, the Gulf Stream, that now races and boils through the Caribbean Sea, will fling its torrential waves across this divide into the Pacific."

The Catastrophe.

On May 29, 1909—it must be remembered that this book was published last year—the terrible news came that the isthmus was crumbling to pieces, and that the canal was doomed. Alexander Leacraft, an Englishman travelling in the United States, at once sees that this connection between the two oceans may actually be of benefit to the continent of America. "The waterway," he says, "may become a veritable strait, providing easy, unbroken and capacious connections between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean; the islands of the West Indies may slowly converge into one land surface, and a new continent invite populations and industries, which the wild, slothful or decadent peoples of Central America, with their hot, fever-laden and deleterious climates, could not encourage or support." For the United States, then, the catastrophe is merely a monetary one; but for England the twist of the Gulf Stream is of overwhelming importance. It is first felt towards the end of November, 1909, with all its full intensity in Scotland. That country becomes uninhabitable. "The railroads were seized by the Government, and systematic transportation begun and carried on day and night. The people were taken to the larger seaports of England, and, of course, to London. Already secret misgivings, that chilled the marrow of their bones and made the blood circling in their hearts freeze with horror, were entertained by public men that perchance this was not all, nor, indeed the worst."

Winds as Winding Sheets.

In England, at last, they begin to understand the meaning of what they had first scoffed at as mere newspaper threatenings. The winds that had once carried heat to our shores now bring only moisture. "They bear to us," in Leacraft's words, "the winding-sheets of our burial." Amid all the turmoil of conflicting opinions one man shows himself a determined idealist. "Mr. Wells, with his trained skill in scientific deduction and the exercised powers of imagination, with a reckless and defiant desire to unravel the future, with the slenderest regard for the prejudices of religion or old-fogey political conversatism, was now half deluded himself with the sudden dream of starting the English nation on new grounds." In the meantime London is a prey to immense snowdrifts. "The Thames was almost closed, the shipping stayed idle at the wharves, almost unmitigated suffering spread among the poor, for miles the streets were only traversed by footpaths, worn by their occupants, and the strangest sights occurred in the smaller reservations like Lincoln's Inn Fields, St. Paul's Churchyard, the Temple Gardens, the Artillery Grounds, Finsbury Circus, and other confined spaces."

The Great Debate.

In Highbury fields and the different cemeteries the hills of snow formed colossal billows, which seemed like a phalanx of rigid waves tortured into fantastic pinnacles by the storms of wind. All over the country the terror of the thing became clearer and clearer. England must be abandoned. On Feb. 12, 1910, the great debate on the motion of evacuation is held. It is a snap in the long record of historic destiny. "It was as if the children of a home, about to disappear in some horrible engulfment, calmly prepared to leave its threshold; but it was that sorrow multiplied by all the individuals of a nation, and magnified by the moral surrender of the associations of two thousand years."

A New Kingdom.

A scheme of emigration is soon in progress. Some are going to Australia, others to New Zealand, and Canada, and the Cape and Rhodesia. To the very last the impassive dignity of the nation asserts itself in a pageant of arrogance rather than of defeat. For the last time in England flags and trumpets greet the King and the King's household, followed by historic regiments. All over the English colonies sympathy and the solidarity of a single political aim became more and more conspicuous. The centre of gravity—king, parliament and peers—shifts from London to Australia, and in the new kingdom there is realized something quite different from the various Utopias of republicans. Here, the American author notes, with an irony quite devoid of bitterness, at a general election "many candidates were discussed and elected upon this issue, viz., the restoration to the king of kingly power." But Leacraft makes his own new home in the United States, while England itself is left mainly to hardy Scandinavians and Northern Scots, to say nothing of immigrants from Canada and Newfoundland. But London is only a strange and horrible survival, whose very ghosts have become frozen, and whose echoes are petrified in the immense desolation of its dreams.

HE FOUND THEM THE BEST OF ALL

WHAT RUFUS HARRIS SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

After Trying Five Doctors For His Kidney Disease He Found Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hurdville, Ont., June 25. (Special)—"After trying five doctors for kidney trouble, from which I had suffered for three years, I find that Dodd's Kidney Pills relieve me best of all. If I keep on feeling as I have since I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, I shall be well pleased and I am hoping they will cure me."

So says Rufus Harris, well known in this village. "I had stiffness in the joints," he continues, "cramps in the muscles, backache and was heavy and sleepy after meals. I was depressed and low-spirited, perspired freely, was often dizzy and always thirsty, but since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I am feeling very good."

If you have any of the symptoms, Mr. Harris tells of, it is time for you to beware. They are the symptoms of kidney disease, and may be the forerunners of rheumatism, dropsy, lumbago, heart disease, or even the dread Bright's disease itself. Take warning and guard against suffering or even death itself, by putting the kidneys in good working order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.



Boys and Girls! Tell Your Mothers About the New Nursery Rhyme Biscuits

Nothing like them in looks or taste—manufactured only by McCormicks.

Pictures are raised above the surface—not stamped into the biscuit.

Contain sufficient Arrowroot (SAME INGREDIENTS AS OUR FAMOUS ARROWROOT BISCUIT) to generate digestive juices, aid digestion and assimilation, and build up the nerves and blood-power. Make healthy, strong children, and promote growth.

A perfectly wholesome biscuit-plaything. About 70 to the pound.

Ba, Ba, Black Sheep, Humpty Dumpty, Little Jack Horner, Old King Cole, There Was a Little Man, and other designs.

McCORMICK'S NURSERY RHYME BISCUITS

MASSON'S HEN KILLED BY JOY

Sight She Had Waited for Ten Years Too Much for Her.

"I am sorry to say that Kelley Masson's long memory hen is dead," said Packy Griswold, of Hammondsport, N. Y. "She was ten years old and lived on Kelley's vineyard farm in the town of Pultney in old Steuben.

"The first brood the hen ever hatched was from a setting of ducks' eggs. She was very fond of that first family of hers, and they were only a few days old when she strolled with them proudly through the vineyard toward the lake at the foot of the vineyard.

"The ducklings no sooner came in sight of the water than they toddled toward it, unmindful of the frantic calls of their hen mother or her distress. They plunged into the lake and were at once having the time of their small lives. By and by, seeing that no harm came to her brood in the water, the hen quieted down and soon seemed to be enjoying the antics of the ducklings in the lake as much as they were themselves.

"Every day after that the hen escorted her brood to the lake and stood by and watched them sporting in the water with as plain evidences of enjoyment of the scene as actions could give. She continued to take this pleasure every day until the ducks were grown.

"The next spring this hen was set on eggs of her own kind. Everybody about the place had forgotten the episode of the ducklings, but it was recalled vividly when the hen the very first thing she did when she got about with her new brood led it straightway to the lake.

"Her surprise was palpable when none of the family showed any disposition to go into the water, and she tried to coax them in. Not succeeding in that, she picked up one of the chicks in her bill and dropped it into the lake. She stood and watched its struggles in the water until the little thing drowned.

"That seemed to be a disappointment to her. She pondered over the matter a while and then picked up another chick and dropped it in the lake. That chick of course struggled in the same way and soon died.

"This seemed to work on the hen's temper. She grabbed another chick and tossed it into the water, and threw another in right after it. She was evidently determined to dump the whole disappointing brood into the lake, but her owner thought the sacrifice to the hen's memory had gone far enough and he rescued the remainder of the brood.

"That hen hatches a brood of chickens every year. Not once has she failed to lead it to the lake and try to get it to go into the water, ending up by grabbing a chick and tossing it in, when she would be corralled and shut up again.

"So Kelley Masson's long memory hen came to be a regular thing to refer to among the wonders of the region. I was giving the record of the hen to a New York man who was in Hammondsport the other day, and he was anxious to go and see her, as it was about time for her to have another brood on hand to exercise that memory of hers.

"I told him that Kelley Masson was an awful busy man just at that time of year and wouldn't care to be bothered with taking anybody down to his vineyard to see the hen, but the New York man was persistent and I went with him to the store to see if Kelley would do it.

"'By jocks, Packy!' said Kelley. 'It's too bad, but you're too late to have him see the long memory hen!'

"'What's the matter?' said I.

"'She's dead!' said Kelley. 'Died this morning.'

"'No!' said I. 'What killed her?'

"'Joy, I think,' said Kelley. 'This spring as a favor to her, she having been disappointed so many years, I let her hatch out a brood of ducks, just as she had ten years ago.

"'She took 'em down to the lake, and of course they plunged right in and went to having a jolly time offhand. It was a sight to see that old hen.

"'She ran up and down the shore two or three times, cackling with what was just as plain delight as if it was me with news that somebody had left me a million dollars, and then suddenly she fell over, gave a regular tickled to death wiggle and all was over. Died of joy, Packy, I do honestly believe!' said Kelley.

"'Pshaw!' said I to the New York man. 'Ain't that too bad?'

"He seemed to feel so bad over it that he couldn't say a word. At any rate he didn't, and I don't know when I've felt so sorry over anything as I do over the death of Kelley Masson's long memory hen."

HERE'S HIDDEN FORTUNE.

The chemist who will extract the bleaching principle from the common jimson weed and place it within reach of family and laundry use has a fortune in store. It is a well known fact that there is no better way of bleaching the family linen during washing than by putting a few leaves of jimson into the boiler, but there is an objection to this practice, as a very unpleasant odor is the result. This can be removed, however, by placing the clothes in cold water and boiling them, or by repeated rinsing, but all this is troublesome, and therefore many who know the value of the leaves do not use them.—Eternal Progress Magazine.

TO HYPNOTIZE ONE MAN'S BUSINESS

Places Doctors' and Dentists' Patients Under a Mesmeric Spell.

Few persons outside the medical profession have any idea of the extraordinary things that are being done by hypnotism today—not by charlatans and showmen, whose exhibitions are generally frauds, the so-called subjects having learned their parts perfectly.

In New York city alone 20,000 cases of genuine hypnotism are performed every year, and not for show purposes, either. In fact, it would be difficult to witness the hypnotism of a person for any legitimate purpose, and many legitimate purposes there are nowadays.

It is claimed that operations are performed by the aid of hypnotism instead of the more dagerous anaesthesia; teeth are filled or pulled without pain by the same easy method. "Incorrigibles," especially children, are cured by mental suggestion through hypnotism. Alcoholics and drug habitues find first relief and then complete cure by the same marvellous means. Nervous prostration and a host of other mental ailments are said to be cured or alleviated.

Strangest of all, perhaps, artists now have their models hypnotized in order that the same pose may be maintained for hours at a time—impossible were the model conscious of the effort.

All the time, too, experiments are going on, each day adding a little more to what is already known. No one now dares hazard a guess—especially those who have studied the mystery of mesmerism—how far hypnotism may be carried by the next generation. The possibilities now seem limitless.

Today New York, for example, is marveling at the newest phase of hypnotic control as practiced by Dr. Joseph R. Pauline, a French physician, who came over to this side of the water. He has studied under the great Charcot, in France, and with Professor Bernheim in Germany, who maintains a hospital in which nearly all the cases are treated by hypnotism.

Dr. Pauline makes a specality of hypnotic practice. It is his business to go from place to place hypnotizing patients for physicians, alienists and dentists, models for artists and sculptors, and subjects for college professors, psychologists and other scientists. All this makes Dr. Pauline a very busy man. His work takes him all over New York.

THE BEAUTY OF HARMONY.

Like all big natural forces, the instinct for beauty is of infinite value to a woman in her various relations. The wife and mother who keeps herself lovely and sweet and fragrant in her home stands a chance of being adored, and having her domestic path strewn with roses. Unfortunately, sheer physical beauty is ephemeral—fleeting. Like the flower of the field, it perishes. One of its elements is youth, which escapes like a perfume into the air and will not be held. The first divine blush is over by 17. After that, maturity approaches with rapid strides, until one day the girl looks into her mirror, that stern, uncompromising friend, and discovers that she is growing—older. She may be 20 or 30 or 40, according to her temperament and environment. Some flowers burst overnight into gorgeous bloom, some open more slowly in the sun and air. The woman of leisure may stave off the evil day; the woman who works for her living, the shop and factory girl, the professional person, the wife and mother who disburses a scant income in the city or upon a farm—these age more rapidly. They "become a little sunburnt by the glare of life." But to each one, sooner or later, no matter what her degree or social rating, comes the selfsame question: "How am I to retain my beauty, which is my birthright, and which the world of men demands of me?"

Before answering this question, it may be well to clear the ground of one of two misapprehensions by which women delude themselves. The greatest of these is the idea that the particular, evanescent beauty of first youth is a desirable thing to be maintained, by art or artifice, straight through to a green old age. This error leads to many absurdities. A fat dowager of 40 will assume the dress of a virgin of 16, and a thin, nervous, elderly woman adopt the simpering, kittenish ways of a boarding school miss. Another dyes here hair, or worse, blondines it to a hideously unnatural shade. She deceives no one by this pretense of dishonest youth. Her friends squirm, and her enemies smile and charge her with ten more years than she is actually guilty of. A famous portrait painter once ironically remarked that it was almost impossible to get a decent picture of a woman past 30. "The way she wants to be painted is gamboling through a garden, in a white robe, scattering roses."

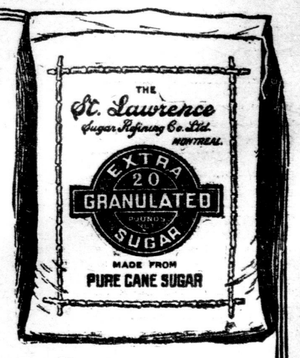
The difficulty is, of course, that many women do not know that the law of beauty is merely the law of harmony, so that what is fresh and lovely at 17 becomes disgusting and ugly when artificially grafted upon later years. Each age has its own particular graces, its "fruits in season," as it were, and the wise woman realizes this truth, and, building upon it boldly, heightens all her natural charm and distinction.—From an article in the Designer.

Pay a Fair Price And Get The Best

The grocer who gives the greatest number of pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar, naturally won't give "the best Montreal Granulated."

The only way you can be sure of getting the best, is to insist on having

St. Lawrence Granulated Sugar



Put up by the Refinery in 20 pound Cotton Bags

The analysis of Prof. Hersey, Government Analyst, shows that "St. Lawrence Granulated" contains 99—99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company Limited, Montreal. 12

"Canada's Best" The New Laundry Soap



Never again will you use yellow laundry soap after you've washed the clothes once with "Canada's Best"—the new, white bar.

No yellow streaks, no rancid smell—clothes washed with "Canada's Best" are white as snow, scrupulously clean, and possess a delightfully fresh aroma.

Such quality was never offered before at 5c. a bar. Ask your grocer. 7

UNITED SOAP CO.
Brantford, Ont.

The firm white bar

WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Or again, you have, a sinking sensation, a feeling you are going to die; or perhaps, you wake in your sleep feeling as though you were about to choke or smother, and rest leaves you for the night. If you allow these conditions to continue for a short period even, you will begin to feel your health declining. It is the nerves and heart not acting rightly, and they can only be set right by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They soon induce healthful, refreshing sleep, not by deadening the nerves, but by restoring them to healthy action.

Mrs. E. Nutt, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—"I can gladly recommend your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as I was greatly troubled with my nerves. I was so bad I could not sleep at night without the lamp burning, but after taking four boxes of the pills I became all right again."

Price, 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MANY DROWNINGS DUE TO FEAR

Panic Frequently Seizes the Victim and the Onlookers Alike.

Presence of mind in time of danger and a knowledge of how to swim are two things in which Americans are inferior to some others, the English, for example. This is the opinion of a seafaring man, and it was given in a talk suggested by the recent drowning in the Hackensack River of five young persons while twice that number looked on. Lack of presence of mind, not cowardice, was mainly responsible, he thought, for the tragedy, coupled with the fact that presumably neither the lookerson nor the victims knew how to swim.

"I can understand," said he "persons who have lived all their life in an inland town, miles from a river or lake, being helpless when suddenly dumped in the water or on seeing others in a similar fix, but I do not understand why men and women brought up alongside the water should lose their wits under the same conditions. Surely they know, or ought to know, that for a few minutes anyway one may be as safe in the water as a cork. People living in English seaports are not nearly so scary."

A man who looks after one of the city's piers, and in his younger days was an expert swimmer, entertains also a pretty poor opinion of the presence of mind of the general public here.

This man has helped to rescue several persons from drowning by plunging in after them, but of late in such cases he merely flings a life preserver which he keeps handy. What he would do away from the dock and with no life preserves to fling he is not certain.

The Danger in Rescuing.

"I haven't forgotten how to swim," he told a reporter, "and if I knew how much or how little of a fool the person in the water was I might take a chance. If he were a stranger most likely I would stay ashore. When I was younger of course I was stronger and a lot quicker than I am now and when a person I was trying to pull out of the water fastened on to me with that fool clutch I just off and gave him a blow to stun, after which it was plain sailing. As everyone knows, let a drowning man grapple so that the rescuer can't use his arms for all they are worth, and the pair of them is likely to go down. When I used to go in for the rescue act I was careful, first of all, to make a grab for the clothing at the back of the neck, and then hold the person away from me as I struck out with the other arm toward the shore or a boat or any other anchorage in sight, and if I couldn't keep him at arm's length any other way I fell back on a knockout blow. Of course you have to learn how to do that too, and to be mighty quick about it. In the case of a woman it's different. Women can hold on all right, but they don't have as much strength in their arms as men have. It's easier to break their grip.

"I remember once jumping in after a woman who fell overboard from a catboat in Great Sound Bay on a rough day, and the first thing she did was to grab my right arm with both hands and hold on like grim death. In a flash I gave her hands a couple of sharp blows with my left and as she let go I caught her and held her off. That gave me a chance to work my right arm until the boat could pick us both up.

Knock Him Out.

"Strike a man's hands and they don't budge. It takes a knockout head rap to do him any good.

"This is what I say: It's lack of a little presence of mind that is responible for most of the drownings, and men and women act pretty much the same when they think they are in danger of drowning.

"No, I don't call every man a coward who doesn't jump in the water to help to rescue someone already in the water, for unless a man is strong and a good swimmer nine times out of ten he will be of no help at all and merely run the risk of losing his own life.

"I haven't a whole lot of respect for any man who gets so flustered as to stand still and let a man or woman drown without doing a thing to help. I have seen it happen though. I knew a New York man who got so rattled when his fishing companion fell overboard that he jumped around the boat, which the tide was taking further off every minute, yelling in an agony: "Oh, Pete, what shall I do I can't swim.' 'You blamed fool,' Pete roared back, 'sit down and row for all you're worth.' Pete himself wasn't much on the swimming, but he knew enough to keep his head above water till he got hold of the boat. Besides, he had presence of mind. Had his friend fallen overboard Pete on the instant would probably have held out one of the oars to him and the trick would have been done without any rowing.

"I once saw and heard a bunch of women stand screaming because a rowboat which two small boys had rigged up with a homemade sail capsized in the Shrewsbury River at a point where the water isn't five feet deep and so narrow one can talk across it. None of them made a move to push out in one of three rowboats tied to the little wharf not ten yards from where they stood. The mother of the boys fell in a faint. Yet these women dabbled around a little every day in a rowboat and must have known something about handling oars. Fortunately the boys were in no danger for they held on to the boat; but then it might have been different."

"It always surprises me to find so many men who can't swim. In my opinion by the time boys are 10 years old every mother's son of them ought to know how to swim. In that case it wouldn't make so much difference whether women knew how to swim or not, supposing in an emergency a man was in sight. There are boys who never need to be taught to swim. They take to it naturally and teach themselves if anxious mammas will let them alone. There are other boys who don't take naturally to the water and won't learn to swim unless made to. They ought to be made to. Every mother ought to see to it that her boy gets used to the water long before he is ten.

"Instead of doing that, though, most mothers forbid their children to go near the water, and shriek and scold if a youngster tumbles in or gets his shoes and stockings wet even.

"Let a child tumble in the water a few times and he not only loses his fear of the water but he learns to use his mind while in the water and to find out some of the dangers as well as the pleasures of water sports.

"I was much interested in a young mother I once met at a seashore resort who every time she went in bathing, which was once a day, persisted in carrying with her a 2-year-old boy. The sight did me good, although the boy at first screamed and kicked in a panic of fear, and all the other mothers in the place called his mother inhuman.

"She kept the baby in about two minutes the first day although his shrieks were awful, and for one week there was little improvement. After that there was no trouble and before long the little fellow would run to the beach ahead of his mother and want to start in alone, which of course he was forbidden to do. As soon as his legs are a trifle longer he is to be taught how to swim and dive, his mother said. One day I learned the reason for her Spartan methods. A favorite brother was drowned in a boat accident because he could not swim.

"Up to fifty years of age anyone can learn to swim, but the earlier you begin to be at home in the water the better. Nowadays all the correct movements including floating and diving, are taught at the swimming schools, beginning with three feet of water for the timid, continuing in five feet and eight feet and with and without a belt and trolley. Swimming schools do a better business now than ten years ago, but after all only a small percentage of the population in my judgment knows how to swim or tries to learn to swim."

At a fashionable swimming school whose clientele is mostly of the wealthier class pupils are taught first to turn on the back and keep afloat by means of an occasional back stroke In some other schools this lesson is put some distance up the lit. Said an instructor:

"A person who can float may easily keep up on the water for a long time and with very little exertion and his chances of being rescued in case of accident are double those of the man who can't or doesn't float. What is more, it's easier to learn to float than to swim.

"I suppose there never was a time when boating, canoeing and yachting were more generally indulged in by men who know little or nothing about swimming. After a man gets past the twenties as a rule he makes no effort to learn how to swim.

"A few years ago a man who in middle life, when he had the time and means for it, developed a perfect passion for yachting and boating answered laughingly one day when I asked if he could swim: 'Not a stroke. I expect you will hear I am drowned one of these days.' Sure enough. In less than a year I read that he had been washed overboard and drowned. The reason he gave me for not learning to swim was that it was too much like work."

Spasmodic Pains in Arms and Chest

A COMMON AILMENT FROM WHICH MANY ARE SUFFERING JUST NOW.

TELLS HOW TO CURE.

These pains come on very suddenly and while they last the pain is excruciatingly severe. Sufferers are attacked suddenly with a violent pain in and around the chest, extending often to the shoulder and running down to the ends of the fingers. Often the chest is so much contracted to give very painful feelings of suffocation.

To remove these pains nothing is known to act so rapidly as NERVILINE. Rub it on the chest, shoulders and other affected parts—rub it in well, and take in hot sweetened water four times daily about twenty drops of NERVILINE. Follow this very simple and safe treatment and you'll find that not an ache or pain in any part of the body will remain.

It's the pain-subduing, penetrating power of Nerviline that makes it so far superior to all other liniments. In chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago of long standing Nerviline gives quick relief—cures when hope seems lost.

You'll find a hundred uses for a trusty medicine like NERVILINE — even for toothache, earache, stiff neck, colds, coughs and other simple ills which it cures so quickly, it should be in every home.

Beware of the unscrupulous dealer that tried to palm off something that pays him a larger profit. Insist on getting "NERVILINE" only. Large 25c bottles at all dealers.

THE PEOPLE AND POETRY

Scientists and Utilitarians Alone Dead to Influence of the Muses.

The tragedy of John Davidson, the poet, who died because as his fellow-poet, Mr. William Watson, said, he could not make a living, directs attention to some aspects of the apparently widespread indifference to poetry. The people—the common people, as they are called—do not read imaginative literature. But their attitude towards poetry is by no means contemptuous. On the contrary, it is deeply reverent.

Real disdain and scorn for poetry are, curiously enough, to be found only in the topmost and aridest heights of intellectuality, where dwell the scientists and utilitarians, and this is all the more strange because the appeal of most great poetry is undoubtedly intellectual rather than emotional. "What is the use of poetry?" they ask, these hard, practical persons who, as Edmund Burke said, value only what they can measure with a foot-rule or count upon their ten fingers. "Ingenious trifling" was Sir Isaac Newton's description of poetry. Jeremy Bentham, the apostle of utilitarianism, was even more contemptuous. To him poetry was an excellent substitute for drunkenness, slander and love of gaming," but it was nothing more; and, characteristically giving his mind to the question whether, as it existed, verse could be turned to any useful purpose, he suggested in all seriousness that it might be employed in "lodging facts more effectually in the mind." In a word, facts, not fancies, were the proper medium of poetry. "What does it prove?" is said to have been the question put by a senior wrangler, according to an old story, when for the first time "Paradise Lost" was mentioned in his presence. The poet sings:

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky.

"It is extraordinary that you should be affected by so natural and common a sight," says the scientist, "for it is produced simply by the refraction and dispersion of the sun's rays in passing through the rain."

Darwin and Mill.

Darwin confessed, but with real regret, that his intense application to science had destroyed his power of enjoying even the noblest imaginative poetry. "If I had to live my life again," he wrote in his old age, "I would have made it a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week. . . . The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature." The same lesson is enforced by John Stuart Mill in that remarkable passage from his autobiography where he describes how, while still in early life, he became aware of a great want in that severe intellectual training to which his father had subjected him from his childhood, and from which the influences of poetry had been rigidly excluded. In later years he turned to imaginative literature for mental relief, and found what he wanted in the poetry of Wordsworth. "I had now learned by experience," he says, "that the passive susceptibilities needed to be cultivated as well as the active capacities, and required to be nourished and enriched as well as guided."

Byron's Preference.

Even poets themselves at times grow weary of writing. Byron, writing to Murray, the publisher, from Ravenna in 1882, says: "Pray send me no more poetry but what is rare and decidedly good. . . . Instead of poetry, if you will favor me with a few soda powders I shall be delighted, but all prose (bating travels and novels not by Scott) is welcome." But among the unlettered verse is regarded as the appropriate vehicle of expression when the primary human emotions of joy and grief are deeply stirred. There are rhymesters who sing for them of tribulations and pleasures at so much a line. I cut the following advertisement, which throws light on the origin of the breach-of-promise poetry and the poetry of obituary notices, from a local paper in the Midlands:

POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE—Send eighteen-pence for three verses on any subject. Rhymes to a young lady on love, marriage, etc., also poetry dealing with bereavements, silver weddings, etc. State subject, and suitable verses will be forwarded within 48 hours. Hundreds of testimonials. Address ——.

Muses and Business.

The masses turn to these versifiers to give vent in rhyme to the grief and despair, the joy and exaltation which heave within them on occasions of marriages and funerals, but which they themselves are powerless to utter. The Muses are also invoked for such prosaic purposes as business announcements. I have also seen a neat trade card printed as follows:

B. R. S. PLUM, Composer.
53 Hill Street, Wellingborough.
Poetry composed to order on any subject.

Advertisements for tradesmen of all descriptions done cheap, namely: Publicans, butchers, tailors, and for every other branch of business, and any and every other subject required in poetry.

Many thanks for past favors.

The unintellectual also regard the poet personally with awe as a being gifted among his fellows. When Sir Walter Scott visited "Sir Kevin's Bed" at Glendalough it was explained to the old Irishwoman in charge that he was a poet. "A pote, indeed!" she cried indignantly, as if a reflection had been cast upon the character of the distinguished visitor; and, gazing at the half-crown which Scott had slipped into her hand, she emphatically added, "He's a gintleman." But so little does this contemptuous feeling in regard to poets prevail among the masses that the most commonplace of rhymesters really stands higher in their esteem than the writer of the finest prose. "He is a poet;" that is regarded by the common people as perhaps the greatest thing that can be said of any man.—T. P.'s Weekly.

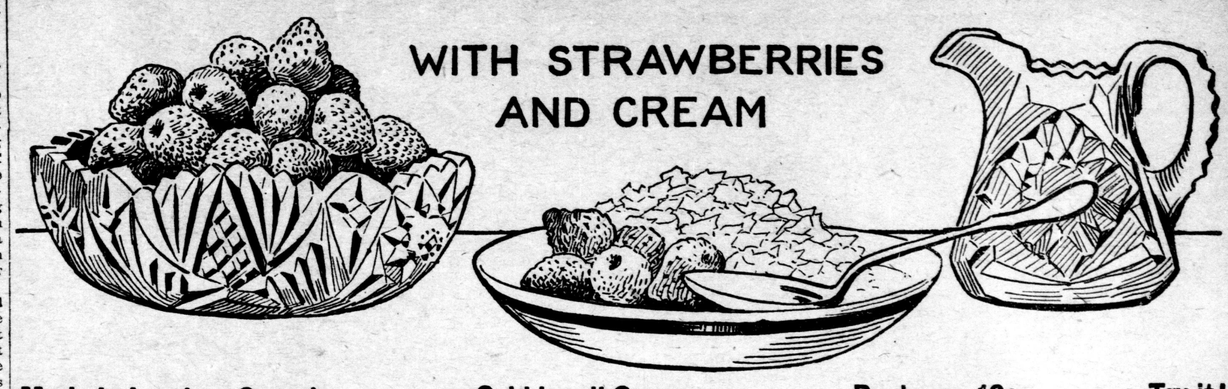
Gentlemen Who Are Bald

Investigate and see for yourself the art covering in Wigs and Toupees. Professor Dorenwend Patent Toupees are now worn on over 90,000 heads by all classes in all stations of life.

In this particular structure the ventilation is perfect; as light as a feather; is securely adjusted to the head; can be combed just as your own hair; they make any man look ten years younger, besides the protection you get from catarrh, colds, neuralgia, etc. Call and see them at the City Hotel, London, on Tuesday, July 6.

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Kellogg's
TOASTED CORN FLAKES



WITH STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM

Made in London, Canada. Sold by all Grocers. Package, 10c. Try it!

WINDOW BOXES AS BEAUTIFIERS

A Ready and Inexpensive Way of Making the Home Beautiful With Flowers.

As a ready and inexpensive means of transforming a commonplace or even shabby abode into one of taste and beauty there is nothing which bears comparison with the window and porch box. The most hopeless feature of many a house is its porch and windows; here all defects of architecture or ravages of time are most in evidence, and anything which serves to soften or tone down the ugliness should be hailed with delight. It is not always possible to indulge in that saving grace, new paint, and new windows and porches are often as unattainable as new houses, but a few feet of lumber and a few plants or a handful of seed are within the reach of everyone, and the old, weather-beaten house may take on a mellow beauty unguessed before. And, by the way, weather-worn siding is not to be despised in these days of weather-shingle finish; the silver gray that most old wood attains under the action of sun and rain is a lovely background for many flowers and far less hazardous to deal with than the crude color of new paint.

If a house has a bare, railless porch or an uncompromising flight of front steps, set long, narrow boxes along the floor on the one and on each side of the steps, building up the sides to a level with the porch floor if necessary, and fill them with bright flowers and trailing vines. Under all the windows fit boxes for flowers, even the second-story windows if it will be possible to water them sufficiently in that position, and if a balcony is one of one's fortunate possessions, then that will be, of all places, the most appropriate and charming for boxes of flowers.

And if flowers in boxes are a saving grace on the old, dilapidated abode, they are none the less needed to tone down the crudities of the new or to soften the hard outlines of brick and stone

It is not the outside of the house which is benefited by the presence of blooming plants beneath the windows; the rooms inside, under whose windows the plants are growing, will be wider, airier, more summerlike for the plants, framed by the window casing, whose breath of fragrance every passing breeze wafts into the room

The Bedroom Window.

Fragrant flowers, such as the heliotrope, are especially grateful when grown under a bedroom window, where they will fill the room with fragrance from dewy eve to rosy morn, and what more delightful than to waken to the fragrance of the heliotrope in the dark hours of the night or the early, dew-laden morning!

There is no possible exposure, north, east, south or west, for which some appropriate flowers may not be found, and if advantage of this fact is taken to select just the appropriate plants, then one may have window boxes which will be a delight the season through.

The most satisfactory window boxes for ordinary windows are narrow ones about9 or 10 inches wide and deep, as long as the casing of the windows; they should be placed, with adequate supports, directly beneath the sill, and may be as highly finished or as simple in construction as circumstances may require. In building new houses of stone, brick or concrete it is becoming customary to provide for window and porch boxes in the construction of the house itself, and some very beautifel and artistic effects result.

As the boxes should be as nearly watertight as possible in order that the water provided may be retained a reasonable length of time or until the plants may make use of it, it will be well to provide a means of drainage by making a hole in one side close to the bottom and closing it with a plug; this enables one to release the surplus water which otherwise would accumulate during a severe rain.

It will be better if the soil in the boxes is of a rather heavy loam rather than a light one of leaf mold. Fibrous loam from the under side of sod, combined with leaf mold, sharp sand and well-rotted manure, or, where this is not available, bone meal will furnish a satisfactory medium for the growing of most all flowers adapted to the window box, especially geraniums; but for such plants as will find a home in the north windows, ferns, fuchsias and the like, a somewhat greater proportion of leaf mold will be desirable. The earth should be filled in rather firmly, making it somewhat lower in the centre and allowing plenty of room for watering.

Sun-Loving Geraniums.

Such sun-loving flowers as geraniums will be a successful choice for the west windows—a rather trying situation—and sharp contrasts will be found highly satisfactory, as scarlet and white. Unfortunately most of our white geraniums do not do very well in sunny positions, and some other flower may be used to advantage. The white antirrhinums are especially good in this connection, as is the white candytuft, Empress, and the double white petunias. White camphor geranium is also fine and shows off remarkably well in combination with scarlet geraniums of the darker S. A. Nutt, one of the finest geraniums grown. Soft pinks are admirable and may be combined with white or with lavender, the lavender ageratum, being especially good in this connection. The pink justitias are very showy and make admirable box plants, and most of the petunias, both double and single, may be used to advantage. There is a solid pink petunia which makes a fine mass of color in boxes, and some of the large-frilled, deep-throated sorts leave little to be desired in the way of artistic effect, and so varied are their colors and tints that they may be used on houses of almost any color and are especially good on white and on grey.

South and east exposures are less trying to plants in boxes, and somewhat more tender plants may be used on those sides of the house. The ivy geraniums, tuberous begonias, begonia Vernon and the heliotrope may all be grown here to advantage.

There is no flower adapted to an east window box more lovely than the tuberous begonia, and if a row of begonia Vernon is used in the rear of the box as a background and from four to six of the tuberous variety placed in front and the box draped with some neat trailer like the saxifraga sarmentosa, strawberry geranium, the box will be lovely. There are many small vines and trailers suitable for those window boxes which require but a light drapery; among them may be mentioned the white-flowered solanum, the scarlet-flowered manetta vine, the variegated vinca and many others.

LITTLE GIRL WHO PLAYS WITH SNAKES

Learned to Handle the Harmless Reptiles From the Zoo.

At the New York Natural History Museum on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, when the nature study classes for the children are in full swing, you may notice that one fair-haired little girl of about 7 doesn't seem vitally interested in the talk. She has a far-away look in her eyes when bird lore is under discussion, and doesn't respond as enthusiastically as the other children when toads and frogs are the topics; but when Mrs. Agnes L. Roesler, who fosters the budding fondness for science in the youthful minds, turns her attention to snakes, you will notice the soft grey eyes of the child begin to brighten.

She turns her wandering attention to the netted compartment in one of the big, sunny windows of the children's room, where a collection of snakes from the Bronx Zoo is kept. Finally patience ceases to be a virtue. The child simply can't stand it another minute, and she suddenly calls out in her childish treble: "Oh, Meka, please let me take my hog nose for just a little while. Oh, please now, Meka."

Mrs. Roesler, to whom the remark is addressed, looks down at the child a moment in fond amusement. It is her own little girl, Betty, the life of the children's classes, who is speaking. Meka is Betty's own pet name for her mother, and she never addresses her by any other.

"Not now, dear," Mrs. Roesler responds, but the pleading face of the little girl is quite too much for her, so she agrees, "Well, just for a little while."

At this Betty, her pretty face weathed in smiles, her eyes dancing with delight, rushes for the glass case in which the reptiles are squirming about, reaches her tiny hand down into the jar and fishes up her special pet, a grey, black and white striped "hog nose" snake, which she cuddles up in her little arms with as deep satisfaction as if it were a handsome Paris doll or a Teddy bear.

Dolls and Teddy bears, or even Billy possums present no attraction for Betty if there are snakes about, nor without them, either, for the matter of that; for unlike most small children she scorns such frivolous things and is never so happy as when caressing a pet snake.

In fact, Betty has had much to do in allaying any fears on the part of the other children in petting snakes; so that now they have become great favorites with the other little visitors at the museum, but it is Betty who really loves the little reptiles to the exclusion of all other playthings, and if only "Meka" gives her permission this little girl is wholly happy. She holds the snakes close to her cheek, for she dearly loves to feel the touch of the forked tongues against her skin.

"They are kissing me!" she exclaims in delight, as the snakes repeat the process.

"I suppose, Betty, you will be having a zoo of your own some day when you grow up," one of the visitors remarked the other day.

"Indeed I will," responded Miss Betty; "but I will have nothing but snakes in mine."

Mrs. Roesler says Betty has never experienced the least fear of snakes in all her short life. From a small child she would walk in the woods with her mother and would follow a small garter snake as long as her little legs would let her in order to secure it for a pet.

It is an interesting sight to watch Betty trying to draw with her crayons at the kindergarten table, and at the same time trying to manage a bunch of snakes which she holds fast in her tiny fist. Sometimes she lets them run about as they will, and visitors to the museum have exclaimed in alarm to see the childish face framed Medusalike with tiny snakes. One may, for example, crawl up and thrust its head out between her blonde curls just over her forehead, another will twine itself about her neck and peer out from beneath her bow of hair ribbon, while still another will twine itself about her disengaged hand and with its head erect sit as still as can be while the child works. When she has a play time with the larger snakes then it is good-bye to work, for it takes both her chubby hands to attend to them, to pet them and keep them quiet.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Duke de Sabran Ponteves and his cousin, Count Jean de Sabran Ponteves, have addressed a letter to French papers, repudiating any connection with the woman, who, with her daughter, have obtained notoriety in Parisian society under the name of "Countess and Mlle. de Maurel Ponteves." They deny the right of these women to the name of their family, and incidentally call attention to the fact that the present Duke of Sabran, on succeeding to his father's honors three or four years ago, took the trouble to comply with the requirements of French law, and to have his sole rights to the name and title of Duke of Sabran Ponteves, and to the chieftainship and arms of that family, registered and recognized by the keeper of the great seal of France, and minister of justice. To secure this recognition from the Government, the duke had to submit all his family papers and to establish beyond all question his rights.

It is only those who have fulfilled these requirements of the French law who can legitimately bear titles and make use of them in official documents. The oldest and most authentic of French nobles have, like Duke Sabran, taken the necessary steps to meet requirements in the matter. Of course those whose titles are either bogus or questionable have refrained. But it is very curious to find a republic giving not only its sanction and protection, but also its stamp of authenticity to titles of nobility, and to see great nobles of illustrious ancestry and historic names applying to the republican Government for the confirmation and recognition of their names.

Duke Sabran Ponteves is the fifth of his line, the dukedom having been bestowed, along with a seat in the House of Peers, by King Charles X., on his devouted friend and retainer, Count Elzear de Sabran, on the occasion of his coronation in Rheims in 1825, with remainder, owing to his own childlessness, to the nephew of his wife, who belonged to the equally illustrious and ancient family of Ponteves, and of which his nephew, afterwards second Duke of Sabran, was the chief. According to some the Sabrans are, however, the oldest of all the families of the French nobility, and Nostradamus, physician, astrologer and genealogist of the sixteenth century, did not hesitate to trace its origin to Stilicho, the celebrated general, and nephew of Emperor Theodosius the Great. It is a fact, however, established by documentary and historic evidence of unquestioned authenticity, that William II. of Sabran, who exercised sovereign rights over Forcalquier, took part in the first crusade, and was one of the first three leaders to plant the standard of the cross on the walls of Jerusalem in 1099. A century later Gersinde de Sabran became the wife of Alphonse of Aragon, king of Provence, and in this fashion grandmother of Margaret, queen of France, and consort of St. Louis, of Queen Eleanor of England, of Empress Blanche of Germany, and of Beatrice, queen of Naples and Sicily. Pope Urban V. had as mother Euphelise de Sabran, and the family of Sabran has likewise furnished two saints to the Catholic church, Elzear de Sabran, and St. Rosseline.

The Ponteves, in whom the family of Sabran is now merged, through the adoption of the chief of the Ponteves family by his uncle, the first Duke of Sabran, and last of the direct line of Sabran, in olden times bore the title of Princess d'Apt, and exercised sovereignity over the valley of the Sault. During each of the last nine centuries there have been several matrimonial alliances between it and the Sabrans.

The modern de Sabran Ponteves may be said to live up in every respect to the traditions of their forbears. There were no less than six of them including the late duke in the field at the beginning of the war of 1870, four of them being decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor on the battlefield, where the two others lost their lives. One of them, Foulques de Sabran, who had previously served under Emperor Maximilian in Mexico as a volunteer, was the principal hero of the battle of Chateauguay, and occupies a conspicuous place on Detaille's picture of that sanguinary engagement.

The dukedom of Sabran serves to recall the honors of this kind which were created on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. The first of them was the dukedom of Avaray, which in reality dated from the time of the presumed death of the dauphin in the temple, when the young prince's uncle, the Comte de Provence, assumed, as Louis XVII., the rank of a king in partibus.

Antoine d'Avaray, chief of the family of Besiade, which had already won fame for the loyalty of its devotion to Henry IV., was grand master of the household to Louis XVIII. (who was then Comte de Provence), prior to the revolution; and when the latter broke out, organized all the means for his master's flight from the palace of Luexembourg, and from France. Louis narrowly escaped capture, and sharing the fate of his ill-fated elder brother, Louis XVI., on the guillotine; and although held up in history as a monster of ingratitude, he never forgot what he owed to d'Avaray, both in connection with his escape, and in the count's devotion and unselfish service throughout all the long years of exile. D'Avaray died a short time before the restoration; but Louis XVIII., on his accession to the throne transferred the dukedom to his faithful retainer's old father, whose second son, Anotine d'Avaray's younger brother, inherited the title.

The present Duke d'Avary, is the fourth of his line, and his wife, whom he divorced a number of years before his accession to the dukedom, now makes her home in the United States, near New York as the wife of the lion tamer, Bonavita, and under the fantastic title of "Princess de Montglyon," which she has assumed of her own accord, without any vestige of right, and which is not recognized by any court or government. She is coming into a good deal of prominence of late in connection with litigation about the alleged dying of a dog that had won a number of ribbons in kennel shows.

Other dukedoms of the Restoration were those of the Duc de la Chatre, the Duc de Damas, the Duc de Crillon, the Duc de Narbonne, and the Duc de Caylus, of which only the latter remains in existence, all the others having become extinct. The great Talleyrand also created Duc de Tallyrand, with remainder to his nephew, and the dukedom will be inherited by the present Prince de Sagan, husband of Anna Gould, on the death of his aged and demented father. Later on, and prior to his death, Louis XVIII. elevated Henri de Chastellux to the rank of Duc de Rauzan, on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the last duke of Duras; but this dukedom was merely a "brevet," and not hereditary.

It is to the influence and intercession of kind-hearted old Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria that the decree of exile issued by the still more aged regent of Bavaria, against their granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, has at length, after 12 years, been recinded, and that she has received permission to revisit the kingdom of Bavaria, her native city of Munich, and all her Bavarian relatives, to whom she is now reconciled. It was late in the fall of 1893 that Princess Elizabeth, confronted by a stern refusal of her parents, and of her grandfather, the regent of Bavaria, to even consider the question of her marriage to a young infantry lieutenant, Otto, Baron Seefried, who is a Protestant, ran away with him from Munich and got married in Genoa on the following day. After a brief honeymoon in Italy, finding Bavaria closed to them, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the baron if he set foot on Bavarian soil, they made their way to Vienna, and took up their residence in a small suburban hotel, under an assumed name, whence the princess drove in a cab with her husband to the place. She left him in the cab, sought her grandfather, the emperor, threw herself at his feet, and implored his goodwill and assistance.

Both the emperor and empress had always been particularly kindly disposed to this, their eldest granddaughter, and being still overwhelmed with grief over the tragic fate of their only son, whose life had been marred by an unhappy marriage, they took her to their hearts. In the first place the husband was sent for and looked over. He met with the approval of the emperor, who then and there undertook to provide for the future of the young couple, and to endeavor to straighten out things for them in Munich. He began by securing the permission of the regent of Bavaria to transfer the young baron from the Bavarian to the Austrian army, and assigned him to duty as first lieutenant of the Ninety-ninth infantry regiment, stationed in the very quiet little garrison town of Troppau. Then he furnished the young people with an allowance, not large, but enough to live on comfortably and simply. Elizabeth dropped her title of princess and her royal status, contenting herself with the style and name of her husband, and settled down with him to petty garrison life, both quickly winning the respect and goodwill of the others officers and their wives.

The emperor kept a close watch on them, and was so pleased with both his granddaughter and her husband, that in course of time he advanced the baron to the rank of Austrian count, presented the young couple with a handsome property in Znaim, in upper Austria, and with a house in Vienna, and relieved the count, who still remains a Protestant, of active regimental service, placing him on the reserved list. Each year the emperor makes one or two stays in Znaim with his granddaughter and her little girls, and has developed such a liking for Seefried himself, that he invariably associates him in all his shooting expeditions.

The mother of the princess, Princess Leopold of Bavaria, Archduchess Gisela, has long since become reconciled to her daughter, and so has Prince Leopold himself. And now at length, after years, the old regent has relented, and has invited his granddaughter to visit him in Munich, thus rescinding the decree of exile from Bavarian territory, issued against her at the time of her runaway marriage more than a decade ago.

The young people will receive a hearty welcome, not only from the court of Bavaria, but also from the people of Munich, who have known the princess from a child, whose romance has excited their warm sympathy and interest, and who are delighted that her marriage has turned out in every respect so happily. The Seefrieds are an ancient family, whose nobility dates from the sixteenth century, when it was conferred by Emperor Charles V. at about the same time that he institued the Spanish grandezza.

As a general rule these romances of young princesses for men of rank inferior to their own turn out unfortunately, largely owing to the inequality of rank. The husband as a rule presumes too much on his royal relationships, and resents the snubs which fall to him in consequence; while the wife ends by regretting the sacrifice which she has made for his sake, and asks herself whether it was pure affection, or a designing nature, that prompted him to seek her. The marriage of Princess Elizabeth is an exception, and everyone in Bavaria and in Austria is in consequence kindly disposed towards Seefried.

Although it is only now that the sale by King Leopold, of Belgium, of his masterpieces of modern and ancient art has been attracting the attention and arousing the indignation of the Belgian people, yet he has been quietly selling off his best pictures by degrees for 18 months past, though not under his own name. Thus, just a year ago nearly $1,000,000 were realized through the sale in Christies, in London, of some forty paintings, of which twelve were water colors, and which were declared to be the property of a mysterious foreign "Duc de S." At any rate, it was thus that they were described in the catalogue. These initials concealed the identity of the king of the Belgians, who is likewise Duke of Saxony; and it is now known that before putting the paintings up to auction, the Christie brothers viewed and valued them, not in Brussels, or in Laeken, where the matter would have attracted attention, but in the king's French chateau of Longpont, near Longjumau, France, the residence of his favorite, the Baroness Vaughn, and of their two sons. Last August the Christies sold another $1,000,000 worth of pictures of the king's, mainly modern works, the initials in this instance being given as the "Graf (or count) von R." standing for the Count von Rabenstein, which is the name which the king uses by preference when travelling incognito. More recently, yet another batch of paintings has been sold by the king. In fact, it is estimated that he has already realized some $3,000,000 or $4,000,000, and the people of Belgium, who insist that he is disposing of these art treasures merely for the purpose of squandering the money on his favorite and her children, are clamoring for the enactment of laws preventing the further exportation and disposal of the pictures in question. His three daughters, Princess Louise, Princess Stephanie and Princess Clementine, might put some legal obstacles in the way of these sales, as having rights to certain portions of his estate. But so far they have not consented to move.

London no longer makes any secret of his views, and explains that if he is dispersing his superb collection of pictures formed by his father and by himself it is because the Belgian Government and the city of Brussels have turned down every one of his schemes for the adornment of his metropolis with fine buildings and stately monuments, and have rejected all his somewhat magnificent and costly schemes for the improvement of the city. He states that if his people had co-operated with him in giving to his unrivalled collection of art treasures a setting and a frame worthy thereof at Brussels, he would have presented them to the nation.

COINERS COVET BELLS.

The strange theft of a church bell from the chapter house of Southwark Cathedral the other day was paralleled some few years ago by the mysterious disappearance of the big bell of a famous English jail. It was in its place one evening, and the next morning it had vanished. The affair was kept a secret from the press, in accordance with the traditional policy pursued by our prison authorities, and for a long while nobody had the slightest inkling of what had become of the missing article.

Eventually, however, it leaked out that it had been stolen by one of the convicts, with the connivance of a warder. The thief was a professional coiner, whose period of detention was on the point of expiring, and his reason for desiring the acquisition of so much good metal is sufficiently obvious to need no explanation.

In all probability the missing Southwark bell was annexed for a similar purpose, although other ends have been had in view in the past by stealers of such articles. There was, for instance, the case of the antiquary, who stole the famous St. Killin bell from its place in the tower of Killin Church, in Perthshire.

The vulgar believed that the bell, if surreptitiously carried away, would extricate itself from the hands of the thief of its own accord, and return home ringing all the way. And the antiquary, when called to account, pleaded that he took the bell in order to prove the falsity of this particular popular superstition. Then there was that "Ralph the Rover," of Southey's well-known ballad, who stole the Inchcape bell in order that peaceful merchantmen might be wrecked upon the dreaded reef. But he perished himself, with all his crew, because of the absence of its warning note; a fact known to every schoolboy.—Pearson's Weekly.

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TRINIDAD ISLE A MODERN BABEL

Every Quarter of the Globe Represented at Port-au-Spain.

Suez had to yield its distinction of being the most cosmopolitan place on earth to an island in the eastern hemisphere. This is Trinidad, the little spot of earth in the British West Indies, which was discovered by Columbus in 1498. From almost every corner of the earth men and women have sailed to settle in Trinidad, lured by the modern Golden Fleece of trade. Talk about the confusion of tongues at the Tower of Babel if you like, but every morning at sunrise Trinidad can give the ancients points on linguistic mix-ups, and if you want to think you are everywhere at the same time, all you have to do is to go into the public places of Port of Spain, the chief city of the isle, and use your ears and eyes. Here come Hindu yogis and fat Dutchmen side by side; little dwarfish negroes from the jungles of Africa follow upon their heels; Englishmen and Japanese, Frenchmen and Russians, Americans, Arabs and Chinese are found cheek and jowl wherever there is a chance of a trade. Here, indeed, is Alexandria come to the west, and these are the modern Medes and Persians, Phoenicians, Assyrians and Babylonians.

Port of Spain has something like 54,000 inhabitants, a little more than one-fourth the entire population of the island. San Fernando is next with 6,000 jumbled up souls. Hot climates are said to be productive of laziness, but go to Trinidad and see things get a move on; go to Trinidad and see how all the world can trade. In the marketplaces of Port of Spain can be found every sort of commercial man, from the lowly Hindu silversmith to the opulent American speculator. Naturally those of us who have spent our lives in the west are more interested in the representatives of the far east than any of the others that we see. Perhaps nowhere else in the world outside of Calcutta or Bombay will you have the opportunity of seeing a primitive Hindu silversmith at work. He is a curiosity, with his crude outfit and his wonderful dexterity. His furnace is made of earthenware, and is about as big as a cocoanut, while a piece of boiler plate on a block of wood serves him for an anvil, and strange tools never seen in the west before complete his paraphernalia. Hand the old fellow three or four small silver coins and tell him to make you a bracelet after some Indian design, and he immediately brightens up and gets busy. After heating the pieces of money he cuts them into narrow strips and welds them together on the anvil. Then taking this thin bar of silver in his hands he pinches a bit of wet clay around one end to protect his fingers, thrusts it into his earthenware furnace, which he sets in a hot glow by blowing into it through a tube. When it is redhot he beats it into shape, stamps it, joins the two ends, coils a small silver snake around it and presents you with a really artistic Indian bracelet. While halting at the silversmith's hut no doubt you have seen some of the "holy men," such as frequent the Benares River in India, passing by. They wear turbans, short jackets, short, white cotton trousers, and around their necks are chains or other instruments of torture with iron spikes in them to abrase the skin. You will see many other natives of Asia here, for the coolies of the east are far more desirable as laborers than the native or imported blacks. The indolence of the Africans was what caused effort to be made to bring in the Asiatics, for after the emancipation of the slaves in British Guiana in 1838, the blacks refused to work, and many of the plantations had to be abandoned and the owners ruined; so that the British Government introduced eastern labor in the islands.

A Black Venus.

Coming along the street is a Hottentot, with a great, sponge-like covering on his head. Other negroes from all parts of Africa can be found. Behind a booth, where fruits of all kinds are piled in abundance, is a woman, who you can tell comes from Dutch Guiana. An ebony Venus, her hair is long and glossy, her eyes large and bright, her skin dark as walnut, yet flushed with color. She wears a gray bandana on her head. And as she sells the tropical fruits she laughs and jests.

Then amid the throng appears a picture that seems snatched from the Celestial Kingdom. You see the pictured race very rarely outside of China, except in Port of Spain. With two baskets swinging from a stick held on the shoulders, Chinese coolies make their way slowly through the crowd. They wear the large, pointed straw hats worn in China. Their costume is Chinese. Their energy—or lack of it—is Chinese. It is doubtful if the eruption of Pelee near the city would stir them from their centuries-old lethargy. But yonder are life and fire and action. A Brazilian negress dances in the square. What a flurry! How her black face contorts in grimaces and laughter!

Trinidad was originally colonized by the Spaniards, who abandoned it and tried it again in the eighteenth century. Descendants of these colonists are still to be found in the island. Early in the nineteenth century Great Britain seized the island; it was secured to her by the treaty of Amiens. A governor and executive council rule the island. Business is the one thing going on. Every day vessels arrive from and depart to all parts of the earth; men of all nationalities labor at the wharves. Not the least interesting among the denizens of Port of Spain are the bald-headed vultures, which are so tame that they approach travellers and peck their clothing in an appeal for food. Indeed, so at home are they on the streets that they have been known to extend a wing and spread out a set of talons to dispute the right of way with a timorous pedestrian. If you want to see cosmopolitanism at its height, go to Trinidad: it isn't so very far away.

PREHISTORIC PAINTINGS

Work of Talented Artists — Wonderful Drawings of Animals.

If the discoveries in the domain of historic research have excited our astonishment, the more remote and mystic region of the prehistoric would seem to be in no way lacking in surprises. The prevalent idea that the men of the stone ages, especially those of the far distant palaeolithic period, were crude savages, but little removed from the animals with whom they associated, will have to be considerably modified in the light of recent discoveries.

When we speak of prehistoric art the reader is apt to think of rude scratchings childlike in their simplicity. To say that in the far distant millenia of the palaeolithic age there were draughtsmen, painters and sculptors whose works would far surpass those of many existing peoples, is a statement which would probably be received with ridicule. Nevertheless it is a fact, writes W. St. Chad Boscawen in the London Globe.

Man is the only animal that draws. It is this possession of the graphic instinct common to all races, from the highest to the lowest in all times and ages, which so raises man above the simian family. The most intelligent of the anthropoids has never exhibited the slightest sign of the graphic instinct, nor can he be taught to draw. Man not only possessed this innate faculty, but he utilized it at a very early period, and depicted in an astonishing manner his environment.

Thanks to the artistic talent of the men of the quaternary period—when west central Europe had a climate similar to that of Lapland—we have preserved to us a series of sketches of the animals amid whom man struggled for his existence. From the caves of the valley of the Vezere, in the Dordogne, come a series of drawings, paintings and carvings which show that man of the palaeolithic age was a very talented artist.

Here have been found drawings of the mammoth, which on comparison with the splendidly preserved specimen in the Russian National Museum, show a marvellous accuracy. So we have depicted for us the cave bear, the bison, the reindeer, the horse, wild boar and other animals in a perfectly lifelike manner.

The Animal Life.

The wealth of animal life in those remote ages must have been enormous. The ivory supply of Russia for years has been obtained from the extinct mammoths in the ice of the north, hardly a gold mine in Yukon is without its deposit of mammoth tusks, and it is calculated that in one prehistoric settlement in France there are the bones of over 100,000 horses that have been killed for food purposes.

The drawings from the caves of the Dordogne are even surpassed in artistic merit by the wonderful paintings in the Spain, which were discovered by Messrs. Riviere, Cartailhac and Breuil. These drawings are remarkable for their size, their lifelike accuracy and the brilliancy of their coloring. Many of the drawings are three-quarter life in size, one picture of a bison being six feet in length. We have here drawings of the bison, wild boar, horse and elk.

The drawings are executed with great care, and show no infantile beginnings, but are the work of artists of a school long established. The technique is astonishing; the drawing is outlined with a stone scraper on the rock, and then the engraving is filled in with black or red, and the figure is then painted. Taking the best preserved specimen, the bison, or Bos primogenus, the outline is filled in with red, which is oxide of iron or ferruginous clay. The body is colored with various ochres—red, yellow and brown. So highly finished were these drawings that for a time anthropologists remained incredulous as to their being the work of the palaeolithic age.

Colored Drawings.

On this point the geological evidence is beyond all possible doubt. The deposits which have filled up the cave are of the quaternary period. In the caves of the Gironde similar colored drawings on bones have been found in palaeolithic deposits by M. Daleau, and similar works in the grotto of Mouthe, in the Dordogne. The animals or fauna of this picture gallery are of a class that is now nearly all extinct.

Lastly we come to the most astonishing feature of all in regard to these ancient works of art. Were they found on the sides of cliffs in the open air or in well-lighted caves there would be little to surprise us, but the drawings at Almira were in the pitch dark innermost recesses of the cave, and high up on platform ledges, to which the primitive artist had to scramble. As a proof of the darkness, to photograph one of these paintings an electric light of 140-candlepower was required, and an exposure of four hours. The Egyptians, in long tunnelled rock tombs like that of Seti I., which goes 350 feet into the mountain of the Beban Moluk, used mirrors, but the artists of Almira had no such aids. If lamps were used the smoke would blacken the drawings, though it is true that in course of time this would oxidize and fall away. The prehistoric lamp must have been a very smoky article, probably as primitive as that of the Eskimo of the Aleutian Islands, which are naturally hollowed rock fragments, and smoke and smell horribly.

Among the objects found in the caves were several hollow stones, primitive mortars, in which ochre had been crushed, and also hollow horns of reindeer filled with powdered ochre—the primitive forerunners of the modern moist color tube. Truly the prehistoric age is a close rival of the historic in its astonishments.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

The hot weather months are an anxious time for all mothers, but particularly for young mothers. They are the most fatal time of the year for babies and young children, because of the great prevalence of stomach and bowel troubles. These come almost without warning and often before the mother realizes that there is danger, the little one may be beyond aid. No other medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets in promptly curing bowel and stomach troubles, and an occasional dose given the well child will keep the stomach and bowels free from offending matter and insure good health to the child. Therefore the tablets should always be kept in the home as they may be the means of saving a little life. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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RUSSIAN SECT IS QUAKERLIKE

Driven From Home-Land to California By the Japanese War.

A result of the Russian-Japanese War has been the immigration from Southeastern Russia to California of a peculiar religious sect called Molokanes.

The Molokanes are not numerous, there being about 500 families of them in the state, of whom 300 are in Los Angeles, and 200 in San Francisco. One hundred families more have recently settled on land in lower California.

These Molokanes hail from the province of Caucasia in Southeastern Russia, where they were colonized by the Russian Government at the close of the last war between Russia and Turkey.

The principal cause of the exodus was the desire to escape military service, the Molokanes, like the Quakers, being opposed to war. Other contributing causes were the hope of bettering their economic condition, persecution or the threat of persecution by the Orthodox Church of Russia and the general unsettled state of affairs in the Czar's dominions. So one of their leaders heard the voice of the Lord and received a revelation directing them to migrate to America.

The Molokanes.

The Molokanes are on the whole a harmless and well meaning people, though ignorant to an almost unbelievable degree. For instance, holding themselves to be God's chosen people, like the Israelites of old, it was their firm belief on coming to America that the United States was to be their Promised Land, and that the eighty or ninety millions of Americans were to be dispossessed as the Canaanites were and either driven out or made the servants or slaves of the three or four thousand "chosen." Missionaries say that after a residence of some years, during which their very existence in the Promised Land has been rather precarious, the faith of many is still unshaken.

These people call themselves "spiritual Christians." The phrase "primitive Christianity" probably describes their religion as well as any. The Bible is their whole library, and they profess to follow its literal teachings. Property is largely held on the communal principle. They have no priests or pastors, only elders. Any man can become an elder by prosecuting his education to the extent of being able to read and commit to memory the Scriptures. An elder being the head of a communal family and a man "learned in the Scriptures," his authority is chiefly of a patriarchal nature.

Their Religious Meetings.

The religious meetings of the Molokanes are typical of the people and their religion. The men—who hang their hats and overcoats in the rear of the room, like schoolboys—sit on one sit of the room, the women and girls opposite. The alders and more devout sit about a plain table covered with a white cloth in one corner.

A religious service begins with and largely consists throughout of the chanting in unison, in the Russian tongue, of Bible psalms learned by rote. The weird, monotonous intoning of the psalms in measured cadence is the distinctive feature of the meeting. It is song service, preaching and prayer continued.

The ceremony of the holy kiss is another feature. The plain, rough, backless wooden benches are first removed from the room. Then, after a chanted psalm prayer, during which all kneel on the floor, all arise, and, keeping up another chant, go through the kissing ceremony.

There are two rows of elders. Each member begins with the elder at the head of a row, bows humbly before him, then embraces and kisses him on the cheek, then bows again. Then he passes to the next elder, repeating the performance. When he—or she—reaches the end of the line of elders, the kisser stands at the end of the line and is in turn embraced and kissed by those coming after. When the kissing is all done two women pass to the elders at the head of the two lines and prostrate themselves three times, their faces touching the floor.

After this "the spirit" usually begins to get in its work. The chanting continues with renewed feeling and vigor, the air of the unventilated room becomes hot and foetid, arms are thrown up, "the sign of the Cross," one begins to dance, keeping time to the wild, weird chant another's body begins to "jerk" violently in time to the "music," and soon the whole room becomes a pandemonium that only ends with physical exhaustion.

There is one well-authenticated instance where violent death occurred in one of these insane religious carousals: A big six-foot member, locking arms with a brother behind his back, threw the said brother bodily over his head, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

Peculiar Dress.

The Molokanes are so peculiar in their dress that they attract attention. The men, great, tall, big-boned, long-bearded Russians still wear in sunshiny Los Angeles the fur-lined caps, top boots and long overcoats that they wore in Russia, and the same shirts with the same flaps outside the trousers. The women, like the men, brought their fashions with them from the banks of the Volga. The women wear no hats. They wear only headshawls closely tied about the neck and extending in a long triangle down the back. Then a short, loose-fitting jacket, a long, oftentimes elaborately embroidered apron and a full, baggy skirt, with all of which is associated on gala days dashes of bright pinks and reds and greens.

The Molokane family is built along communal lines. The oldest elder grandfather is the patriarchal head. The sons as they marry or are married—for marriages are arranged by parents—bring their wives to dwell under the parental roof. Six or seven sub-families thus often live in one house and eat at one table. Both women and men work when work is to be had, and all the earnings go into the community purse.

These community houses are generally unventilated and insanitary to a degree that menaces not only the health of the inmates but of course the health of the whole neighborhood.

The Marriage Rite.

The Molokane asks for no license to get married. After the details have been arranged between the heads of the respective families there is a journey by the bridegroom and his friends to the house of the bride-to-be, the whole company chanting psalms as they go. Near the house of the bride the party are met by little girls, also singing, who escort them the remainder of the way. The bride and bridegroom then proceed to the church, at the door of which they are met by an old woman with a big, round Russian loaf of bread in one hand and a handful of salt in the other. The bride and bridegroom are now made to sit down to a small table and partake of a little of the bread and salt, after which the elders pronounce them man and wife and give them their blessing and the holy kiss. A public appearance on the street to show that they are married, and a generous feast at the house of the bridegroom complete the wedding festivities.

The Juvenile Protective Association of Atlanta is to have charge of the Uncle Remus Home for Children, to be established as a memorial to Joel Chandler Harris near Atlanta. The site for the institution has been given to the association, and much of the money necessary for the buildings has already been collected. The institution is to be known as a juvenile state. It will contain a school, gymnasium and mechanical workshop.

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THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COLONIES

Characteristics of a People Who Have Been Much in Evidence the Past Couple of Months Or So.

At a recent sitting of the Imperial Press Conference, Mr. McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, said that the principal topic which they were considering that day was the navy in relation to imperial defence. We always spoke of our imperial military problem as a problem of defence, and it was only from the defensive point of view that we ever considered ourselves in relation to other nations. (Hear, hear). Looking to the future and seeing the growing difficulties surrounding the Empire, one foresaw possibilities in which we should be called upon to unite our whole strength in a common defence. The great object in the maintenance of the navy was to keep open the highroad of the seas. Over the waters our borders touched. So long as the highway was open to us our difficulties of mutual assistance in common defence were not so great as those which one hundred years ago confronted the government of any great European country which had the question of transport to encounter. Our remotest dominion was nearer to British shores today than the north of France was to the south of France one hundred years ago. They all recognized that the peculiar naval problem in its local aspect with which each of them had to deal was not the same. To those in the United Kingdom the question of naval defence in its imperial aspect covered the whole globe. They could not admit that they had less responsibility in one part of the Empire than in another. But when the colonies came to consider the naval problem it was impossible that they could avoid forming a different judgment and conclusion. In the sense of the whole Empire the problem was the same as of the United Kingdom, but there were great local differences, and it would be absurd to ignore that fact. At the same time a sense of partnership in the navy was common to all. (Hear, hear).

The Government's Attitude.

We do not ask, proceeded Mr. McKenna, we never have asked for that generous assistance which has been so cordially offered to us, and which we most readily accepted. (Cheers). We recognize, and I hope we will ever recognize, that in the development of what you may call this naval idea in our dominions, it is essential that the mainspring should come from the dominions themselves. We cannot force our strategical ideas upon you. We should fail if we attempted it. If any dominion came to the admiralty and asked us what our view was as to the best assistance for the purpose of common defence, which should be rendered, we should be ready with an answer, but we should not necessarily expect you to accept our answer. You will have our own views as to the proper development of defensive forces in your own dominions. It is only by you working out your problems by yourselves that you can ever gain the experience which we have had to gain, and lessons which were told you from the experience of others would never come home to you with the same force as lessons which you have learnt for yourselves through your own states. We will assist you in every way in our power, whatever be the method by which we are asked to assist. (Loud cheers). We are sure that in the long run out of this process of self-development every dominion will come ultimately to the same conclusion — that the naval problem of defence is one and the same the world over, and that the maintenance of supremacy at sea means the maintenance of supremacy in all seas alike. (Cheers).

The Press and Party Spirit.

It is unavoidable that owing to mental differences, differences of temperament, we should be divided into political parties, but it is most desirable that the navy should, so far as possible, be set above party differences. (Cheers). The more the navy is recognized as imperial and not local, the more you bring home to the minds of the great English-speaking world, not in this country only, but throughout the Empire, that the navy is something in which we all alike have the same vital interest, the more impossible it will become to treat the navy as the plaything of the local dissensions. (Cheers). By the tone of the press can impose its will upon the navy can be removed from the arena of party conflict. (Hear, hear). If you make it discreditable, as you can, to treat the navy in any other way than as the Empire itself is treated, as something which is not a mere subject of party discussion, you will have rendered the greatest service which it is in the power of any man to render to the cause of imperial defence. (Cheers). We must be left free to discuss those problems on their pure merits without consideration of this or that party gain or party loss. (Hear, hear). When the press looks only to its ideal and to its true duty the press can imposce its will upon people and governments alike. You represent the people, you speak for the people in a peculiar sense, and when you are right your power is unlimited. I hope that in this respect your visit will prove most beneficial to the interests of naval defence, and I feel confident that in exercising your power in this way during peace you will render service to imperial defence just as, if and when war comes, you will be willing to sacrifice your own professional interests by that exercise of self-control which will prompt the press to be the preserver of the secrets necessary to be preserved in war. You have a positive duty both of teaching and of action, and I know the whole Empire can appeal unhesitatingly to you to exercise that duty to the fullest on your part. (Cheers).

The Foreign Secretary.

Sir Edward Grey, on rising to speak was cordially received, said Mr. McKenna had rightly and properly put the subject of the navy in the forefront of the discussion that morning. The navy was the common security of the whole Empire. If it ever failed to be that it would be no use to discuss any other subject, and the maintenance of the navy in that position therefore must be the first care, not only for us at home, but for the self-governing dominions across the seas. (Cheers.) He would like to take that opportunity of giving them a short address upon foreign policy.

"What I say is," continued Sir Edward, "that the foreign policy of this country is to keep what we have got, to consolidate and develop it, to quarrel as little as possible with other people in doing so, and to uphold in the councils of the world, in diplomacy, those ideals in every part of the world by which we set so much store at home. (Hear, hear). And now, gentlemen, my address to you on the foreign policy of this country is finished." (Laughter).

Public Men and Public Opinion.

Sir Edward went on to consider what the press could do here and in the dominions to forward those objects and to strengthen and keep the Empire at peace. He imagined the functions of the press were mainly three. Mr. Birrell stated on Monday that one was criticism, and that criticism was easy and consisted in telling the truth about other people. (Laughter). Well, he would qualify that a little. It was very easy for the press to tell the truth about politicians, but it was not so very easy for politicians to tell the truth about the press—(laughter)—because the press was the only medium through which the politician could have the truth reported. (Laughter). Criticism was no doubt a valuable function provided it was exercised in a way which would make it effective. If criticism was to be effective, whether in writing or speech, let it be criticism which would never raise a blister. It should always proceed from a wish to benefit and improve, and not from a desire to find fault. The second function of the press, he imagined, was the still more serious and difficult one of doing constructive work and molding and forming public opinion. The press, if it had a right conception of its duty and worked together, was the greatest force in forming public opinion. He admitted that there were limits. It was not good for us to think that we were wiser than our own generation. If we attempted that we had better write for posterity and not for the newspapers of today. Public life was not an opportunity for indulging in the expression of one's own opinions in the way most gratifying to oneself. It was the opportunity for expressing one's opinion in a way most likely to make it acceptable to others. In all they wrote and said they had carefully to keep in view what the point of view was of the public opinion of the country in which they lived.

The British Elector.

He wished during the delegates' stay in this country it were possible for them to make the acquaintance of the average British elector. (Laughter). He was a very solid person, very reticent, and most retiring. He did not necessarily take an active part in political work, and it was not easy to know what he was thinking of. He admitted cleverness, but it was doubtful if he trusted it altogether, because it was so unlike himself. (Laughter). But he had a solid foundation of enduring good sense which prevented men cleverer than himself from making much greater mistakes than he would make, and at any rate he turned men out of office if they did so. That was the man who had made the Empire what it was. By character the Empire had been made, and by character it must be maintained. (Cheers).

Moderation and Compromise in Foreign Policy.

The characteristics which he believed had enabled us to hold our great dependencies were in the first place a sense of justice—(cheers),—a hatred of pretence and a genuine dislike of it. He did not mean that no cant or false sentiment crept into writings and speakings, but generally speaking, there was a general dislike of shams in the character of the British people. In the third place, we were, he believed, maintaining the Empire by recognizing that in all controversies with other people, the best settlement had to be a compromise.

"I would deprecate very strongly," proceeded Sir Edward, "any idea that the foreign office is more ready to compromise with foreign countries where the interests of the colonies are concerned than where our own interests are concerned, and I am quite convinced of this, that though now and then a self-governing dominion beyond the seas may think that in some settlement with a foreign country the British foreign office has not been stiff enough in upholding British interests, if they could only have access—or if they could only read even the blue books which have been published giving an account of negotiations with foreign countries in which any colonial interest was directly concerned—they would find that where we have made cessations of territory they have not been those which have belonged to self-governing colonies. But compromise surely is one of the things which is essential to every great empire. If we were to exert the extreme letter of everything which we claim, the British Empire would become impossible. I do not mind for a moment that we should give up what we have got. You will find it in every part of the world our interests are already so great that when any changes are in prospect we are at once told, because our interests are so great that if anything new is coming we are the people who ought to have the greatest share of it. Well, you cannot press your claims to that extent. Keep what you have got, but we must be moderate in enforcing claims outside what we have got, or else there would be no fair room for others in the world."

Rosebery Indorsed.

Referring to the wrong impression given by a message sent to South Africa regarding the Government and the new constitution, Sir Edward said that the attitude of the Government in fact towards that constitution was one of pride and welcome, all the more so because it was the work of South Africa itself, laid upon the foundation of self-government, which was the work of the Imperial Government. We surely ought all to be on our guard against any partial or incomplete news sent throughout the Empire giving a false impression in any dominion beyond the seas as to the attitude of the mother country, or giving the mother country a wrong impress of any dominion across the seas. But these after all were mainly small things; the great facts which bound us together were not misrepresented and could not be misrepresented.

Take the expenditure on armaments, Sir Edward proceeded. The other day when we here expressed our views of how serious the expenditure on armaments was becoming, there came at once, and in a way which admitted of no mistake, a response from other parts of the Empire which made us feel that the Empire beat with one heart. (Loud cheers). I would refer for a moment, merely to emphasize it, to the serious way in which Lord Rosebery spoke the other evening on this subject. (Hear, hear). I indorse every word he said. (Loud cheers). We are in comparatively calm weather, not in stormy weather, in foreign politics at the present moment, but the excessive expenditure on armament makes the weather sultry—(laughter)—and the seriousness of that expediture cannot be over-rated. But you should know today how conscious we are at home that we have far too much at stake to allow our naval expenditure to fall behind, however great the burden. And you from beyond the seas have made it clear to us how great the resources of the Empire are. (Cheers).

Ideals for the Empire.

In upholding the Empire surely we are going more and more towards the ideal, to which Mr. Kirwan referred in his speech yesterday, of a union of allies of the self-governing dominions. If you could only have been present at the last imperial conference, when the prime ministers of the self-governing dominions were collected here in London, I think you would have realized how much the relation between the self-governing dominions and the Government at home approached to that of allies already. If there be a difference I would say it was most noticeable in this—that the freedom of speech which take place is greater than that which is ever permissible between allies—(laughter and cheers)—a freedom of speech which is not resented because we take it as evidence that the prime ministers of the self-governing dominions when they come to London feel themselves to be at home. (Cheers).

I know we must have parties—parties in the great dominions as there are parties at home; that the press cannot be united in everything. There are things on which it must differ. But let the whole press throughout the Empire at any rate be united on these great things—on upholding the qualities of national character which have made the Empire what it is. Insist on having those qualities everywhere in public men. Be strong! Stand up for strength! But insist that our moderation shall be such that our strength shall be feared only by those who attack us, and in every part of the British dominions labor to make government honest and Empire honorable. (Cheers). That surely is a worthy and great work which brings us all, press and public men, together—a work in which we can all co-operate. Hold fast to the great essentials, without division or party or of opinion. (Loud cheers).

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There is a time in the life of every girl when the strain upon her blood becomes too great; when she grows weak; has headaches and backaches; when dizziness seizes her and she becomes extremely miserable. That is the time of life she needs a tonic—a medicine that will not fail to enrich her blood and give her strength to withstand the changes through which she is passing. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They have raised thousands of growing girls out of the depths of misery and despair to a full enjoyment of good health and strength. Among those who have found good health through these pills is Miss Suddard, of Haldimand Que., concerning whose case her mother writes as follows: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a great benefit to my daugher who was weak and miserable. She was pale, easily tired and was bothered with indigestion. The use of the pills has brought back her health and made her strong and active. I am very grateful for what the wonderful medicine has done for her."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder known to medical science. That is why they cure anaemia, rheumatism, heart palpitation, indigestion, neuralgia, etc. That is why they are of such value to women and girls during the changes through which they pass from girlhood to maturity. The pills are sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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A MALE SERVANT IN HINDUSTAN

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They have a servant problem in India, and it is quite as big a problem as the problem we have in England. If you are accompanied by your wife then it is quite necessary the memsahib should have her "ayah." To endeavor to go through the east without this chocolate-colored bodyguard is to stamp yourself as either mean or else untutored in ways Oriental. If you are a resident, and it does not matter in how humble a position, your bungalow is overrun with attendants. You are waited on hand and foot; but the custom means bondage of a peculiarly irritating character, since privacy virtually is non est.

Every manservant in India is a "boy." He may be 70 years of age, bent and white-haired, but he is always a "boy." Every waiter, every coolie, in fact everybody native, is a "boy," except those who are reputed to be able to read or write English, and insist upon being called "babu." After a little while the European contracts a disease called the "boy" fever. The luxury of being waited on hand and foot is irresistible. The most insipid of Englishmen soon learn to yell "B-o-o-o—y!" in that deep and choleric tone which is so fashionable and which is supposed to have been invented by the earliest members of John Company.

To the seasoned Anglo-India every boy is a born liar and thief. He is accepted as such ipso facto. To the newcomer this attitude toward our "black brother" is incomprehensible. After a season in India the newcomer knows why and invariably is more bitter in his race partisanship than the older resident. I do not wish to suggest that all boys are incorrigibly dishonest; I have heard, usually at third or fourth hand, of the existence of an honest boy, but I have seen none.

I was very innocent when I engaged my first boy, but when I had been only 24 hours in India I was charmed with his appearance. His white clothes and turban was spotless. He was tall and handsome. His salaam was ecstatic, and he wanted only 25 rupees a month if he stayed in Bombay, or 30 rupees if he travelled.

His "chits" or testimonials were beautiful. Generals, majors, captains and all sorts of high military functionaries, as well as a large number of travellers, had enjoyed the services of Behwar, as he was called, and all said what sorrow it gave them to part with him, and with what peasure they recommended him to another wandering sahib.

For two days he was as faithful as a dog. On the morning of the third he informed me he was married and had quite a lot of children. As it was my intention to go up country, would the sahib allow poor Behwar three months' salary in advance so that he could leave provision for his family. As I have said, I was very innocent, and the "boy" was so charming I advanced him his salary and an hour later India had swallowed him up, never to be seen by me again.

The next applicant for the post was a little Madrasi, whose face was one perpetual smile. He spoke very little English, and he was armed with a bundle of chits of which he was abnormally proud. The first read something like this: "The bearer of this is a splendid menteur. He is a most admirable voleur. He has served me with great improbite, and I sincerely trust he will speedily obtain a situation aux enfers."

FOX-HUNTING EXPENSIVE.

Lord Willoughby de Broke is one of the greatest living authorities on hunting topics, and in the National Review he deals with the financial aspect of the sport. The keeping of hunters alone, he states, gives a yearly circulation to about $45,000,000, which permeates many industries and trades.

The cost of hunting a pack of foxhounds four times a week, with a professional huntsman each day, is placed by him at $28,200 a year. The heaviest items are wages, $6,130, and straw and forage, $6,085. For hunting five days a week with a professional huntsman on three days, the cost is $31,705.

Expenses are steadily increasing. The poultry fund is in many cases ten times what it was fifty years ago. In his own country it is $5,000 a year, and as chickens are paid for at the rate of 50 cents a head it follows that the foxes took 10,000 of them.

"Curiously enough," he says, "certain poultry keepers always have exactly the same number of chickens killed each year." These, of course, are charged to the hunting fund, and a nice little income is given to the poultry keeper.

There are two tariffs of subscriptions, according to the number of horses a man keeps or the number of days a week he hunts. The best rule, he thinks, would be that each gentleman should subscribe annually $75, and each lady $50, for each day in the week that he or she hunts.

The huntsman is much the best paid of the servants and makes about $2,000 or $2,500 a year in wages, perquisites and tips. One case is noted in which in a single day a huntsman received $200 in tips.—Correspondence of Washington Star.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL MAY COLLAPSE

Building That Took Centuries to Erect May Crumble to Dust.

Begun in the middle ages and not completed till within little more than a score of years ago, Cologne cathedral—the superb building which is the pride of the city whose name it bears—may crumble and collapse at any moment. The danger of a catastrophe is pointed out in a report made by the Cathedral Renovation Society, an organization formed to collect funds for the periodical repair of the building.

Becoming alarmed at the appearance of cracks throughout its superb surface and the doleful prediction of experts that it was in peril, the society engaged experts and ordered a most careful investigation. Acording to the noted Government architect, Hartel, who had charge of the investigations, stone after stone has peeled away from its place, rotting with time, and unsettled by the traffic and bustle which have resulted from the constantly increasing traffic.

Back in the middle of the thirteenth century Cologne cathedral had its origin. Then it was that a humble building erected by the Archbishop Hildebold was burned to the ground. It had been started by the good monk in the ninth century, and served as a place of worship before many of the nations that now control the destinies of Europe were even dreamed of. The devout knelt in the church of the sainted Hildebold for many a year, and when it fell in a conflagration, details of which can still be found in early history, there was a willing response to an effort to raise funds for a new church. The new church is the beginning of the cathedral, which is now to be saved by the prompt action of its custodians

It took 74 years to complete the choir, which was the first part dedicated, for the work was done in the days when the science of building had not progressed to its present state, and men did not have the devices which now aid so materially in the quick upraising of the wonderful buildings of today. All of those who had had any part in the original plan were dead before the time came for dedicating the choir in 1322, but the work was carried heartily on, and never knew a stop until the coming of the era of the reformation.

Naturally work on a church designed for a worship which ran directly counter to the spirit of the reformation was not allowed to go forward, and it took the nineteenth century to discover what unrivalled beauties were being allowed to go to waste while the cathedral remained uncompleted.

On Sept. 4, 1842, the King of Prussia, who had borne a big part of the burden in collecting funds, and who had also given liberally from his own means, laid the foundation stones of the transport, and from this time great progress was made, the builders straining every effort with the idea of completing the building while the monarch was still on the throne, a dream that was not designed to be realized.

The naves, aisles and transepts were opened in 1848, with most elaborate ceremonials, but it took eleven years more to bring to completion the magnificent south portal, and the iron central spire, a feature which is admired by every American who inspects the ancient pile, was added in the year 1860.

It was in 1863 that the building, excepting only the towers, was finally completed.

The towers were finally finished in 1880, and on the 15th of October the cathedral, after centuries of preparation, was pronounced at last to be finished, down to the last detail, and in the presence of the venerable William I., most of the sovereign princes of the fatherland, and the great Bismarck, the cathedral was thrown open to the admiring gaze of the world with ceremonies of most impressive beauty.

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HOW MUCH SLEEP?

Mr. Stead, in the Review of Reviews, has an article on "How Much Sleep Do You Need?" and quotes some interesting remarks made by various continental writers in a symposium on sleep which the French magazine La Revue has been conducting. Fernande Mazade informs us that we fall asleep progressively, losing first the sense of sight, then touch, taste and smell, and lastly the sense of hearing. The same writer suggests that the only correct position in sleeping is to lie on the right side. In regard to the amount of sleep, the general concensus of opinion among those who took part in the symposium is that at least seven to eight hours' sleep are necessary to good health.

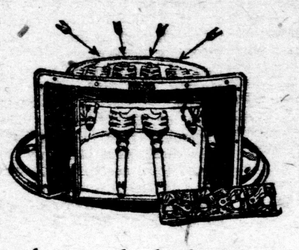
In relation to young children Miss Alice Ravenhill has been making extensive inquiries during the last year or two among London school children, and has obtained 6,000 replies. After collating these she discovers that children get, for the most part, too little sleep, and that the average amount is from two to three hours less than the best authorities consider necessary. From three to five years of age they get, on an average, 10¾ hours, instead of the standard 14 hours, and a corresponding deficiency is noted at other ages.

As the various tissues of the body are repaired during sleep, it is evident that children who habitually get less sleep than they should, must deteriorate physically, and the bearing of this question upon many social problems must be oblivious.

"I have been ranching on an island for more than a quarter of a century," writes a correspondent. "There are no carnivorous wild animals on my island, but the coyote wolf, and I could get rid of him in a very short time and at very little expense, but if I did the rabbit would soon put me out of business."

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A GLANCE AT LIFE IN GREAT BRITAIN---HAPPENINGS IN ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND BRIEFLY CHRONICLED

POLICE BLOODHOUNDS

English Officer Sends Seven to France.

Major Richardson, of London, Eng., has sold seven trained bloodhounds to France, including the famous dogs Czar and Sceptre, and these will take part in the international police dog trials. The criminal investigation department of the Natal Government and China have purchased two dogs each.

A statue to the memory of the late Lord Derby is to be placed inside of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

The report of Dr. Arthur Newsholme on the work of the medical department of the local government board in 1907-08 states that, compared with the previous year, there was a reduction in London from 75.8 to 73.4 in the percentage of children vaccinated.

According to the report of the Thames conservancy for 1908, the number of vessels entering the port of London in the year was 27,849, with a tonnage of 17,184,484, and 18,859 of 9,415,813 tons were cleared, making a total of 46,708 vessels of 26,000,297 tons.

The Right Rev. the Hon. Adelbert J. R. Anson, son of the first Earl of Lichfield, who was formerly bishop of Qu'Appelle, Canada, and since 1901 assistant bishop to the Bishop of Lichfield, died recently at the Close, Lichfield, aged 69.

The King and Queen and Princess Victoria were keenly interested in the gymkhana of the Dorset Automobile Club last week. Both the Queen and Princess Victoria carried cameras and took several snapshots. The King distributed the prizes, which were given by Lord Alington, the president of the club, and afterwards walked the half-mile back to Crichel House.

Rev. T. Raymond James, rector of Luckington, Wiltshire, was found shot at the house of a friend in Knowle, Bristol. He did not come down to breakfast, and no response being received to a knock at the bedroom door, it was opened. The reverend gentleman was lying dead in the bed. Blood was trickling from his mouth, and a new revolver was clasped in his right hand. He had been overworked.

The Victoria memorial, in front of Buckingham Palace, the lower part of which was lately unveiled, attracted thousands of people to the head of the Mall during the day, and general admiration of the work and design was expressed. The inspecting crowds included many Indians in native dress.

The late Major-General Sir Matthew Gosset, an Indian Mutiny veteran, who died leaving £12,636, states in his will that he considered expensive funerals folly, and he directed that his remains be cremated and conveyed to the crematorium in a plain deal coffin covered with the Union Jack, and no flowers to be accepted or placed thereon.

The Temple Gardens, London, where the Royal Horticultural Society held its annual show, have seen some famous gatherings in their day. As early as 1305 the gardens were the scene of a brilliant military spectacle. The news of Robert Bruce's rising had just reached London, and Edward I. resolved to knight the young men of birth who were going to quell it.

NEW NAVAL CANAL

Proposal to Link North Sea and Irish Sea.

A Newcastle gentleman suggests the linking up of the North Sea with the Irish Sea by means of a naval canal.

Since the commencement of the old age pension scheme 18,231 recipients have died.

One man in every 241 employed on steamships is drowned; on sailing vessels one in every 60.

Scarborough is shortly to have a roller rink on a roof—that of a local restaurant—in addition to three other rinks.

At a moderate computation the value totally lost of ships and cargoes on the British coasts alone in a year is $50,000,000.

Intemperance is decreasing in Wales. There are now 40 parishes, containing in all 10,212 inhabitants, which have no public houses.

Sir Edward Lawrence, a former mayor of Liverpool, died at his residence there on the 31st ult., aged 84 years. He was a prominent Liverpool merchant.

The death has occurred in London of Rev. Herbert Hall Woodward, precentor of Worcester Cathedral since 1881. He composed numerous anthems and other church music.

The Bishop of Liverpool says he has for 33 years been an abstainer, and knows its physical benefits. He is at 62 well and strong, and in better health than when a young man and a non-abstainer.

The various Irish organizations in Manchester are taking steps to support the movement for the inclusion of the study of the Irish language among the subjects to be taught in the new National University.

Efforts are about to be made to raise the destroyer Blackwater, which was sunk off Dungeness.

More than 130 applications have been received for the vacant living of St. Andrew, Norwich.

Bacchus was the name of a man who was fined at the Marlborough street court recently for intoxication.

The Archbishop of Westminster opened a new Roman Catholic Church at Isleworth, Middlesex, recently.

A right of way dispute led to the appearance in the South Molton county court of forty aged persons as witnesses.

The National Gallery, London, was visited by 637,304 persons and the Tate gallery by 244,683 persons on free days last year.

The admiralty has ordered 37,622 cases of soap, each containing 104 tablets, from Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., of Bow.

The carcass of a whale 80 feet long and weighing 100 tons was put up at auction at Grimsby, but no one offered to buy.

During the holidays at Eton College a bird has built its nest and laid several eggs in a boy's silk hat left behind in a room.

Emigrants from Britain in March numbered 25,080 (of whom 13,221 were of British origin), against 6,601 in March last year.

Among new regulations for secondary schools, to come into force on Aug. 1, is a provision that no teacher must teach a class of more than 35 pupils, the number of whom, as a rule must be 30.

A triple wedding has taken place at Chartham, Kent. The brides, the Misses Rhoda, and L. A. Horton, (sisters), and Miss M. Collard, were born and brought up in the village.

FAMILY ROMANCE

First Husband Appears After No. 2 Was Killed.

A matrimonial romance was disclosed at Pontefract when a Hemsworth woman, named Eliza Ball, summoned her husband, John for £23 maintenance arrears. She said prisoner absconded in 1897. She never heard of him and as she was told a John Hall had been found drowned near York she married again. Her second husband was accidentally killed a month ago, and then prisoner turned up. Prisoner wanted his wife to be prosecuted for bigamy. The magistrate said that the order remained in force until rescinded. Prisoner must be imprisoned for fourteen days failing immediate payment of the £23.

The father of Mr. Benjamin Bloomfield, a Reading man, fought under Nelson as a boatswain, he himself was a volunteer for twenty years, and six of his sons have served in the army.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British ambassador to Japan, has arrived in England after a journey of thirteen days and twenty hours by way of the Siberian Railway.

At Thames Ditton Church the wedding was solemnized of the Rev. B. H. Bosanquet, the vicar, who is a son of Sir A. Bosanquet, the common sergeant, and Miss E. M. Draper, of Long Ditton. The vicar published his own banns to his own congregation.

The high price of £80 an ounce was paid at Christie's on Tuesday for an old English silver inkstand of the time of Charles I., one of the rare pieces which escaped the melting pot during the civil war.

At Sotheby's on Wednesday nineteen letters relating to the French Revolution were purchased by the Earl of Crawford fo £260. Two were by Louis XVI., and others by Marie Antoinette, Voltaire and Mirabeau.

Twelve of the twenty-five balloons sent up by the meteorological department of Manchester University have been found, mostly in Yorkshire. One of the cylinders has been returned, and it shows that the balloon attained a height of eleven miles.

While practicing tent-pegging for a display at the Olympia Horse Show, Corporal Newman, a gunner of the Royal Field Artillery, met his death in a remarkable way. He missed the peg, and was swinging the lance over his head, when it slipped from his hold. The putt end embedded itself in the ground in front of the galloping horse, and the point falling towards the rider, he was impaled on his own weapon, which went completely through the body, both lungs being pierced. Newman fell from his horse pulled out the weapon, and died in a comrade's arms.

It was reported to the Nottingham council that in the last eleven years £125,000 had been contributed from the profits of the municipal tramway undertaking towards the relief of the rates, while £151,000 of capital expenditure had been applied to the reserve fund.

BOOK COST $400,000

Sold for $135—Letter From Nelson Brought $18.50.

The chief feature of the first day's sale of the Beaufoy Library at Christie's was a two-volume book, privately printed in Paris in 1734, and containing fac-similes of original manuscripts. It cost £80,000 to produce, and realized £70.

A letter from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, complaining that the fleet had not had an opportunity of fighting since he joined it, was sold at Sotheby's and realized £3 14s.

Mr. Burns explains that a woman of seventy who has lived in London all her life is disqualified for an old age pension because she married a German who died before he could be naturalized.

Completely closing the mouth of the Medway against any advance of hostile torpedo craft a boom is now being placed in position from Garrison Point to the Martello Tower, and thence to the Isle of Grain.

One of the last of the old stage coach drivers, Mr. Henry Grifstead, has died at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, at the age of eighty-seven. In the course of his work as coach driver, mail van driver, and letter carrier he covered 458,545 miles.

Mr. Pointer, M. P., the Labor victor in the Sheffield election, spent £342, £323 from his trade union and £19 from the Labor party, in the contest. The official Conservative and Liberal candidates spent £912 and £857.

The improvements in the sunken garden at the East Terrace, Windsor Castle, are almost completed. The "sugar loaf" shaped trees and the two stone elephants from Lucknow have been entirely removed.

OVER 106 YEARS OLD

Oldest Pensioner in London—Brothers at Waterloo.

Mrs. Rebecca Clark, of Wood Green, entered upon her 106th year on Wednesday. She is still able to read without glasses, and in fine weather walks to the postoffice to draw her pension. She is the oldest pensioner in London. Two of her brothers fought at Waterloo.

So many foxes have recently been poisoned in the area of the Puckeridge (Essex) Hunt that a reward of $100 has been offered for the conviction of the persons who have been placing poisoned liver near their earths.

Out of 186,173 issues made from the Yarmouth free library during the year there were lost only three books, of the total cost of 3s 7d, two of them being in the juvenile department.

At Bearsted, Kent, after receiving an old-age pension for seven weeks. Thomas Walking, who had stated that his earnings were only 7s or 8s, was found to be earning 14s a week, and he was fined £1 and 13s 6d costs.

At Yarmouth a fully licensed hotel for which $25,000 was refused a few years ago, was under the hammer the other day for $3,500.

"In the last fifteen years English rifle shooting has, in my opinion, improved ten per cent," said Prince Alexander of Teck at Watford, Herts, recently.

Judge Willis, of Southwark county court, who recently celebrated his 74th birthday, is three years younger than his confrere at Whitechapel, Judge Bacon.

All orders prohibiting the landing in Great Britain of live animals from certain states owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in America, have now been revoked.

Proposed regulations of the board of education committee with regard to the reduction in the size of classes will cost the London County Council $1,500,000 if insisted upon.

When it was known that 50 men were required at the White City, Old Trafford, Manchester, between 2,500 and 3,000 men besieged and forced the gates, and were with difficulty ejected.

It was stated at a meeting of the Lambeth County Council recently that the borough lost $200,000 last year on empty property, and that 75 per cent of the houses in Samford street were closed.

A sharp lesson was dealt out to Charlotte Turner, of Friar street, Southwark, who pleaded guilty to a charge of giving beer to her 2-year-old daughter, outside a public house in Southwark Bridge road. The defendant was fined 5s. or five days. For a similar offence Nellie Higginson was ordered to pay 5s.

BRAVE SISTERS

Ex-Police Official's Daughters Capture Highway Robber.

Plucky conduct on the part of two young ladies was mentioned at Barnsley, when four trimmers, Herbert Rollin, George Kaye, Charles Greasley and Joseph Jeffels, were charged with stealing a purse and watch and chain from Arthur Tinsley, a Huddersfield weaver. Prisoners were scuffling with Tinsley, when the Misses Gertrude and Lena Hardley drove up in a carriage, Miss Gertrude seized Rollin, but she was knocked down by one of his companions, and Rollin got away. Miss Lena, however, came to her sister's aid and Rollin was recaptured. The prisoners were each sent to prison for two months, the bench giving unstinted praise to the Misses Hardley for their plucky conduct. The ladies are daughters of an ex-police official.

The Right Hon. J. G. Talbot, who has sat in the House of Commons for 41 years without intermission, has announced in a letter that he would retire from the representation of Oxford University at the next general election. He is 74 years of age.

Among the crew of the new Orient liner Orsova, which dropped anchor at Tilbury, was the "matchmaking" barber, who during 67 trips to Australia on liners has supplied rings to newly-engaged passengers. He says a boiler-fitter will make for 2s a plain gold ring out of an ordinary sovereign as fine as any ring which can be bought at a jeweler's shop.

The mission church at Moorswater, near Liskeard, has been transported bodily on timber wagons to a more suitable site on the main road. The structure was of wood, with an iron roof, and weighed several tons.

Camberwell borough council is recommending a dustman named Mansfield for recognition to the Carnegie Heroes' Association for his bravery in bringing a runaway horse to a standstill at the risk of his life.

The Earl of Chesterfield is selling his Herefordshire property, Holme Lacy. It is in the beautiful Wye Valley, and has fine salmon fishing. The chief rooms are adorned with the beautiful carving of Grinling Gibbons.

Since the steam trawler began its operations in the North Sea there has been a marked decrease in the size of catches. The fleets are being compelled to go to Iceland, the Bay of Biscay, and the White Sea, and a close season is urged for the North Sea.

Eight boys, each under the age of sixteen years, were fined 10s. each at the children's court at Bromley, Kent, for breaking into a tobacconist's shop at Beckenham, and stealing or receiving cigarettes and other goods valued at £8 10s. The parents were advised to thrash the boys.

A Chinese idol, the "River God," has been presented to St. Clement's Chapel, Ipswich, by a resident who has travelled in China, and who received it from a convert to Christianity, in whose family it had been worshipped many years.

A Kensington borough council laborer who was frostbitten while removing snow that had been sprinkled with salt, was awarded $2 64 a week compensation at Marylebone county court.

"Probably the most congested thoroughfare in the world is in front of the Mansion House," said Captain Nott Bower, commissioner of police, to a Commons committee. "Vehicles passing there average 37 per minute."

A little girl, aged three, who was found by a policeman in the streets at Willesden, insisted that her name was Venus. When she was claimed by her parents it was discovered that her real name was Mary Brown.

At the meeting of the King's Lynn guardians the master reported that 113 tramps had been relieved during the week, compared with 46 a year ago, and stated that the same state of things appeared to exist everywhere.

In a case at Lambeth county court a woman stated that she received 4 cents each for making blouses and had to find her own cotton and pay another woman 24 cents a dozen for making the sleeves. It took two days to make a dozen.

The Ipswich Museum has been presented with the original jail delivery order, signed by Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, for the production of Margaret Catchpole at Bury assizes in 1797, when she was sentenced to death for horse-stealing.

In consequence of the fact that able-bodied men in the Willesden workhouse have been employed in tiling land, so many male paupers have left that the guardians have been compelled to employ outsiders to help in cultivating the land.

A FATAL WAGER

Man Held Pipe in His Mouth as a Target.

While two Glasgow men were making a wager regarding their marksmanship, Joseph Wilson offered to hold a pipe in his mouth for them to fire at. Instead of hitting the pipe one of the marksmen shot Wilson, who died from his injuries.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher, who has resigned the premiership of the Australian Commonwealth, is a Scotsman. He was born at Kilmarnock in 1862, and was a fellow-workman of Mr. Keir Hardie in the Ayrshire mines.

A meeting of the presbytery of Ayr on the 3rd inst., was held for the purpose of considering a letter from Rev. Dr. Dykes, intimating his retirement from the first charge of Ayr parish, after a ministry extending over 55 years.

Free overshoes for the players on Glasgow corporation bowling greens is the latest demand made by several who desire the country to be really free.

Mr. Will C. Smith, K.C., the chairman of the East and North of Scotland Unionist Association, is spoken of as the Unionist candidate for Linlithgowshire.

Mr. Macgregor Henderson, the well-known Scottish singer and entertainer, died at his residence, East Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh, on Tuesday afternoon.

A banquet to commemorate the completion of fifty years of volunteering was held in Edinburgh, and was attended by a large company of old volunteers.

On the railway journey between Glasgow and Wemyss Bay, Marion Cunningham, a Bute farm servant, alone in a carriage, gave birth to a baby boy.

Princess Alexandra, elder daughter of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, is to make her debut at Lady Farquhar's royal ball on the night of Derby Day.

Dr. Neil Munro, the novelist, had the freedom of Inverary conferred upon him for a second time last week. The first occasion was on his birth, about 45 years ago.

A party of 63 cripple children, all from the Townhead centre of the Crippled Children's League, enjoyed a drive to Hamilton and picnic at Stanecacre recently.

The Free Church General Assembly recently fixed the rate of equal dividend for 1908 at $725, instead of $800 as recommended by the sustenation fund committee.

PETER ADAIR'S WALK

Land's End to John O'Groat's in 26¾ Days.

Peter Adair, Perth champion pedestrian, walked from Land's End to John o' Groats in 26¾ days. He is to try and do better.

By the extension of Perth burgh boundaries about 3,000 are added to the population, and from £15,000 to £20,000 are added to the rateable area.

The Kelty (Fifeshire) Public House Society will erect a hall for the use of villagers at a cost of £4,000.

Fred Thomas, beadle of the Leslie Parish Church, Fifeshire, died on the 29th ult. in his 85th year. Since the beadle of Sandyford Church, Glasgow, died a few years ago Mr. Thomson was the oldest church officer in Scotland.

On completing 50 years' connection with Lassodie, Elgin and Wellwood collieries, Mr. John Brownlie was on the 29th ult. presented with an illuminated address, a solid silver salver, and a gold necklet and pendant for Mrs. Brownlie.

The Institute of Bankers of Scotland has now 2,121 members.

The Patrick Congregation of the Free Church are building a new church in Crow Road to accommodate 500 worshippers.

SHEEP WORRIED

Pest of Dogs Cause Trouble in Duneld District.

Messrs. William Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow, have contracted to build for English owners a steamer on the Isherwood principle, of 8,000 tons deadweight capacity.

The Brandon Bridge Company, Motherwell, have got the first contract for steel work for the new naval base at Rosyth. It is expected to keep the works running night and day for a year.

Aberlady, on the Firth of Forth, is up in arms over the appearance of a group of men who are dredging a favorite spawning place for flounders. The fish are captured there just when spawning.

The historic U. F. Church at Hardgate, Dalbeattie, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

At the monthly meeting of the National Bible Society, held in the Goold Hall, Edinburgh, tables were submitted showing that since 1861 the society has issued 31,472,430 editions.

Sheep worrying is very rampant in the Duneld district, and four dogs have already met their end. Ayrshire, too, has had to issue an order that all dogs must be in the control of their owners between sunset and sunrise.

Clydebank and district water trust have agreed to relieve the present contractor from his obligation to complete the new reservoir at Burncrooks, and to take offers from the unsuccessful contractors to complete the work.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in as to the new principal of Aberdeen University. The names most freely mentioned as "probables" are Sir William Ramsay, Aberdeen; Dr. Matthew Hay, Aberdeen; Professor George Adam Smith, Glasgow; and Professor Murison, London.

The Glasgow corporation is to defray the cost (not to exceed £250), of the colors of the city territorial force.

The Edinburgh town council has now resolved to construct a cross road from Gorgie road to Slateford road. It will cost £7,000.

Holyrood Palace is now to be open to the public on Sundays from April 1 to September 30. It is now open.

It is stated that 80 per cent of the Scottish coalmasters are in favor of pressing the claim for a reduction of 12½ per cent in wages.

The Edinburgh town council proposes establishing a clearing house or depot for the inspection of all fresh butcher meat offered for sale in the city.

SCOTIA CELEBRATES

Empire Day Observed First Time in Some Places.

Empire Day was celebrated in Perth on the 24th ult., when flags floated from the municipal and other public buildings.

The first Empire Day celebration ever held at Dalrymple took place last month.

The Dalhousie sword for archery at Edinburgh has been gained by Dr. J. C. Dunlop.

Last month there were 36 cases of whooping cough notified at Greenock, eleven of which proved fatal.

Coatbridge has lost by death one of its oldest inhabitants in the person of Mr. David Young, of Gartsherrie.

A meeting held recently in favor of Presbyterian reunion was one of the largest of the kind ever held in Edinburgh.

A fine capture of fox cubs was made by Mr. Rankine, keeper on the Birnock Hills, on the farm of Wandel, Douglas estate.

The magistrates have resolved to offer the honorary freedom of Glasgow to the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Prime Minister.

"White glove" days are getting so common at Alloa Burgh court that it is becoming unfashionable to provide the white gloves.

It is claimed that Greenock is the only town in Scotland which has no branch of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Mr. J. T. Morrison, of the county council office, Hamilton, has been appointed chamberlain of Coatbridge. He is a native of Airdrie.

Damage to the extent of $10,000 was done by fire to the premises of the Imperial Oilskin Company, Limited, Fraser street, Glasgow, recently.

Plans have been submitted to the King for the erection of a Chapel of the Order of the Thistle at the south-east corner of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

The Greenock and Grangemouth Dockyard Company have booked an order for a cargo steamer of 7,500 tons deadweight capacity for Belgian owners.

The fruit crop in Blairgowrie district, one of the leading fruit-growing localities in the country, promises very favorably.

The Glasgow tramways closed the financial year on the 1st inst., with a total traffic revenue of nearly £89,000, being a decrease of fully £18,000, as compared with last year, owing to dull trade on Clydeside.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Carluke was held in the town hall, to protest against the running of the Sunday train by the Caledonian Railway Company, and the Sunday motor busses between Wishaw, Carluke and Lanark.

It is claimed that Greenock is the only town in Scotland which has no branch of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Musical people learn with regret of the death of Mr. J. J. Findlay, organist of Paisley Abbey Church. He was the man who brought the Abbey Church junior choir—numbering over 80 boys—into being, and his devotion to teaching of music made his name popular.

Miss Margaret McLean, the oldest inhabitant of Coupar-Angus, died on the 22nd ult., aged 96 years.

Mrs. Trotter, of The Bush, has been reappointed president of Glencorse and Roslin Nursing Association. Last year the nurse paid 1,945 visits to patients.

The death rate in Glasgow during the week ending May 29 was 17 per 1,000.

Owing to dull trade in the building line in Edinburgh, there are said to be from 500 to 600 joiners idle.

There died at Rutherglen road, on the 29th ult. (the eve of his golden wedding), David Cameron, aged 74 years, one of the "Thin Red Line" Crimean veterans.

The Scottish Coalmasters' Association at a meeting in Glasgow decided, in view of the action of the miners, to give notice terminating the conciliation board.

DUBLIN ATTRACTIONS

Ideal Place for Spending Enjoyable Holiday.

Thirteen applications for patents were made in Belfast during the week ending May 26.

William Kinnane, Curraghmore, aged 105 years, was buried at Ballindine, on May 11.

As many as 300 fish, the "pollau," have recently been repeatedly landed in nets at Lough Erne.

A new fishing industry has been established on Lower Lough Erne, where pollau are abundant.

A silver Elizabethan coin of 1561 was recently discovered in a field at Stonepark, Roscommon County.

Great damage was done to the early potato and certain fruit crops by a very severe frost.

A pike weighing 41 pounds was caught recently on a set-line on the Gartylough shore of Arva Lake, County Cavan.

Richard Murphy, of Waterford, has been appointed engineer to the Kilkenny corporation, at a salary of $780 per year.

A serious fire broke out in Lurgan recently which practically wiped out the remains of what may be described as Old Lurgan.

Fire broke out in Marrowbone Lane distillery of the Dublin Distilleries Company recently. The damage is estimated at $15,000.

The death of "Jim" Connell, who was one of the prominent figures in the 1867 rising, took place recently, at Millstreet, County Cork.

The Sisters of the Order of St. Bridget celebrated April 20, the one hundredth year of their settling at Mountrath, Queen's County.

An old man who died in the Enniskillen workhouse hospital, recently, had a deposit receipt for over $500 and a gold watch in his possession.

A young married couple were suffocated by a fire in a Belfast shop on the 25th ult.

The premises of Newry Laundry Company were destroyed by fire on the 1st inst., damage to the amount of over $20,000 being done.

Ballymaclinton, the Irish village which was a favorite resort, has been opened for the present season.

The death of Mr. P. A. McHugh, the member for North Sligo, has followed fast on that of Mr. W. Lunden, who had represented East Limerick from 1900.

The resumption is announced of the popular daylight service conducted by G. & J. Burns' fine mail turbine steamer Viper between Ardrossan and Belfast. The sailings will be practically the same as last year.

Dublin is an ideal place for spending an enjoyable holiday. It is very conveniently situated for reaching some of the finest scenery in the country. The favorite watering-places of Kingstown, Bray and Howth are much appreciated by visitors, and the Phoenix Park never fails to attract the tourist.

Belfast magistrates fined a carter, named McIlwrath, 35s and costs for lighting a fire under a horse which had "stuck" while harnessed to a load of sand. The animal was very badly burned.

THE TRAMP KING

Ex-Newsboy Is Said to Have Walked 300,000 Miles.

The "Tramp King," Mr. Frank Clark, has arrived in Dublin from Cork, where he landed the week before. His method is to work his way from port to port. He is to go on to Belfast, whence he hopes to go through to Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and then back to America. Thirty years ago Clark started life as a newsboy, and claims to have tramped throughout the entire habitable globe, and to have walked about 300,000 miles.

The suggestion to utilize the coast-guard station, Sutton, County Dublin, as a consumptive sanatorium, is meeting with great opposition by the residents in the vicinity, who imagine it will be dangerous, despite the assurances of many eminent doctors that, in a properly-regulated home, such as this would be, there would be infinitely less danger of communicating the disease, where all necessary precautions are taken, than one patient suffering from tuberculosis living amongst them, who do not take the precautions necessary. A request has been sent to the executive committee of the Women's National Health Association, by several pastors on behalf of their respective flocks, asking that the association will not persist in this project.

A yachting party had rather an exciting time on Lough Corrib. Mr. Kenny and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meldon and a Miss Seymour, started from Galway for a sail in a new yacht, of the small racing pattern. It was on the return journey the accident occurred. They were tacking through a narrow channel cut through the bog by friars, who formerly lived at Annaghdown Abbey, and making a shortcut to Galway from the lake, when they were suddenly capsized, and all were thrown into the water. Mr. Kenny was the only one of the party who could swim, but the yacht had turned turtle, and her mast got fast in the bottom. After much struggling all the people were able to get hold of the keel, when their cries were heard.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Earl and Lady Lucan Married Fifty Years Ago.

The Earl of Lucan, who is representative peer of Ireland, attained the age of 79 on the 8th inst. He and Lady Lucan will celebrate their golden wedding in November.

Derry harbor board have again commenced dredging operations, the cost being estimated at $10,000. Operations began at Ture and will continue to Redcastle, and finally Clooney Bank.

Sister Hannah Fuller, of the Sisters of Mercy, has been appointed nurse in the Tralee Union Infirmary, at a salary of $175 per year, with rations, and apartments in the workhouse convent.

A New York firm recently placed an order with the lace instructress at Newbliss for a quantity of lace costing about $5,000, and intimated that further orders would be forthcoming later on.

Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, knight of Kerry, has purchased Buckland, the Berkshire (England) seat of Sir William Throckmorton. The estate extends to over 3,000 acres, and includes the village of Buckland.

James Hancock, a Crimean veteran, died in his 80th year at Newry, County Down. He was in receipt of an old-age pension, and was taken suddenly ill while on his way to the postoffice to draw it.

A sentence of a month's imprisonment was imposed at Waterford petty sessions, recently, on a woman named Johanna Morristal, who was alleged to have made a false statement in order to obtain an old-age pension.

The tender of Mr. Smith, Tullow, for the completion of Tullow Hospital, for the sum of $12,750, has been accepted by the Carlow guardians.

Much damage was done to the grazing on Teavin Mountain, near Dungiven, on May 9, by an outbreak of fire, which destroyed much game.

John McCluskey, Limavady, who recently purchased at a cost of almost $10,000 Major Boyle's Markets, is about to make some extensive improvements.

The premises of Messrs. Hare Bros., builders, Copley street, Cork, were completely gutted by fire on May 5. The loss runs into hundreds of pounds.

Stouppe Maginnis, the rate collector for Belfast Corporation, who absconded in 1907 with a sum of money, was apprehended in Manchester, England, recently.

Waterford shirt and collar factory which had been idle for some time has been reopened under new management, and a large number of hands are employed.

The English postal authorities have refused to accede to the request of the Carlow Urban Council to build a new postoffice building in the town of Carlow.

Belfast house property is at present at a discount. Sixteen houses in a populous working-class district were put up for public auction on May 8, and fetched $925.

Maurice Keaveny, who was for many years manager of the Tralee branch of Lipton's firm, left recently to take up an important position in Mexico for the same concern.

KEPT EMPIRE DAY

Holiday Observed in Many Parts of Ireland.

Empire Day was not observed to any great extent in Dublin, only a few of the schools granting their pupils a holiday, but in other parts of Ireland, and especially in Belfast, it was the exception not to give the school children the day off.

A man named Rody Hanley was admitted to the Birr Union a short time ago, and on his death, which has just occurred, it was found that he possessed a bank deposit receipt for $540, as well as over $10 in cash.

Three ex-privates in the Leinster Regiment, who were sentenced to death for the murder of Pte. Carey in 1903, in South Africa, and whose sentences were afterwards in each case commuted to fifteen years' penal servitude have been released at Pretoria.

It is rumored that the King and Queen will visit Ireland some time in the autumn, and will stop with the Marquis of Waterford at Conaghmore afterwards cruising round the Irish coast, taking short motor trips inland.

The Chief Secretary and Mrs. Birrell, accompanied by Sir Henry Robinson, vice-chairman of the Local Government Board, are on a motor tour in County Kerry, the condition of which will probably form a subject of inquiry on the part of the chief secretary.

Two Ballycastle fishermen, on lifting their lines at Fair Head, found a huge halibut on one of the hooks. The fish, which measured six feet by two feet, gave them some sport before it was finally landed.

The mayor of Sligo, in order to avoid the ignominy of having a receiver appointed over the corporation owing to the action of the county council in serving a mandamus for the sum of considerably over £2,000, and the writ of the board of works for £1,468, has suggested different economies, one of which is that the mayor's salary be reduced from £230 to £100.

The death has just occurred at Tulnacana, Gurteen, of George Palles, in his 109th year. Palles, who led an active life up to a few days before his death, had scarcely ever been ill. He drank very little alcohol, and never smoked. He was very fond of telling stories of his young days, and could vividly describe the miseries of the famine days.

The Irish village, which has just been reopened at the International Exhibition, is more representative of Irish industries than it was last year. Girls from Connemara can be seen making lace, and girls from Donegal will be engaged making carpets. Practical demonstrations will be given in the making of poplin, and the sewing of gloves.

John O'Reilly, who was convicted at the Portarlington petty sessions a few days ago for being implicated in the theft of liquor from the stores of his employers, D. G. Williams, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, has just died in jail from the effects of drink, is said to have stated that for the last seventeen years he has been drinking seventeen glasses of brandy and whiskey a day.

Stage Realism In Big Plays

The Minutest Details Are Watched With Eagle Eyes.

When Mr. Brady produced "A Gentleman from Mississippi," he was particularly desirous of having the first act scene—the lobby of a Washington hotel—look as much like the real thing as was possible. After the play had been running for a while, he even succeeded in obtaining a Washington hotel register for use on the desk. The cigar counter with its picture postcard stand, the circular seat around the pillar, the regulation bellboys and porter were all there, and the producer and stage manager were complimented for the photographic scenic likeness. It was natural for them to feel gratified that their efforts had elicited praise, and proud they were—until one day a letter was received protesting against the absence of a toothpick holder among the blotters, cards, pens, inkwell and other inevitable adjuncts of a hotel desk. "There may not be a toothpick holder next to the register in some New York hotels," the letter read, 'but you'll always find one right on the job in Washington."

When William Faversham put on "The Barber of New Orleans," he rehearsed the play over a period of three months and ferreted out and corrected every defect, as he believed. When the first night came round, however, the Man in the Audience protested because Jallot (Mr. Faversham) purchased the slave girl with funds he had won only a short time before on a lottery ticket. The man said he couldn't' see how that ticket had been negotiated so quickly.

For "The World and His Wife," Mr. Faversham imported most of the outfittings for the first act set from Spain, the locale of the play, so eager was he to have the interior scene exact.

But in the rehearsals of the first act of this play, it was found that such a slight detail as a servant's walking across the scene to turn out a cluster of lights ruined the final effect. The servant was directed to walk across the stage in the opposite direction, and the betterment of the effect was clearly evident. This is quoted to illustrate how essential it is to have a regard for what may seem the smallest detail of stage "business."

"Strongheart," Robert Edeson's play of several seasons ago, ran just three nights in New York before the detail detective deduced that a crime had been committed against accuracy in the second act. The scene of this act was laid in the training quarters, or clubhouse, of the Columbia 'varsity football team. While the game was in progress on the gridiron outside, Edeson, in the role of the Indian, described to the audience the way the contest was going as he watched it from a window to the left of the stage. Toward the close of the half, his eyes were directed up-stage through the window, and yet, despite the fact that the teams were playing at the far end of the field, no sooner had the whistle blown than the eleven players were back again in their quarters. Scarcely any time had been allowed for their straggling off the field and over what, from the way Strongheart measured it with his eyes, must have been some considerable distance between the further goal line and the clubhouse.

In that other "college" play, 'Brown of Harvard," the stage time allowed for the covering of the course of the race by the victorious crimson crew beat the Poughkeepsie record by many minutes.

The craze for detail has gone to such an extent that even a few inches difference in the moving of the spotlight will bring forth adverse criticism from the particular public. In the Fiske production of "The Devil"—in which, incidentally, it was found almost impossible to detect a defect—fault was found because the red light that was thrown on the countenance of the satanic impersonator, was not also gradually thrown on that of Olga as the devil's influence over her became more and more marked. And there seemed to be some justification, at that, in this bit of criticism.

The demand for verisimilitude that is being made upon the producer by his public does not only concern things that can be seen, but sounds, as well. The day when a couple of Irish stage hands could stand in the wings and bay like bloodhounds while two thoroughly stage-broken cocker spaniels chased Eliza ferociously across the ice, is past. So, too, is the day when a few supers with bass voices, and anything like soprano salaries, could stand behind the back drop and roar like lions when Marcus Aurelius entered the arena with the Lygia whose religion and waist he had just embraced. The man in the audience today insists upon absolute realism in sounds, and, if the animals are not supplied in the flesh, he demands, figuratively speaking, that the sounds be.

This was best illustrated in "The Wolf." The scene of the last act of the play showed the end of a trail near the head waters of a stream in the wooded country of the far Northwest. It was nightfall and the ominous wailing of the wolves could be heard in the distance. When the play opened in New York, these wolf noises were manufactured by stage hands, and the audiences tittered. Realizing that the impressiveness of the act would be destroyed to no inconsiderable extent unless these sounds were made more realistic, the producers secured a number of the largest phonographic discs obtainable and, taking them up into the den of wolves in the Bronx Park Zoo, succeeded in getting records of the sounds peculiar to the throats of that species of animals. The phonographs were subsequently placed in the wings, and the real wolf wailings added materially to the effect of the scene—Bohemian Magazine.

ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

Subject of Kipling's Song Looks Like an Up-to-Date Tourist Resort.

All of us who were singing "On the Road to Mandalay," a few years ago—and there were mighty few of us who let it alone vocally—will be a bit surprised to be informed that Rangoon, where the dawn comes up like thunder and other interesting things happen, looks to the approaching tourist like an up-to-date American business centre.

In fact, according to a writer in the Southern Workman, the capital of Burmah has many American towns beaten a mile in the civic improvement line. "Its electric-lighted highways, all broad, neatly paved and well drained; its brilliantly-illuminated boulevards, with rows of graceful, well-trimmed trees bordering both sides; its blocks of buildings, all laid out after a carefully considered plan, showing little of architectural beauty but much or austere regularity, astonish the stranger.

"When you take into consideration the fact that Rangoon has a system of parks and parkways with beautiful shade trees, choice flowers and crystal lakes, artificial and natural, dotted about them and that it provides breathing spaces for people living in congested districts, you cannot but form a good idea of the aliveness of the municipal corporation. A good horse carriage service, now being rapidly superseded by the trolley, makes transportation easy and cheap. The city has provided splendid schools and playgrounds. Yet sixty years ago Rangoon was a mere fishing village."

One item from Mr. Kipling's picture of Rangoon referred to the elephants hauling teakwood in "the slushy, squdgy creek." Well, they are still at it, working with wonderful precision and an apparent sense of responsibility. They don't try to soldier, never get in one another's way or mixed up with the machinery, no matter how cramped they may be for room.

Some of them take the teak logs which have been floated down the river and tow them ashore. Then they drag them to the sawmills, either rolling them with one foot while they walk on three, pushing them with their tusks, or pulling them with a chain attached to a breast strap.

Inside the mill an elephant selects a log, picks it out with his tusks, kicks it up to the saw with his toes, then tying his trunk in a kind of knot around the log holds it against the teeth of the saw while it is made into boards, pushing aside to the outside slabs as they are cut off, and adjusting the log to make boards of the proper thickness.

Then he piles the boards up neatly, standing off to examine the effect, and if he finds a board out of line carefully adjusting it. Sometimes a pair of elephants working together exchange peculiar grunts as if they were giving and receiving directions.

Riding the Calves.

They are used in Burmah for various purposes. The young calves are ridden like horses, with a soft pad and stirrups. They are found especially valuable in bad country and may be ridden fifty or sixty miles a day. A tap on the side of the head, a slight pressure of the knee, or a word whispered in the ear is all that is required to guide them.

It is not at all a difficult matter for an elephant in prime conditon to outrun a fast horse, but they cannot jump. A deep ditch only six or seven feet wide is impassable to them.

Working elephants are in their prime when they are 25 years old. They are expensive to feed, it being declared in Rangoon that an elephant eats a quarter of his weight in feed every day. An average day's food for one is certainly 800 pounds.

Socially Burmah is unlike other Oriental countries. Men and women—even young men and women—walk together in the streets and mingle in social gatherings. Courtship always precedes the marriage.

The Burmans are ardent lovers and when a young man and woman find that their parents do not approve of the match, they usually repair to the woods and return after a day or two as man and wife, sure of parental forgiveness. Marriage among Burmans is an extremely simple affair. The only ceremony performed is the eating together out of the same bowl of rice. Usually a feast is given to the relatives and friends of the families concerned. No sacrifices are offered, no services are performed.

A woman is as much privileged to seek and obtain divorce as is a man. All that is required is to lodge a complaint of marital infelicity with the village elders. They make inquiries and seek to reconcile the couple. In most cases family feud is ended by their intervention, but if conciliation is out of the question the marriage is annulled and a divorce is granted.

The Burman wears a smile on his countenance, laughs and looks upon life through rose-colored spectacles. Both the women and the men wear rich-hued silken clothes. But while there is gayety there is no indecorum or impropriety.

For women Burmah is a little heaven on earth, and if we are to believe enthusiastic writers, Mrs. Burman is ubiquitous. Jewelry stores, containing untold wealth in pearls, rubies and other gems are in charge of women. Markets and fruit stalls are run by women.

Just Like America.

At the railroad station a woman sells you the tickets and another is ready to take dictation and to do your typewriting. Not long ago a woman stock broker died leaving a fortune which she had made herself. But the Burmese woman does not let business interfere with motherhood. She runs the shop with one hand and the children with another.

When she marries the woman retains her own name and any property she may have inherited or acquired. When divorced she is expected to support her children, but this is no hardship for her, since she cared for them when she lived with her husband. The Burmese child rarely sees the father, but is brought up to look to its mother for guidance and support.

The Burmese woman takes a great interest in public affairs, and the portals of the University of Rangoon have been open to her for a number of years. Her intelligence, her beauty, her freedom from racial caste prejudice, all make her an acceptable bride in the eyes of foreigners who go to Burmah.

Marriage with a foreigner means as a rule that she can live in plenty and comfort without working. Naturally she looks upon such a marriage with favor. The Burmans are of Mongolian origin, and consequently the Chinese and Burmese marriage produces a virile race. With this exception the intermixture of races in Burmah has not proved desirable.

This is especially so in case of marriages between Europeans and Burmans. The offspring of such marriages are termed Eurasians, who unfortunately seem to be looked down upon both by full-blooded Europeans and Burmans.

Almost as difficult a problem as that of the Eurasian is the tobacco problem in Burmah. Men, women and children smoke. The cheroot at which they almost incessantly puff is 18 inches long and about quarter of an inch in diameter. It is wrapped in a banana leaf, and its mouthpiece consists of bamboo. The Burman tobacco is so strong that only one-fourth of the filling of the cheroot consists of tobacco. The balance is a mixture of innocuous herbs.

If possible the Burman exceeds other Asiatics in hospitality. He is par excellence the host of Asia. Any stranger may stroll into a Burman dwelling and demand hospitality for at least three days. No remuneration is expected. Opposite a Burmese house one usually finds earthen pots of water placed for the use of the traveller, under a roof especially erected to shelter the water from the hot rays of the tropical sun. These pots are tightly covered with earthen lids, which protect the water from dirt and dust.

The social life of the Burmans is interesting in the extreme. They indulge in boxing matches, pony, bullock and boat races, cock fighting, splitting cocoanuts, snake charming and juggling. Chess and dominoes are the favorite games. Theatres are in great vogue. The plot of the play is usually somewhat monotonous, for almost invariably the hero is a prince of the blood royal, the heroine is a princess, and the rustics from the villages figure as clowns and jesters.

The dancing, though different from what it is in the Occident, is not without interest to a westerner. The motions of the dancers are graceful and spry. Burman amusements last days and nights. The best known secular festival is the pwe.

The entertainment is melodramatic. Comedy and tragedy are introduced, music and dancing are included. The plot of the play is flimsy. The performance inclues tricks of clowns who are masters of their art, and intensely amusing. The musical instruments in the orchestra consist of a circle of drums, gongs, trumpets and wooden clappers, and the music out-Wagners Wagner in its deafening noise.

Many religious festivals are celebrated. Probably the occasion when presents are distributed to the priests is the most interesting. The people bring their presents and pile them up outside an alley made of bamboo lattice work. One brings candles, another matches, another brass vessels, etc., as though some previous arrangement had been made as to just what each one shall give.

For the most part the donors are women, and all of them are dressed in their best. The monks, attended by a boy carrying a large basket, pass down the bamboo alley in single file, and each basket is filled with presents. A trio of masqueraders with faces blackened, dancing to comic music, follows the procession. Anything that has not been distributed to the priests is gathered up by them.

"CONSTIPATION FOR THREE YEARS"

Had Dizziness, Bad Breath, Headaches, Bad Color, Poor Appetite.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS CURED QUICKLY.

Those who doubt if constipation and chronic stomach trouble can be cured, need only read the striking testimony of Mrs. B. C. Currean, of Westport, to know that even if all else had failed, certain cure attends the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

"For three years I have suffered the torture of biliousness, constipation and stomach disorders. I had terrible pains in my head. My appetite faded away, and when I did eat anything it disagreed and made me very sick for hours after each meal. The active pains in my stomach and the dizzy headaches I had to endure almost set me wild. Some times attacks came on so severely that I had to go to bed. I would feel so worn, depressed and utterly miserable that for hours I wouldn't speak to my family. My system was poisoned. I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Without this grand system-cleaning remedy, I would still be sick, but each day brought me better health and spirits. I was cured and made as strong, ruddy and healthy-looking as one could wish, and will always use and recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Thousands who are in an ailing, low state of health need nothing else but Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure blood disorders, pimples, rashes, bad color, biliousness, liver, stomach and kidney troubles. Mild, certain and safe. Beware of imitations and substitutes. 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1.00. At all dealers or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

FRIGHTFUL STOMACH TROUBLE

For Four Long Years He Suffered—Then "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Relief.

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que. May 11th, 1908.

I have been completely cured of a frightful condition of my stomach through this wonderful medicine, "Fruit-a-tives." I suffered for four long years with this trouble. My head ached incessantly. I could not eat anything but what I suffered awful pains from indigestion. I used every known remedy and was treated by physicians, but the dyspepsia and headaches persisted in spite of the treatment.



I was told to try "Fruit-a-tives," and I sent for six boxes, and this was the only medicine that did me any good. I am now entirely well, I can eat ordinary food and I never have a headache, and for this relief I thank this wonderful remedy "Fruit-a-tives." My case is well known in this vicinity and you may publish this statement.

ALCIDE HEBERT.

50c a box, 6 for $2 50, or trial size 25c. If, for any reason, your dealer does not handle "Fruit-a-tives," they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

HOW IT FEELS TO FLY

You Seem to Float, Yet the Wind Roars in Your Ears.

All who have had the good fortune to ride in the aerodrome unite in their description of that first sensation. There is no jerk in starting, though the machine leaps forward with a powerful swoop. Then comes—with some—a brief sense of nausea, a feeling as if the blurred ground were dropping away from beneath.

A slight thrust of the left hand lever lifts the flyer's head, the ground drops away still faster, and then as the machine climbs into the air one's eyes adjust themselves to the proper focus and the surface of the earth below seems to be ripping past at railroad speed.

By this time, says a writer in Outing, you have forgotten the clack of the noisy motor, the flap and whir of the propellers, the grinding of the chain and sprocket gear that drives them. All vibration has practically ceased and you float along with a sense of springy ease and buoyancy such as you can gain from no other means of locomotion. That you are flying past you know only from the roar of the wind in your ears and the slight difficulty you have in filling your lungs with air, the same sensation one gets in racing against the wind in an auto.

Then comes the first turn. The machine rises to it, taking its own angle sideways, just as a motor car leans on the banked curve of a racing track. You have no sense of leaning sideways, though—no feeling that you must tilt yourself as you do when the auto turns a corner, for you sit upright, the aerodrome slanting of its own volition to the necessary angle and slanting you with it. A glass of water set on the floor of the flyer could be carried around curve after curve and still not lose a drop.

SANDOW IN THE HAREM.

No one who has not dwelt in that mysterious land can have any conception of the jealous care with which Turkish women are guarded on every occasion. When Sandow visited Turkey he was engaged by a wealthy pasha to give lessons in physical culture to the women of his harem. When the modern Samson was ushered into the haremlik, however, he found the room where the lessons were to be given divided across the middle by a high screen of mushrabieh work, through the carved interstices of which the women could watch his every movement without being themselves visible. He was instructed to take up his position in the brilliantly-lighted space in front of the screen, and a dozen or more women followed his exercises, gesture by gesture, from the other side of the lattice work, without his being aware of their presence.—Exchange.



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This handsome outfit, exactly as illustrated above, given free for selling only $2.75 worth of our easy-selling Art Post Cards, English, and Canadian Views, or Gallery Beauties. Send us your name and address and we will mail you the Post Cards and Outfit Instructions, which are very easy to sell. Post Cards sell 6 for 10c. Outfit Delivered, Set of 5, for 25c. Write us at once—a post card will do. THE MAPLE ART PUBLISHING CO. Dept Y. Windsor, Ont.



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No more boiling water or disagreeable steam—no more Wash Day chills, which mean Tuesday ills.

Naptho does not require boiling water to assist it. Its mighty Dirt-Removing elements do the work alone, reduce washing hours, eliminate old-time rubbing, save clothes and your hands, and make "Blue Monday" Sunny Monday. Use boiling water if you wish—Naptho is an all-around Soap.

Naptho SOAP



4

Master Mariner Of the Teutons

Admiral Von Tirpitz Has Roused Fatherland to Enthusiasm for Dominion.

Among the distinguished officials who accompanied Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, on his visit to America in 1902, was Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, the German secretary of state for the navy. Tall, burly, bearded, Neptune-like, apparently in the prime of life, though really approaching the age limit of three score years, the impression made by the personality of Germany's master mariner was one never to be forgotten.

Since then, the name of Admiral von Tirpitz has gone round the world. He is the redoubtable builder of all-big-gun battleships. He is the man who has roused the Fatherland to her opportunity and potential destiny. The most illustrious of living ministers of marine, he is the inspirer of that national obsession of sea supremacy through which Germany has become by a few years of persistent and systematic effort the second naval power in Europe today.

With feverish ardor, yet in silence and comparative secrecy, since the so-called Dreadnought era, Germany has been building battleships—jumping suddenly from 13,000 tons to 18,000 and more; widening and deepening the Kiel Canal and fortifying her whole Baltic and North Sea coast lines until they bristle with great guns and mining defences; fighting in the Reichstag for an unprecedented naval budget, restlessly and indefatigably drawing on the state economies to build gigantic battle engines, fast armored cruisers, invincible torpedo boats—a navy, in short, calculated within a closely fixed time to rival that of England both numerically and in positive combative strength.

The evolution of the Dreadnought type, which rendered virtually obsolete most of the ships not only of Germany, but of England as well, evened up matters considerably among the rival maritime powers. It gave them, unexpectedly, an opportunity to enter the grand ocean handicap with something like a fair sporting chance.

Tirpitz saw this and rose to the occasion. With the thoroughness, as well as the promptitude, characteristic of German state dynamics, when once the national spirit is aroused, he set about his task. It was an economic question, primarily, a matter of politics, in diverting money to the building of dockyards, armor foundries, and the like; also of circumventing the watchdogs of the Socialist army in the Reichstag.

It was uphill work at first, but fortune favors the stubborn. At the moment when Tirpitz was struggling to win over popular opinion to the support of his policy, and was finding it difficult by reason of the increasing burden of taxation which a big ship programme was settling upon the shoulders of the nation, there came in 1899 the Bundesrath incident, when a German mail packet was seized by an English man-of-war. That turned the patriotic tide, and the naval law of 1900 was the first result. Honors showered upon Rear-Admiral von Tirpitz, and some big warships were laid down forthwith. The launching of these ships, a few years later, made Tirpitz a full admiral, and the supplementary naval bill of 1907 won him the Imperial Order of the Black Eagle. He has been state minister of the admiralty since 1901.

A shrewd, practical man of plebeian origin (he was born at Kustrin in 1849), Admiral von Tirpitz has gained his naval knowledge at sea, in actual service, and under circumstances which have shown him the necessity to the Fatherland of possessing such a fleet as present plans contemplate. A cadet at 16, at 20 a lieutenant and at 25 a lieutenant-commander, after 20 years of service he was flying the pennant of rear-admiral, and was known as a responsible officer, with a habit of thinking for himself and a wholesome contempt for traditions of bureaucracy.

Today, with the climax of his career in sight, his most radical and ambitious ideas adopted at home and studied with wonder abroad, Admiral von Tirpitz may still look forward to many years of active official life. His consummate mastery of the details of every modern navy on the seas was never more strikingly demonstrated than when he confronted, only a few weeks ago, the excited budget committee of the Reichstag in Berlin. He is evidently prepared, as the Vorwaerts asserts without fear of contradiction, to repeat by rote the names of all the battleships of every nation, giving their tonnage, date of construction, displacement and the details of their armament. And he is intimately acquainted with the resources of every naval shipbuilding yard on the face of the globe.

A TEA HOUSE IN CHICAGO'S GHETTO

Interesting Social Institution of the Foreign-Born Population.

"A portion of tea, five cents; a glass of tea, three cents." If you could read Hebrew you would make out the above prices in the peculiar inscriptions on many a window or sign in the Chicago Ghetto. It is a Ghetto tea house. In the Ghetto tea houses are not merely eating and drinking places. They are social institutions. The Ghetto tea house is the cradle of thought, whether the thought be deep or humble, noble or depraved. It is an intellectual battleground. The tea houses in the Ghetto take the place of the American saloon to some and of the French salon to others. They are the culture clubs, the social centres, the gymnasiums for intellectual gymnastics, of thousands upon thousands of Ghetto residents.

Until long past midnight, foreign-looking young men and women, mostly Russian exiles, with earnest, intellectual faces, can be found sitting here about marble tables, painfully scanning the latest newspapers from their native country, discussing every move of the Russian Government, of the Czar, and trying to foresee the probable countermove of their fellow revolutionists. Here, too, one finds the socialist ardently pointing out the complicated problems of present-day civilization, and trying to find a cure for ailing humanity by perusing once more a badly worn-out pamphlet on Marxian socialism.

Everywhere in these intellectual cafes there is a spirit of Bohemianism, not affected, but real, genuine Bohemianism. Odd individuality, eccentricity, peculiar views and ideas on all subjects, provoke not the slightest surprise or comment. They are taken as a matter of course.

About 9 o'clock in the evening is the time when all the Ghetto tea houses and cafes cease to perform their functions as eating houses and begin to take up their more important function as social institutions and intellectual centres. At that hour the tea house begins to fill with the genuine tea drinkers, with the men who come there for the sake of the tea, and the company and chat which goes with the tea. The physician, the lawyer, and the business man of the neighborhood pay the tea house a shorter or a longer visit. Most of these flying visitors and late tea drinkers are men who have good homes and could have the best of tea served them there. But at home they would miss the atmosphere which they find here. So they leave their firesides and come to sit there "in the midst of eternal fog and stench" as Macauley would say. Over a glass of tea they talk with their friends about their early days, when, as peddlers, they carried a big pack of goods on their shoulders, or when they worked in a sweat shop, which many of their friends and acquaintances in the tea house are still doing—From an article in the World Today.

INDOOR WALKING.

How far do you walk in a day? Not in the street, not even outdoors, but in your house or place of residence? It is a safe bet that few busy persons could come within a mile of answering that question.

The manager of a large hotel decided some time ago to find out exactly how much indoor walking he did, so he bought a pedometer and carried it with him on his daily rounds. He seldom walks up or down a stairway, using the elevators for perpendicular travel, but he does visit every part of his building at least once a day.

The pedometer experiment convinced him after a week's trial that his walking about the hotel alone amounted to from 8 to 11 miles a day.

Now let some active housekeeper who does part of her own work apply the same test. How many miles a day would her little clock register?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

BADLY HURT IN THRESHER

BLOOD POISON SET IN

Healed in One Place, Broke Out in Another—Cure Effected by DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Truth is often stranger than fiction and many of the cures brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment are more like miracles than anything else.

You generally hear of this great ointment as a cure for eczema or piles. In the case we report today the trouble was blood poison. You know how dreadfully dangerous this is. You know how helpless doctors are in its treatment. Read about this cure brought about by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

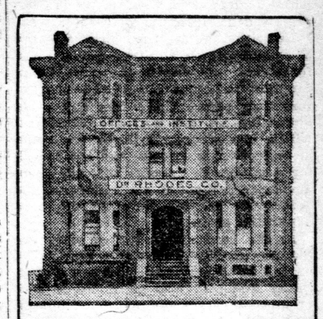
Mrs. C. Hopkins, St. George, Ont., writes: "I feel like shouting the praises of Dr. Chase's Ointment. While threshing grain, my son got badly hurt. One of the men who was pitching sheaves, missed the sheaf and ran the prongs of the fork into my son's leg. He did not take much notice of it and in a day or two it got sore and very itchy and blood poison set in. We did everything for it but it would heal one place and break out at another and kept on this way for three months.

"Finally I thought of Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a week's time we noticed a wonderful change. By the use of three boxes he was completely cured and the wounds healed up. There has not been a sign on him since.

"I might also state that my husband was cured of a very bad case of piles by the use of two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It is a wonderful ointment."

Wherever there is itching or irritation of the skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with every assurance that the results will be prompt and satisfactory. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.



This picture is the Home of the Dr. Rhodes Co., where so many, many sufferers come every year and are cured for life of these awful diseases of our specialty. Where is carried on today one of the largest and most extensive practices in Men's Diseases in the World. This is said to be the finest equipped Medical Institute for the Cure of Men's Diseases in the United States. Capital, $38,000.00.

All Diseases and Weaknesses Peculiar to Men.

Our Advice is Free to You. Write us Today.

If you want to preserve your manhood and vital powers do not permit drains, losses and weaknesses to undermine your nervous and physical system. We have discovered methods that act specially in just such cases and through their vitalizing and reconstructive action your strength, vitality and manhood can be restored. We have demonstrated the effectiveness of our own modern system of treatment in the most stubborn cases. Weakness is a symptom that does not appear to be as bad as it really is, and that is the reason thousands of men gradually become nervous, mental and physical wrecks. The man who desires to be strong and manly can be so if he will give his case the attention it deserves. If you are secretly suffering from the effects of early indiscretions or excesses, why not awake to your true condition and have strength and vigor restored to the organs that are weak. It is a simple matter and will not inconvenience you in the least.

BLOOD POISON.

If you have blood poison our treatment will complete thorough elimination of the disease. We understand every phase of the ailment, and our practical experience will enable us to render to you the very best results. You cannot afford to experiment with a virulent poison which is capable of destroying the tissues, bones and every organ of the body. Malignant or incurable cases are the result of careless or indifferent treatment in the earlier stages. Our treatment reorganizes the blood corpuscles and drives out every vestige of the poison from your system. Sores, ulcers, skin eruptions, sores in the mouth, throat or on the tongue, disappear quickly. Aching bones, swollen glands, falling hair and every manifestation of either the first, second or third stages are brought under control in a few weeks' time, and then you are safely on the road for a complete cure. If you want good and reliable treatment we can convince you, no matter how prejudiced or skeptical you may be, that we are experts in the cure of blood poison. Your faith and confidence in both our methods and ability to cure will be quickly and firmly established. It makes no difference how many doctors and treatments you have tried, try our treatment, and be convinced how easily we can cure you, and cure you for life so you nor any one else will know you ever had the awful disease.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Varicocele, Urethral Obstructions, Stricture, Piles, Unnatural Discharges, Prostatic Troubles, Painful and Distressing Symptoms that accompany Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases cured. We acknowledge no superiors in the world in the quick and positive cure of these awful diseases, if neglected.

If you have burning or smarting pains while urinating, pus, mucus or blood in urine, shreds or stringy mucus, red sediment, inflammation of the bladder or prostate gland with frequent desire to urinate, dull pains in back or region of the kidneys, you know it is not advisable to experiment with patent medicines or drugs recommended by a friend or druggist. To be able to treat these conditions successfully it is absolutely necessary that one should have a knowledge of the pathologic or modifications of function and changes in structure caused by disease. Let us cure you permanently and quickly. You will be surprised how quickly we can cure you.

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The Daring Explorers

Courage and Endurance That Win Universal Admiration.

During the fifty years following the discovery of America, the leading maritime nations of Europe—Spain, Portugal, France, England and Holland—sent out their most interpid explorers, all of them for a century seeking a short passage to Zipangu and Cathay—the modern Japan and China. Columbus believed that the land he discovered was an island on the coast of Asia, hence the archipelago was called the West Indies and the natives were called Indians. Columbus never relinquished that delusion. One of the most pathetic scenes in all history is that old man sitting on the high stern of his caravel, ill in body and mind, cruising up and down the coast of Central America and the Isthmus of Panama, hunting for a passage to India. He knew it was there, but could not find it. Some strange cataclysm of nature had erected a barrier, a narrow strip of mountains, only seven hundred feet in the lowest part of the isthmus, which defied his courage and patience and the passage he dreamed of and which was searched for by so many adventurous seamen is not promised us until the year 1915.

Notwithstanding the early voyages of the Norsemen, the true position and formation of South America were familiar to geographers and navigators long before there was any exact knowledge of the northern continent, which was supposed to be an island or collection of islands, and the search for a navigable passage through them developed a heroism and endurance and determination that have scarcely had a parallel elsewhere.

At the head of the list of early explorers of North America stand the names of John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, who were the leaders in an enterprise for which England was noted for three centuries. John Cabot set sail for the new world five years after Columbus returned from his first voyage, and for the next half century he and his son were almost constantly at sea cruising along the coast of North America.

Explorations by Frobisher.

In the voyages of Martin Frobisher the discovery of a short way to Asia was only a secondary object. The British speculators at whose cost they were undertaken looked mainly to the profit from a successful search for gold, though they were not unmindful of the advantages to be gained by shortening the distance to the Spice Islands of the east. The whole amount subscribed for the three voyages of Frobisher was upward of twenty thousand pounds. Among the subscribers were Queen Elizabeth, who invested four thousand pounds; Lord Burleigh, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the British system of finance; Sir Francis Walsingham and others scarcely less conspicuous in that generation.

Frobisher's first expedition consisted of three tiny vessels, the Gabriel of 25 tons; the Michael, of 20 tons, and a pinnace of ten tons. They set sail from Blackwell, on the Thames, below London, the 15th of June, 1576, but it was not until the 1st of July that they were clear of the coast of England. Not long after, coming in sight of Friesland, Frobisher parted company with the pinnace, in which were four men, who were never seen again. About the same time the Michael slipped away without warning and returned to England. Nevertheless, Frobisher pressed on and on the 21st of June, 1576, he entered the opening known now as Frobisher's Bay, just north of the passage to Hudson Bay, in Labrador, "having upon eyther hande a great mayne or continent, and that land uppon hys right hande as hee sayled westward, he judged to be the continente of Asia, and there to bee divided from the firme of America, which lyeth uppon the lefte hande over against the same."

Into this bay, as it is now known to be, he sailed about 60 leagues, capturing one of the natives, whom he carried to England. He called the land Meta Incoghita; he took possession of it in the name of the Queen of England, commanding his crew "if by anye possible meanes they could get ashore, to bring him whatsoever they could fine, whether it were living or dead, stock or stone, in token of Christian possession." Some of the men returned to him with flowers, some with green grass, "and one brought a peace of black stone, much lyke to a seacole in coloure, which by the weight seemed to be some kinde of mettall or mynerall."

Frobisher reached England on his return late in the following October, and on his arrival presented the sample to one of his friends. The wife of this gentleman accidentally threw it into the fire, where it remained for some time, when it was taken out and quenched in vinegar. It then appeared of a bright gold color, and on being submitted to a goldsmith in London, was pronounced rich in gold, and large profits were promised to the speculators if the ore was sufficiently abundant, but, as you know, nothing came of it.

Gilbert, Davis and Others.

The voyages of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who is often included among the northwest explorers, did not produce important results or add anything of value to the world's knowledge, for, although he published a pretentious pamphlet entitled "Discourses of a Discovery For a New Passage to Catala," he merely followed in the courses of his predecessors, and the voyage in which he lost his life was not extended beyond the coast of Newfoundland.

Next in importance to the explorations of Martin Frobisher in the polar zone are the three voyages of Captain John Davis, who has been immortalized by having his name stamped upon the magnificent straits between Greenland and the continent, because it was discovered by him on his first voyage.

Three expeditions were undertaken not long afterward by the Danes, in which James Hall was the chief pilot; and one by the English, under the command of John Knight, in a pinnace of 40 tons, sent out by the East India and Muscovy companies. But these men were seeking gold and silver mines, and all seem to have followed in the track of Frobisher. Hall made a later voyage in 1612, and was killed in an encounter with a party of Esquimos on the coast of Labrador.

Achievements of Hudson.

Of all the explorers of North America, Hudson seems to have accomplished the most. It was his great good fortune to discover and fasten his name upon one of the most important rivers in the world, as well as the great bay and the strait by which it is reached from the ocean. Hudson Bay is becoming better known every year. As one might say, it is being rapidly civilized, and before long will be the terminus of a line of steamers from Europe connecting with the Canadian Northern Railroad, which is being rapidly pushed to its shores as another outlet for the grain of the Canadian and American prairies. Already there are several thriving settlements along the shores of Hudson Bay. It is not a frozen wilderness, but a land of great delight. Although the season is short the soil of the territory that surrounds it is remarkably fertile and ih capable of producing enormous crops of grain and other staples which require only a few weeks between the planting and the harvesting. Henry Hudson's name will therefore grow more and more familiar to mankind by reason of the settlement and the traffic upon the waters which were christened in his honor. It is unusual that a discoverer should receive so much glory and permanent credit.

Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River is disputed, and it is possible that other Europeans entered New York Bay before him, but certainly none of them sailed so far up the stream as he, and he gave the first account of its existence and advantages to the Europeans.

It should be borne in mind that the Cabots, Frobisher, Davis, Baffin, Hudson and all the early explorers of North America were simply seeking a new route to India, and having felt their way up the coast from the isthmus to the frozen zone, without finding it, they believed that the most probable passage was farther north. They did not find a short cut to Cathay, but they dispelled many illusions and contributed much to geographical knowledge.

It must be remembered also that these explorations were made in tiny vessels of less than a hundred tons burden, in which a landsman would not trust himself at sea in these days, and their equipment for the rough seas and the terrible climate of the Arctics was scant and insufficient in every way compared with that provided for Peary and other modern explorers. Hudson made four voyages, and in not one of them did he have a vessel that a sane man would use today in crossing the Atlantic or even the Gulf of Mexico. Yet, with means utterly disproportionate to the task which they undertook, Hudson and his predecessors accomplished results which command the admiration of all subsequent generations.

Early Writers on Exploration.

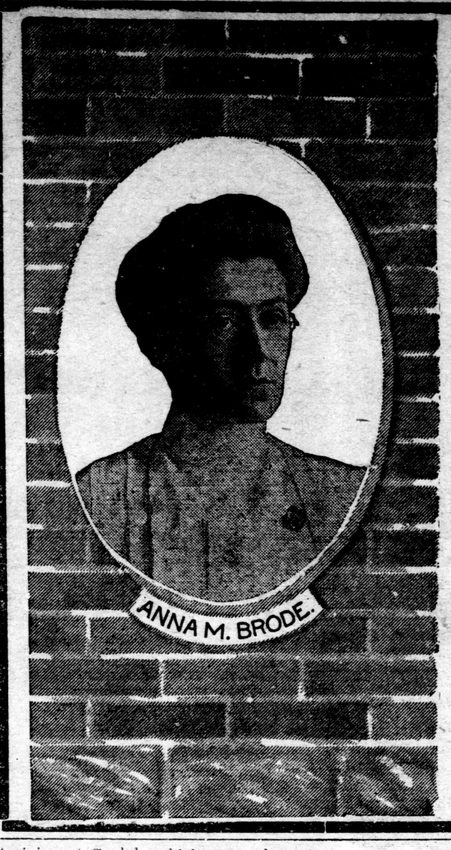
Our principal sources of information concerning the early explorations of the North American coast are the original journals of the chief actors themselves, which in almost every case have been preserved and printed. Their general accuracy has never been challenged, and with some unimportant exceptions, the statements of all the navigators of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries correspond in a striking manner and confirm each other. They were men of plain speech and straightforward character, without pretentions to literary skill, and told their experiences briefly in simple, direct language.

Their narratives have been compiled in two important series of publications known as "Hakluyt's Voyages" and "Purchas, His Pilgrimes," both edited and published by clergymen. Hakluyt was an enthusiast with regard to the American continent and spared neither time nor labor to obtain trustworthy information from the explorers. His narratives follow with conscientious fidelity the original documents, although he has abbreviated them in certain cases for want of space and motives of economy. The publications of Purchas are still more abridged. He is not ranked so high as an authority as Hakluyt, although whatever he did was carefully and accurately done.

The best collection of early literature concerning the exploration of North America are found in the Carter Brown Library at Providence, which was founded by the founder of Brown University, and the Lenox Library in New York.

Rev. Richard Hakluyt descended from an ancient family, long seated in the county of Hereford, in England, was born, it is supposed, in or near London, about the year 1553. He received his preliminary education at Westminster school, and it was while sojourning at "that fruitful nursery," as one of the queen's scholars, that he paid a visit to his cousin, Master Richard Hakluyt, a gentleman of the middle temple, who first implanted in his mind the love of cosmography, and turned his attention to maritime discoveries. At the age of 17 he was elected to Christ Church College, Oxford. Four years later he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and on the 27th of June, 1577, he received that of master of arts. He took a degree in divinity later. Some years afterward he addressed letters to Lord Admiral Howard and Sir Francis Walsingham, with a view to the permanent establishment of a course of lectures on navigation; and prior to the year 1589, it appears that he himself delivered discourses on the subject. It is said that it was proposed to him to accompany Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Newfoundland. Whatever may have been the fact, we know that he did not go, and that shortly afterward he was appointed chaplain to Sir Edward Stafford, ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the court of France. While residing in Paris about the year 1588, by the queen's man date, he became prebendary of Bristol. He did not, however, return to England until 1588. In this year he was one of the assignees of Sir Walter Raleigh's patent. In 1594 he married, and nine years later succeeded Dr. Richard Webster as a prebendary of Westminster. He died on the 23rd of November, 1616, and was buried in "the Abbey Church of Westminster, dedicated to St. Peter, on the 26th day of the same month."

The Rev. Samuel Purchas, was a native of Essex, where he was born in the year 1577. After studying at Cambridge, "he became minister of Eastwood in Rockford Hundred in his own county, but being desirous to forward and prosecute his natural Genie he had to the collecting and writing of voyages, travels and pilgrims, left his cure to his brother, and by the favor of the Bishop of London, got to be parson of St. Martin's Church within Ludgate;" and was also made chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Wood, in his "Fasti Oxonienses," gives a list of his works and says: "By the publishing of which books he brought himself into debt, but died not in prison, as some have said, but in his own house (a little while after the king had promised him a deanery), about 1628, aged 51." Boissard described him as "an Englishman admirably skilled in languages and human and divine arts; a very great philosopher, historian and theologian; faithful priest of his own church; very widely known for his many excellent writings, and especially for his large volumes pertaining to the East and West Indies."



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(Signed) ANNA M. BRODE.

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"Knowing the composition of Herpicide, I can state that it contains nothing injurious. In twenty-five per cent of the cases of baldness a neglected dandruff can be considered as its immediate exciting cause or associated condition. You Herpicide will, in the vast majority of cases, cure and prevent the continuation of dandruff. It is an elegant and ideal hair dressing."
(Signed) V. T. McGILLCUDDY, M. D.
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More men and women get actual results from the use of HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

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SPECIAL AGENTS.

MILITARY GOSSIP

Few people realize what it means to provide food for men and horses in a camp of instruction. London camp this year was a very small one, yet the quantities of the various articles of food used will no doubt surprise many. Bread is the article of which the most is used, about 22,000 pounds having been required this year. 17,000 pounds of prime roast beef and about one and a quarter tons of breakfast bacon comprised all the meat used. About nine tons of potatoes and a proportionate amount of other vegetables, a ton and a quarter of beans and a quarter of a ton of split peas helped to make up the dinner bill-of-fare. Over a ton each of butter, jam and sugar, a half ton of cheese, 600 pounds of salt, 400 pounds of coffee, 300 pounds of tea and 34 pounds of pepper were also consumed. The total cost was about $4,000.

The horses had to satisfy themselves with about 30 tons of hay and 1,100 bushels of oats, which cost altogether about $1,200.

Of the bread used, the Army Service Corps baked over 13,000 pounds, and used 62 cords of wood in doing so.

The "Boy Scout" movement, which spread so rapidly throughout England last year, and which gave so much satisfaction to the war office, is to be introduced into this country, according to a recent militia order. The spreading of the movement in England is attributed to the enthusiasm of Lieut.-General Baden-Powell and his book, "Scouting for Boys."

The militia order above referred to announces that the minister of militia and defence has been pleased to approve of the issue to cadet corps throughout the country of copies of this book. The order, in part, is as follows:

The object of this distribution is to provide cadets with the means of instruction in practical scouting and other military duties, which are not to be found in the ordinary drill book and training manual. It has been felt for some time that cadet corps have been in need of instruction other than that provided in the syllabus for cadet training, i.e., the squad and company drill, with manual and firing exercises, did not give sufficient scope to a boy's ability and imagination, nor did it furnish sufficent attraction, once the novelty of military drill had worn off. This has now been provided for by General Baden-Powell's book, and, in distributing copes to the heads of educational institutions and others in charge of cadet corps, it is hoped that use will be made of them and advantage taken of the excellent instruction therein contained.

The reclothing of the entire German army has recently been completed. The new uniform is silver gray in color, which was selected as the most suitable color for service in European territory, being much less conspicuous than khaki. A noticeable change is that officers' uniforms are now identical with those of N. C. O.'s and men. The rank badges are the only distinguishing marks.

When we consider that the German army, active and reserve, approximates 2,000,000, the immensity of the task just completed can be realized.

In the German army, the officers are issued with uniform in the same manner as the N. C. O.'s and men, but, of course, the German army is a practical one. In the Canadian army, the officers have to buy their own uniform and pay a big duty on it, if they buy it in England. Then there's a sort of standing board of officers who say what officers are to wear, and whether from a desire to justify their existence or from a belief that continual change is a necessity, they manage to make so many changes that today the dress regulations, with all their additions and amendments, are a puzzle to all.

To decide whether an officer was properly dressed or not on any particular occasion would require a court of inquiry. Only a few days ago a number of staff and senior officers were discussing certain points about dress. Each one seemed to have a different opinion, and each thought he could quote some order or regulation to support his opinion. When it was all over, each one knew as much as before it started. And so it goes on. To follow the example of the German army would greatly simplify matters in this particular line, but what a fatal blow it would be to gold lace, fuss and feathers, and the thousand and one other ridiculous features of dress in the Canadian army.

We read that Peterboro has a cadet corps with a strength of over 150 in all ranks, which the inspecting officer pronounced to be the largest and best corps of its kind in the province. In this proportion, London should have a cadet battalion of 500 or 600 members. Instead it has a company of 40 or 50 cadets at the most. Cadet corps matters, like all other militia matters in this part of the country, require a thorough "bucking-up." Cadet corps, rifle associations and militia organizations generally, cannot prosper unless properly organized, administered and encouraged by those whom the public pay to do so.

A military automatic rifle has recently been added to the list of new firearms. It is the invention of M. Fidjeland, and will be tried in Germany. It is 47 inches long and weighs with the bayonet 9 pounds 2 ounces. The mechanism is comparatively simple, and the rate of fire is so great that six accurately aimed shots can be fired within 2½ seconds. Recoil is stated to be scarcely perceptible, its force being expended in the various operations of the automatic action.

Germany also has a new explosive which is said to have given sensational results at test made a short time ago. Two shells filled with 80 grams of the explosive, when fired, flew into 180 splinters each. A block of lead weighing over 160 pounds, perforated to hold 300 grams of the explosive, was simply melted, while blocks of stone similarly treated were pulverized.

A case of particular interest to London military men is being fought out in Winnipeg between the street railway company and the Ninetieth Regiment. Some three weeks ago a car was run into a parade of the Ninetieth Regiment. The officers placed the motorman and conductor under arrest, and each was fined $5. Now the street railway company has appealed the case to settle a precedent. The company will find that a precedent was established many years ago.

The following addition has been made to the rules for the management of garrison and regimental institutes: "No tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or smoking materials of any kind will be sold or supplied to any person under the age of 16 years, whether for his own use or not, and no such person will be allowed to smoke in any part of the institute."

Lieut. E. M. Harris, C.P.A.S.C., has been detailed for duty as A. S. C. officer, Petawawa camp. Lieut. Harris is a London boy who joined the permanent force last year.

By an order-in-council dated May 29, 1909, his excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to authorize leave of absence to all permanent employees of the outside civil service throughout the Dominion, to proceed to camp to undergo annual training with the corps to which they belong, and that such leave shall not be reckoned as annual leave. The Governor-General was a little slow in this matter. A Montreal manufacturing concern set the example.

The Sixth Battery, C.F.A., will go to Petawawa for competitive practice on August 30, and remain for three days. We hope the battery is back to its old-time form this year. If so, a large share of the silverware will come this way.

The First Brigade, C.F.A., of Guelph, will perform its competitive practice from the 25th to 27th August next.

The Twenty-Fourth Regiment, "Grey's Horse," which has been in camp at Woodstock for the past 12 days, struck tents and left for their various local headquarters this morning, finishing the first annual training, which has been a most satisfactory one as far as camp could be satisfactory under the conditions prevailing this year.

The Thirtieth Regiment is in camp at Elora, performing its annual training. The camp will close on July 3 next. The First Brigade, C.F.A., are training at Guelph, which camp closes on the 2nd prox.

Lieut. J. T. Hennessy, district signaller, is being kept busy these days superintending the instruction of signallers at the camps at Woodstock, Elora and Guelph. He is assisted in the instructional work by Corpl. Carr and Lance-Corpl. Vereer, of Wolseley Barracks.

Capt. W. W. P. Gibsone, R.C.R., has been in Woodstock this week supervising the musketry practice of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, "Grey's Horse."

Recent militia orders announce the promotion of Bandmaster A. M. McKeown, Twenty-Second Regiment, of Woodstock, to warrant rank.

The militia department has this year repeated its offer of an individual prize, to be known as "The Dominion of Canada Prize," to each gazetted and efficient civilian rifle association, for competition during the season of 1909.

The special prize offered is a nickel silver-ornamented salver, 10 inches in diameter, bearing the coat of arms of the Dominion of Canada, with an inscription that it is presented by the Government of the Dominion for skill in rifle shooting; the name of the association and winner will be engraved on the salver.

The regulations governing the competition in each association are as follows:

1. Competitors must be duly enrolled members of the association they represent, as shown by the last service roll on file at headquarters.

2. To be eligible for this prize, it will be necessary for the association to hold four competitions during the season of 1909, in which at least 40 per cent of the members must take part. Dates of these competitions must be fixed in advance at a general meeting of the association and communicated to the district officer commanding before the first shoot for the salver. (All members of the association are to be notified). Dates so arranged may be changed with the consent of the district officer commanding should circumstances make it necessary to alter them.

3. The ranges, at which these competitions are to take place, will be 200, 500 and 600 yards and the targets as specified in regulations for rifle associations—7 scoring shots at each range to count.

4. The prize to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate in the four competitions above mentioned.

5. Claims for this prize, duly certified by the captain and secretary of the association, will be forwarded through the district officer commanding with the annual target practice return before December 31, 1909. No claims for the salver will be considered which have not been forwarded in accordance with this paragraph.

The name of the winner, postoffice address and the name of the nearest express office are to be clearly set forth in the target practice return in which the claim for the salver is made.

The claim above referred to will contain information of the names of the competitors and the total number of points obtained at each range fired. For this purpose Militia Form B. 282 may be used. (These forms may be obtained on application to the district officer commanding.) If this form is not available, an improvised return will be accepted.

6. Competitors must use the arms and ammunition provided by the Government as free issue for the year.

7. No competitor, who has won this prize in a previous year, shall be again eligible for it. In the event of a previous winner making the highest score in the competition, the salver will be awarded to the member of the association making the next highest score who has not previously been awarded this salver.

8. In case of ties, etc., Dominion Rifle Association rules will govern.

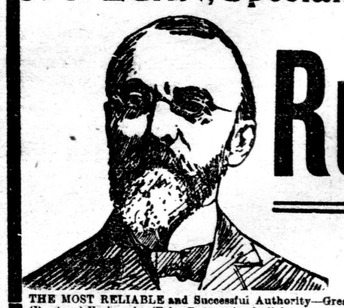
The Canadian School of Musketry will do business this year at the same old place. The school will open on July 20 with a three weeks' course for officers and non-commissioned officers of the active militia, to enable them to qualify as regimental musketry instructors. Certificates will not be issued for the course, but the names of successful candidates will be published in militia orders.

The autumn course will open on Sept. 2, and continue for a period of six weeks.

Recent militia orders lay down that no officer, N. C. O. or man of the permanent force or active militia, who has suffered from enteric fever within the past twelve months, is to be allowed to attend Petawawa camp this year.

C. B. DEFAULTER, Corporal.

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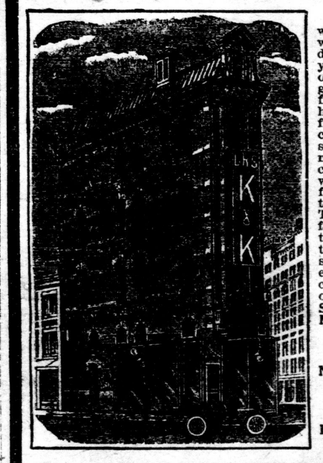
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LADIES suffering from Navel or any form of Rupture should not hesitate in having their case attended to at once. Everything strictly private and professional.
MOTHERS—Look to your children—Now is the time to have them cured, while young. Don't allow them to grow up handicapped in the race of life, with rupture.
MY CHARGES are within reach of all, the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactorily arranged, no reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

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